

Final Report

2011 SURVEY ON CHILDREN

5 to 17 Years Old



International
Labour
Organization



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR (ILO-IPEC)

and

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE (NSO)

2011 SURVEY ON CHILDREN 5 to 17 YEARS OLD

FINAL REPORT



PHILIPPINE NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

in collaboration with



International
Labour
Organization

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

FOREWORD

The 2011 Survey on Children (SOC) is the third survey conducted since 1995 on a nationwide scale with the main objective of collecting comprehensive information on the working children. Like the previous surveys, the 2011 SOC is a joint undertaking of the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The results of the survey will provide data for the planning and monitoring of programs for Filipino children.

This 2011 SOC Report presents information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the working children aged 5 to 17 years as well as some information on the households they belonged to. It presents survey findings about child activities including activities like studying and housekeeping.

The NSO would like to acknowledge the support and cooperation of its personnel both from the central office and field offices in the conduct of the survey; also the International Labour Organization (ILO) for their technical support and for funding the project "2011 National Survey on Children" through the ILO-IPEC Project PHI/09/50P/USA funded by the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL).

More importantly, we would like to express our gratefulness to the children-respondents who patiently answered the questions asked in the interview using the child questionnaire. We wish also to extend our heartfelt gratitude to the parents and guardians of these children who at the same time were the respondents to the household questionnaire.



CARMELITA N. ERICTA
Interim National Statistician
Philippine Statistics Authority



LAWRENCE JEFF JOHNSON
Director
ILO Country Office for the Philippines

Manila, Philippines
February 2014

Table of Contents

	Page No.
Foreword	iii
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	xi
Philippine Map	xiii
 Chapter I. Introduction	 1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives of the Survey	1
1.3 Research Design and Implementation	2
1.4 Survey Questionnaires	2
1.5 Training and Field Work	3
1.6 Data Processing	3
1.7 Response Rate	4
1.8 Definition of Terms	5
 Chapter II. Profile of the Working Children	 9
2.1 Demographic Characteristics	9
2.2 Age Started Working	12
2.3 Main Reason for Working	13
2.4 Housekeeping Activities of the Working Children	14
 Chapter III. Education of the Working Children	 17
3.1 Literacy	17
3.2 School Attendance	18
3.2.1 Reasons Why Working Children Had Never Attended School	18
3.2.2 Reasons for Dropping Out of School by Working Children	19
3.3 Highest Educational Attainment	20
3.4 Problems and Difficulties Experienced by Working Children While Schooling	21
3.5 Effect of Work on the Schooling of Working Children	22
 Chapter IV. Economic Characteristics of the Working Children	 24
4.1 Primary Occupation	24
4.2 Industry	25
4.3 Status of Work	26
4.4 Nature of Work	27
4.5 Secondary Occupation	28
4.6 Total Hours Worked	30
4.7 Basis of Payment	30
4.8 Benefits Received from the Employer	31
4.9 Main Use of Earnings	32

	Page No.
Chapter V. Households of Working Children	33
5.1 Household Characteristics	33
5.2 Characteristics of the Household Head	34
5.3 Households with Own Household-Operated Activities	36
5.4 Housing Characteristics	37
5.5 Main Source of Water Supply	38
5.6 Type of Toilet Facility	39
5.7 Source of Lighting	40
Chapter VI. Work Environment	41
6.1 Place of Work	41
6.2 Supervisor at Work	42
6.3 Tools, Machinery and Heavy Equipment Used in Work	43
6.4 Type and Provider of Safety Gadget	44
6.5 Areas for Improvement in the Working Condition of Children	45
Chapter VII. Work-related Injuries and Illnesses	47
7.1. Injuries and Illnesses	47
7.2 Risks and Dangers at Work	50
Chapter VIII. Child Labor	52
8.1 Child Labor	52
8.1.1 Hazardous Work (Hazardous Child labor)	53
8.1.1.1 Hazardous Work Environment	53
8.1.1.2 Child Working Long Hours and at Night Time	53
8.1.2 Other Child Labor	54
8.2 Estimates of Child Labor	54
8.2.1 Children in Hazardous Work Environment	58
8.2.2 Other Child Labor	65
Appendices	67
Appendix A –Statistical Tables (Reference period - past week prior to survey period)	69
Appendix B – Statistical Tables (Reference period - past 12 months prior to survey period)	72
Appendix C – Survey Design	75
Appendix D – Relevant Laws and Regulation	82
Appendix E – Survey Questionnaires	89

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1.1	Response rate by region: 2011 SOC	4
2.1	Children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and employment status, Philippines 2011 SOC	10
2.2	Children 5 to 17 years old by employment status and region: 2011 SOC	10
2.3	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and region: 2011 SOC	12
2.4	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age started working and age Philippines: 2011 SOC	13
2.5	Working children 5 to 17 years old performing housekeeping activities by age sex and type of housekeeping activity, Philippines: 2011 SOC	15
2.6	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and total hours performing housekeeping activities in a day, Philippines: 2011 SOC	16
3.1	Literacy rate of working children and of non-working children 5 to 17 years old, by age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC	17
3.2	School attendance rate of working children and of non-working children 5 to 17 years old, by age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC	18
3.3	Percent of working children and of non-working children 5 to 17 years old who had never attended school, by age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC	19
3.4	Working children 5 to 17 years old who have ever dropped out of school by main reason for dropping out of school, age and sex, Philippines 2011 SOC	20
3.5	Working children and non-working children 5 to 17 years old by highest grade completed, age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC	21
3.6	Working children 5 to 17 years old who had experienced problems or difficulties while schooling by type of problem or difficulty experienced, age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC	22
3.7	Working children 5 to 17 years old who had attended school during school year 2010-2011 or 2011-2012 by main effect of work on schooling, age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC	22
4.1	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and major occupation group Philippines: 2011 SOC	25
4.2	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and major industry group Philippines: 2011 SOC	26

Table No.	Title	Page No.
4.3	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and status of work, Philippines 2011 SOC	27
4.4	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and nature of work, Philippines 2011 SOC	28
4.5	Male and female working children 5 to 17 years old who had secondary occupation during the week prior to the survey by age, Philippines: 2011 SOC	29
4.6	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and total hours worked Philippines 2011 SOC	30
4.7	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and basis of payment Philippines: 2011 SOC	31
4.8	Working children 5 to 17 years old who received wages for their work, by age sex and type of benefits received from their employer, Philippines: 2011 SOC	32
4.9	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and main use of earnings Philippines: 2011 SOC	32
5.1	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by household characteristics, Philippines: 2011 SOC	35
5.2	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by characteristics of the household head, Philippines 2011 SOC	35
5.3	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by economic status of the household members 18 years old and over, Philippines: 2011 SOC	36
5.4	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, who were engaged at anytime in the 12 months prior to survey in own household-operated farm or business, Philippines 2011 SOC	36
5.5	Households with child members working in own household-operated farm or business, by industry of own-operated farm or business, Philippines 2011 SOC	37
5.6	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by housing characteristics, Philippines: 2011 SOC	38
5.7	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by housing characteristics, Philippines: 2011 SOC	40
6.1	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and place of work during the week prior to the survey, Philippines: 2011 SOC	42
6.2	Working children 5 to 17 years old who were supervised at work during the week prior to the survey by age, sex and supervisor at work, Philippines 2011 SOC	43

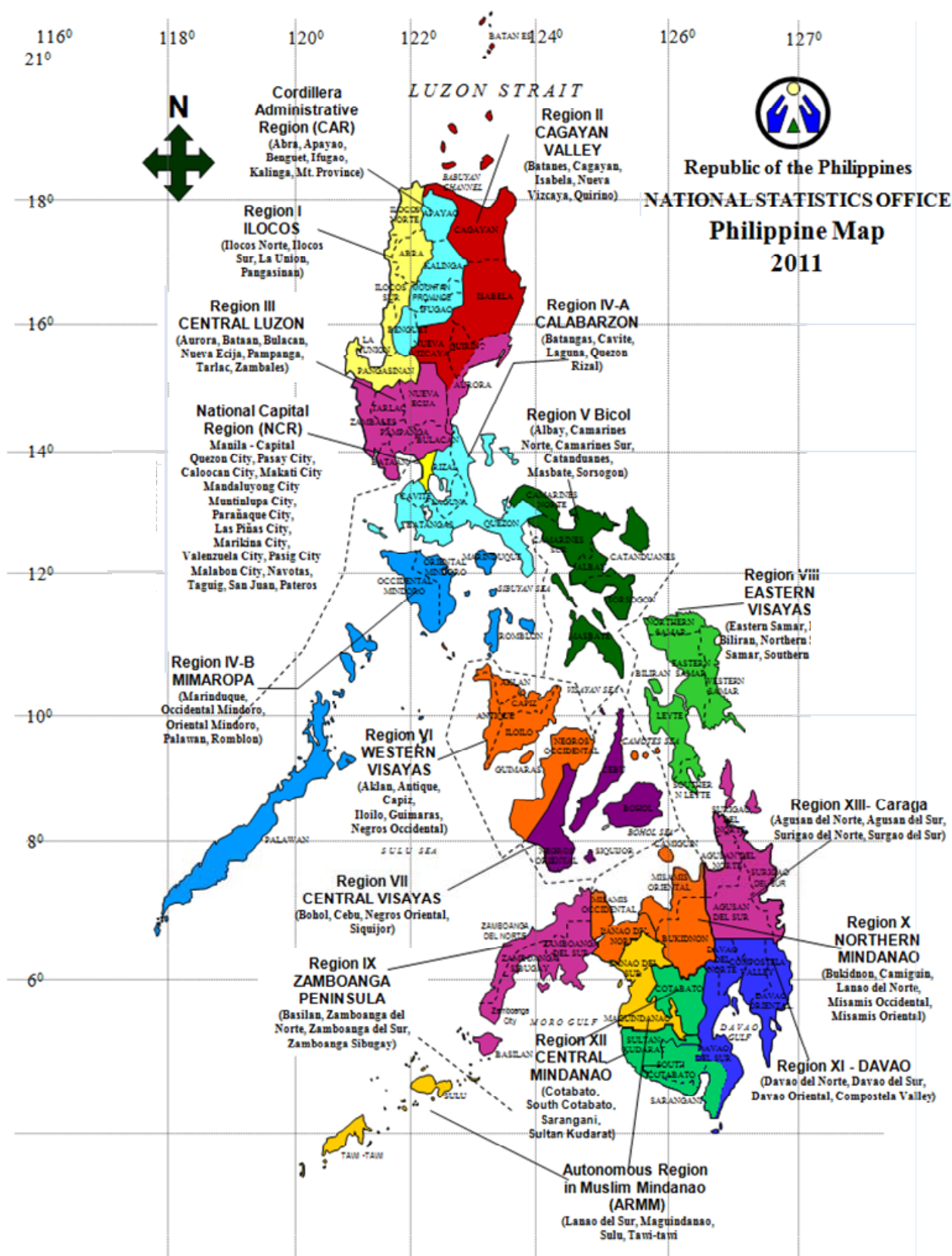
Table No.	Title	Page No.
6.3	Working children 5 to 17 years old who used tools, operated machinery or used heavy equipment at work during the week prior to the survey by age sex and type of tools/equipment, Philippines: 2011 SOC	43
6.4	Working children 5 to 17 years old who were provided with safety gadgets at work during the week prior to the survey by age, sex and type and provider of safety gadgets, Philippines: 2011 SOC	44
6.5	Working children 5 to 17 years old by whether or not they wanted improvement in their working condition, by age, sex and area for improvement Philippines: 2011 SOC	46
7.1	Working children 5 to 17 years old who ever experienced work-related injury or illness by age, sex and type of injury or illness, Philippines: 2011 SOC	47
7.2	Types of treatment received and persons who paid for the treatment for work-related injury or illness experienced by working children, and results of injury or illness, Philippines: 2011 SOC	49
7.3	Working children 5 to 17 years old who temporarily stopped from work due to work-related injury or illness by age, sex and number of days they stopped working, Philippines: 2011 SOC	50
7.4	Working children 5 to 17 years old who considered their work risky or dangerous by age, sex and main reason for considering their work as risky or dangerous, Philippines: 2011 SOC	50
7.5	Working children 5 to 17 years old who considered their work risky or dangerous by main reason for considering their work as risky or dangerous and broad industry group engaged in, Philippines: 2011 SOC	51
8.1	Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and type of work, Philippines 2011 SOC	55
8.2	Child labor by age, sex and region: 2011 SOC	56
8.2A	Proportion of child laborers against working children 5 to 17 years old by region: 2011 SOC	56
8.3	Child labor by age, sex and major industry group, Philippines: 2011 SOC	58
8.4	Working children 5 to 17 years old who were exposed to hazardous environment at work by age, sex and type of hazards, Philippines: 2011 SOC	59
8.5	Working children 5 to 17 years old whose work involves exposure to chemical hazards, Philippines: 2011 SOC	60
8.6	Working children 5 to 17 years old whose work involves exposure to physical hazards, Philippines: 2011 SOC	61
8.7	Working children 5 to 17 years old whose work involves exposure to biological hazards, Philippines: 2011 SOC	62

Table No.	Title	Page No.
8.8	Working children in hazardous environment at work by age, sex and region 2011 SOC	62
8.9	Working children in hazardous environment at work by age, sex and major industry group, Philippines: 2011 SOC	63
8.10	Working children 5 to 17 years old who were exposed to hazardous environment at work by broad industry group and by type of hazards Philippines: 2011 SOC	64
8.11	Working children in other child labor by sex and broad industry group Philippines: 2011 SOC	65

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
1.1	Main findings from 2011 SOC	8
2.1	Children 5 to 17 years old by age and by employment status, Philippines 2011 SOC	9
2.2	Proportion of working children against population 5 to 17 years old by region 2011 SOC	11
2.3	Main reason for working among children 5 to 17 years old, Philippines: 2011 SOC	13
2.4	Main reason of working children 5 to 17 years old for working by age Philippines: 2011 SOC	14
2.5	Percent of working children 5 to 17 years old who performed housekeeping activity by age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC	15
3.1	Main reason of working children 5 to 17 years old for never attending school Philippines: 2011 SOC	19
3.2	Highest grade completed of male and female working children 5 to 17 years old, Philippines: 2011 SOC	20
3.3	Distribution of working children 5 to 17 years old by schooling status Philippines: 2011 SOC	23
4.1	Working children 5 to 17 years old by major occupation group, Philippines 2011 SOC	24
4.2	Male and female working children 5 to 17 years old by broad industry group Philippines: 2011 SOC	25
4.3	Status of work of working children 5 to 17 years old, Philippines: 2011 SOC	27
4.4	Male and female working children 5 to 17 years old by nature of work Philippines: 2011 SOC	28
4.5	Male and female working children 5 to 17 years old who had a secondary occupation during the week prior to the survey, Philippines: 2011 SOC	29
5.1	Distribution of households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by household size, Philippines 2011 SOC	33
5.2	Average monthly income of households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, Philippines: 2011 SOC	34
5.3	Average monthly expenditures of households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, Philippines: 2011 SOC	34

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
5.4	Households with child members working in own household-operated farm or business, by industry of own-operated farm or business, Philippines 2011 SOC	37
5.5	Main source of water supply of households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, Philippines: 2011 SOC	39
5.6	Type of toilet facility used by households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, Philippines: 2011 SOC	39
5.7	Source of lighting of households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, Philippines: 2011 SOC	40
6.1	Percent of male and female working children 5 to 17 years old by place of work during the week prior to the survey, Philippines: 2011 SOC	41
6.2	Supervisor of working children 5 to 17 years old at work during the week prior to the survey, Philippines: 2011 SOC	42
6.3	Safety gadgets used by the working children 5 to 17 years old at work during the week prior to the survey, Philippines: 2011 SOC	44
6.4	Provider of safety gadget of working children 5 to 17 years old, Philippines 2011 SOC	45
6.5	Percent of working children 5 to 17 years old who wanted improvement in their working conditions, by areas for improvement, Philippines: 2011 SOC	45
7.1	Work-related injuries experienced by male and female working children Philippines: 2011 SOC	48
7.2	Work-related illnesses experienced by male and female working children Philippines: 2011 SOC	48
7.3	Persons who paid for the treatment of work-related injury or illness experienced by working children 5 to 17 years old by age of the children Philippines: 2011 SOC	49
8.1	Percent distribution of working children 5 to 17 years old whether engaged in child labor or not in child labor during the week prior to the survey Philippines: 2011 SOC	55
8.2	Proportion of child laborers against working children 5 to 17 years old by region: 2011 SOC	57
8.3	Venn diagram of working children 5 to 17 years old who were exposed to hazardous environment by type of hazards, Philippines: 2011 SOC	59
8.4	Male and female working children in other child labor in each broad industry group category, Philippines: 2011 SOC	65



2011 Survey on Working Children

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2011 Survey on Children (SOC) is a nationwide survey designed to collect data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children 5 to 17 years old. The third survey conducted since 1995, this was undertaken simultaneously with the October 2011 Labor Force Survey (LFS) as its rider. Like the past surveys, the 2011 SOC was funded by the International Labor Organization (ILO) through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). The ILO-IPEC programme supports national efforts to provide some of the fundamental steps that will enable the Department of Labor and Employment (DoLE) and its partners realize the vision, embodied under the new Philippine Programme against Child Labor, of a “Child Labor-Free Philippines”.

Following the ILO methodology, the 2011 SOC questionnaire was modified to provide comprehensive data on the current economic activity status of the children 5 to 17 years old during the reference week and the usual employment status of these children during the past 12 months.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The 2011 SOC provides an up-to-date information on the activities of children aged 5 to 17 years which are needed for national development planning - establishing targets, formulating and implementing programs and regulations, and monitoring policies toward eliminating or stopping the practice of child labor.

The specific objectives of the 2011 SOC are the following:

1. Provide comprehensive updated analysis on the state of the working children in the Philippines, identifying major parameters, priority groups, patterns and extent of child work and conditions of work;
2. Collect information on the character, nature, size and reasons for child labor and other related variables in order to create a profile of the target child laborers in the Philippines;
3. Generate estimates of the proportion of children in employment to the total number of children in the age group 5 to 17 years, and indicators of child labor and hazardous child labor, disaggregated by sex and major age groups; and
4. Collect information on children's non-work activities such as schooling and engagement in unpaid household services (household chores).

1.3 RESEARCH DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Sampling Design

The 2011 SOC, as a rider to the LFS, adopts the sampling design of the 2003 Master Sample (MS) of the National Statistics Office (NSO) for household surveys. The multi-stage sampling design consisted of a nationwide sample of about 50,000 households drawn from a sample of 2,835 PSUs deemed sufficient to provide reliable estimate at the regional level.

The reporting unit is the household which means that the statistics emanating from this survey refer to the characteristics of the population residing in private households. Persons who reside in institutions and establishments are not within the coverage of the survey.

The survey involves the collection of data through personal interviews.

Reference Periods Used

The survey used two reference periods, the past week reference period and the past twelve months reference period. The reference week is the week prior to the survey or the past seven days preceding the date of visit of the interviewer to the household while the past 12months reference period or the 12 months prior to the survey is a moving date, exactly 12 months at the time of interview.

1.4 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

There were two basic questionnaires used for this survey, namely: SOC Form 1, the Household Questionnaire and SOC Form 2, the Child Questionnaire. A control form named SOC Form 3 was also used.

SOC Form 1:

This questionnaire was used to obtain information on the household and its characteristics such as engagement in own household-operated activities, family income and expenditures, housing characteristics and others. This also collected information on educational characteristics of children 5 to 17 years old who are presently living with the household and living away from home (whether working or not), and other information related to the working children.

SOC Form 2:

The second questionnaire was administered to all working children 5 to 17 years old presently living with the household. The questions focused on their working characteristics during the past week and past 12 months, working conditions and environment, and schooling and housekeeping activities, among others.

SOC Form 3:

This one-page control form collected information on the composition of the household whether there were children 5 to 17 years old, and whether there were children eligible for the child questionnaire. This control form was filled out simultaneously with SOC Form 1 and before accomplishing SOC Form 2.

1.5 TRAINING AND FIELD WORK



Three (3) levels of training were conducted for the survey. Each training level included discussion on the survey concepts and definition, questionnaires, field operation procedures, and mock interview on the 3rd level.

The first level or Task Force (TF) Training was held at the NSO on September 19 to 23, 2011. Selected Central Office (CO) Staff, Regional Statisticians (RS) or their designated alternate, one Provincial Statistics Officer (PSO) or Provincial Statistician (PS) or their designated alternate per region attended this training. The CO statisticians who were involved in formulating the plans and design for the survey served as trainers.

The second level trainings were held at the Regional Offices (ROs) on September 26 to 29, 2011. The participants in each region were the Regional Director (RD), the RS who did not attend the TF training, the PSOs and the PSs or their designated alternates, who were DSOs. The participants in the TF training acted as trainers for this regional level training.

The third level training was held at the Provincial Offices (POs) on October 3 to 7, 2011. In each province, the participants were the PS who did not attend the second level training and who was designated as SOC focal person, District Statistics Officers (DSOs), Statistical Coordination Officers (SCOs) and hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) who augmented the number of DSOs/SCOs. The PSO and the PS or his/her designated alternate (a DSO or SCO) who attended the regional level training were the trainers. Selected CO personnel were also assigned as trainers in provinces with large city population such as Cebu City and Iloilo City.

The enumeration started on October 8, 2011 in all provinces. By the end of October 2011, all field work was completed.

1.6 DATA PROCESSING

Data processing is a major activity in every survey undertaking. For the 2011 SOC, this involved manual processing of the questionnaires at the Provincial Offices, machine processing at the Regional Offices and further data cleaning and merging of batch files at the Central Office.

Manual processing in the provincial offices included completeness check on the number of accomplished forms, coding of items and verification and consistency of entries in the questionnaires. These manually processed questionnaires were then submitted to the regional offices for data encoding and machine editing. The encoded regional data files underwent further processing, matched with LFS data and merged into one file at the Central Office.

The 2011 SOC used the Census and Survey Processing (CSPPro) software from data entry to generation of tables. The CSPPro is a menu-driven software package used for entering, editing, and tabulating data. Specifically, a system named Integrated Survey of Household Processing System (ISHIPS) was created to integrate the machine data processing requirements of all NSO household-based surveys including the 2011 SOC.

1.7 RESPONSE RATE

A total of 43,078 households were enumerated, of which, 27,348 sample households or 63.5 percent were found to have members whose ages were 5 to 17 years.

Of the 27,348 households with children 5 to 17 years old, 8,056 sample households or 29.5 percent have working children. The total working children 5 to 17 years old numbered 11,594, of which, 11,432 or 98.6 percent responded to the survey (Table 1.1).

TABLE 1.1 Response rate by region: 2011 SOC

Region	Working children 5 to 17 years old		
	Eligible	Responding	Response rate (%)
Philippines	11,594	11,432	98.6
National Capital Region	392	388	99.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	456	429	94.1
Region I - Ilocos Region	502	496	98.8
Region II - Cagayan Valley	560	559	99.8
Region III - Central Luzon	760	746	98.2
Region IVA - CALABARZON	712	709	99.6
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	680	675	99.3
Region V- Bicol	962	958	99.6
Region VI - Western Visayas	803	797	99.3
Region VII - Central Visayas	912	906	99.3
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	913	908	99.5
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	678	677	99.9
Region X - Northern Mindanao	815	812	99.6
Region XI - Davao	700	694	99.1
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	731	691	94.5
Region XIII - Caraga	632	618	97.8
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	386	369	95.6

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The October 2011 SOC generally followed the standard definition of terms in the Philippine Statistics System as well as the recommended ILO definitions.

Child. This refers to any person under 18 years of age.

Work. Any economic activity that a person does for pay, in cash or in kind, in any establishment, farm or private home, or for profit or without pay in family-owned farm or enterprise is considered as work. In addition, any activity that a person does during the reference period in relation to minor activities such as home gardening, raising of crops, fruits, raising hogs, poultry and fishing for home consumption and manufacturing for home use are also considered as work.

Working child. In this survey's operational definition, a child is considered working or economically active if the child had a job or business, or was engaged either as paid or unpaid in the family farm or business, at anytime for at least one hour during the week prior to the survey. The reference age range in this report for the estimate of working children is 5 to 17 years.

Look for work. The child had looked or searched for work at least once at anytime during the week prior to the survey.

Study. This refers to attendance at any educational institution, public or private, for formal academic education and non-formal education (technical and vocational courses). Children who are younger than six years old and attending Day Care classes in the barangay are considered studying.

Literacy. Basic or simple literacy level, that is, the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect.

Sex ratio. Sex ratio is a derived statistic computed as the number of males per 100 females.

Do housekeeping. Housekeeping activities, also termed as 'household chores' or 'unpaid household services', refer to non-economic activities done at own home. These include activities such as cleaning, decorating and maintenance of dwelling units, including small repair, preparation and serving of meals and caring for the sick, infirm, infants, younger siblings and elderly members of the household that the child lives in, among others. No payment or remuneration is received by the child for doing these household chores. However, if the child is performing the same tasks like a domestic helper in another household, whether paid or unpaid, then he/she will be considered as a working child. Fetching water and gathering firewood are considered household chores in Philippine setting.

Not engaged in any activities. In the week prior to the survey, the child did not work for at least one hour, did not look for work, did not attend school, or did not do any household chores during the past 12 months. Such children are also termed as 'idle children'.

Household-operated business or enterprise. This refers to any economic activity (whether in agricultural or in non-agricultural enterprises) engaged in by any member of the household as an operator or self-employed. Examples are palay farming, fishing, piggery, barber shop, sari-sari store, bagoong making and basket weaving.

Child labour. International labour standards define child labour by its consequence: it encompasses work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, and interferes with their schooling¹. In this report, the estimate of the prevalence of child labour is based on the national legislation contained in the Republic Act No. 9231 (2003) "Special protection of children against child abuse, exploitation and discrimination act" and as detailed in the DoLE Order No. 65-04 (2004) on the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for this act. In addition hazardous work for children is identified in DoLE Order No. 04 (1999) on 'Hazardous work and activities to persons below 18 years of age'. The key features are:

For children aged 15 to 17 years, a working child is classified as 'child labour' when the below working conditions in the above regulations **are contravened**:

- The hours of work shall not be more than eight hours a day, and in no case beyond 40 hours a week
- Shall not be allowed to work between ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning of the following day
- Shall not be hazardous (see DoLE Order No. 04 (1999))

For children 5 to 14 years old, where (i) the child works under the responsibility of his/her parents or guardian in the family farm or business, or (ii) the child's employment or participation in public entertainment or information is essential, regardless of the extent of the child's role and the employer has secured a work permit for the child, 'child labour' is when the below working conditions in the above regulations **are contravened**:

- The total number of hours worked shall be in accordance with the following conditions:
 - o The hours of work shall not be more than twenty (20) hours per week, provided that the work shall not be more than four hours at any given day
 - o Shall not be allowed to work between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning of the following day
- The employment does not endanger the child's life, safety, health and morals, nor impair the child's normal development; and
- The child is provided with at least the mandatory elementary or secondary education.

¹Report of the Conference (18th ICLS), pages 56-66. The text of the resolution is available online at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_101467.pdf

Hazardous child labour. Usually referred to as employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons. In this report, hazardous work for children is identified according to the provisions in DoLE Order No. 04 (1999) on 'Hazardous work and activities to persons below 18 years of age'. These include the below working conditions or work that exposes the child worker to the following risks:

Hazards at work. In this survey, the common hazards at work were classified into physical, chemical and biological hazards.

- i. **Physical hazards.** These include too much noise, high or low temperature/humidity, pressure, illumination, radiation/ultraviolet rays/microwave and other forms of physical hazards.
- ii. **Chemical hazards.** Dust (silica, saw dust, etc.), oil, gasoline, mercury, mist, fumes or vapors (paint, insecticide, spray), oxygen, ammonia and other identifiable chemical hazards fall under this category.
- iii. **Biological hazards.** These refer to viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic hazards.

Hazardous materials. These are dangerous materials that may bring harm to the child.

Heavy physical work. This involves the use of muscles and strength like carrying heavy loads, lifting weights, digging, use of heavy tools and equipment in carrying out tasks, quarrying, among others.

Risky or dangerous work. This refers to tasks with element of danger to life and limb that are considered risky and may result in loss or impairment of body parts or functions, or even death.

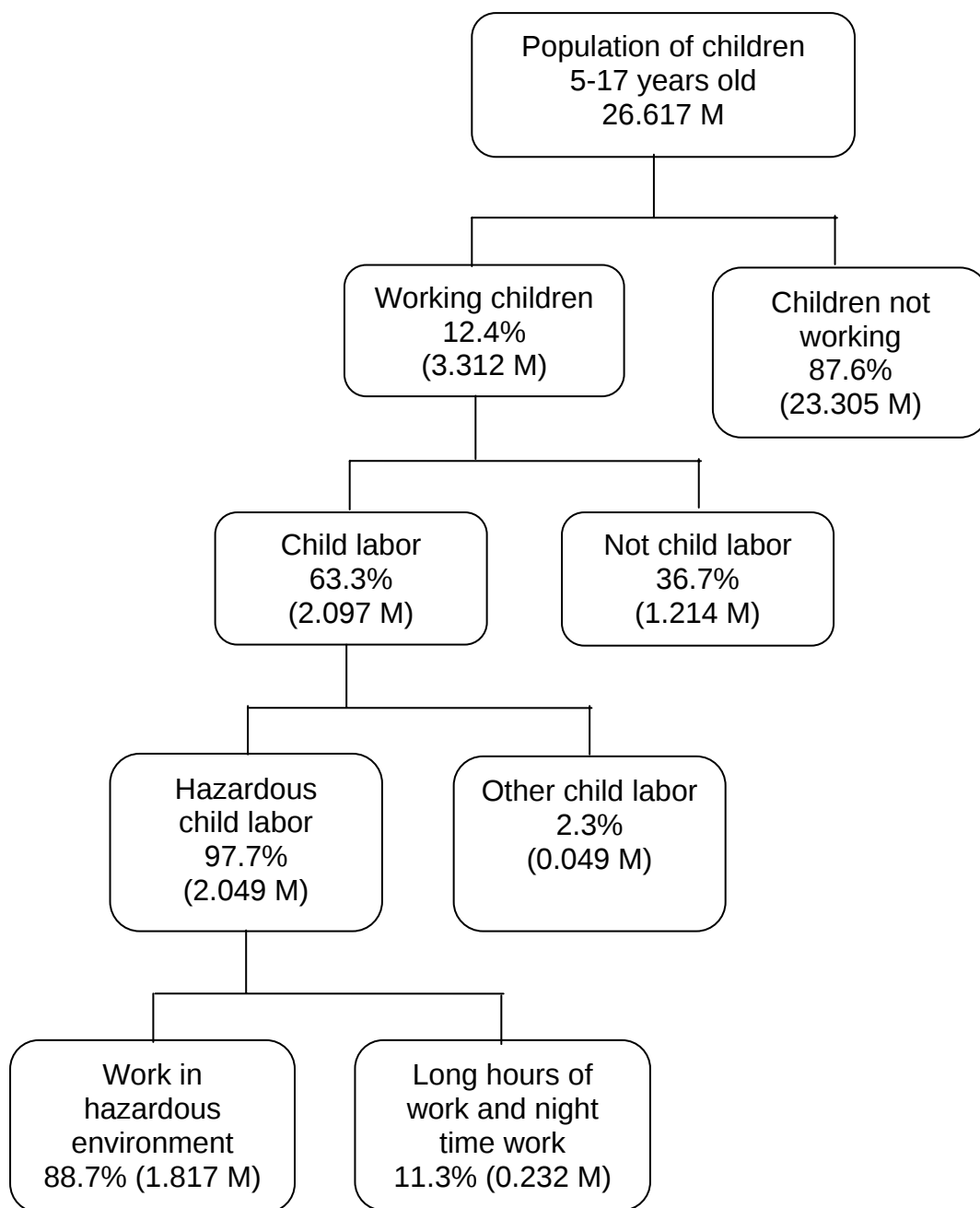
Injuries and illnesses. Injuries refer to bodily damages, hurts or loss sustained while illnesses denote unhealthy condition of the body or mind due to disease or fatigue.

Burns. An injury or damage resulting from exposure to fire, heat, caustics, electricity or certain radiation.

Skin diseases (skin allergy, eczema, etc.). This refers to pathological reaction marked by itching and skin rashes or other symptoms that are without comparable effect to an average individual.

Body aches and pains (head, neck, back, hand, wrists, joints). This pertains to a body disturbance ranging from a localized discomfort to a generally raging physical agony, although generally, it implies more or less acute sensation.

FIGURE 1.1 Main findings from 2011 SOC



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

Chapter II

PROFILE OF THE WORKING CHILDREN

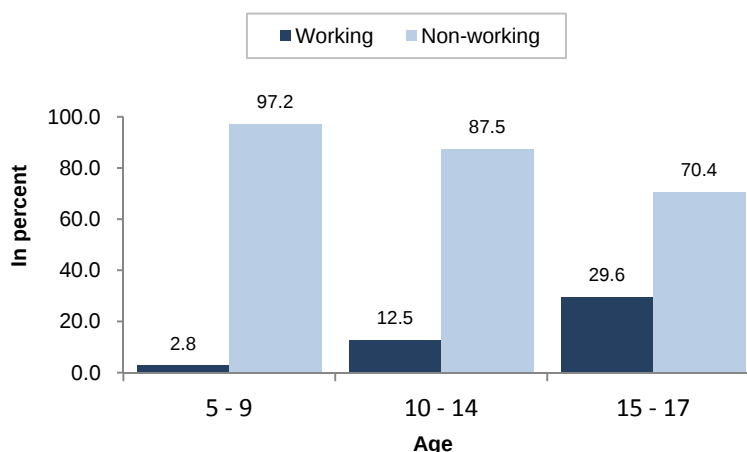
Presented in this chapter are the demographic profile of the working children, the age they started working, the main reason for working and the housekeeping activities done during the week prior to the survey. For this report, working children were determined based on their responses to a series of questions on activities they engaged in during the week prior to the survey. If a child had engaged during the reference week in any economic activities, including minor activities such as home gardening, raising of hogs or poultry, and fishing for home consumption, then the child is considered as working.

2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

There were approximately 26.6 million Filipino children 5 to 17 years of age as of October 2011, based on the 2011 SOC (Table 2.1). Those who were reported to be working during the week prior to the survey accounted for 12.4 percent of the total children. The working boys outnumbered the working girls. There were 169 working boys 5 to 17 years of age for every 100 working girls of the same age group.

Children belonging to the older age groups (10 to 14 and 15 to 17 years) were more likely to be working than the younger ones. Three percent of the children in age group 5 to 9 years were found to be working during the week prior to the survey (Figure 2.1). Among children in the age group 10 to 14 years, 12.5 percent were working. Meanwhile, working children in age group 15 to 17 years comprised about 29.6 percent of all children in this age group.

FIGURE 2.1 Children 5 to 17 years old by age and by employment status, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 2.1 Children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and employment status, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Age	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total		Working	Non-working	Total		Working	Non-working	Total		Working	Non-working
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total												
Number (in thousands)	26,617	100.0	12.4	87.6	13,583	100.0	15.3	84.7	13,034	100.0	9.4	90.6
5 - 9	10,620	100.0	2.8	97.2	5,416	100.0	3.0	97.0	5,203	100.0	2.5	97.5
10 - 14	10,037	100.0	12.5	87.5	5,127	100.0	15.3	84.7	4,911	100.0	9.7	90.3
15 - 17	5,960	100.0	29.6	70.4	3,040	100.0	37.4	62.6	2,920	100.0	21.4	78.6

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

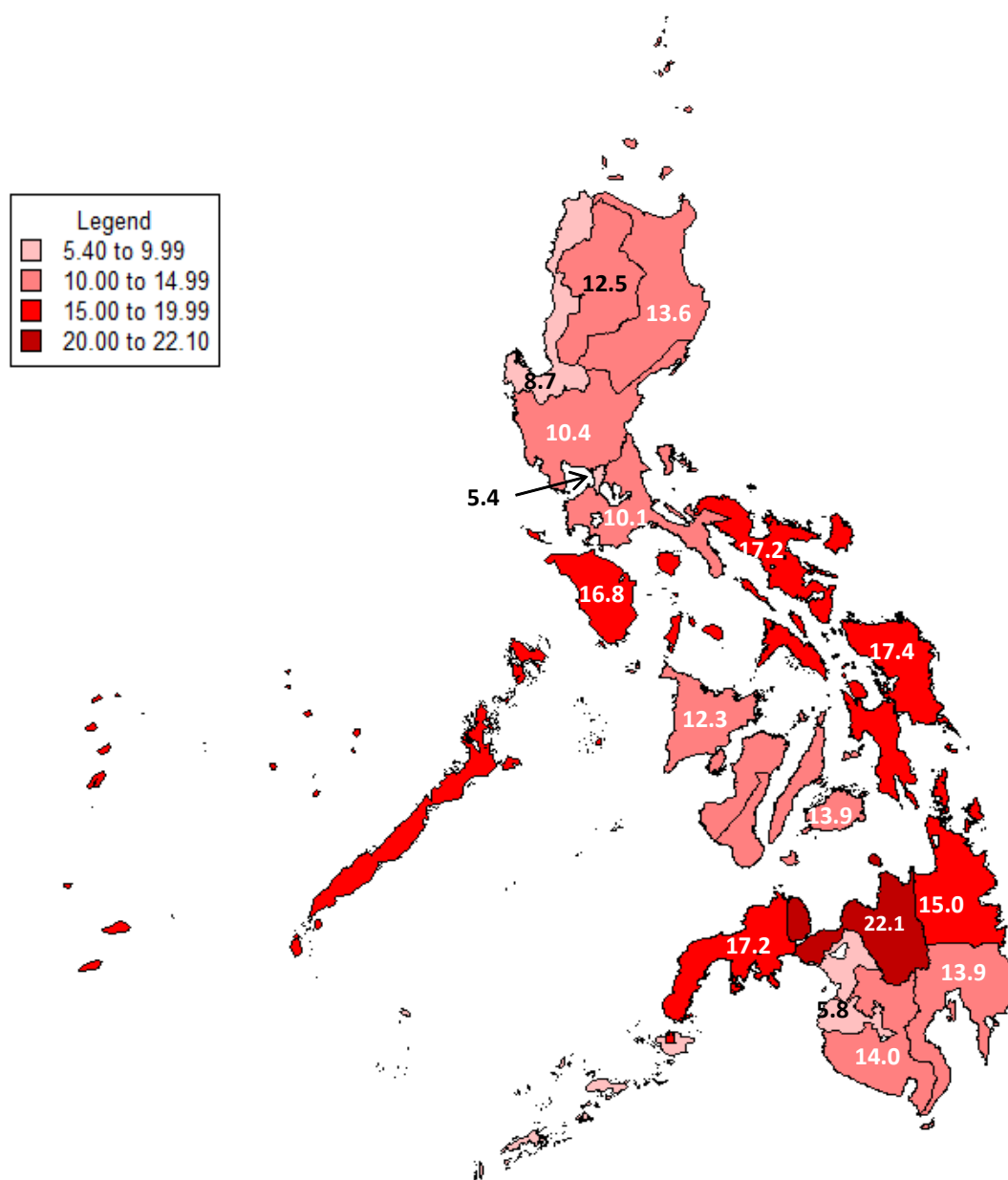
There were 14 regions with at least one working child in every ten children. Among these regions, Northern Mindanao had the highest proportion of working children aged 5 to 17 years at 22.1 percent (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2). In contrast, the least proportion was reported for the National Capital Region, at 5.4 percent.

TABLE 2.2 Children 5 to 17 years old by employment status and region: 2011 SOC

Region	Total	Employment status	
		Working	Non-working
Philippines			
Number (in thousands)	26,617	3,312	23,305
Percent	100.0	12.4	87.6
National Capital Region	100.0	5.4	94.6
Cordillera Administrative Region	100.0	12.5	87.5
Region I - Ilocos Region	100.0	8.7	91.3
Region II - Cagayan Valley	100.0	13.6	86.4
Region III - Central Luzon	100.0	10.4	89.6
Region IVA - CALABARZON	100.0	10.1	89.9
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	100.0	16.8	83.2
Region V- Bicol	100.0	17.2	82.8
Region VI - Western Visayas	100.0	12.3	87.7
Region VII - Central Visayas	100.0	13.9	86.1
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	100.0	17.4	82.6
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	100.0	17.2	82.8
Region X - Northern Mindanao	100.0	22.1	77.9
Region XI - Davao	100.0	13.9	86.1
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	100.0	14.0	86.0
Region XIII - Caraga	100.0	15.0	85.0
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	100.0	5.8	94.2

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

FIGURE 2.2 Proportion of working children against population 5 to 17 years old by region, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

As shown in Table 2.3, for every 100 working boys in the country, ten resided in Bicol (9.9%), and nine resided each in Central Luzon (9.4%) and CALABARZON (9.1%). Among working girls, 11 in every 100 resided in CALABARZON (11.5%), ten in Northern Mindanao (10.2%) and nine in Central Visayas (8.6%). The Cordillera Administrative Region had the smallest proportion of working boys (1.9% of total working boys), while ARMM had the smallest proportion of working girls (1.4%).

TABLE 2.3 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and region: 2011 SOC

Region	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Philippines												
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	292	161	132	1,258	783	474	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	4.8	4.0	6.2	8.7	8.6	8.9	4.1	3.5	5.2	4.6	3.7	6.3
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5
Region I - Ilocos Region	3.8	4.1	3.1	1.8	0.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.6	4.5	5.1	3.5
Region II - Cagayan Valley	3.8	4.1	3.4	1.7	2.1	1.1	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.7
Region III - Central Luzon	8.7	9.4	7.6	7.9	9.4	6.0	9.2	10.1	7.7	8.6	9.0	7.8
Region IVA - CALABARZON	10.0	9.1	11.5	13.4	11.6	15.6	9.6	8.8	11.0	9.7	9.0	10.9
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.1	7.4	5.2	4.8	5.8	4.6	4.7	4.4
Region V - Bicol	9.2	9.9	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.9	9.6	10.4	8.2	9.1	9.8	7.7
Region VI - Western Visayas	7.9	7.7	8.1	4.2	3.9	4.5	6.9	7.1	6.7	9.1	8.7	9.8
Region VII - Central Visayas	8.3	8.1	8.6	10.2	10.4	9.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	7.5	7.2	8.0
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.2	7.7	6.3	5.6	6.8	4.2	8.1	8.5	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.1
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.0	5.6	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.2	5.7	7.1	5.8	5.4	6.4
Region X - Northern Mindanao	8.3	7.2	10.2	10.7	10.1	11.6	9.6	8.5	11.5	7.0	5.9	9.0
Region XI - Davao	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	3.9	5.4	5.4	5.3
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.4	6.0	4.3
Region XIII - Caraga	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.7	1.7	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.0
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1.9	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.9	3.2	2.2

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

2.2 AGE STARTED WORKING

According to the survey, three in ten of the working children 10 to 14 years of age started working before age 10, wherein 1.1 percent of them started working at age 5 (Table 2.4). These children started working at age 10, on average. The survey also revealed that three in five of those in age group 15 to 17 years (62.1%) started working before age 15. About 11 percent of them started working before the age of 10. The mean age they started working was 13 years.

Among the youngest working children (5 to 9 years old), 9.9 percent started working at age 5. These children started working at 7 years of age, on average.

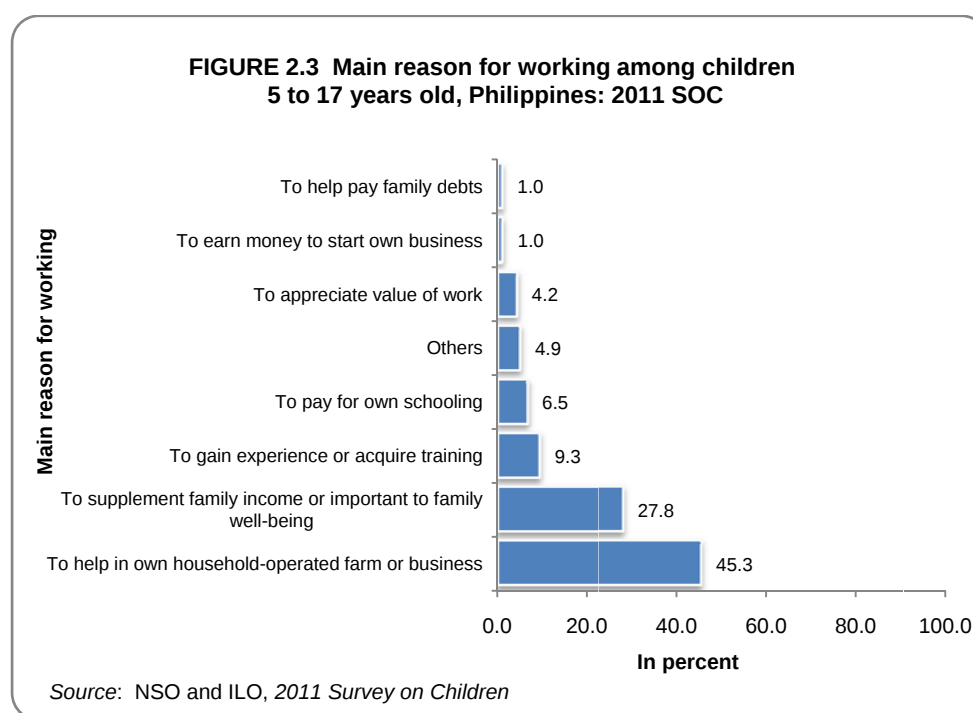
TABLE 2.4 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age started working and age, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Age group	Total		Age started working													Mean age started working
	Number (In '000)	Percent	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Total	3,312	100.0	1.5	3.2	7.4	8.1	6.6	18.8	4.5	12.0	8.7	9.1	10.6	7.0	2.5	11
5 to 9	292	100.0	9.9	18.9	31.5	25.5	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
10 to 14	1,258	100.0	1.1	2.6	7.2	10.5	10.3	30.1	8.8	16.0	9.3	4.0	-	-	-	10
15 to 17	1,762	100.0	0.3	1.0	3.4	3.6	2.7	13.8	2.2	11.1	9.7	14.3	19.9	13.2	4.7	13

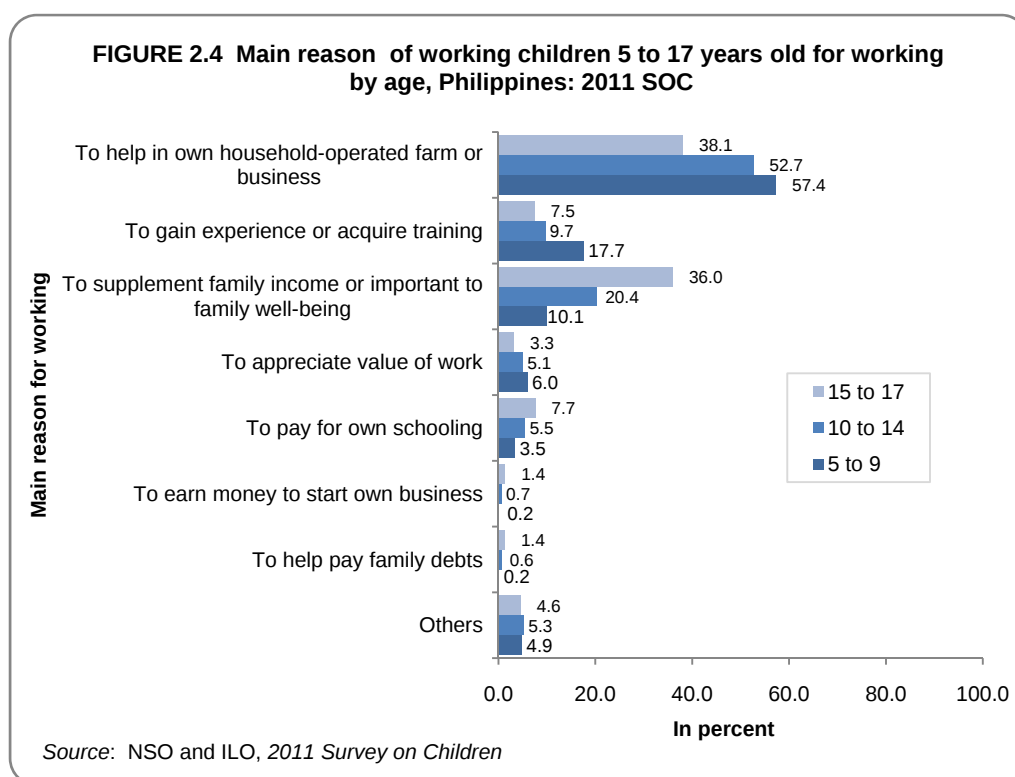
Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

2.3 MAIN REASON FOR WORKING

When asked about their main reason for working or having a job a week prior to survey, the top two reasons reported by the working children 5 to 17 years old were: to help in their own household-operated farm or business with 45.3 percent of them citing such reason, and to earn in order to supplement the income of their family or because children believe that being able to do so is important for their family well-being (27.8%) [Figure 2.3 and Appendix A, Table 1]. These were the most common reasons reported by both working boys and girls, and in all regions (Appendix A, Table 2). To gain experience or acquire training came third among the reasons as mentioned by one in every ten (9.3%) working children (Figure 2.3).



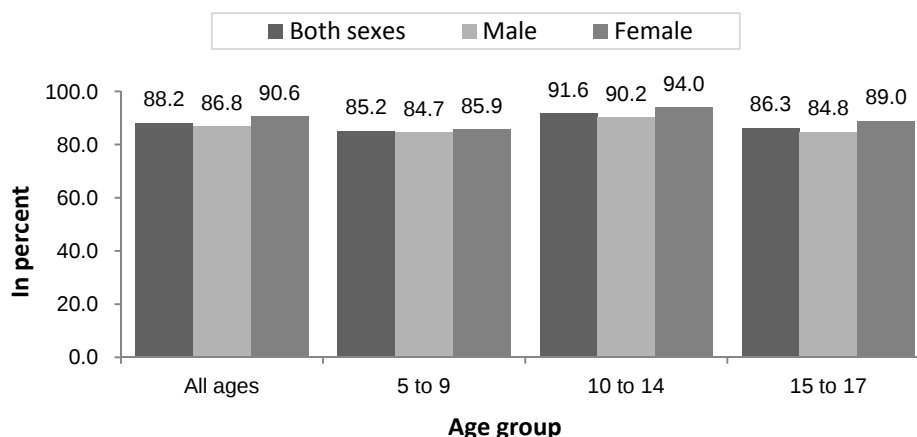
Notably, a larger percentage of working children 5 to 14 years of age than those 15 to 17 years of age reported that they were working to help in their own household-operated farm or business (Figure 2.4). This reason was cited by more than half of the working children in age group 5 to 9 (57.4%) and in age group 10 to 14 (52.7%). By comparison, 38.1 percent of working children 15 to 17 years old mentioned this reason. As the age of the child increases, to supplement family income increases its importance as a reason for working among children 5 to 17 years.



2.4 HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING CHILDREN

A total of 2.9 million or 88.2 percent of the 3.3 million working children 5 to 17 years old revealed that they performed housekeeping activities during the week prior to survey (Table 2.5 and Figure 2.5). The proportion of the working girls who did at least one housekeeping activity was larger (90.6%) as compared to the working boys (86.8%). Regardless of age, working girls were more likely to perform a housekeeping activity than their male counterparts.

**FIGURE 2.5 Percent of working children 5 to 17 years old who performed housekeeping activity by age and sex
Philippines: 2011 SOC**



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

The most common housekeeping activity done by the working children 5 to 17 years of age was house cleaning, decorating or doing minor repairs (78.5% for boys, 93.3% for girls). Cooking, preparing and serving meals came next (60.6% for boys, 74.3% for girls), followed by washing clothes (44.2% for boys, 72.2% for girls), and caring for brothers or sisters, sick, disabled or old members of own household (31.0% for boys, 39.5% for girls) [Table 2.5].

**TABLE 2.5 Working children 5 to 17 years old performing housekeeping activities by age, sex and type of housekeeping activity
Philippines: 2011 SOC**

Housekeeping activity	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	2,922	1,808	1,114	249	136	113	1,152	707	446	1,521	965	555
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caring for brothers or sisters, sick, disabled, or old members of own household	34.2	31.0	39.5	40.7	40.0	41.6	38.0	34.8	43.1	30.3	27.0	36.1
House cleaning, decorating or minor repairs	84.1	78.5	93.3	84.8	81.5	88.8	86.2	81.2	94.2	82.5	76.2	93.5
Cooking, preparing and serving meals	65.8	60.6	74.3	37.3	34.3	40.9	62.7	56.9	71.8	72.9	67.0	83.2
Washing clothes	54.9	44.2	72.2	22.7	12.0	35.5	48.5	36.6	67.5	65.0	54.4	83.4
Ironing clothes	13.4	6.2	25.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	8.1	3.1	16.1	19.4	9.2	37.2
Driving or fetching family members to or from work or school	5.3	5.4	4.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	4.8	4.9	4.7	6.0	6.2	5.7
Others (gathering firewood, fetching water, and running errands)	22.0	27.0	14.0	25.4	33.5	15.6	25.5	29.8	18.8	18.8	24.0	9.9

Note: A child may report more than one type of housekeeping activity.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

As to be expected, working boys were more likely to perform gathering of firewood, fetching water and running errands than working girls. In contrast, working girls were more likely to do house cleaning, cooking, washing and ironing clothes. House cleaning, caring of brothers and sisters and running errands were performed by a significant proportion of working boys 5 to 9 years old (Table 2.5).

Of the total working children reported to have performed at least one housekeeping activity, about 4.1 percent spent more than four hours per day on housekeeping activities in which 3.4 percent worked for 5 to 8 hours (Table 2.6). Regardless of age, working girls would spend longer hours on such activities than working boys. Older working children (aged 10 to 17 years) spent more hours doing household chores than the younger ones.

TABLE 2.6 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and total hours performing housekeeping activities in a day, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Total hours performing housekeeping activity	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	2,922	1,808	1,114	249	136	113	1,152	707	446	1,521	965	555
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 hour	22.1	25.7	16.3	42.6	43.4	41.6	25.0	29.8	17.5	16.6	20.3	10.2
1 to 2 hours	62.1	62.3	61.6	52.8	53.3	52.2	62.2	59.3	66.8	63.5	65.8	59.4
3 to 4 hours	11.7	9.4	15.6	3.6	2.5	4.9	9.9	8.5	12.2	14.4	11.0	20.4
5 to 8 hours	3.4	2.2	5.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.5	2.1	3.1	4.5	2.6	7.8
9 to 10 hours	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.3
11 to 14 hours	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9
Mean hours	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.4

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Chapter III

EDUCATION OF THE WORKING CHILDREN

This chapter presents the literacy rate of the working children and of the non-working children aged 5 to 17 years, their attendance in school during the school year (SY) 2010-2011 or during the SY 2011-2012 and their educational attainment. This also presents the survey results regarding the problems and difficulties of the working children while schooling, and the effects of their work on their schooling. Also covered in this chapter are the findings regarding the reason for never attending school among the working children who had never attended school and for those who had dropped out of school, the reason for dropping out.

3.1 LITERACY

Results of the 2011 SOC revealed that 86.3 percent of the Filipino children aged 5 to 17 years were literate, that is, almost nine in every ten children can read and write a simple message in any language or dialect (Table 3.1).

In general, girls had higher literacy rate (87.0%) than boys (85.6%). Literacy rate for working girls was 97.1 percent compared with 95.9 percent for working boys. For non-working girls (80.6%), literacy rate was lower than for non-working boys (82.5%).

According to age, literacy rate was lowest among children aged 5 to 9 years (68.1%) and highest among children aged 15 to 17 years (98.8%).

TABLE 3.1 Literacy rate of working children and of non-working children 5 to 17 years old, by age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Employment status of children	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	86.3	85.6	87.0	68.1	67.1	69.2	98.2	97.7	98.7	98.8	98.2	99.3
Working	96.3	95.9	97.1	82.6	84.6	80.2	96.9	96.0	98.4	98.2	97.4	99.6
Non-working	84.9	82.5	80.6	73.6	71.3	74.8	90.0	88.3	91.7	82.6	79.9	84.8

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

As to employment status, working children 5 to 17 years old had higher literacy rate (96.3%) than the non-working children (84.9%).

Generally, literacy rate was observed to increase with age. An exception was observed among the non-working children 15 to 17 years old whose literacy rate decreased to 82.6 percent from 90.0 percent among their counterparts in the 10 to 14 age group. Working children in ages 5 to 9 were more likely to be literate (82.6%) than the non-working children in the same age group (73.6%). The same trend was observed in the higher age groups.

3.2 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table 3.2 shows the percentage of working and non-working children 5 to 17 years old who had attended school during the SY 2010-2011 or during the SY 2011-2012, by age and sex.

TABLE 3.2 School attendance rate of working children and of non-working children 5 to 17 years old, by age and sex
Philippines: 2011 SOC

Employment status of children	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	88.9	87.0	90.8	92.6	91.6	93.6	94.9	93.2	96.7	72.1	68.3	76.1
Working	64.6	60.4	71.6	93.6	91.3	96.4	84.0	80.3	90.2	45.9	42.4	52.3
Non-working	92.4	90.7	88.2	98.1	96.0	97.6	88.4	86.3	90.5	70.7	69.3	71.9

Note: School attendance of children refers to attendance during the last school year (SY 2010-2011) or the current school year during the survey period (SY 2011-2012).

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

The survey revealed that approximately nine in every ten children (88.9%) aged 5 to 17 years had attended school during the SY 2010-2011 or during the SY 2011-2012. Non-working children were more likely to attend school (92.4% of the total non-working children) than those who were working (64.6% of the total working children).

By age, a higher percentage of non-working children aged 5 to 9 years (98.1%) than working children 5 to 9 years old (93.6%) had attended school. The same trend was observed in the higher age groups. Attendance rate was lowest for the working children 15 to 17 years of age (42.4% for boys and 52.3% for girls).

3.2.1 Reasons Why Working Children Had Never Attended School

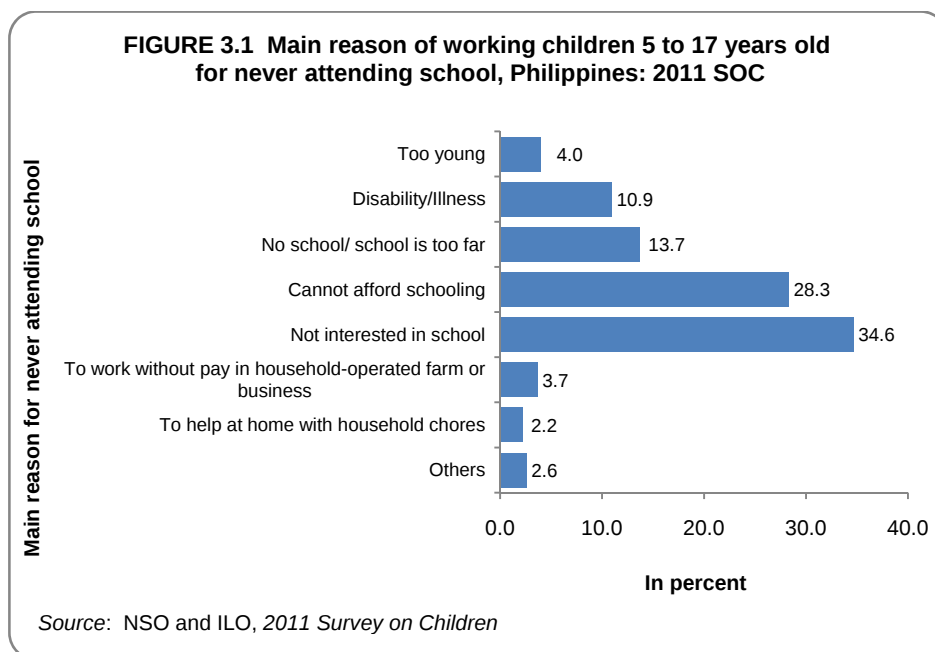
Based on the 2011 SOC, about 784 thousand or 3.4 percent of the 23 million Filipino children had never attended school (Table 3.3). There were more boys (451 thousand) than girls (334 thousand) who had never attended school. Of the children who had never attended school, 27 thousand or 3.4 percent were working while 758 thousand or 96.6 percent were non-working.

TABLE 3.3 Percent of working children and of non-working children 5 to 17 years old who had never attended school, by age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Employment status of children	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	784	451	334	749	428	322	35	23	12
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working	3.4	5.1	1.2	2.5	3.6	1.1	22.3	32.5	2.4
Non-working	96.6	94.9	98.8	97.5	96.4	98.9	77.7	67.5	97.6

Source : NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on children

As shown in Figure 3.1, a large proportion of the working children who had never attended school mainly reasoned that they were not interested in school (34.6%) or they could not afford schooling (28.3%).



3.2.2 Reasons for Dropping Out of School by Working Children

According to the result of the survey about 898 thousand working children aged 5 to 17 years reported to have ever dropped out of school (Table 3.4). Seven in every ten working children who had dropped out were boys (73.7%). The most commonly cited main reason for dropping out of school among working boys was the absence of interest in schooling (42.0%) followed by economic difficulty (23.7%). For working girls who had

stopped schooling, the most common reason was economic difficulty (41.3%) followed by absence of interest in schooling (17.2%).

TABLE 3.4 Working children 5 to 17 years old who have ever dropped out of school by main reason for dropping out of school, age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC

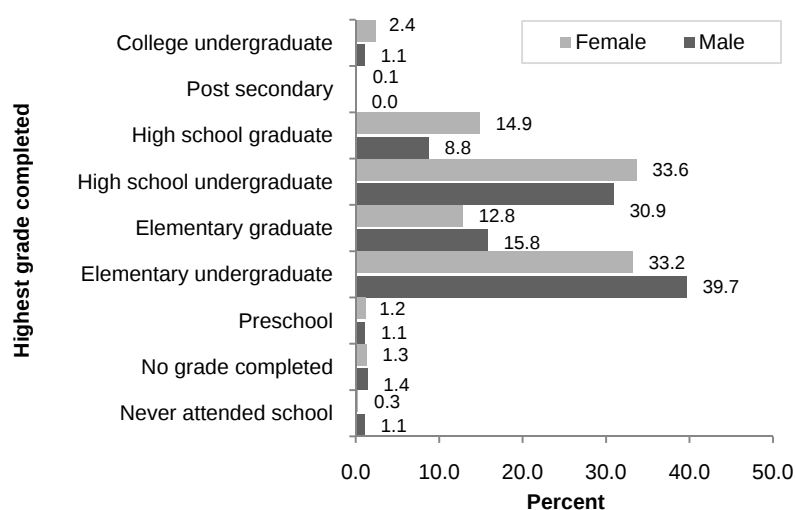
Main reason for dropping out of school	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	898	662	236	271	12	5	628	459	169
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To engage in paid or self-employment to augment family income	10.0	9.2	12.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	11.2	10.0	14.6
To help in family farm or business	9.4	9.9	7.8	7.2	8.0	5.1	10.3	10.8	8.8
To attend to household chores such as taking care of family members	1.4	0.8	3.2	2.3	1.1	6.0	1.0	0.7	2.0
Cannot afford to go to school	28.3	23.7	41.3	23.9	20.4	34.3	30.2	25.1	44.1
Not interested in school	35.5	42.0	17.2	36.4	42.8	17.3	35.1	41.7	17.2
School is too far	5.4	5.0	6.6	9.2	7.5	14.2	3.8	3.9	3.6
Illness or disability	3.8	3.4	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.2	2.7	4.6
Teachers are not supportive	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.6	-
Others	5.5	5.2	6.4	7.3	6.4	9.8	4.7	4.6	5.0

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

3.3 HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Working girls were more likely to have completed a higher level of education than their male counterparts (Figure 3.2). Among working girls, 2.4 percent were college undergraduate, compared to 1.1 percent among working boys. Among the older working girls, that is, those who were 15 to 17 years old, 29.3 percent completed high school, compared to 16.1 percent among the working boys of the same age group (Table 3.5).

FIGURE 3.2 Highest grade completed of male and female working children 5 to 17 years old, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

The survey also revealed that even among non-working children, the girls had an edge over their male counterparts in terms of level of education completed.

TABLE 3.5 Working children and non-working children 5 to 17 years old by highest grade completed, age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Employment status of children and highest grade completed	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Working children												
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	292	161	132	1,258	783	474	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No grade completed	1.4	1.4	1.3	9.5	8.1	11.2	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	-
Preschool	1.2	1.1	1.2	11.1	11.3	10.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Elementary undergraduate	37.3	39.7	33.2	75.2	74.9	75.7	57.2	59.8	52.9	16.8	20.9	9.3
Elementary graduate	14.7	15.8	12.8	-	-	-	19.6	19.5	19.7	13.7	15.5	10.3
High school undergraduate	31.9	30.9	33.6	-	-	-	21.4	18.2	26.7	44.8	44.1	46.0
High school graduate	11.0	8.8	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	16.1	29.3
Postsecondary	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
College undergraduate	1.6	1.1	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	2.0	4.8
Never attended	0.8	1.1	0.3	4.2	5.7	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	-
Non-working children												
Number (in thousands)	23,305	11,501	11,804	10,328	5,256	5,072	8,780	4,343	4,436	4,198	1,902	2,296
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No grade completed	8.4	8.8	8.0	18.6	18.9	18.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	-
Preschool	11.8	12.5	11.1	26.3	26.9	25.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	0.1
Elementary undergraduate	45.5	46.7	44.4	48.7	47.1	50.3	61.2	64.1	58.4	4.8	5.7	4.0
Elementary graduate	7.3	7.1	7.6	-	-	-	16.6	15.7	17.4	5.9	6.7	5.3
High school undergraduate	18.7	17.0	20.3	-	-	-	20.8	18.5	23.0	60.1	60.6	59.7
High school graduate	3.9	3.2	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.4	19.5	23.0
Postsecondary	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.3
College undergraduate	1.2	1.0	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	6.1	7.1
Never attended	3.3	3.7	2.8	6.5	7.2	5.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5

Note: Percent may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

3.4 PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY WORKING CHILDREN WHILE SCHOOLING

Table 3.6 shows that there were 772 thousand working children aged 5 to 17 years who were enrolled in the SY 2011-2012 who had experienced problems and difficulties while schooling.

The top three problems or difficulties experienced by the working children who were studying at the same time (enrolled in SY 2011-2012) were high cost of school supplies, books or transportation (56.3% of working children), difficulty in catching up with lessons (50.6%), and far distance of school from residence (39.8%). Other problems mentioned were the lack of time to study (18.2%) and unsupportive teachers (8.4%).

Regardless of age, a large percentage of working boys reported higher proportion compared to working girls when it comes to difficulty in catching up with lessons.

TABLE 3.6 Working children 5 to 17 years old who had experienced problems or difficulties while schooling by type of problem or difficulty experienced, age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of problem or difficulty experienced while schooling	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	772	483	289	474	298	176	298	185	113
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Difficulty in catching up with lessons	50.6	54.7	43.7	54.8	57.7	49.9	43.9	49.9	34.1
Teachers are not supportive	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.7	7.4	8.1
High cost of school supplies or books or transportation	56.3	55.2	58.3	52.6	53.0	52.0	62.3	58.7	68.2
No time to study	18.2	18.7	17.3	17.9	18.4	16.9	18.6	19.1	17.9
School is too far from residence	39.8	38.8	41.4	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.7	37.1	43.8
Others	8.5	7.7	9.9	7.8	7.1	8.9	9.8	8.8	11.4

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

A child is counted only once under total but may be counted under each reported problem encountered.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

3.5 EFFECT OF WORK ON THE SCHOOLING OF WORKING CHILDREN

When asked on the effect of work on their schooling, 324 thousand or 14.9 percent reported that their work had affected their schooling (Table 3.7). The majority (85.1%) answered that their schooling was not affected by their work. The percentage of the working children who reported that their work affected their schooling ranged from 10.3 percent (among girls aged 5 to 9 years) to as high as 17.9 percent (among boys in the age group 10 to 14 years).

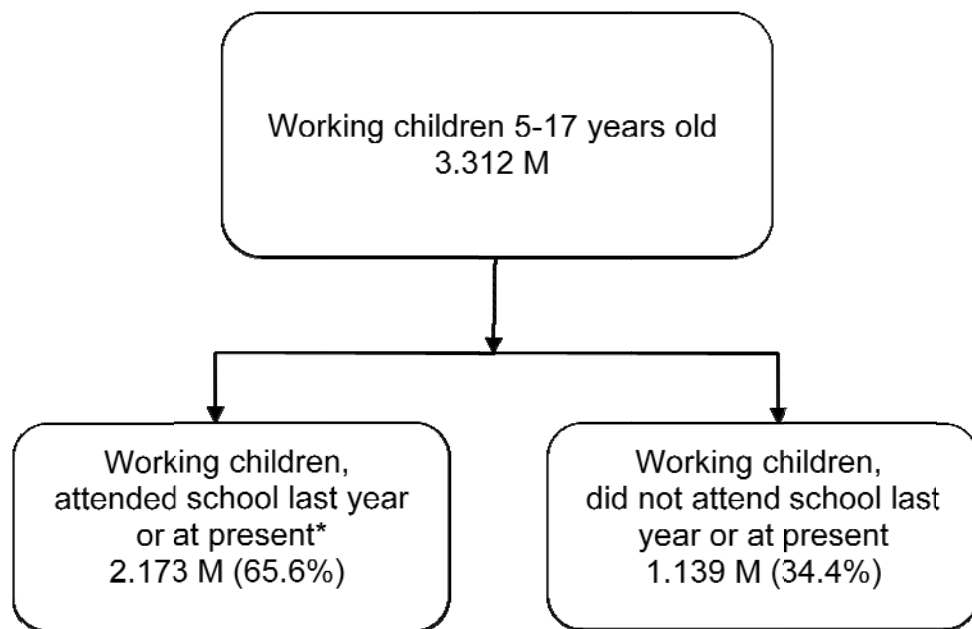
In all age groups, the proportion of boys who had admitted that their schooling was affected by their work was higher than that of the girls. The main effects mentioned by the working children were low grades, with 5.4 percent of the children citing such effect, tardiness (5.1%), and absenteeism (4.2%).

TABLE 3.7 Working children 5 to 17 years old who had attended school during the school year 2010-2011 or 2011-2012 by main effect of work on schooling, age and sex, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Main effect of work on schooling	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	2,173	1,278	895	273	147	127	1,062	633	429	838	499	339
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work affected schooling	14.9	17.5	11.3	13.6	16.4	10.3	15.5	17.9	11.9	14.6	17.2	10.8
Low grades	5.4	6.7	3.4	4.00	6.9	0.7	6.0	6.6	5.1	5.0	6.8	2.4
Absenteeism	4.2	5.3	2.5	3.16	2.8	3.6	4.2	5.6	2.2	4.4	5.6	2.6
Tardiness	5.1	5.2	4.9	6.41	6.7	6.1	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.7	4.4	5.0
Others	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.6	0.4	0.9
Work did not affect schooling	85.1	82.5	88.7	86.4	83.6	89.7	84.5	82.1	88.1	85.4	82.8	89.2

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

**FIGURE 3.3 Distribution of working children 5 to 17 years old by schooling status
Philippines: 2011 SOC**



Note: *Refers to children who had attended school last year (SY 2010-2011) or the current school Year (SY 2011-2012) during the survey period.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Chapter IV

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKING CHILDREN

This chapter presents the primary job or occupation, and secondary job, if any, as engaged in by the working children during the week prior to the survey, the industry where they worked in, the status and nature of their work, the number of hours worked in a week, and the basis of payment for their work. This chapter also presents the findings on the benefits received by the working children, and the main use of their earnings.

4.1 PRIMARY OCCUPATION

During the week prior to the survey, majority of the 3.3 million working children were laborers and unskilled workers (68.8%) whereas, one in every five (21.7%) of the working children was a sales worker, 3.3 percent were farmers, forestry workers and fishermen, and 2.8 percent were trade and related workers (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1). The rest (3.3%) were in other occupation groups.

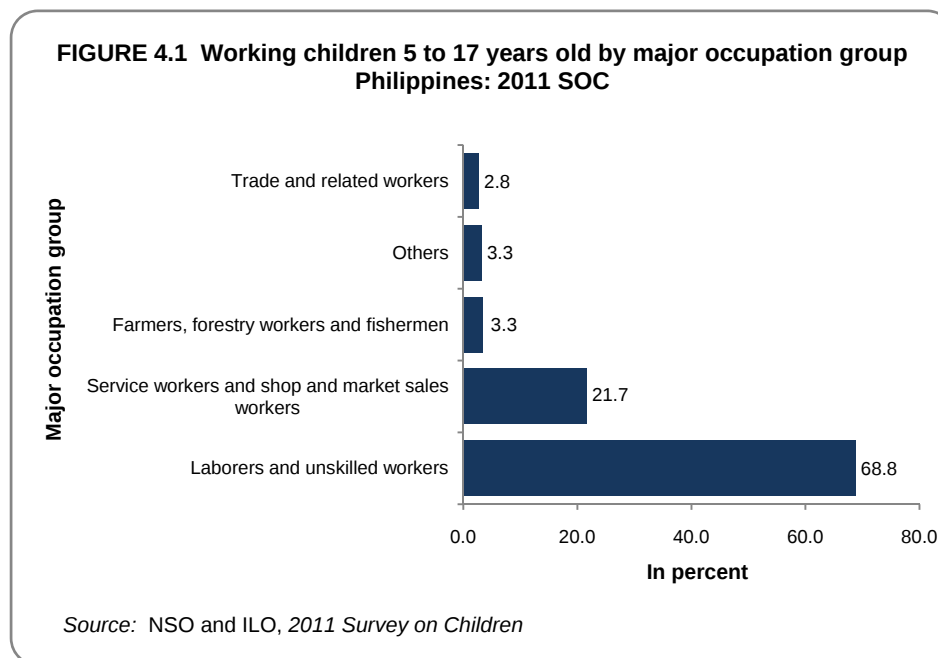


TABLE 4.1 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and major occupation group, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Major occupation group	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	1,550	944	606	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of the government and special-interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors ¹	0.5	0.4	0.6	*	*	-	0.9	0.7	1.3
Professionals	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	0.1
Technicians and associate professionals	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Clerks	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	21.7	13.6	35.4	23.2	15.6	35.1	20.4	11.9	35.7
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	3.3	4.8	0.8	3.0	4.2	1.0	3.7	5.3	0.7
Trade and related workers	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.3	1.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	1.1	1.6	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	68.8	75.3	57.9	68.1	74.3	58.4	69.5	76.1	57.5
Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or inadequately defined	1.6	1.9	1.0	2.9	3.6	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.2

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

* - Less than 0.05 percent.

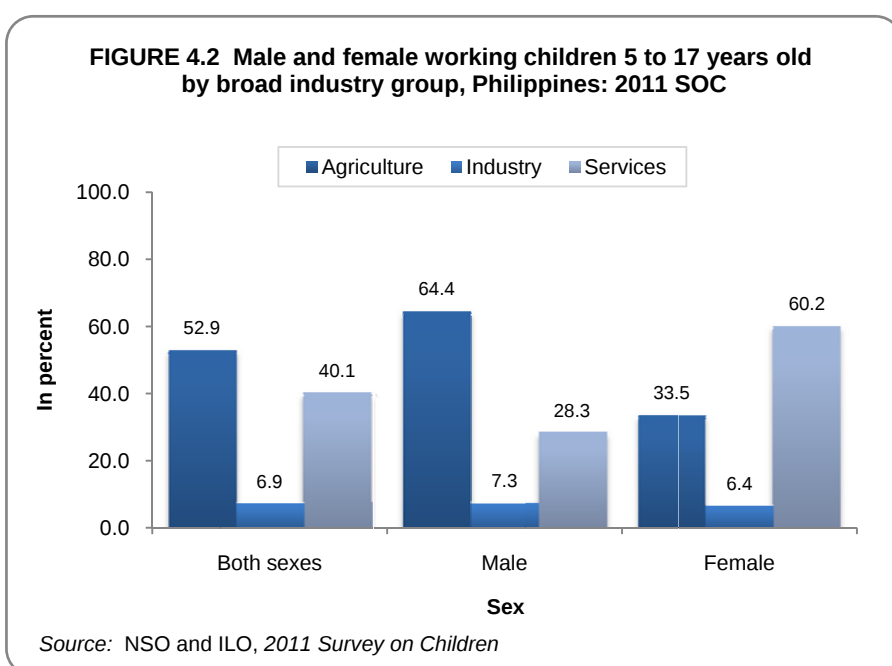
¹ This includes Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Chairman.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Three-fourths (75.3%) of the working boys worked as laborers and unskilled workers, compared to 57.9 percent of their female counterparts. A larger proportion among working girls (35.4%) worked as service workers and shop and market sales workers than boys (13.6%).

4.2 INDUSTRY

More than half (52.9%) of the working children 5 to 17 years old were in the agriculture sector. Boys were more likely to be engaged in an agriculture activity (64.4% of boys, 33.5% of girls), while girls, in services (28.3% of boys, 60.2% of girls). This pattern is true for all age groups of working children (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2).



The services sector, employing about 40 percent of the working children was dominated by girls, with 125 girls working in this sector for every 100 boys. Working girls in this sector were mostly found in the wholesale and retail trade.

TABLE 4.2 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and major industry group, Philippines: 2011 SOC

PSIC ¹	Major industry group	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total										
Number (in thousands)		3,312	2,082	1,230	1,550	944	606	1,762	1,138	624
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture		52.9	64.4	33.5	54.2	64.3	38.4	51.8	64.5	28.7
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	46.3	55.1	31.4	48.0	56.0	35.5	44.9	54.5	27.5
02	Forestry and logging	1.7	2.5	0.4	1.9	2.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	0.1
03	Fishing and aquaculture	4.8	6.7	1.6	4.3	5.7	2.2	5.3	7.6	1.1
Industry		6.9	7.3	6.4	5.3	4.6	6.4	8.3	9.5	6.3
05-09	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.1
10-33	Manufacturing	4.7	3.9	6.2	4.3	3.1	6.1	5.1	4.6	6.2
36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	-
41-43	Construction	1.2	1.9	-	0.2	0.3	-	2.1	3.2	-
Services		40.1	28.3	60.2	40.5	31.1	55.2	39.8	26.0	65.0
45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	25.2	18.7	36.2	30.2	23.6	40.4	20.8	14.7	32.1
49-53	Transportation and storage	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.2
55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	5.2	3.3	8.3	5.3	3.2	8.6	5.0	3.4	8.0
58-63	Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
84	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.9
85	Education	0.2	0.1	0.4	*	*	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7
86-88	Human health and social work activities	*	-	0.1	*	-	0.1	*	-	0.1
90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
94-96	Other service activities	3.1	1.6	5.7	1.7	1.4	2.2	4.3	1.6	9.1
97-98	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	4.0	1.4	8.3	2.3	1.6	3.4	5.4	1.2	13.1

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

* - Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

4.3 STATUS OF WORK

During the week prior to the survey, three in every five (60.9%) of the working children 5 to 17 years old were unpaid workers in their own household's farm or business, and one in every four (24.7%) worked in a private establishment (Figure 4.3). By age group, the working children aged 5 to 14 years were more likely to work without pay in their own household's farm or business than those aged 15 to 17 years. Seven in every ten (73.7%) of the young working children were unpaid workers in their own household's farm or business compared to five in every ten (49.6%) of the older working children. Apart from engaging in unpaid work in own household-operated farm or business, a large proportion (40.0%) of the older working boys worked in private establishments. By comparison, among working girls aged 15 to 17 years, 21.5 percent worked in private establishments and another 21.2 percent worked in private households (Table 4.3).

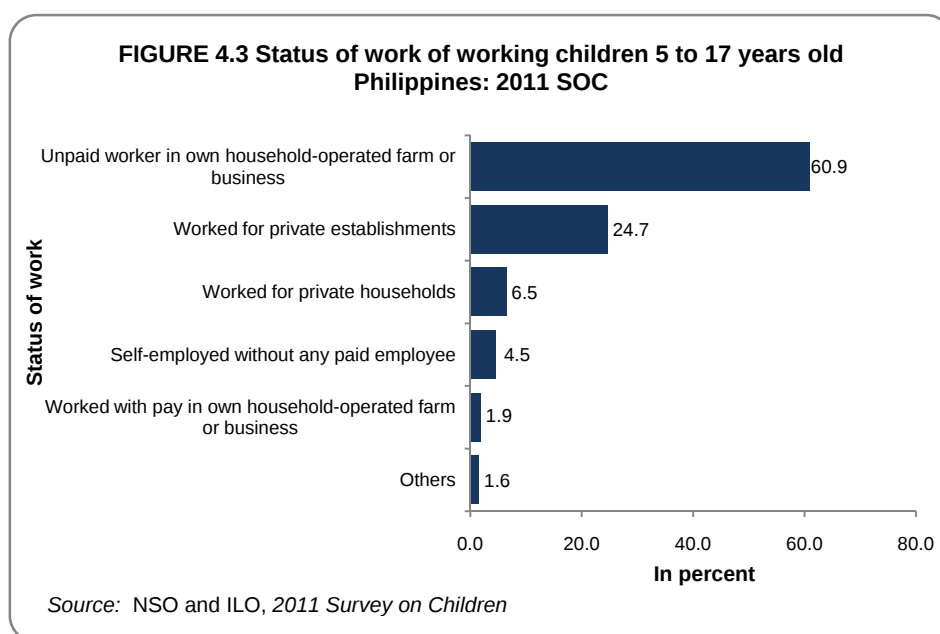


TABLE 4.3 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and status of work, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Status of work	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	1,550	944	606	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked for private households	6.5	2.5	13.4	3.7	2.7	5.2	9.0	2.2	21.2
Worked for private establishments	24.7	30.0	15.7	14.7	17.8	9.7	33.5	40.0	21.5
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	0.5	0.6	0.5	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Worked with pay in own household-operated farm or business	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.5
Self-employed without any paid employee	4.5	5.4	2.9	4.9	5.9	3.2	4.2	5.0	2.7
Unpaid worker in own household-operated farm or business	60.9	58.4	65.0	73.7	70.3	78.9	49.6	48.5	51.6
Unpaid worker for other members who work for others	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
Home-based worker	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.3	0.1	0.1	-

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

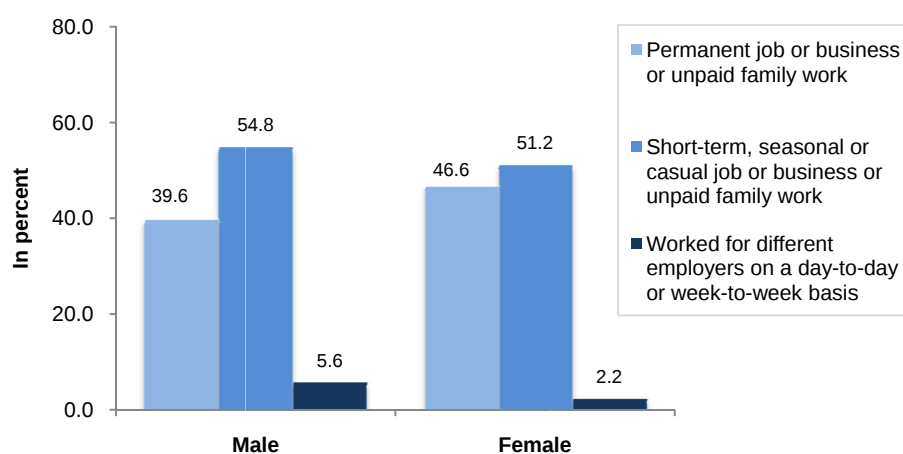
* - Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

4.4 NATURE OF WORK

In terms of the nature of job or business, both working boys and girls were more likely to be engaged in a seasonal or casual job than a permanent job. More than half (54.8%) of the working boys 5 to 17 years old were engaged in short-term or seasonal or casual job, or short-term unpaid family work (Table 4.4). Among the working girls, the corresponding percentage was 51.2 percent. Two in every five (39.6%) working boys had a permanent job or business or a permanent unpaid family work, while among their female counterparts, the percentage was slightly higher (46.6%). A much lower proportion worked for different employers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis (5.6% for boys and 2.2% for girls) [Figure 4.4]. Regardless of age, working children tended to be engaged in a short-term or seasonal work (Table 4.4).

FIGURE 4.4 Male and female working children 5 to 17 years old by nature of work, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 4.4 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and nature of work, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Nature of work	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	292	161	132	1,258	783	474	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Permanent job or business or unpaid family work	42.2	39.6	46.6	42.9	44.0	41.5	38.3	34.9	43.8	44.9	42.2	49.8
Short-term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work	53.5	54.8	51.2	54.4	51.8	57.5	57.9	60.2	54.2	50.2	51.6	47.5
Worked for different employers on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis	4.3	5.6	2.2	2.8	4.2	1.0	3.8	4.9	2.0	5.0	6.2	2.7

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

4.5 SECONDARY OCCUPATION

About 185 thousand children 5 to 17 years old had a secondary occupation during the week prior to the survey (Table 4.5). They represented 5.6 percent of the total 3.3 million children 5 to 17 years old who worked during the week prior to the survey.

TABLE 4.5 Male and female working children 5 to 17 years old who had a secondary occupation during the week prior to the survey by age, Philippines: 2011 SOC

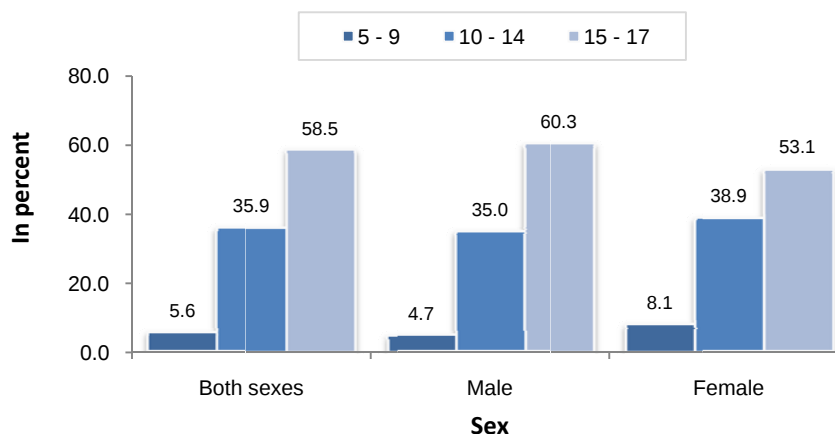
Age	Total		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total			
Number (in thousands)	185	139	47
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	5.6	4.7	8.1
10 - 14	35.9	35.0	38.9
15 - 17	58.5	60.3	53.1

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

There were more boys (139 thousand) who had a secondary job than their female counterparts (47 thousand). More than half (58.5%) of these children with a secondary occupation were 15 to 17 years old (Figure 4.5). Appendix A-Table 3 shows the working children with a secondary occupation during the week prior to the survey, by major occupation group, major industry group, status of work and nature of work.

FIGURE 4.5 Male and female working children 5 to 17 years old who had a secondary occupation during the week prior to the survey, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

4.6 TOTAL HOURS WORKED

The working children were also asked the number of hours of their actual work during the reference week (Table 4.6). More than half of them (51.5%) reported to be spending one to eight hours at work. However, a significant percentage (10.8%) of them worked for more than 40 hours in a week.

On average, a working child worked about 15.6 hours in a week. The younger children were more likely to spend smaller number of hours at work (that is 5.7 hours for 5 to 9 years old, and 9.8 hours for 10 to 14 years old) than the children aged 15 to 17 years who worked 21.5 hours in a week, on average.

By sex, younger boys were found to have a higher average number of working hours than younger girls (6.0 hours versus 5.2 hours). In contrast, working boys aged 15 to 17 years had shorter hours of work averaging at 20.7 hours in a week compared to working girls with an average of 22.9 hours in a week.

TABLE 4.6 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and total hours worked, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Total hours worked	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	292	161	132	1,258	783	474	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8 hours or less	51.5	48.9	55.7	81.3	80.0	82.9	65.8	63.7	69.1	36.3	34.4	39.8
9 to 10 hours	6.3	6.1	6.6	4.7	4.4	5.1	7.7	7.4	8.2	5.5	5.4	5.7
11 to 20 hours	18.1	19.8	15.3	11.7	12.3	10.9	15.9	17.5	13.3	20.8	22.5	17.7
21 to 40 hours	13.3	15.4	9.6	1.7	2.6	0.6	7.4	8.0	6.5	19.4	22.4	13.9
More than 40 hours	10.8	9.7	12.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	18.0	15.3	22.8
Average hours worked	15.6	15.6	15.7	5.7	6.0	5.2	9.8	10.1	9.2	21.5	20.7	22.9

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

4.7 BASIS OF PAYMENT

Of the 3.3 million children who worked during the week prior to the survey, only about one-third received wages. Most of the child wage workers were paid either on a daily basis or monthly basis. Four in every ten (43.3%) of them were paid daily, and 17.5 percent were paid on a monthly basis (Table 4.7).

TABLE 4.7 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and basis of payment, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Basis of payment	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	292	161	132	1,258	783	474	1,762	1,138	624
Child wage workers												
Number (in thousands)	1,115	730	386	24	15	9	290	195	95	802	520	282
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Daily	43.3	49.7	31.4	36.8	32.5	43.8	43.2	44.5	40.6	43.6	52.1	27.9
Hourly	3.0	3.5	2.2	-	-	-	4.3	5.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.1
Weekly	7.9	7.1	9.3	4.6	4.1	5.5	7.3	5.3	11.2	8.2	7.9	8.8
Monthly	17.5	6.2	38.8	-	-	-	7.4	2.5	17.4	21.6	7.7	47.3
Per piece	3.7	4.2	2.7	13.9	9.2	21.6	5.0	5.3	4.3	2.9	3.6	1.6
Per task or "pakyaw"	9.1	11.2	5.0	21.6	30.8	6.5	12.2	13.7	9.2	7.5	9.7	3.6
Commission basis	9.5	11.7	5.5	20.2	18.8	22.6	12.8	14.3	9.7	8.0	10.5	3.6
Others	6.0	6.5	5.0	2.9	4.6	-	7.8	9.3	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.3
Child non-wage workers												
Number (in thousands)	2,196	1,352	844	268	146	123	968	588	380	960	618	342

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Receiving payments for their work on a daily basis, "pakyaw" basis or commission basis were common for young working children than for older working children. Among older working children, the most common bases of payment were daily and monthly. Both working boys and girls aged 5 to 9 usually received payments for their labor on a daily basis. Also, a significant percentage of them were paid either on a "pakyaw" basis (21.6%) or on a commission basis (20.2%).

For working boys 15 to 17 years old, the most common mode of payment was daily payment (52.1%), followed by commission basis (10.5%) and "pakyaw" (9.7%). For girls, the most common was monthly payment (47.3%), followed by daily payment (27.9%).

4.8 BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM THE EMPLOYER

Of the 1.1 million working children who received wages for their work during the week prior to the survey, about 24.1 percent (269 thousand) said that they received benefits from their employer.

Eight out of ten (81.9%) working children were provided with meal allowance by their employer. Other benefits usually received by these working children were clothing allowance (15.6%), transportation allowance (13.4%), bonus (13.2%), and housing allowance (12.9%) [Table 4.8].

Working girls were more likely to receive benefits from their employer than the working boys. Aside from meal allowance, at least 15.0 percent of the girls aged 15 to 17 years usually received clothing allowance, housing allowance, medical or hospitalization, education or training allowance, bonus, and transportation allowance (Table 4.8).

Working children aged 15 to 17 were more likely to receive housing allowance, medical or hospitalization and bonus compared to those in the 5 to 14 age group.

TABLE 4.8 Working children 5 to 17 years old who received wages for their work, by age, sex and type of benefit received from their employer, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of benefit received from the employer	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	269	129	141	55	27	29	214	102	112
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Meal allowance	81.9	84.0	80.0	86.7	83.8	89.5	80.7	84.1	77.5
Clothing allowance	15.6	8.3	22.4	17.7	12.0	23.1	15.1	7.3	22.2
Housing allowance	12.9	10.5	15.1	10.8	13.2	8.5	13.5	9.8	16.8
Medical or hospitalization	10.2	6.4	13.7	5.1	2.4	7.6	11.5	7.5	15.3
Education or training allowance	10.9	6.6	14.8	11.7	8.8	14.5	10.7	6.1	14.8
Bonus	13.2	7.6	18.3	2.9	-	5.6	15.9	9.6	21.6
Sick or vacation leave with pay	2.7	1.8	3.6	1.5	-	2.8	3.1	2.3	3.8
Social security (Pag-ibig, SSS, GSIS and Philhealth)	3.8	2.1	5.5	-	-	-	4.8	2.6	6.9
Transportation allowance	13.4	10.5	16.2	14.3	10.4	17.9	13.2	10.5	15.8
Others	7.7	9.4	6.2	10.9	14.4	7.8	6.9	8.1	5.8

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

A child may report more than one type of benefits received.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

4.9 MAIN USE OF EARNINGS

The working children were also asked what they usually do with their earnings. Four in every ten (41.7%) of the working children who were wage workers, or self-employed, would give all or part of their earnings to their parents or guardians. Twenty-three percent would use part of their earnings to buy things for themselves, 15.7 percent would buy things for school needs, and 10.0 percent would buy things for household use. These were the main uses of earnings commonly reported by both working boys and girls in all age groups (Table 4.9).

TABLE 4.9 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and main use of earnings, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Main use of earnings	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	1,261	841	420	387	265	122	874	576	297
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Give all or part of earnings to parents or guardians	41.7	41.9	41.2	36.4	38.4	32.2	44.0	43.6	44.8
Employer gives all or part of earnings to parents or guardians	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.9
Pay for tuition fees	1.8	1.0	3.5	1.0	0.7	1.7	2.1	1.1	4.2
Buy things for school needs	15.7	13.8	19.6	20.3	16.3	29.0	13.7	12.6	15.7
Buy things for household use	10.0	11.2	7.5	6.3	7.6	3.4	11.6	12.9	9.1
Buy things for himself/herself	22.7	24.8	18.5	27.0	28.7	23.4	20.9	23.1	16.5
Save	3.7	3.0	5.1	2.5	1.8	3.9	4.2	3.5	5.6
Others	2.7	2.6	2.7	4.2	4.4	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.2

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Chapter V

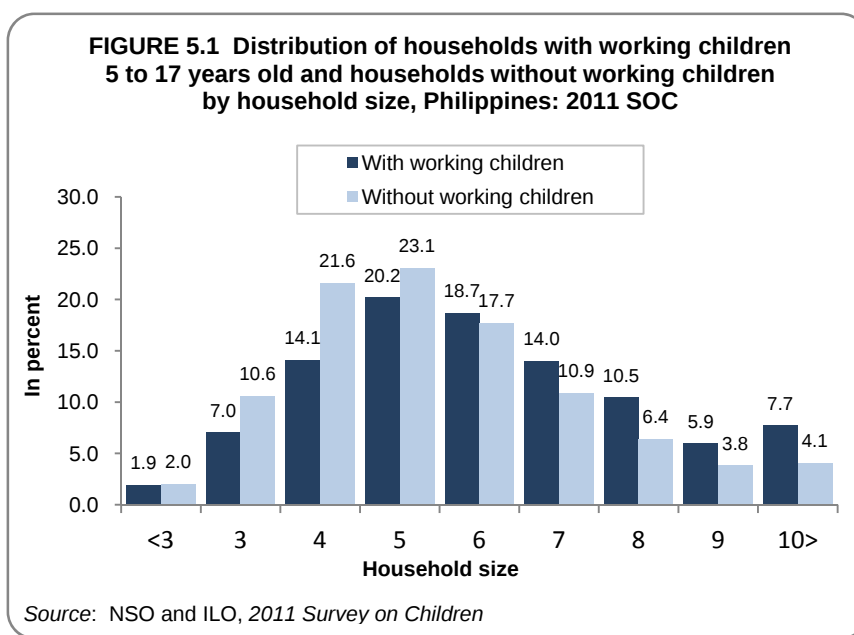
HOUSEHOLDS OF WORKING CHILDREN

In the 2011 SOC, a separate household questionnaire or SOC Form 1 was used to gather information on the households of children aged 5 to 17 years. This chapter presents some of this information such as the household characteristics, household own-operated activities, characteristics of the head and selected housing characteristics. These data are viewed to provide a glimpse into the lives of children, in particular, the working children 5 to 17 years old.

5.1 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

There were about 13.3 million households having children 5 to 17 years old, according to the results of the 2011 Survey on Children (Table 5.1). Of this number, 19.9 percent or 2.6 million households had working children.

The average size of the households with working children was 6.1 members, which is larger than that for households without any working children with an average household size of 5.5 members. Among households with working children, the proportion of those with seven members or more (38.1%) was higher compared to that for households without working children (25.2%) [Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1].

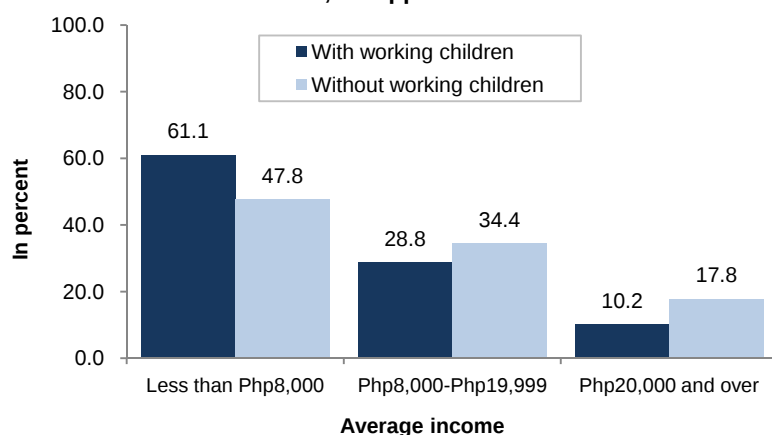


In general, a greater proportion of the households with working children earned less and spent less compared to households without working children. Sixty-one percent of households with working children earned less than Php8,000 a month, on average, compared to 47.8 percent among those without working child members (Figure 5.2).

Similarly, 65.6 percent of those with working children spent an average of less than Php8,000 a month, while 53.2 percent among households without working children (Figure 5.3). In contrast, the proportion of households earning or spending Php8,000 or more monthly, on average, was higher among households without working children than among households with working children.

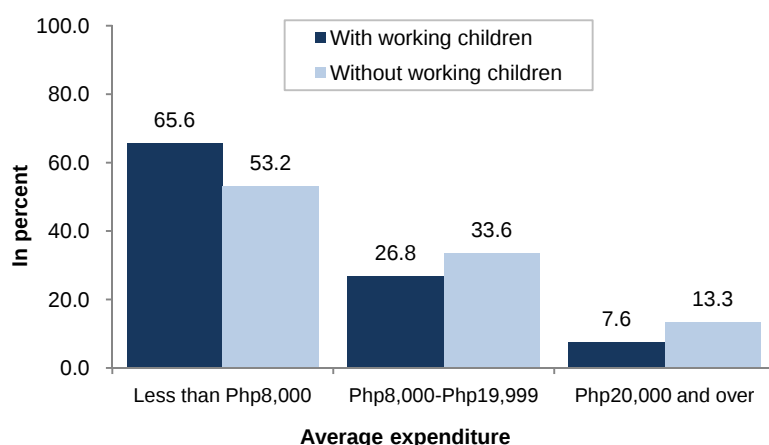
Among households with working children, those with working children 15 to 17 years old tended to have higher monthly income compared to those with younger working children (Table 5.1).

FIGURE 5.2 Average monthly income of households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

FIGURE 5.3 Average monthly expenditures of households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

5.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

There is no significant variation in the age, sex and marital status of heads of households with working children and of those without working children. Like the heads of households without working children, the majority of the heads of households with working children are males and were married. Seven in ten (69.3%) of these household heads were in the ages 35 to 54 years compared to six in ten (59.8%) of the heads of households without working children (Table 5.2). It is observed however, that majority (56.8%) of the heads of households with working children have not reached high school compared to only about a third (35.7%) of households without working children.

TABLE 5.1 Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by household characteristics, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Household characteristics	Households with children 5 to 17 years old	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old				Households without working children 5 to 17 years old
		Total ¹	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17	
Total						
Number (in thousands)	13,281	2,637	252	1,176	1,746	10,644
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household size						
One member	*	0.1	-	*	0.1	*
Two members	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.6	2.0
Three members	9.9	7.0	4.4	6.2	6.1	10.6
Four members	20.1	14.1	17.4	12.7	12.7	21.6
Five members	22.5	20.2	22.9	19.8	19.1	23.1
Six members	17.9	18.7	18.0	19.9	18.7	17.7
Seven members	11.5	14.0	13.9	13.4	14.7	10.9
Eight members	7.2	10.5	7.8	11.6	11.4	6.4
Nine members	4.2	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	3.8
Ten members and over	4.8	7.7	8.7	8.5	8.9	4.1
Average household size	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.5
Average monthly income						
Less than Php 5,000	24.8	32.3	35.0	35.7	29.2	22.9
Php 5,000 - Php 7,999	25.6	28.8	27.5	29.2	28.9	24.9
Php 8,000 - Php 14,999	23.3	21.7	22.6	21.1	22.2	23.7
Php 15,000 - Php 19,999	10.0	7.1	6.4	5.7	8.2	10.7
Php 20,000 - Php 29,999	8.1	5.4	5.0	4.4	5.9	8.7
Php 30,000 - Php 49,999	5.1	3.0	1.8	2.9	3.2	5.6
Php 50,000 and over	3.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	2.3	3.5
Average monthly expenditures						
Less than Php 5,000	27.8	34.9	37.5	37.2	32.2	26.0
Php 5,000 - Php 7,999	27.9	30.7	30.1	31.7	30.6	27.2
Php 8,000 - Php 14,999	22.8	20.2	19.3	19.4	21.3	23.5
Php 15,000 - Php 19,999	9.4	6.6	7.1	5.7	7.3	10.1
Php 20,000 - Php 29,999	6.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.9	7.4
Php 30,000 - Php 49,999	3.6	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.4	3.9
Php 50,000 and over	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	2.0

Notes: * Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ A household is counted only once under total but may be counted under each age group.

Sources: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 5.2 Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by characteristics of the household head, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Characteristics of the household head	Households with children 5 to 17 years old	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old				Households without working children 5 to 17 years old
		Total ¹	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17	
Total						
Number (in thousands)	13,281	2,637	252	1,176	1,746	10,644
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	84.0	86.3	87.1	87.7	86.3	83.5
Female	16.0	13.7	12.9	12.3	13.7	16.5
Age Group						
10 - 14	*	*	-	*	-	*
15 - 24	0.6	0.5	-	0.2	0.6	0.6
25 - 34	12.5	6.0	22.0	7.5	2.4	14.1
35 - 44	32.7	34.8	40.0	39.5	33.2	32.2
45 - 54	29.0	34.5	21.0	31.9	38.8	27.6
55 - 64	15.3	16.1	10.0	13.6	16.9	15.1
65 and over	10.0	8.2	6.9	7.4	8.1	10.4
Marital status						
Single	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.6
Married	82.8	83.9	85.3	85.4	84.3	82.5
Widowed	11.9	11.6	9.9	10.1	11.6	12.0
Divorced/separated/annulled	2.6	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.7
Common-law/live-in	1.2	1.0	3.0	1.1	0.8	1.2
Highest Grade Completed						
No grade completed	2.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.9	1.8
Elementary	37.7	53.0	47.5	54.8	53.0	33.9
Elementary undergraduate	19.3	30.4	29.3	32.3	30.2	16.6
Elementary graduate	18.4	22.5	18.3	22.6	22.8	17.3
Highschool	37.0	30.9	35.6	30.0	30.8	38.6
Highschool undergraduate	12.6	12.5	14.4	12.3	11.8	12.7
Highschool graduate	24.4	18.4	21.2	17.7	19.0	25.9
College	23.1	12.4	13.6	11.4	12.3	25.8
College undergraduate	12.7	7.9	10.0	7.9	7.3	13.9
College graduate	10.4	4.5	3.7	3.5	5.0	11.8
Employment Status²						
Employed	86.2	93.1	95.0	94.7	92.5	84.4
Employed locally	83.5	92.0	93.2	93.6	91.5	81.4
Employed overseas	2.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.0	3.0
Unemployed	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.0
Not in the labor force	12.1	6.0	4.5	4.9	6.3	13.6

Notes: * Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ A household is counted only once under total but may be counted under each age group.

Sources: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

² 2011 October Labor Force Survey

The majority of the working children belonged to households with employed household heads just like the non-working children. About nine in ten (93.1%) of households with working children were with an employed household head compared to eight in ten (84.4%) among households without working children. The 2011 SOC further revealed that almost all (98.9 percent) of the 2.64 million households with working children had at least one employed adult member 18 years old and over (Table 5.3). Conversely, only 1.0 percent of the households with working children had no employed adult members.

TABLE 5.3 Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by economic status of the household members 18 years old and over, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Economic status of the household members 18 years old and over ²	Households with children 5 to 17 years old	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old				Households without working children 5 to 17 years old
		Total ¹	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17	
Total						
Number (in thousands)	13,281	2,637	252	1,176	1,746	10,644
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
At least one adult is employed	97.1	98.9	99.8	99.3	98.7	96.6
None is employed	2.9	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	3.3
No adult in the household	*	0.1	-	*	0.1	*

Notes: * Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ A household is counted only once under total but may be counted under each age group.

Sources: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

² 2011 October Labor Force Survey

5.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITH OWN HOUSEHOLD-OPERATED ACTIVITIES

Two-thirds (66.7%) of the households with working children 5 to 17 years old, or about 1.8 million households, had child members who worked in their own household-operated farm or business (Table 5.4). Households with own-operated farm or business and with child members working in this farm or business were more likely to have working children in the ages 5 to 14 years than working children in the ages 15 to 17 years. Also, of the households with working children, 10.4 percent had own-operated farm or business but without child members working in such farm or business.

TABLE 5.4 Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, who were engaged at anytime in the 12 months prior to survey in own household-operated farm or business, Philippines: 2011 SOC

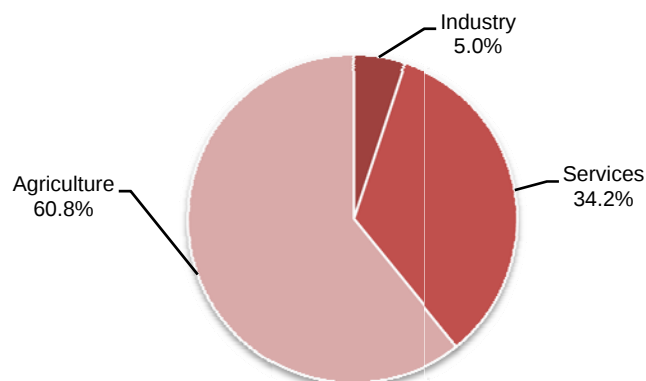
Household characteristics	Households with children 5 to 17 years old	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old				Households without working children 5 to 17 years old
		Total ¹	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17	
Total						
Number (in thousands)	13,281	2,637	252	1,176	1,746	10,644
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with own household-operated farm or business	52.7	77.1	91.8	82.8	74.5	46.6
With children working in own household-operated farm or business	18.9	66.7	88.2	76.2	62.7	0.0
Without children working in own household-operated farm or business	33.8	10.4	3.6	6.6	11.8	38.3
Households without own household-operated farm or business	47.3	22.9	8.2	17.2	25.5	53.4

Note: ¹ A household is counted only once under total but may be counted under each age group.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Among households with working children 5 to 17 years old who were engaged in own household-operated farm or business, 60.8 percent were in agriculture, 34.2 percent were in services, and 5.0 percent were in the industry sector (Figure 5.4). Among households with working children 5 to 9 years old, the proportion of those operating their own business in services sector (46.8%) was higher than among households with older working children (34.5% for households with children aged 10 to 14, and 30.6% for households with children aged 15 to 17) [Table 5.5].

FIGURE 5.4 Households with child members working in own household-operated farm or business by industry of own-operated farm or business Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 5.5 Households with child members working in own household-operated farm or business, by industry of own-operated farm or business, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of industry	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old			
	Total ¹	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17
Total				
Number (in thousands)	1,759	222	896	1,094
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	60.8	48.0	60.4	64.0
Industry	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4
Services	34.2	46.8	34.5	30.6

Note: ¹ A household is counted only once under total but may be counted under each age group.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

5.4 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Among households with working children 5 to 17 years old, 60.4 percent owned the houses and lots that they lived in (Table 5.6). The proportion is slightly higher for households without working children (64.4%). One in four (24.7%) households with working children lived in own house built in a rent-free lot but with consent of the owner.

Also, the majority of them lived in houses made of strong materials. Seven in ten lived (74.3%) in houses with roofs of strong materials such as galvanized iron or GI sheets, while five in ten (52.2%) lived in houses with walls made of strong materials such as concrete walls. In comparison, the percentage of households living in houses with roofs made of strong materials among households without working children is higher, at 84.3 percent. Similarly, the percentage of those living in houses with walls made of strong materials is higher among households without working children (67.9%).

TABLE 5.6 Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by housing characteristics, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Housing characteristics	Total households with children 5 to 17 years old	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old				Households without working children 5 to 17 years old
		Total ¹	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17	
Total						
Number (in thousands)	13,281	2,637	252	1,176	1,746	10,644
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure status of housing unit						
Own or owner-like possession of house and lot	63.6	60.4	59.4	57.8	61.6	64.4
Rent house/room including lot	6.4	3.7	5.7	3.6	3.7	7.0
Own house, rent lot	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.3	1.9
Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner	18.5	24.7	21.1	26.6	24.3	17.0
Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner	2.9	3.3	5.5	3.1	2.9	2.8
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	6.5	5.4	6.2	6.1	5.1	6.7
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Type of construction materials used in the roof						
Strong materials	82.3	74.3	72.1	71.5	75.8	84.3
Light materials	12.6	19.0	22.1	21.6	17.5	11.1
Salvaged/makeshift materials	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Mixed but predominantly strong materials	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.0
Mixed but predominantly light materials	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2
Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Type of construction materials used in the wall						
Strong materials	64.7	52.2	53.3	49.8	52.8	67.9
Light materials	20.3	29.4	28.9	31.8	28.2	18.0
Salvaged/makeshift materials	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7
Mixed but predominantly strong materials	9.5	10.4	8.9	10.2	11.0	9.3
Mixed but predominantly light materials	4.3	6.2	6.9	6.2	6.4	3.8
Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3

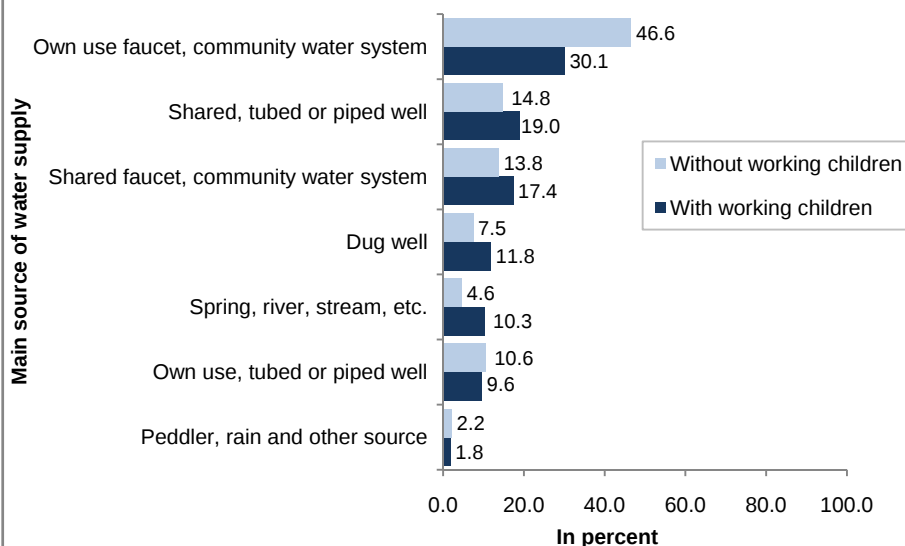
Note: ¹ A household is counted only once under total but may be counted under each age group.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

5.5 MAIN SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

Own-use faucet connected to a community water system was the main source of water supply for 30.1 percent of households with working children, and for 46.6 percent of households without working children (Figure 5.5). Shared tubed or piped well was the next common source of water by households with working children, with 19.0 percent of them reporting such source of water supply. This is followed by shared faucet connected to a community water system (17.4%).

FIGURE 5.5 Main source of water supply of households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, Philippines: 2011 SOC

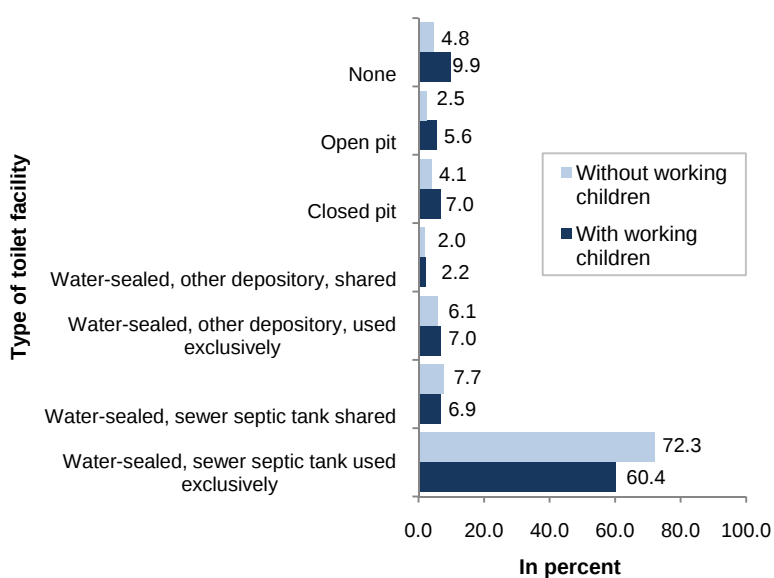


Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

5.6 TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY

Majority of the households reported to have a water-sealed type of toilet that was used exclusively by them, that is, 60.4 percent among households with working children, and 72.3 percent among households without working children (Figure 5.6). Households without any toilet facility comprised 9.9 percent among households with working children, and 4.8 percent among households without working children.

FIGURE 5.6 Type of toilet facility used by households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, Philippines: 2011 SOC

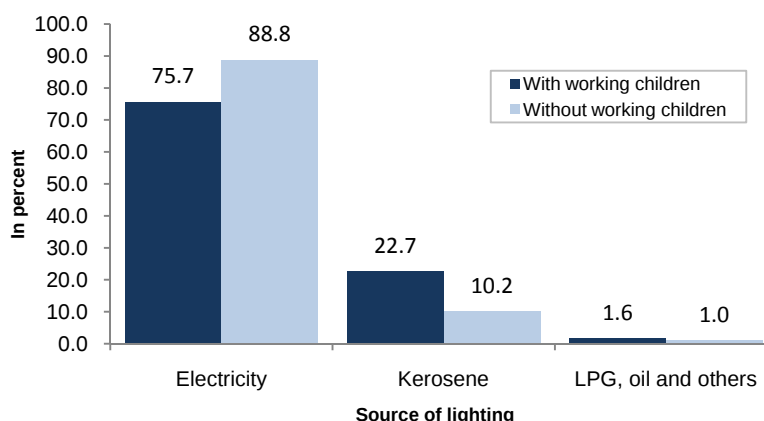


Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

5.7 SOURCE OF LIGHTING

Electricity was the main source of lighting for 75.7 percent of households with working children, and 88.8 percent of households without working children (Figure 5.7). Kerosene was the next common source of lighting for both types of households, with 22.7 percent of households with working children using it as the main source for their lighting, and 10.2 percent among households without working children.

FIGURE 5.7 Source of lighting of households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 5.7 Households with working children 5 to 17 years old and households without working children by housing characteristics, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Housing characteristics	Households with children 5 to 17 years old	Households with working children 5 to 17 years old				Households without working children 5 to 17 years old
		Total ¹	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17	
Total						
Number (in thousands)	13,281	2,637	252	1,176	1,746	10,644
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main source of water supply						
Own use faucet, community water system	43.3	30.1	32.1	28.6	30.2	46.6
Shared faucet, community water system	14.5	17.4	19.2	18.6	16.9	13.8
Own use, tubed or piped well	10.4	9.6	7.3	8.6	10.2	10.6
Shared, tubed or piped well	15.6	19.0	15.0	19.1	18.9	14.8
Dug well	8.3	11.8	12.1	11.3	12.2	7.5
Spring, river, stream, etc.	5.8	10.3	11.5	11.9	9.7	4.6
Rain	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Peddler	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.7
Others	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Type of toilet facility						
Water-sealed, sewer septic tank used exclusively	69.9	60.4	57.7	58.1	61.8	72.3
Water-sealed, sewer septic tank shared with other households	7.5	6.9	8.5	6.5	6.7	7.7
Water-sealed, other depository, used exclusively	6.3	7.0	5.8	6.1	7.3	6.1
Water-sealed, other depository, shared with other households	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.0
Closed pit	4.7	7.0	8.6	7.7	6.8	4.1
Open pit	3.1	5.6	4.9	6.3	5.8	2.5
Others	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6
None	5.8	9.9	11.4	12.4	8.7	4.8
Main source of lighting						
Electricity	86.2	75.7	72.6	71.9	76.6	88.8
Kerosene	12.7	22.7	25.4	26.1	21.7	10.2
Liquefied petroleum gas	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Oil	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.7

Notes: ¹ A household is counted only once under total but may be counted under each age group..

² A household may be counted under each reported household convenience.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Chapter VI

WORK ENVIRONMENT

Information on work environment of children is needed to help identify the working condition of children. Included in this chapter are the place of work of working children 5 to 17 years old; their supervisors at work; tools, machinery and heavy equipment used; and type and provider of safety gadget at work. Also a part of this chapter is a section on areas for improvement in the working condition of children.

6.1 PLACE OF WORK

Of the 3.3 million working children 5 to 17 years old, those who worked in a farm comprised the largest proportion (45.2%), followed by those who worked in their own home (21.3%) [Table 6.1]. The rest worked in their employer's house (7.9%), in the street (6.5%), in a market place (4.6%), and other workplaces such as other person's house (1.9%), construction sites or quarry sites (1.0%), and office, factory and mines (with less than one percent each).

Among the children who worked in farms or in the streets, the boys would outnumber the girls. In contrast, the girls outnumbered the boys among the children who worked in their own house, employer's house, or in market places. Seven in ten (75.7%) of the children who worked in the farm were boys while more than half (55.6%) of the children who worked in their own home were girls (Figure 6.1).

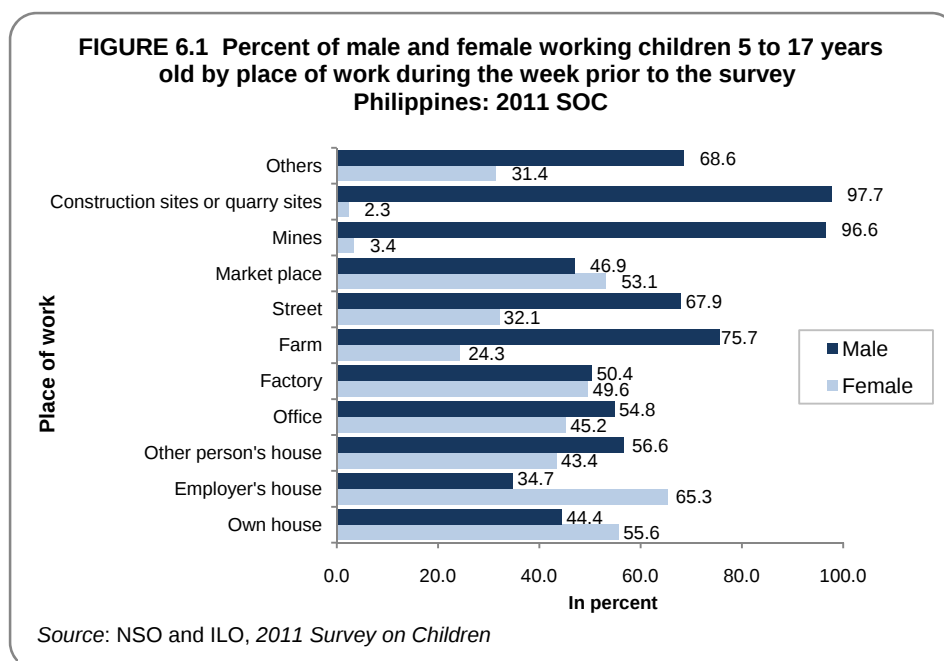


TABLE 6.1 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and place of work during the week prior to the survey
Philippines: 2011 SOC

Place of work	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	1,550	944	606	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own house	21.3	15.0	31.8	27.5	20.1	39.0	15.8	10.8	24.9
Employer's house	7.9	4.4	13.9	3.9	2.8	5.6	11.4	5.7	22.0
Other person's house	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.6
Office	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.3
Factory	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1
Farm	45.2	54.4	29.6	46.5	54.9	33.5	44.0	54.0	25.8
Street	6.5	7.0	5.6	7.9	8.0	7.5	5.3	6.2	3.7
Market place	4.6	3.5	6.6	3.2	2.6	4.1	5.9	4.2	9.1
Mines	0.4	0.5	*	0.2	0.4	-	0.5	0.7	0.1
Construction sites or quarry sites	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.6	2.5	-
Others	10.1	11.0	8.5	8.3	8.8	7.6	11.6	12.8	9.5

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

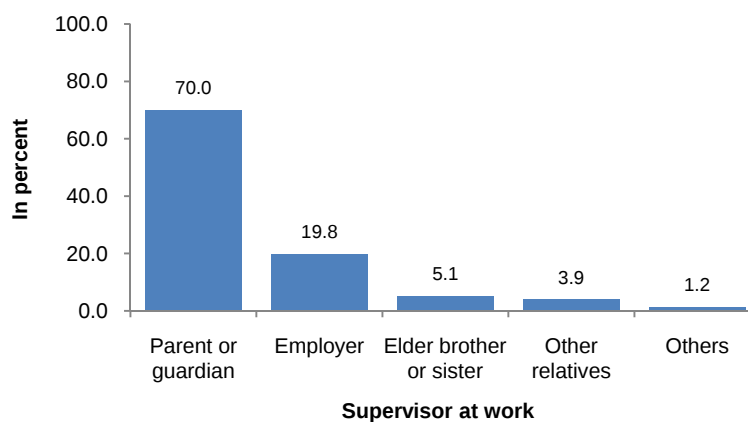
Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

6.2 SUPERVISOR AT WORK

Around 2.3 million working children or nearly seven in every ten working children 5 to 17 years old (68.4%) were supervised while at work (Table 6.2).

Of these children who were supervised at work, majority (70.0%) were supervised by their parents or guardians (Figure 6.2). This pattern was also true for both sexes and in all age groups (Table 6.2).

FIGURE 6.2 Supervisor of working children 5 to 17 years old at work during the week prior to the survey, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 6.2 Working children 5 to 17 years old who were supervised at work during the week prior to the survey by age, sex and supervisor at work, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Supervisor at work	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	2,264	1,417	847	236	129	108	925	577	348	1,103	712	391
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Parent or guardian	70.0	69.7	70.4	87.3	87.2	87.5	78.7	77.5	80.8	58.9	60.4	56.3
Elder brother or sister	5.1	5.6	4.2	7.3	8.1	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.3	3.4	4.4	1.7
Other relatives	3.9	4.4	3.1	2.8	1.6	4.3	3.7	4.6	2.3	4.3	4.8	3.4
Employer	19.8	18.9	21.4	2.2	2.6	1.8	10.5	10.7	10.3	31.4	28.5	36.6
Others	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.0

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

6.3 TOOLS, MACHINERY AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT USED IN WORK

Based on the results of the 2011 SOC, 1.3 million or 40.7 percent of the total working children 5 to 17 years old said that they have used any tool or operated machinery or heavy equipment at work. The tools they most commonly used were the bolo or knife (66.2%) and the sickle or karet (28.3%). These tools were commonly used by both boys and girls and by any age group.

TABLE 6.3 Working children 5 to 17 years old who used tools, operated machinery or used heavy equipment at work during the week prior to the survey by age, sex and type of tools/equipment, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of tools/equipment	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	1,346	1,034	312	571	406	165	776	629	147
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Power press milling machine used in metal trades	*	*	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Circular saw	*	*	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Plate printing machine	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	0.1	-
Sickle or karet	28.3	30.2	22.0	26.8	29.1	21.2	29.4	31.0	22.9
Dulos	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.7	2.0
Axe	3.1	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.6	4.2	1.0
Pick	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0
Bolo or knife	66.2	64.5	71.7	69.6	68.7	71.8	63.7	61.8	71.6
Steel fork	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
Rake	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.2	3.1	7.0	3.0	2.8	3.8
Hacksaw	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	0.1	-
Hammer	2.0	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	-	3.1	3.7	0.2
Saw and blade	0.7	0.9	-	0.1	0.1	-	1.1	1.4	-
Scissors	2.2	1.2	5.7	2.0	1.3	3.6	2.4	1.1	8.0
Shear	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-
Mallet	0.2	0.3	-	*	*	-	0.4	0.4	-
Cutter	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	2.1
Crow bar	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	-	0.7	0.8	0.3
Welding tools	0.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.1	-
Blowtorch or acetylene	*	*	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Torch	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	0.1	-
Others	18.4	20.6	11.1	13.5	14.2	12.0	22.0	24.7	10.2

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

* Less than 0.05 percent

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

6.4 TYPE AND PROVIDER OF SAFETY GADGET

Of the 3.3 million working children, 19.8 percent or approximately 655 thousand used a safety gadget at work. Majority of them were males (74.6%) and aged 15 to 17 years (64.1%) [Table 6.4].

The three safety gadgets commonly used by the working children were safety helmet or hair caps (42.6%), protective clothing (31.7%) and gloves (29.8%) as shown in Figure 6.3.

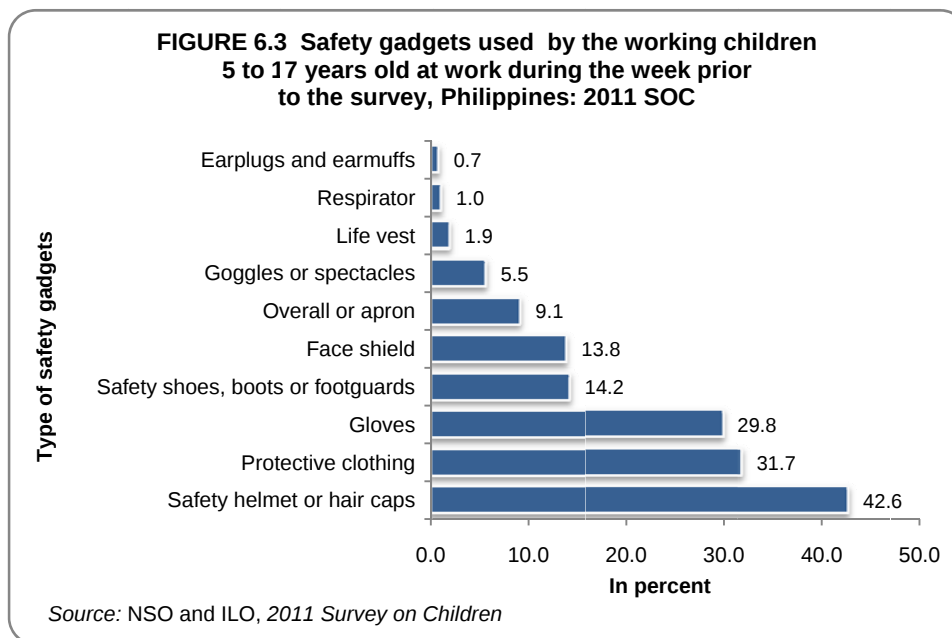


TABLE 6.4 Working children 5 to 17 years old who were provided with safety gadgets at work during the week prior to the survey by age, sex and type and provider of safety gadgets, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type and provider of safety gadgets	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	655	488	167	235	167	68	420	322	98
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of Safety Gadget ¹									
Safety helmet or hair caps	42.6	40.8	48.1	46.8	45.7	49.6	40.3	38.2	47.1
Goggles or spectacles	5.5	6.7	2.0	3.8	4.9	0.9	6.5	7.7	2.8
Gloves	29.8	31.1	25.8	21.4	22.1	19.7	34.4	35.7	30.0
Earplugs and earmuffs	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0
Safety shoes, boots or footguards	14.2	15.7	9.5	10.5	11.5	8.1	16.2	17.9	10.5
Respirator	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5
Face shield	13.8	14.5	11.7	14.4	14.5	14.2	13.5	14.5	10.0
Overall or apron	9.1	5.9	18.6	5.0	2.3	11.5	11.4	7.7	23.5
Protective clothing	31.7	32.2	30.4	35.3	35.3	35.2	29.7	30.6	27.0
Life vest	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.5	3.1	0.6
Others	14.8	13.8	17.8	15.6	14.2	19.2	14.3	13.5	16.8
Provider of Safety Gadget									
Employer	12.8	11.9	15.4	3.8	4.2	2.8	17.8	15.9	24.2
Parent	51.0	50.6	52.2	69.6	68.9	71.2	40.6	41.0	39.0
Self	34.6	36.0	30.6	25.1	25.5	24.2	39.9	41.3	35.1
Others	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7

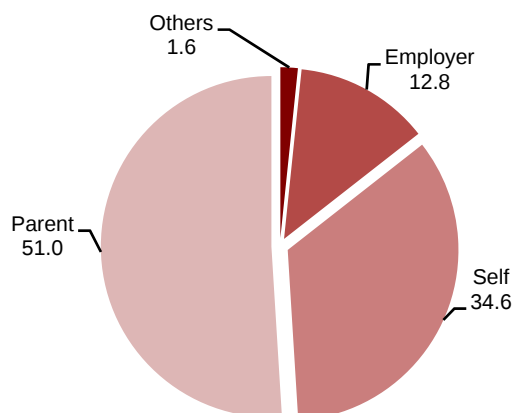
Notes: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

¹A child may report more than one type of safety device or equipment.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Parents or guardians of the working children usually provided safety gadgets as reported by more than half (51.0%) of the working children. About one-third (34.6%) of them provided their own safety gadgets to protect themselves while doing their job (Figure 6.4).

FIGURE 6.4 Provider of safety gadget of working children 5 to 17 years old, Philippines: 2011 SOC



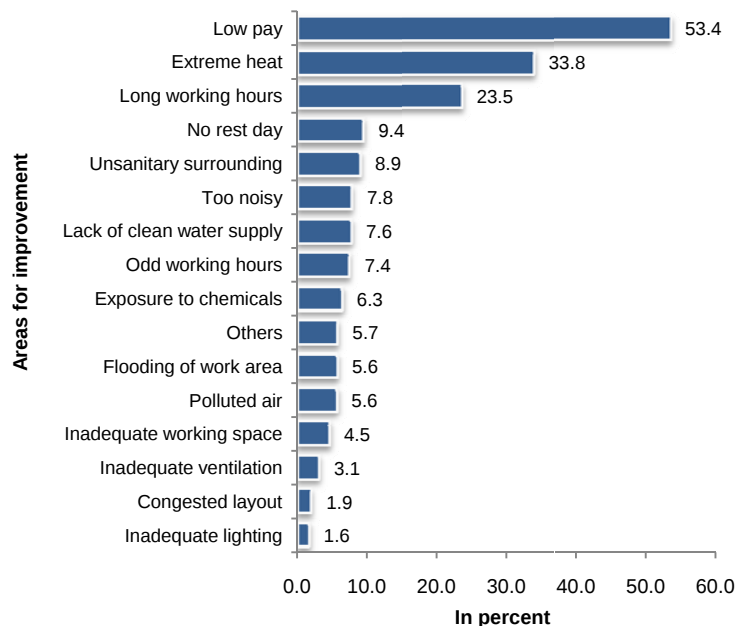
Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

6.5 AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE WORKING CONDITION OF CHILDREN

Less than one-fifth (18.0% or 596 thousand) of the working children wanted to improve their working condition (Table 6.5). When asked to identify which working conditions need to be improved, more than half (53.4%) of them placed low payment on top of their list (Figure 6.5).

The other work conditions they commonly cited as needing an improvement were exposure to extreme heat (33.8%) and having long working hours (23.5%). Other working conditions cited by at least 7.0 percent of the working children were those pertaining to unsanitary surrounding, noise, lack of clean water supply, absence of rest day, and odd working hours.

FIGURE 6.5 Percent of working children 5 to 17 years old who wanted improvement in their working conditions, by areas for improvement Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 6.5 Working children 5 to 17 years old by whether or not they wanted improvement in their working condition by age, sex and area for improvement, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Area for improvement	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	1,550	944	606	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children who wanted improvement in their working condition									
Number (in thousands)	596	403	193	202	132	70	394	272	123
Percent	18.0	19.4	15.7	13.0	14.0	11.6	22.4	23.9	19.7
Long working hours	23.5	20.7	29.3	17.8	17.3	18.7	26.4	22.4	35.4
Odd working hours	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.9	5.5	7.6	7.2	8.6
Low pay	53.4	53.3	53.5	36.6	37.8	34.4	62.0	60.9	64.4
No rest day	9.4	8.9	10.5	8.4	9.2	7.0	9.9	8.7	12.5
Exposure to chemicals	6.3	7.4	4.1	5.1	5.7	4.0	6.9	8.2	4.2
Congested layout	1.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	2.5	2.1	3.3
Inadequate ventilation	3.1	1.6	6.2	3.1	0.8	7.4	3.0	1.9	5.5
Inadequate lighting	1.6	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.2
Inadequate working space	4.5	3.6	6.4	3.7	2.8	5.5	4.9	3.9	6.9
Lack of clean water supply	7.6	7.5	7.9	10.0	9.4	11.1	6.4	6.6	6.1
Too noisy	7.8	6.6	10.3	6.4	4.7	9.6	8.5	7.5	10.7
Unsanitary surrounding	8.9	9.5	7.7	12.6	13.3	11.4	7.0	7.6	5.7
Flooding of work area	5.6	5.9	4.9	6.8	6.9	6.6	5.0	5.5	4.0
Polluted air	5.6	6.4	3.9	7.6	8.4	6.0	4.5	5.4	2.6
Extreme heat	33.8	37.7	25.8	41.0	42.4	38.3	30.2	35.4	18.7
Others	5.7	6.0	5.1	6.5	7.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.1
Children who did not want improvement in their working condition									
Number (in thousands)	2,716	1,679	1,037	1,348	812	536	1,368	867	501
Percent	82.0	80.6	84.3	87.0	86.0	88.4	77.6	76.1	80.3

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

¹A child is counted once in this category but maybe counted under each reported area for improvement.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Chapter VII

WORK-RELATED INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

In the 2011 SOC, children who worked during the week prior to the survey were asked whether they have ever experienced any work-related injury or illness. Presented in this chapter are the injuries and illness reported and the risk and dangers they faced at work.

7.1 INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

Children who have had a work-related injury or illness totaled to 848 thousand, representing one in every four (25.6%) working children in the country. Of these children, 84.2 percent have had an injury while at work, while 73.8 percent have suffered from an illness (Table 7.1). These children who ever experienced work-related injury or illness were mostly boys (76.2% or 647 thousand) and age 15 to 17 years (61.1% or 518 thousand).

TABLE 7.1 Working children 5 to 17 years old who ever experienced work-related injury or illness by age, sex and type of injury or illness, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of work-related injury or illness	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total working children (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	1,550	944	606	1,762	1,138	624
Children who experienced work-related injury or illness									
Number (in thousands)	848	647	201	330	236	94	518	411	108
Percent	25.6	31.1	16.4	21.3	25.0	15.5	29.4	36.1	17.2
Children who suffered from work-related injury ¹									
Percent	84.2	84.7	82.4	86.7	85.5	89.6	82.6	84.3	76.1
Contusions, bruises, hematoma, abrasion	19.2	19.8	17.2	19.9	18.8	22.8	18.7	20.4	12.4
Cuts	49.0	49.1	48.6	51.9	52.9	49.3	47.1	46.9	48.0
Wounds or punctures	38.7	40.7	32.2	38.7	37.8	40.9	38.7	42.4	24.5
Amputation, loss of body parts	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6
Crushing injuries	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.6	0.9	2.3	2.4	2.0
Dislocations, fractures, sprains	5.9	6.8	3.3	5.6	5.8	5.0	6.1	7.3	1.7
Burns	5.3	4.3	8.7	4.4	3.6	6.4	5.9	4.7	10.6
Others	1.6	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.3	1.8	2.0	1.2
Children who suffered from work-related illness ¹									
Percent	73.8	74.1	72.9	68.3	68.1	68.6	77.3	77.5	76.5
Skin diseases	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.4	23.5	26.6	25.1	25.5	23.6
Body aches or pains	64.2	64.6	63.2	57.5	56.1	61.0	68.5	69.4	65.1
Eye strain or eyesight impairment	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.3
Hearing impairment	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.4
Respiratory	4.0	3.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	5.2	3.7	3.5	4.3
Gastro-intestinal	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.6
Others	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.5	4.1

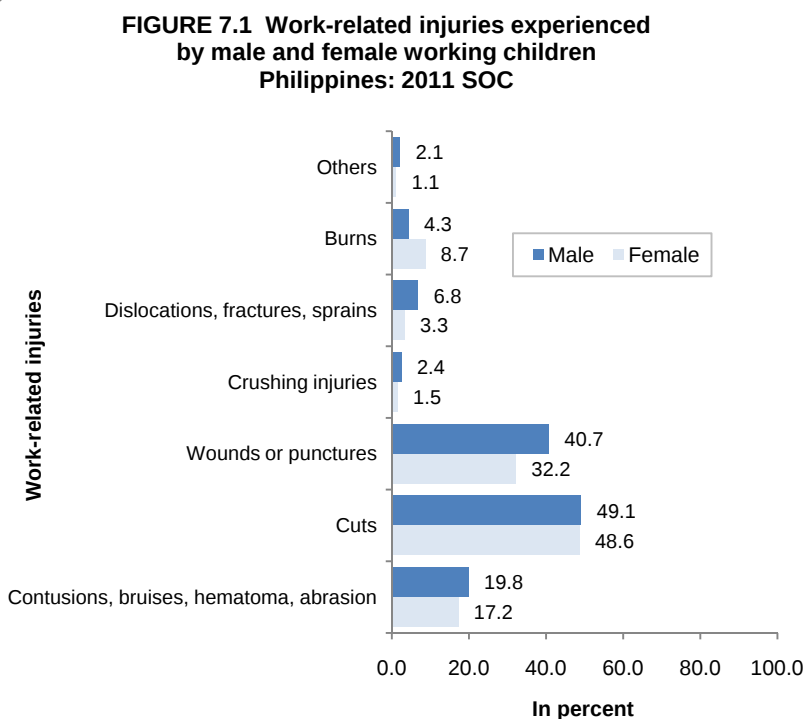
Notes: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

¹A child is counted once in this category but may be counted under each reported type of work-related injury or illness.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

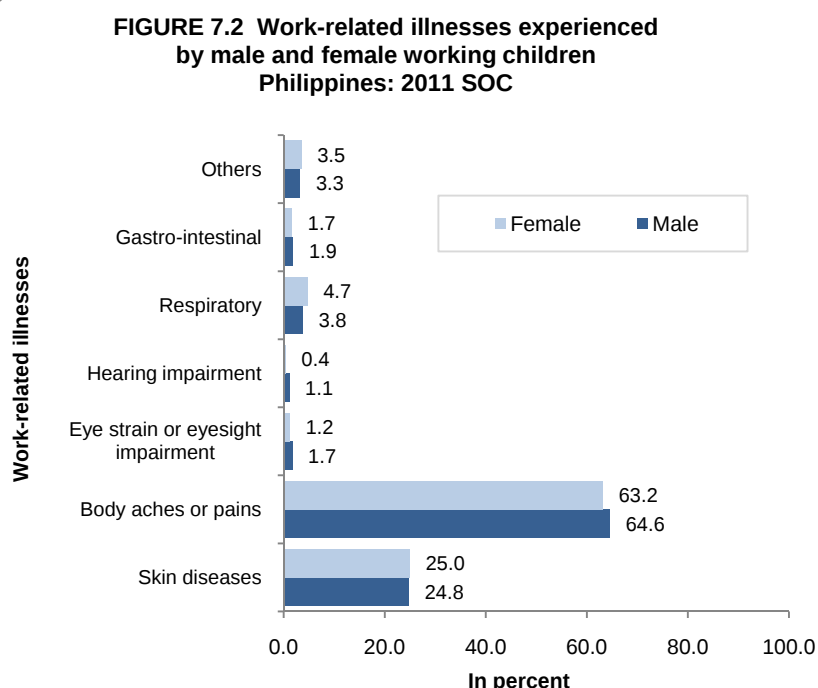
The injuries most commonly experienced by the working children were cuts (49.0% of the 848 thousand children who suffered injuries or illnesses), and wounds or punctures (38.7%). Nearly one-fifth (19.2%) have had contusions, bruises, hematoma and abrasion (Table 7.1).

As to each type of work-related injury, (except burns, 4.3% for boys and 8.7% for girls) the proportion of children who experienced work-related injuries was higher among boys than girls (Figure 7.1).



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

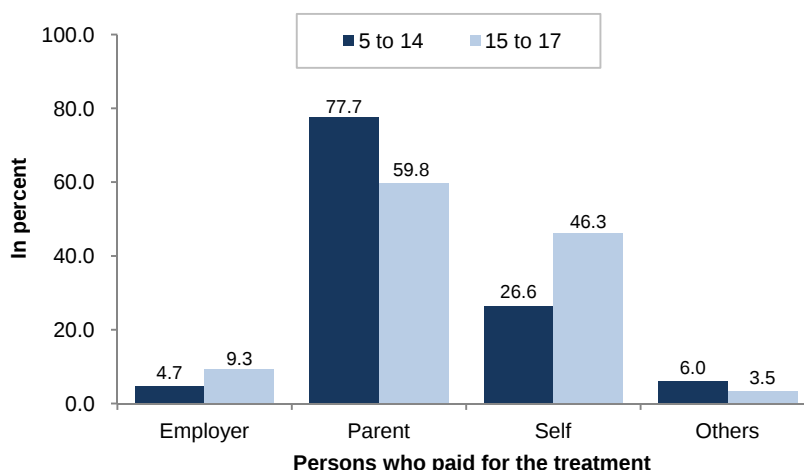
Work-related illnesses commonly experienced by the children were body aches or pains (64.2% of the 848 thousand children) and skin diseases (24.8%). The same pattern was observed for both boys and girls who are working, regardless of age.



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Seven out of ten (71.2%) or 604 thousand of the working children who ever suffered from work-related injury or illness received medical treatment. Of these children, 95.3 percent were given first aid measures, 7.5 percent were treated as outpatients in a hospital or medical clinic, while less than one percent were confined (Table 7.2).

FIGURE 7.3 Persons who paid for the treatment of work-related injury or illness experienced by working children 5 to 17 years old by age of the children, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Parents usually paid the medical expenses of their children. Two in every three (66.8%) working children reported that their parents had paid for their treatment, while almost two in every five (38.6%) said that they paid for it (Table 7.2). The employers paid for the medical expenses of about seven percent (7.5%) of the children. By age group, the proportion of the children paying for themselves increased with age (Figure 7.3). This is true for both boys and girls who are working.

TABLE 7.2 Types of treatment received and persons who paid for the treatment for work-related injury or illness experienced by working children, and results of injury or illness, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Selected characteristics	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Working children who received treatment									
Number (in thousands)	604	466	138	237	173	64	367	293	74
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of treatment received ¹									
First-aid	95.3	95.1	96.3	94.9	94.3	96.5	95.6	95.5	96.0
Out-patient	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.8	5.9	7.6	7.3	8.8
Confinement	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Person who paid for the treatment ¹									
Employer	7.5	6.5	10.9	4.7	4.2	6.0	9.3	7.9	15.1
Parent	66.8	66.2	69.1	77.7	75.8	82.8	59.8	60.5	57.2
Self	38.6	40.1	33.3	26.6	27.1	25.2	46.3	47.8	40.3
Others	4.5	4.7	3.8	6.0	7.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	4.2
Result of injury or illness									
Not serious, continued working	89.0	88.8	89.6	89.5	89.8	88.7	88.6	88.2	90.3
Serious, temporarily stopped from work	10.9	11.1	10.1	10.3	10.0	11.3	11.3	11.8	9.1
Serious, permanently stopped from work	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6

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

¹A child is counted once in the category but may be counted under each reported type of treatment and person who provided for the treatment.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Nine in every ten children (89.0%) who received medical treatment for work-related injury or illness, were able to continue working, while one in every ten (10.9%) temporarily stopped from work (Table 7.2). A negligible share (0.1%) had to permanently stop from work. Among those who temporarily stopped from work, 41.6 percent did not report for work for less than five days and 42.0 percent from five to 14 days (Table 7.3).

TABLE 7.3 Working children 5 to 17 years old who temporarily stopped from work due to work-related injury or illness by age, sex and number of days they stopped working, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Number of days the children stopped working	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	66	52	14	24	17	7	41	35	7
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 days	41.6	39.1	50.9	40.6	35.4	52.9	42.2	40.9	48.7
5 to 14 days	42.0	43.6	36.3	37.8	40.8	30.5	44.6	44.9	42.7
15 to 29 days	6.2	5.2	10.1	9.4	8.5	11.5	4.3	3.5	8.6
30 days or more	10.2	12.2	2.7	12.2	15.2	5.2	9.0	10.7	0.0

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

7.2 RISKS AND DANGERS AT WORK

In the survey, working children were also asked to identify whether or not they considered their work risky or dangerous, and if yes, the type of risks or dangers found at work.

About 507 thousand, or 15.3 percent of the total 3.3 million working children, considered their work risky or dangerous (Table 7.4). Eight in every ten (80.9%) of those considering their work risky were boys.

TABLE 7.4 Working children 5 to 17 years old who considered their work risky or dangerous by age, sex and main reason for considering their work as risky or dangerous, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Main reason for considering their work as risky or dangerous	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	507	410	97	198	142	56	309	268	41
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prone to vehicular accident	15.2	15.6	13.2	15.9	15.0	18.2	14.7	16.0	6.4
Might get burned	8.1	6.7	13.7	8.3	6.6	12.5	8.0	6.8	15.5
May fall	15.1	16.0	11.5	12.5	12.4	12.8	16.8	17.8	9.7
May impair hearing	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0
May lose sight	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.0
May suffer physical mutilation	13.8	14.4	11.2	11.8	12.3	10.4	15.1	15.5	12.3
May contact disease or get sick	28.3	27.0	34.0	31.6	32.8	28.4	26.3	23.9	41.8
Mental or psychological torture	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Others	17.8	18.6	14.6	18.1	19.4	14.9	17.6	18.2	14.2

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Contacting a disease or getting sick was the main reason commonly reported by working children for considering their work risky. This reason was cited by three in every ten (28.3%) working children (Table 7.4). The other main reasons cited were the risks of having a vehicular accident (15.2%), fall accident (15.1%), or suffering from physical mutilation (13.8%).

Table 7.5 shows the proportions of children who considered their work as risky or dangerous by main reason for considering their work risky, according to broad industry group. Thirty-five percent of the children working in agriculture who believed that their work is risky cited contacting a disease as the main reason why they considered their work as risky. The other main reasons commonly cited were the risk of falling (17.1%) and the risk of physical mutilation (16.4%). Other reasons cited pertain to dangerous situations such as being bitten by snakes, leeches, and other wild animals in the farm or forest (Table 7.5). By comparison, 45.7 percent of the children working in the services sector who believed that their work is risky cited that being prone to a vehicular accident while at work is their main reason why they considered their job as risky. Other reasons cited were the risk of contacting a disease (16.7%) and the risk of getting burned (13.0%). For children in the industry sector, the main reasons cited were the risk of falling (24.1%) and contacting a disease (22.1%).

TABLE 7.5 Working children 5 to 17 years old who considered their work risky or dangerous by main reason for considering their work as risky or dangerous, and broad industry group engaged in, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Broad industry group	Total		Main reason for considering their work as risky or dangerous								
	Number (In '000)	Percent	Prone to vehicular accident	Might get burned	May fall	May impair hearing	May lose sight	May suffer physical mutilation	May contact disease or get sick	Mental or psychological torture	Others
Total	507	100.0	15.2	8.1	15.1	0.6	0.6	13.8	28.3	0.5	17.8
Agriculture	311	100.0	1.9	5.7	17.1	0.6	0.2	16.4	34.7	0.6	22.8
Industry	58	100.0	13.2	9.0	24.1	1.4	3.9	16.0	22.1	0.0	10.3
Services	138	100.0	45.7	13.0	7.0	0.4	0.0	7.1	16.7	0.4	9.7

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Chapter VIII

CHILD LABOR

This chapter presents the findings on the result of the 2011 SOC on the measurement of child labor according to the definition employed in this survey report.

8.1 CHILD LABOR

Child labor refers to any work or economic activity performed by a child that subjects him to any form of exploitation or is harmful to his health and safety or his physical, mental or psychosocial development¹.

While unsafe and unhealthy work places pose risks or hazards to children, even long working hours and night time work are viewed as hazardous types of work from which children should be protected. Therefore, the Philippine Law under Section 12-A of Republic Act (RA) No. 9231 read as follows:

- “(1) A child below fifteen (15) years of age may be allowed to work for not more than twenty (20) hours a week: Provided, That the work shall not be more than four (4) hours at any given day;
- “(2) A child fifteen (15) years of age but below eighteen (18) shall not be allowed to work for more than eight (8) hours a day, and in no case beyond forty (40) hours a week); and
- “(3) No child below fifteen years of age shall be allowed to work between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning of the following day and no child fifteen (15) years of age but below eighteen (18) shall be allowed to work between ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning of the following day.”

In this report, child labor includes:

- (i) hazardous work (hazardous child labor) which encompasses undesirable activities or work done in hazardous environment (as identified in DoLE Order No. 04 (1999) on 'Hazardous work and activities to persons below 18 years of age'), and work done for long hours and/or night time or the entire day by children in ages 15 to 17 years (corresponding to (2) and (3) above of RA No.9231); and
- (ii) those classified as other child labor, that is, work by children below fifteen (15) years of age in excess of the allowable work hours (corresponding to (1) above of RA No. 9231).

¹Republic Act No. 9231 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, p. 14.

The unconditional worst forms of child labor (UWFCL), now termed as 'worst forms of child labor other than hazardous work' may have been experienced by some child respondents. However, children in UWFCL are not captured in this survey².

8.1.1 HAZARDOUS WORK (HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOR)

8.1.1.1 Hazardous Work Environment

Hazardous work is an employment or work where a child is exposed to any risk which constitutes an imminent danger or likely to be harmful to the health, safety or morals of young persons. Work performed in an unhealthy and unsafe environment exposes the child to hazardous working condition such as extreme temperatures, hazardous elements, substances or to biological agents such as bacteria, fungi, and other parasites.

This is the target intention of DoLE Order No. 04 (1999) on 'Hazardous work and activities to persons below 18 years of age' which designates specific types of prohibited work, such as, that which (i) exposes children to physical, psychological and sexual abuse, (ii) involves work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined places, (iii) requires dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves manual handling or transport of heavy loads, (iv) incurs working in unhealthy environment that includes exposure to hazardous processes, extreme temperatures, noise and vibrations, and dangerous chemicals, and (v) involves difficult conditions at work such as long hours and night work.

Accordingly, to assess the hazardous environment of the working children in the 2011 SOC, the child respondent was asked if his/her work often involves exposure to chemicals such as dust, gasoline, mist, fumes or vapor and gas; if in his/her physical working environment, he/she is often subjected to physical hazards such as noise, temperature or humidity, pressure, inadequate illumination or lighting, slip, trip or fall hazards, insufficient exit for prompt escape, congested layout or radiation; and if in his/her work he/she is exposed to biological hazards such as viruses, bacteria, fungi or parasites. An affirmative response to any of these questions signals a child's exposure to a hazardous working environment.

8.1.1.2 Child Working Long Hours and at Night Time

As noted earlier, long working hours and night time work are also deemed prejudicial to the normal development of a child. To determine if the number of hours and time of work of the child is detrimental to his/her health, each child

² The unconditional worst forms of child labor (UWFCL) internationally defined to encompass children (below 18 years of age) in slavery, trafficking in children, debt bondage and other forms of forced labor, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, use of children in prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities. Methodologies to estimate UWFCL is still under development, and standard sample surveys are inadequate for the purpose. Moreover, collecting data on UWFCL will require a non-government organization with specialized concern on children for in-depth interviews of sensitive questions.

respondent was asked on the number of hours he/she actually worked in the week prior to the survey and the time he/she usually carried out his/her work. Classified under this condition are:

- (i) children 15 to 17 years old who had worked for more than eight (8) hours a day, and beyond forty (40) hours a week; and
- (ii) children 5 to 17 years old who had worked in the evening or at night and for an entire day.

8.1.2 OTHER CHILD LABOR

Other child labor in this survey refers to children 5 to 14 years working in excess of the threshold number of hours work of 20 hours a week specified by Clause (1) of the Philippine Law under Section 12-A of Republic Act (RA) No. 9231.

A child is asked: "How many hours did you actually work during the past week?". A child below 15 years of age is reported under this category if the number of hours he reported exceeded that of the allowable hours.

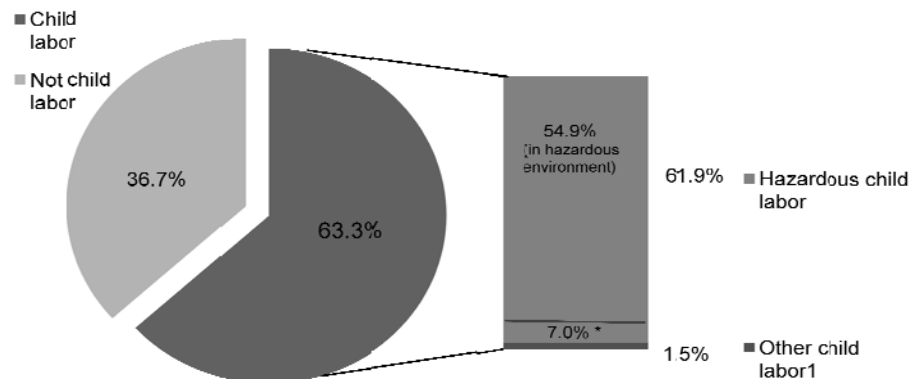
8.2 ESTIMATES OF CHILD LABOR

The 2011 SOC revealed that the number of working children considered as engaged in child labor was estimated at 2.1 million or 63.3 percent of the 3.3 million children 5 to 17 years old who worked during the week prior to the survey (Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1). Working children considered not engaged in child labor comprised 36.7 percent of the total working children.

Most of the 2.1 million working children engaged in child labor were in hazardous work numbering approximately 2.0 million or 61.9 percent of the total working children. The rest (49 thousand or 1.5 percent of the working children) were in other child labor, that is, those children in the age group 5 to 14 years who worked in excess of the allowable work hours.

Those in hazardous child labor comprised mostly of children working in hazardous environment (2.0 million or 88.7%). They accounted for more than half (54.9 %) of the total working children. Those who worked longer than the allowable hours and during night time was estimated at 232 thousand (equivalent to 11.3 percent of the total children in hazardous child labor) or 7.0 percent of the total working children 5 to 17 years old.

FIGURE 8.1 Percent distribution of working children 5 to 17 years old whether engaged in child labor or not in child labor during the week prior to the survey, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Notes: ¹ Children below 15 years of age who worked in excess of the allowable work hours.

* Children who worked long hours and at night time.

Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

The largest proportion of children considered in child labor among working children were in the ages 15 to 17 years, that is, 69.4 percent of this age group, compared to 58.8 percent of the age group 10 to 14 years and 46.5 percent of the age group 5 to 9 years (Table 8.1). Boys who were in child labor outnumbered their female counterparts with a sex ratio of 198 boys aged 5 to 17 years in child labor for every 100 girls of the same age group.

TABLE 8.1 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and type of work, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of work	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total working children												
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	292	161	132	1,258	783	474	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child Labor												
Number (in thousands)	2,097	1,394	703	136	81	55	739	490	249	1,222	823	399
Percent	63.3	67.0	57.2	46.5	50.6	41.5	58.8	62.6	52.6	69.4	72.3	64.0
Hazardous child labor	61.9	65.7	55.4	46.2	50.2	41.3	55.0	59.2	48.0	69.4	72.3	64.0
Worked in hazardous environment	54.9	61.7	43.3	44.1	49.7	37.3	52.9	57.4	45.4	58.0	66.3	42.9
Long hours of work and night time work	7.0	4.0	12.1	2.1	0.6	4.0	2.1	1.8	2.6	11.3	6.0	21.1
Other child labor ¹	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.8	3.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not child labor												
Number (in thousands)	1,214	688	527	156	79	77	518	293	225	540	315	225
Percent	36.7	33.0	42.8	53.5	49.4	58.5	41.2	37.4	47.4	30.6	27.7	36.0

Note: ¹ Children below 15 years of age who worked in excess of the allowable work hours.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Across regions, Central Luzon (10.5%) and Bicol Region (10.4%) had the largest share of the country's child labor population (Table 8.2). These two regions had the highest share of male child laborers with 11 boys in every 100 male child laborers in each region. Large shares were also noted in Northern Mindanao (8.5%), CALABARZON (8.3%) and Western Visayas (8.2%) where the highest

proportions of female child laborers were reported - ranging from 8.6 percent to 10.2 percent of the total female children engaged in child labor.

TABLE 8.2 Child labor by age, sex and region: 2011 SOC

Region	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Philippines												
Number (in thousands)	2,097	1,394	703	136	81	55	739	490	249	1,222	823	399
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	4.4	3.5	6.3	8.9	11.1	5.6	4.2	3.4	5.8	4.0	2.7	6.7
Cordillera Administrative Region	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6
Region I - Ilocos Region	3.9	4.1	3.6	1.7	0.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.6	4.9	4.0
Region II - Cagayan Valley	4.4	4.6	3.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	4.7	5.1	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.4
Region III - Central Luzon	10.5	11.3	8.9	10.4	11.3	9.1	11.0	12.4	8.1	10.2	10.6	9.3
Region IVA - CALABARZON	8.3	7.5	9.9	10.5	9.7	11.7	8.4	7.6	9.9	8.0	7.2	9.6
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	5.3	5.2	5.5	7.2	5.0	10.4	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.6
Region V- Bicol	10.4	11.4	8.4	9.9	8.9	11.5	10.6	11.2	9.4	10.3	11.7	7.3
Region VI - Western Visayas	8.2	8.0	8.6	2.3	3.9	-	6.8	6.6	7.2	9.7	9.2	10.7
Region VII - Central Visayas	7.4	7.0	8.4	8.7	7.6	10.3	7.7	8.0	7.2	7.1	6.3	8.8
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.0	7.7	5.8	6.3	6.7	5.8	8.4	8.8	7.7	6.3	7.1	4.6
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.6	4.9	5.0	4.7
Region X - Northern Mindanao	8.5	7.7	10.2	13.0	12.4	13.9	9.7	9.0	11.0	7.3	6.4	9.2
Region XI - Davao	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.1	3.4	2.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.8	5.3
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	4.6	3.8	6.2	5.2	5.7	4.1
Region XIII - Caraga	3.0	3.2	2.5	3.5	4.1	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	3.0	3.4	2.3

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

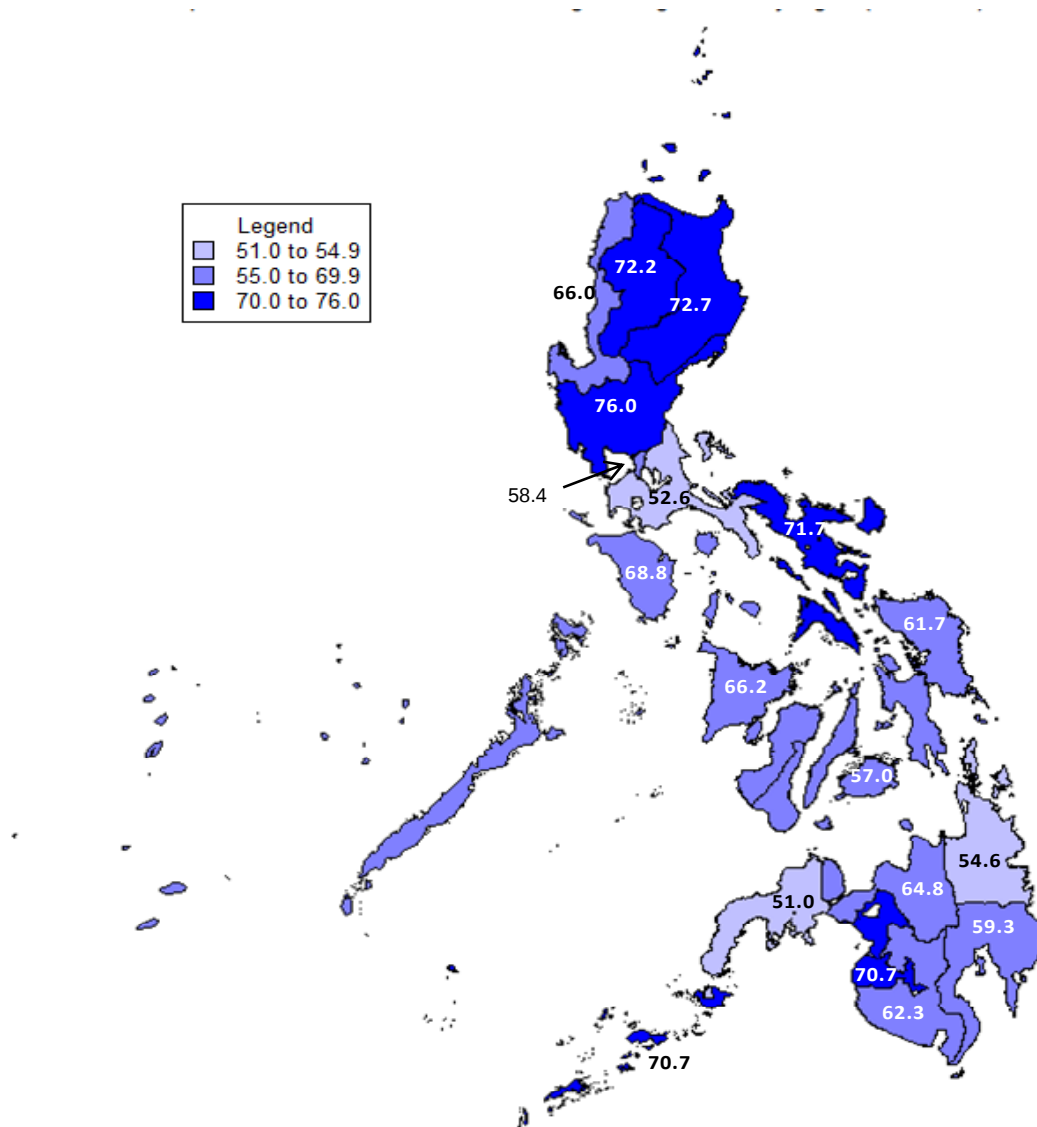
In terms of proportion of child laborers against working children (Table 8.2A and Figure 8.2), among the 17 administrative regions, five regions had rates higher than 70 percent. These are the regions of Central Luzon (76.0%), Cagayan Valley (72.7%), Cordillera Administrative Regions (72.2%), Bicol Region (71.7%), and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (70.7%). Zamboanga Peninsula ranked lowest in proportion at 51.0 percent.

TABLE 8.2A Proportion of child laborers against working children 5 to 17 years old by region: 2011 SOC

Region	Working children 5 to 17 years old	Child laborer	Rate
Philippines			
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,097	63.3
National Capital Region	159	93	58.4
Cordillera Administrative Region	58	42	72.2
Region I - Ilocos Region	124	82	66.0
Region II - Cagayan Valley	126	92	72.7
Region III - Central Luzon	289	220	76.0
Region IVA - CALABARZON	330	174	52.6
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	162	112	68.8
Region V- Bicol	303	217	71.7
Region VI - Western Visayas	260	172	66.2
Region VII - Central Visayas	274	156	57.0
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	239	148	61.7
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	200	102	51.0
Region X - Northern Mindanao	276	179	64.8
Region XI - Davao	165	98	59.3
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	170	106	62.3
Region XIII - Caraga	114	62	54.6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	62	44	70.7

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

FIGURE 8.2 Proportion of child laborers against working children 5 to 17 years old, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

More than half of the working children engaged in child labor (58.4%) were in the agriculture industry. Meanwhile, more than one third of these children (34.6%) were in the services sector and 7.0 percent were in the industry sector. The boys dominated the girls in the agriculture sector, whereas, the girls dominated the boys in the services sector. Child laborers in the wholesale and retail trade made up

almost 19 percent of the total working children engaged in child labor or more than half (54.6%) of those in the services sector.

TABLE 8.3 Child labor by age, sex and major industry group, Philippines: 2011 SOC

PSIC ¹	Major industry group	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Total									
	Number (in thousands)	2,097	1,394	703	875	571	304	1,222	823	399
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Agriculture	58.4	68.6	38.2	62.1	69.3	48.6	55.7	68.0	30.2
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	51.4	58.9	36.5	55.7	60.9	45.9	48.3	57.5	29.4
02	Forestry and logging	1.6	2.3	0.3	1.7	2.3	0.5	1.6	2.3	0.2
03	Fishing and aquaculture	5.3	7.4	1.3	4.8	6.1	2.2	5.8	8.3	0.6
	Industry	7.0	7.9	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.5	8.5	10.1	5.0
05-09	Mining and quarrying	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.1	-
10-33	Manufacturing	4.2	3.8	5.1	3.6	2.7	5.3	4.7	4.5	5.0
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.7	-	0.6	0.9	-	0.4	0.6	-
41-43	Construction	1.7	2.5	-	0.3	0.5	-	2.6	3.9	-
	Services	34.6	23.5	56.6	32.8	25.9	45.9	35.9	21.8	64.8
45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.9	14.3	28.0	22.2	18.5	29.2	16.5	11.4	27.2
49-53	Transportation and storage	1.8	2.6	0.1	0.7	1.0	-	2.6	3.7	0.3
55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	5.0	3.1	8.9	5.7	3.3	10.2	4.5	2.9	7.9
58-63	Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	*	*	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	*	0.1
77-82	Administrative and support service activities	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2
84	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4
85	Education	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0
86-88	Human health and social work activities	*	-	0.1	*	-	0.1	*	-	0.1
90-93	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
94-96	Other service activities	3.3	1.4	7.2	1.6	1.2	2.2	4.6	1.5	11.0
97-98	Activities of households as employer; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	4.2	1.0	10.6	2.0	1.1	3.5	5.9	0.9	16.1

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

¹ Philippine Standard Industrial Classification

* - Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

8.2.1 CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK ENVIRONMENT

The hazardous work environment in this survey refers to one which exposes a worker to any of the three types of hazards namely, chemical hazards, physical hazards, and biological hazards.

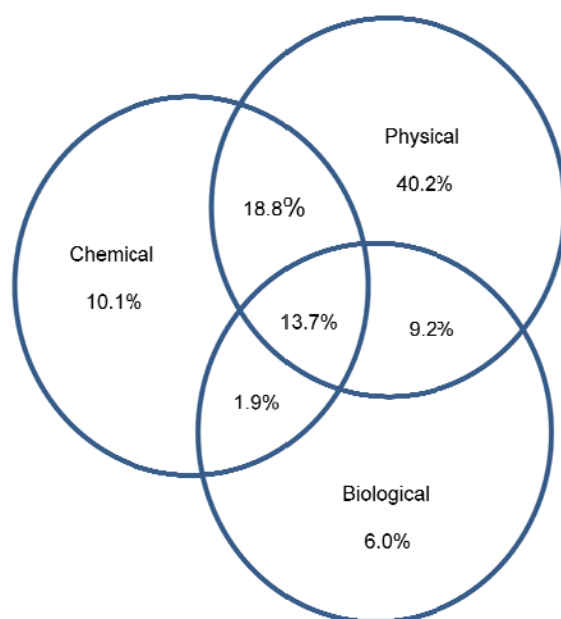
As to be expected, working children were most likely exposed to physical hazards than to chemical or biological hazards. Eight in every ten children working in hazardous environment were reported working in an environment exposed to physical hazards. Moreover, a significant proportion of the children working in hazardous environment were exposed to more than one type of hazards.

TABLE 8.4 Working children 5 to 17 years old who were exposed to hazardous environment at work by age, sex and type of hazards
Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of hazards	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	1,817	1,285	532	129	80	49	665	450	215	1,023	755	268
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chemical hazards only	10.1	8.9	12.9	11.8	12.3	11.0	9.3	8.6	11.0	10.3	8.7	14.9
Physical hazards only	40.2	39.0	43.2	43.2	39.5	49.2	43.4	42.9	44.2	37.9	36.7	41.2
Biological hazards only	6.0	5.7	7.0	5.8	6.8	4.0	6.7	6.1	7.9	5.7	5.3	6.8
Chemical and physical hazards	18.8	19.6	16.8	19.2	19.2	19.1	16.3	16.2	16.5	20.4	21.7	16.5
Chemical and biological hazards	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.7
Physical and biological hazards	9.2	10.2	6.8	8.8	11.5	4.4	8.9	9.7	7.3	9.5	10.4	6.8
Chemical, physical and biological hazards	13.7	14.5	11.7	10.2	9.5	11.4	13.8	15.0	11.3	14.1	14.8	12.1

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

FIGURE 8.3 Venn diagram of working children 5 to 17 years old who were exposed to hazardous environment by type of hazards, Philippines: 2011 SOC



Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

About 793 thousand or 43.7 percent of approximately 1.8 million working children who were exposed to hazardous environment reported exposure to more than one type of hazards with 13.7 percent of the working children having exposure to all three types of hazards (Table 8.4 and Figure 8.3).

Chemical Hazards

Exposure to chemical hazards in their workplace was reported by 808 thousand or 44.5 percent of the children 5 to 17 years old who were working in hazardous environment. Even among those aged 5 to 9 years, a significant percentage (42.3%) were often exposed to such type of hazards in their work. Eight in every ten (79.0%) of the working children exposed to chemical hazards were reported working in a dusty work place, one in four (24.9%) was exposed often to mist, fumes or vapor released from paint, pesticides, or insecticides, 8.6 percent were often exposed to oil, gasoline or mercury, and 3.5 percent were exposed to gas like oxygen or ammonia (Table 8.5).

TABLE 8.5 Working children 5 to 17 years old whose work involves exposure to chemical hazards by age, sex and type of chemical hazards, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of chemical hazards	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	808	579	229	54	34	21	273	186	88	481	360	121
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dust (silica, dust, sanding dust etc.)	79.0	76.9	84.5	92.6	89.0	98.3	83.7	83.0	85.1	74.9	72.6	81.7
Liquid (oil, gasoline, mercury)	8.6	8.5	9.0	2.6	0.9	5.2	6.3	5.7	7.6	10.6	10.6	10.7
Mist, fumes or vapors (paint, insecticides or pesticide)	24.9	27.6	18.1	9.9	12.8	5.2	21.5	21.8	20.6	28.5	31.9	18.4
Gas (oxygen, ammonia)	3.5	3.6	3.5	5.5	3.5	8.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.7
Others ¹	2.2	2.5	1.6	0.7	1.1	-	1.0	1.2	0.8	3.1	3.3	2.5

Notes: A child may be reported as having exposed to more than one type of chemical hazards.

¹Others includes harmful detergents for washing and cleaning, smoke and foul odor from garbage, animal waste and other scraps.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Physical Hazards

Eight in ten (81.9%) of the working children who worked in hazardous environment reported that their work often involved exposure to physical hazards. The most common form of physical hazards was temperature and humidity with 74.6 percent of children who were exposed to physical harms in their work place often exposed to this form of hazards. Other forms of physical hazards the children were subjected to in their workplace were: slip, trip or fall hazards (17.1%), pressure (11.7%), and radiation or ultraviolet (9.5%) [Table 8.6].

TABLE 8.6 Working children 5 to 17 years old whose work involves exposure to physical hazardous by age, sex and type of physical hazards, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of physical hazards	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	1,489	1,072	418	105	64	41	548	377	171	836	631	205
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Noise	19.6	16.9	26.6	21.4	16.8	28.4	15.0	13.0	19.5	22.4	19.2	32.1
Temperature and humidity	74.6	77.2	68.0	64.0	68.7	56.8	77.4	79.0	73.9	74.1	76.9	65.3
Pressure	11.7	11.0	13.6	9.7	10.1	9.2	8.9	8.0	10.8	13.8	12.8	16.9
Inadequate illumination or lighting	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.3	3.2	2.9	4.2
Slip, trip or fall hazards	17.1	18.1	14.3	16.8	17.6	15.4	17.1	17.4	16.6	17.0	18.6	12.1
Insufficient exit for prompt escape	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.7
Congested layout	1.7	1.2	3.0	2.3	0.8	4.8	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.2	3.8
Radiation, ultraviolet or microwave	9.5	9.8	8.8	9.1	10.1	7.5	10.0	9.3	11.5	9.2	10.0	6.7
Others ¹	4.5	5.0	3.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.9	3.0	4.6	5.0	3.3

Notes: A child may be reported as having exposed to more than one type of physical hazards.

¹Others includes falling coconuts, hazardous tools, natural calamity, instant flood, NPA rebels, big waves, sharks, snakes, leeches and insects.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Biological Hazards

About 562 thousand or 30.9 percent of the 1.8 million children exposed to hazards in their workplace had exposure to biological hazards (Table 8.7). More than half of them were exposed to bacteria, with the percentage ranging from 53.0 percent among those aged 15 to 17 years to as high as 62.0 percent among children 5 to 9 years of age. Thus, they were facing the risks of contracting tuberculosis, respiratory infection, gastro intestinal and other diseases due to constant exposure to bacteria. Also the majority of these children were at risk of having skin diseases such as athlete's foot, ringworm or tineaflava (an-an) due to fungal infection, with the percentage ranging from 44.0 percent among children 5 to 9 years of age to 58.6 percent among children 10 to 14 years old. A significant percentage of the children, that is, from 28.4 percent to as high as 37.8 percent (for children 5 to 9 years old) were frequently exposed to viral infections, and from 16.1 percent to as high as 21.3 percent (for children 10 to 14 years old) were at constant risk to parasitic infections.

TABLE 8.7 Working children 5 to 17 years old whose work involves exposure to biological hazards by age, sex and type of biological hazards, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Type of biological hazards	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	562	417	144	33	23	10	206	145	61	322	249	73
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Viral	29.1	26.6	36.2	37.8	23.9	69.4	28.4	25.6	34.8	28.7	27.4	32.8
Bacterial	56.5	56.3	57.0	62.0	63.4	58.7	60.9	61.8	58.8	53.0	52.3	55.3
Fungal	55.8	59.7	44.4	44.0	48.4	34.1	58.6	61.5	51.7	55.2	59.7	39.7
Parasitic	18.2	18.2	18.1	19.1	24.9	5.8	21.3	20.8	22.5	16.1	16.1	16.1
Others	0.9	1.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	1.5	1.9	0.4

Note: A child may be reported as having exposed to more than one type of biological hazards.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Similarly, Bicol Region (11.1%) and Central Luzon (11.0%) had the largest share across regions, in terms of percentage of children 5 to 17 years old who worked in hazardous environment (Table 8.8). In these regions, 12 percent among the total boys were found working in this kind of environment. Meanwhile, among the total girls, 12 percent were in Northern Mindanao.

TABLE 8.8 Working children in hazardous environment at work by age, sex and region: 2011 SOC

Region	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Philippines												
Number (in thousands)	1,817	1,285	532	129	80	49	665	450	215	1,023	755	268
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	4.2	3.7	5.5	9.4	11.3	6.3	4.4	3.6	6.1	3.4	2.9	4.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
Region I - Ilocos Region	3.9	4.0	3.8	1.3	0.7	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.8	4.8	4.5
Region II - Cagayan Valley	4.5	4.7	4.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	4.6	5.0	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.9
Region III - Central Luzon	11.0	11.7	9.4	11.0	11.5	10.1	11.5	13.0	8.3	10.7	10.9	10.2
Region IVA - CALABARZON	7.5	6.9	9.2	10.1	9.9	10.3	7.7	6.9	9.4	7.1	6.5	8.8
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	5.4	5.2	5.8	7.2	5.1	10.8	5.7	5.4	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.5
Region V- Bicol	11.1	12.0	9.0	9.4	9.0	10.1	11.3	11.7	10.3	11.2	12.4	7.7
Region VI - Western Visayas	8.2	8.0	8.6	2.4	3.9	-	6.7	6.7	6.7	9.9	9.2	11.7
Region VII - Central Visayas	7.0	6.9	7.3	8.2	6.9	10.2	7.5	8.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	7.3
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.3	7.8	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.4	8.8	9.1	8.1	6.4	7.2	4.3
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.7
Region X - Northern Mindanao	9.1	8.0	11.9	13.3	12.6	14.4	10.2	9.2	12.2	7.9	6.7	11.2
Region XI - Davao	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.4	3.9
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.6	6.3	7.0	4.5	3.8	6.1	5.3	5.7	4.0
Region XIII - Caraga	2.8	3.1	2.1	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.1
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	3.3	3.3	3.4

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 8.9 Working children in hazardous environment at work by age, sex and major industry group, Philippines: 2011 SOC

PSIC ¹	Major industry group	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Total									
	Number (in thousands)	1,817	1,285	532	794	530	265	1,023	755	268
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Agriculture	63.7	69.8	49.0	65.0	70.5	54.0	62.7	69.4	44.1
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	56.5	60.5	46.9	58.7	62.6	50.9	54.9	59.1	43.0
02	Forestry and logging	1.7	2.3	0.4	1.8	2.4	0.6	1.7	2.2	0.3
03	Fishing and aquaculture	5.4	7.0	1.7	4.5	5.5	2.5	6.2	8.1	0.8
	Industry	7.1	7.8	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	9.0	10.0	5.9
05-09	Mining and quarrying	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	-
10-33	Manufacturing	4.1	3.6	5.2	3.2	2.5	4.5	4.8	4.4	5.9
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.8	-	0.6	1.0	-	0.4	0.6	-
41-43	Construction	1.8	2.5	-	0.3	0.4	-	2.9	4.0	-
	Services	29.1	22.3	45.7	30.2	24.8	41.2	28.3	20.6	50.0
45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17.6	13.7	26.9	21.1	17.8	27.7	14.9	10.9	26.2
49-53	Transportation and storage	2.0	2.7	0.2	0.7	1.0	-	3.0	3.9	0.4
55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	4.9	2.7	10.2	5.6	3.1	10.5	4.4	2.4	10.0
58-63	Information and communication	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	*	*	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	*	0.2
77-82	Administrative and support service activities	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2
84	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.6
85	Education	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.2
86-88	Human health and social work activities	*	-	0.2	*	-	0.1	*	-	0.2
90-93	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	-
94-96	Other service activities	2.0	1.4	3.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.7	1.5	6.1
97-98	Activities of households as employer; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	1.5	0.8	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	0.6	4.9

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

¹ Philippine Standard Industrial Classification

* - Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

A larger percentage of the children working in hazardous environment and who were in the industry sector were exposed to chemical hazards (63.9% of children in the industry sector) than those working in the agriculture (37.7%) or in services (54.7%). Exposure to biological hazards was reported by a larger percentage of children working in agriculture (35.2%) than by those working in industry (22.4%) or in services (23.7%). Children working in agriculture sector were most likely vulnerable to physical hazards due to constant exposure to heat of the sun and humidity than those in industry sector and services sector. About seven in ten (69.7%) of the children working in hazardous work environment and who were in the agriculture sector were exposed often to hazards brought about by temperature and humidity (Table 8.10).

TABLE 8.10 Working children 5 to 17 years old who were exposed to hazardous environment at work by broad industry group and by type of hazards
Philippines: 2011 SOC

Exposure to hazardous environment and type of hazards	Total	Broad industry group		
		Agriculture	Industry	Services
Total				
Number (in thousands)	1,817	1,158	129	530
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chemical hazards	44.5	37.7	63.9	54.7
Dust	35.2	26.5	54.5	49.4
Liquid	3.8	1.5	7.0	8.2
Mist, fumes or vapors	11.1	14.2	9.3	4.6
Gas	1.6	0.6	2.0	3.7
Others ¹	1.0	0.6	2.1	1.6
Physical hazards	82.0	84.8	76.7	77.1
Noise	16.1	4.9	26.5	38.0
Temperature or humidity	61.1	69.7	49.5	45.4
Pressure	9.6	7.9	8.4	13.5
Inadequate illumination or lighting	2.1	1.2	6.0	3.1
Slip, trip or fall hazards	14.0	15.9	19.9	8.4
Insufficient exit for prompt escape	1.0	0.4	2.1	2.2
Congested layout	1.4	0.4	3.6	2.9
Radiation, ultraviolet or microwave	7.8	9.5	5.2	4.8
Others ²	3.7	4.5	4.6	1.7
Biological hazards	30.9	35.2	22.4	23.7
Viral	9.0	7.9	7.9	11.7
Bacterial	17.5	18.6	13.2	15.9
Fungal	17.2	21.0	11.1	10.5
Parasitic	5.6	6.7	3.0	3.9
Others ³	0.3	0.4	-	0.1

Notes: A child may be reported as having exposed to more than one type of hazards.

¹Others include harmful detergents for washing and cleaning, vehicular fumes, smoke and foul odor from garbage, animal waste and other scraps

²Others include falling coconuts, hazardous tools, natural calamity, instant flood, NPA rebels, big waves, sharks, snakes, leeches and insects

³Others include exposure to illnesses, itchy liquid from plants, trees or fruits.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

8.2.2 OTHER CHILD LABOR

Table 8.11 shows the distribution of children below fifteen (15) years of age who worked in excess of the allowable work hours during the week prior to the survey by broad industry group and sex. These children in “other child labor” comprised 1.5 percent of the total working children 5 to 17 years old or 2.3 percent of the total children in child labor.

More than half of the 49 thousand children in other child labor during the week prior to the survey were in the services sector (55.2%) while almost 39 percent were in the agriculture sector (Table 8.11).

The majority of those working in the services sector were girls while those in the agriculture sector were boys (Figure 8.4).

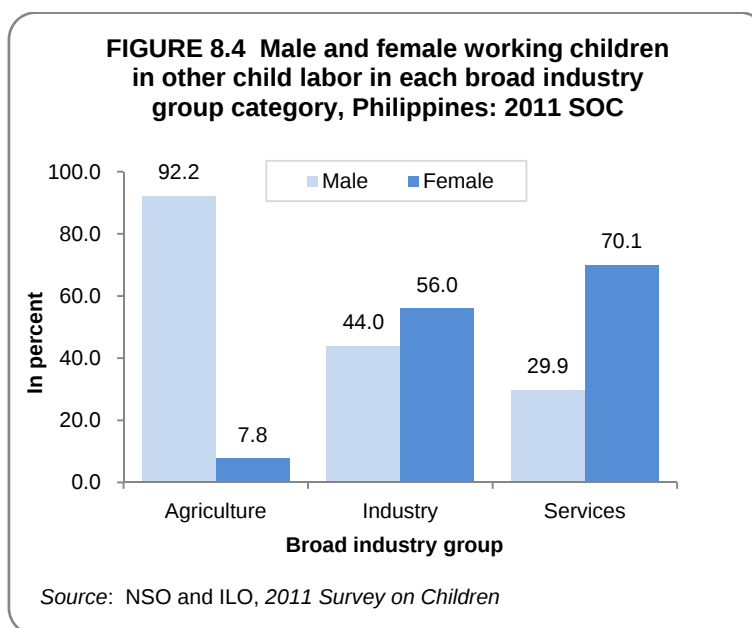


TABLE 8.11 Working children in other child labor by sex and broad group, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Broad industry group	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total			
Number (in thousands)	49	27	22
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	38.9	65.3	6.8
Industry	5.8	4.7	7.2
Services	55.2	30.0	86.0

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

APPENDICES

STATISTICAL TABLES

(Reference period – past week prior to survey period)

TABLE 1 Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and main reason for working, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Main reason for working	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	292	161	132	1,258	783	474	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To gain experience or acquire training	9.3	8.8	10.1	17.7	16.5	19.2	9.7	9.5	10.0	7.5	7.2	8.1
To appreciate value of work	4.2	4.6	3.6	6.0	7.7	4.0	5.1	5.5	4.5	3.3	3.5	2.8
To supplement family income or important to family well-being	27.8	30.7	22.8	10.1	12.4	7.3	20.4	23.2	15.7	36.0	38.5	31.5
To help pay family debts	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.5
To pay for own schooling	6.5	5.2	8.8	3.5	3.9	3.0	5.5	5.0	6.5	7.7	5.5	11.7
To help in own household-operated farm or business	45.3	43.2	49.0	57.4	53.5	62.0	52.7	49.6	57.8	38.1	37.3	39.6
To earn money to start own business	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.9
Others	4.9	5.5	3.9	4.9	6.0	3.6	5.3	6.0	4.0	4.6	5.0	3.8

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 2 Working children 5 to 17 years old by main reason for working and region, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Main reason for working	PHILS.	Region																
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM
Total																		
Number (in thousands)	3,312	159	58	124	126	289	330	162	303	260	274	239	200	276	165	170	114	62
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To gain experience or acquire training	9.3	13.8	8.3	7.8	5.2	3.2	5.0	8.4	14.1	15.6	9.0	3.7	11.0	11.7	12.7	9.4	11.8	3.7
To appreciate value of work	4.2	7.6	3.1	4.5	2.9	2.1	4.2	2.2	7.5	3.2	5.0	1.9	1.9	7.7	3.5	1.4	4.1	9.7
To supplement family income or important to family well-being	27.8	19.4	21.4	28.0	32.3	38.1	23.7	27.1	28.5	37.8	22.6	37.5	24.0	18.7	27.6	30.0	24.8	14.3
To help pay family debts	1.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.6
To pay for own schooling	6.5	8.6	4.9	5.3	5.5	7.8	10.1	6.3	4.8	7.7	6.5	7.4	4.6	5.7	5.0	5.2	6.2	0.0
To help in own household-operated farm or business	45.3	37.9	58.1	48.7	44.9	42.4	50.3	51.6	39.3	31.7	48.5	37.1	51.6	50.1	44.2	48.6	49.1	67.0
To earn money to start own business	1.0	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.9	1.1	2.8
Others	4.9	9.1	1.4	4.7	5.9	4.6	4.6	2.8	4.8	3.4	5.7	9.8	3.4	4.3	6.8	3.1	1.7	0.9

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Table 3 Working children 5 to 17 years old who had a secondary occupation during the week prior to the survey by age, sex, major occupation group, major industry group, status of work and nature of work, Philippines: 2011 SOC

PSIC	Major occupation group, Major industry group, Status of work, Nature of work	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Total									
	Number (in thousands)	185	139	47	77	55	22	108	84	25
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Major occupation group									
	Professionals	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.1	-
	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.0	5.3	19.8	7.5	5.4	13.0	10.0	5.3	25.8
	Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	8.8	10.3	4.3	11.9	14.0	6.8	6.6	7.9	2.2
	Trade and related workers	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	-
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.1	1.4	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.3	-
	Laborers and unskilled workers	77.9	79.7	72.6	76.5	76.9	75.7	78.9	81.5	69.9
	Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or inadequately defined	1.9	1.7	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.0	0.6	2.2
	Major industry group									
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	70.7	73.6	61.8	74.8	76.9	69.6	67.7	71.5	54.9
01	Crop and animal production hunting and related service activities	58.2	59.6	54.0	55.6	55.7	55.5	60.0	62.1	52.7
02	Forestry and logging	5.0	5.5	3.5	6.0	6.4	5.0	4.3	5.0	2.2
03	Fishing and aquaculture	7.5	8.5	4.3	13.2	14.8	9.2	3.4	4.4	0.0
	Industry	5.6	6.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.2	6.9	7.9	3.6
05-09	Mining and quarrying	1.1	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.0
10-33	Manufacturing	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.9	1.5
36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.7	-	0.4	0.6	-	0.6	0.7	-
41-43	Construction	1.1	1.5	-	0.4	0.5	-	1.7	2.1	-
	Services	23.7	20.2	34.3	21.4	19.4	26.2	25.4	20.6	41.5
45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.1	12.1	20.0	14.0	11.9	19.4	14.1	12.2	20.6
49-53	Transportation and storage	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	-
55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.6	-	2.7	2.5	3.4
85	Education	0.4	0.5	-	0.4	0.6	-	0.3	0.4	-
86-88	Human health and social work activities	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	-
90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.6	-
94-96	Other service activities	2.7	1.1	7.4	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.7	0.4	10.7
97-98	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1.5	0.5	4.5	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.9	0.5	6.8
	Status of work									
	Worked for private households	3.5	1.4	10.0	3.4	2.1	6.8	3.6	0.9	12.9
	Worked for private establishments	21.5	25.7	9.2	13.9	13.5	14.8	27.0	33.7	4.2
	Worked with pay in own household-operated farm or business	1.3	0.8	2.9	-	-	-	2.3	1.4	5.4
	Self-employed without any paid employee	9.7	10.3	7.9	11.0	12.5	7.1	8.8	8.8	8.6
	Unpaid worker in own household-operated farm or business	62.9	60.8	68.9	70.7	70.5	71.3	57.3	54.4	66.8
	Unpaid worker for other members who work for others	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	-	1.1	0.8	2.2
	Nature of work									
	Permanent job or business or unpaid family work	41.2	38.0	50.9	45.0	44.0	47.5	38.5	34.0	54.0
	Short-term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work	52.7	54.9	46.4	51.8	52.9	48.9	53.4	56.2	44.1
	Worked for different employers on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis	6.0	7.2	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.6	8.0	9.8	2.0

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 4 Child labor by age, sex and region: 2011 SOC

Region	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Philippines												
Number (in thousands)	2,097	1,394	703	136	81	55	739	490	249	1,222	823	399
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	4.4	3.5	6.3	8.9	11.1	5.6	4.2	3.4	5.8	4.0	2.7	6.7
Cordillera Administrative Region	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6
Region I - Ilocos Region	3.9	4.1	3.6	1.7	0.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.6	4.9	4.0
Region II - Cagayan Valley	4.4	4.6	3.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	4.7	5.1	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.4
Region III - Central Luzon	10.5	11.3	8.9	10.4	11.3	9.1	11.0	12.4	8.1	10.2	10.6	9.3
Region IVA - CALABARZON	8.3	7.5	9.9	10.5	9.7	11.7	8.4	7.6	9.9	8.0	7.2	9.6
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	5.3	5.2	5.5	7.2	5.0	10.4	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.6
Region V- Bicol	10.4	11.4	8.4	9.9	8.9	11.5	10.6	11.2	9.4	10.3	11.7	7.3
Region VI - Western Visayas	8.2	8.0	8.6	2.3	3.9	0.0	6.8	6.6	7.2	9.7	9.2	10.7
Region VII - Central Visayas	7.4	7.0	8.4	8.7	7.6	10.3	7.7	8.0	7.2	7.1	6.3	8.8
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.0	7.7	5.8	6.3	6.7	5.8	8.4	8.8	7.7	6.3	7.1	4.6
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.6	4.9	5.0	4.7
Region X - Northern Mindanao	8.5	7.7	10.2	13.0	12.4	13.9	9.7	9.0	11.0	7.3	6.4	9.2
Region XI - Davao	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.1	3.4	2.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.8	5.3
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	4.6	3.8	6.2	5.2	5.7	4.1
Region XIII - Caraga	3.0	3.2	2.5	3.5	4.1	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	3.0	3.4	2.3

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

STATISTICAL TABLES

(Reference period - past 12 months prior to survey period)

TABLE 1 Male and female working children 5 to 17 years old during the 12 months prior to the survey by age, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Age	Total		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total			
Number (in thousands)	4,909	2,958	1,950
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	9.0	8.1	10.4
10 - 14	41.0	41.2	40.6
15 - 17	50.0	50.6	49.0

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 2 Working children 5 to 17 years old during the 12 months prior to the survey by age, sex and major occupation group, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Major occupation group	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	4,909	2,958	1,950	2,455	1,460	995	2,454	1,498	955
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of the government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors ¹	0.3	0.3	0.4	*	*	-	0.7	0.6	0.8
Professionals	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Technicians and associate professionals	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6
Clerks	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	21.4	13.8	32.9	22.0	14.7	32.6	20.8	12.8	33.3
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	2.9	4.1	1.1	2.8	3.7	1.4	3.1	4.5	0.9
Trade and related workers	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	1.1	1.6	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	69.1	75.1	60.1	69.0	74.6	60.7	69.3	75.6	59.4
Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or inadequately defined	1.8	2.3	1.1	3.1	4.0	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.2

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ This includes Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Chairman.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 3 Working children 5 to 17 years old during the 12 months prior to the survey by age, sex and major industry group
Philippines: SOC 2011

PSIC	Major industry group	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Total									
	Number (in thousands)	4,909	2,958	1,950	2,455	1,460	995	2,454	1,498	955
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	53.0	63.4	37.1	54.8	64.0	41.4	51.1	62.8	32.7
01	Crop and animal production hunting and related service activities	46.9	55.0	34.7	49.0	56.4	38.0	44.8	53.6	31.1
02	Forestry and logging	1.3	1.8	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	2.0	0.1
03	Fishing and aquaculture	4.8	6.6	2.1	4.6	5.9	2.8	5.0	7.2	1.4
	Industry	6.9	7.4	6.1	5.3	4.9	5.8	8.5	9.9	6.3
05-09	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.1
10-33	Manufacturing	4.6	3.9	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.5	5.1	4.4	6.2
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	-
41-43	Construction	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	-	2.4	3.9	-
	Services	40.2	29.2	56.8	39.9	31.2	52.8	40.4	27.3	61.0
45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	25.5	19.6	34.5	29.7	23.8	38.3	21.3	15.5	30.5
49-53	Transportation and storage	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	-	1.7	2.8	0.1
55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	5.0	3.4	7.6	4.9	3.2	7.6	5.1	3.6	7.6
58-63	Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
64-66	Financial and insurance activities	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
68	Real estate activities	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-
69-75	Professional scientific and technical activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
77-82	Administrative and support services	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
84	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.4	0.4	0.5	*	*	*	0.9	0.8	1.0
85	Education	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
86-88	Human health and social work activities	*	-	0.1	*	-	*	*	-	0.1
90-93	Arts entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
94-96	Other service activities	3.1	1.7	5.2	1.9	1.5	2.4	4.2	1.8	8.1
97-98	Activities of households as employer; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	3.9	1.5	7.6	2.3	1.4	3.6	5.5	1.5	11.8

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 4 Working children 5 to 17 years old during the 12 months prior to the survey by age, sex and status of work
Philippines: 2011 SOC

Status of work	Total			5 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total									
Number (in thousands)	4,909	2,958	1,950	2,455	1,460	995	2,454	1,498	955
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked for private households	6.5	2.7	12.2	4.1	2.8	5.8	8.9	2.6	18.8
Worked for private establishments	23.8	28.7	16.2	14.4	17.4	10.1	33.1	39.8	22.6
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	1.0	0.9	1.1
Worked with pay in own household-operated farm or business	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.2
Self-employed without any paid employee	4.6	5.5	3.3	5.2	6.3	3.5	4.0	4.7	3.1
Unpaid worker in own household-operated farm or business	62.1	60.0	65.3	73.6	70.7	77.9	50.6	49.5	52.2
Unpaid worker for other members who work for others	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0
Home-based worker	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	*	*	-

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

**TABLE 5 Working children 5 to 17 years old during the 12 months prior to the survey by age, sex and nature of work
Philippines: 2011 SOC**

Nature of work	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total												
Number (in thousands)	4,909	2,958	1,950	444	240	204	2,011	1,220	791	2,454	1,498	955
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Permanent job or business or unpaid family work	34.8	33.4	37.0	35.3	35.7	34.9	31.8	29.4	35.4	37.2	36.3	38.7
Short-term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work	60.8	61.0	60.5	62.5	60.7	64.5	64.2	65.7	62.0	57.8	57.3	58.5
Worked for different employers a day-to-day or week-to-week basis	4.3	5.6	2.5	2.2	3.6	0.6	4.0	4.9	2.6	5.0	6.4	2.8

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

TABLE 6 Male and female working children 5 to 17 years old who had a secondary occupation during the 12 months prior to the survey by age, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Age	Total		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total			
Number (in thousands)	230	157	73
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	6.5	6.1	7.3
10 - 14	38.9	39.2	38.4
15 - 17	54.6	54.7	54.4

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

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

SURVEY DESIGN

Sampling Design

The 2011 SOC adopts the sampling design of the Labor Force Survey (LFS). The LFS uses the sampling design of the 2003 Masters Sample (MS) for household surveys starting in July 2003.

Domain

The 2003 MS considers the country's 17 administrative regions as defined in Executive Orders (EO) 36 and 131 as the sampling domain. Below are the 17 administrative regions of the country:

National Capital Region	Region VII – Central Visayas
Cordillera Administrative Region	Region VIII – Eastern Visayas
Region I - Ilocos Region	Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula
Region II - Cagayan Valley	Region X- Northern Mindanao
Region III - Central Luzon	Region XI – Davao Region
Region IVA - CALABARZON	Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	Caraga
Region V - Bicol Region	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
Region VI - Western Visayas	

Sampling Frame

As in most household surveys, the 2003 MS made use of an area sample design. For this purpose, the Enumeration Area Reference File (EARF) of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) was utilized as sampling frame. The EARF contains the number of households by enumeration area (EA) in each barangay.

This frame was used to form the primary sampling units (PSUs). With consideration of the period for which the 2003 MS will be in use, the PSUs were formed or defined as a barangay or a combination of barangays with at least 500 households. The 2003 MS consists of a sample of 2,835 PSUs of which 330 were certainty PSUs and 2,505 were non-certainty PSUs.

Stratification

The 2003 MS considers the 17 regions of the country as the primary strata. Within each region, further stratification was performed using geographic groupings such as provinces, highly urbanized cities (HUCs), and independent component cities (ICCs). Within each of these substrata formed within regions, the PSUs were further stratified, to the extent possible, using the proportion of strong houses (PSTRONG), indicator of engagement in agriculture of the area (AGRI), and a measure of per capita income (PERCAPITA) as stratification factors.

PSTRONG is defined to be the percentage of occupied housing units that are classified as made of strong materials for both the roof and outer walls, based on the data from the 2000 CPH. A roof is considered made of strong material if it is made of either galvanized iron, aluminum, concrete/clay tile, half galvanized-half concrete, or asbestos. The outer wall is considered made of strong materials if it is made of concrete, brick, stone, wood, half concrete-half wood, galvanized iron, asbestos or glass.

AGRI was determined in the following way: initially, an indicator variable was computed at the barangay level. That variable has the value one if more than 50 percent of the households in the barangay were engaged in agriculture or fisheries and zero otherwise, based on the 2000 CPH Barangay Schedule. To obtain a measure at the PSU level, a weighted average of the barangay indicator variable was computed for all the barangays within the PSU, weighted by the total number of households in the barangay. Thus, the value of AGRI at the PSU level lies between zero and one.

PERCAPITA is defined as the total income of the municipality divided by the total population in that municipality. Note that the PERCAPITA values of the PSUs are the same for all PSUs belonging to the same municipality. The data on municipal income refer to year 2000 and were taken from the Department of Finance. However, if the 2000 municipal income was not reported to the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF), 2001 income was used. If no 2000 or 2001 municipal income was reported, the income classification from the BLGF for this municipality was obtained. Using the data on municipal income, which are presented in income intervals, the average of the lower and the upper values of the income interval for the municipal class to which this municipality belongs was determined.

Sample Selection

To have some control over the subsample size, the PSUs were selected with probability proportional to some estimated measure of size. The size measure refers to the total number of households from the 2000 CPH. Because of the wide variation in PSU sizes, PSUs with selection probabilities greater than 1 were identified and were included in the sample as certainty selections.

At the second stage, enumeration areas (EAs) were selected within sampled PSUs, and at the third stage, housing units were selected within sampled EAs. Generally, all households in sampled housing units were enumerated, except for few cases when the number of households in a housing unit exceeds three, in which case, a sample of three households in a sampled housing units was selected at random with equal probability.

An EA is defined as an area with discernable boundaries within barangays, consisting of about 150 contiguous households. These EAs were identified during the 2000 CPH. A housing unit is a structurally separate and independent place of abode which, by the way it has been constructed, converted, or arranged, is intended for habitation by a household.

Sample Size

As rider to the October 2011 LFS, the 2011 SOC involved the interview of a national sample of about 51,000 sample households. For the LFS, this sample size is deemed sufficient to provide reliable information on levels and trends of employment, unemployment and underemployment for the country, as a whole, and for each of the administrative regions. For the 2011 SOC, the level of precision of the estimate of indicators would depend on the desired variables of interest. On the number of working children 5 to 17 years old during the week prior to the survey, the estimates were considered less precise at the regional level, that is, the resulting coefficient of variation (CV) for each of the 17 administrative regions was more than 10 percent (Chapter 1, Table 1.2).

Estimation Procedures

A. LFS

In the 2003 Master Sample Design, the probability that a household is included in the sample varies across domains or regions. However, the sampling design is *epsem* within domain (i.e. equal selection probabilities within region). The initial step in the construction of weights is to determine the unit's base weight. This is defined as the inverse of its selection probabilities. The base weight is further adjusted to take into account possible non-response and possibly to make the estimates conform to some known population totals.

Base Weights

In general, the base weight assigned to a sampled unit is the inverse of its selection probability. In particular, the base weight is computed as the inverse of equations 1 (Non Self-Representing [NSR]) and 2 (Self-Representing [SR]) below:

$$P(h\alpha\beta\gamma) = \frac{a_h M_{ha}}{\sum_{\alpha} M_{ha}} \cdot \frac{M_{ha\beta}}{M_{ha}} \cdot \frac{C_{ha}}{M_{ha\beta}} \cdot \frac{k_{ha\beta\gamma}}{K_{ha\beta\gamma}} = f_d = \frac{n_d}{N_d} \quad (1)$$

$$P(h\alpha\beta\gamma) = \frac{b_{ha} M_{ha\beta}}{M_{ha}} \cdot \frac{C_{ha}}{M_{ha\beta}} \cdot \frac{k_{ha\beta\gamma}}{K_{ha\beta\gamma}} = f_d = \frac{n_d}{N_d} \quad (2)$$

Where:

h	stratum index
α	index denoting the PSU
β	index denoting the EA
γ	index denoting the household (HH)
d	index denoting the domain/region
n_d	total sample size allocated to region d
N_d	total number of households in region d
$f_d = n_d / N_d$	overall sampling fraction for region d
M_{ha}	total number of HHs for the α th PSU in stratum h
$M_{ha\beta}$	total number of HHs in the β th EA from the α th PSU in stratum h
a_h	total number of sample PSUs from stratum h
C_{ha}	total number of sample housing units for each sampled EA
$k_{ha\beta\gamma}$	number of sampled households per housing unit with three as the maximum
$K_{ha\beta\gamma}$	total number of households residing in a housing unit
b_{ha}	total number of EAs selected from α th PSU

That is, the base weight for NSR and SR samples are equal to equations (3) and (4), respectively:

$$w_l = \frac{\sum_{\alpha} M_{ha}}{a_h M_{ha}} \cdot \frac{M_{ha}}{M_{ha\beta}} \cdot \frac{M_{ha\beta}}{C_{ha}} \cdot \frac{K_{ha\beta\gamma}}{k_{ha\beta\gamma}} = \frac{N_d}{n_d} \quad (3)$$

$$w_l = \frac{M_{ha}}{b_{ha} M_{ha\beta}} \cdot \frac{M_{ha\beta}}{C_{ha}} \cdot \frac{K_{ha\beta\gamma}}{k_{ha\beta\gamma}} = \frac{N_d}{n_d} \quad (4)$$

Note that the last term will equal to 1.0 in cases when all households in the sampled housing unit are enumerated. That is, when households per housing unit do not exceed three.

Non-response Adjustments

All surveys experience some degree of unit or total non-response in which a sampled and eligible unit fails to participate in the survey (for example, the unit may refuse to participate, or may never be at home at the times the interviewer calls). Adjustments are made to the base weights to compensate for non-response by sampled units eligible for the survey. In essence the adjustment inflates the base weights of “similar” responding units to compensate for each non-respondent unit.

The most common form of non-response weighting adjustment is a weighting class adjustment and that is the type of adjustment being used for surveys based on the 2003 MS. The full sample of responding households and non-responding households is divided into a number of weighting classes or cells and non-response adjustment factors are computed for each cell c as

$$w'_c = \frac{\sum_{i \in rc} w_{di} + \sum_{j \in mc} w_{dj}}{\sum_{i \in rc} w_{di}} = \frac{\sum_{i \in sc} w_{di}}{\sum_{i \in rc} w_{di}} \quad (5)$$

The denominator of is the sum of the weights of responding households (indexed r) in cell c . The numerator adds together the sum of the weights for responding households and the sum of the weights for eligible non-responding households (indexed m for missing) in cell c . Together these two sums in the numerator give the sum of the weights for the total eligible sample (indexed s) in cell c . Thus, the non-response weight adjustment is the inverse of the weighted response rate in cell c . Note that the adjustment is applied with eligible units. Ineligible sampled units (e.g., vacant or demolished housing units and units that are out of scope for a given survey) are excluded.

Population Weighting Adjustments

Generally, weighted sample distributions do not conform to known population distributions (e.g. projected population counts). In particular, sample estimates of population counts generally fall short of true population counts because of non-coverage. Further weighting adjustments—termed as population weighting adjustments—may be made to compensate for non-coverage and to make the survey estimates based on the adjusted weights estimates consistent with known population distributions. These weighting adjustments may be made within weighting cells like the non-response cells described above. In this case, the adjustments are often termed post stratification adjustments. More broadly, the adjustments may be made using some form of calibration method. The raking adjustments used with the October 2011 LFS is one form of calibration adjustment.

The population weighting adjustments used, with persons as the units of analysis in the LFS, force the weighted sample estimates to conform to population counts on two dimensions separately: one dimension contains the 12 cells created by the cross

classification of sex and six 10-year age groups (15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+); the other dimension is region. The reference population counts are the population projections developed from the 2000 base population. An iterative proportional fitting algorithm, due originally to Deming and Stephan (1940), was employed to rake the non-response adjusted person weights so that the weighted survey estimates of the national sex/age distribution and of the regional total population distribution produced the corresponding population projection distributions.

For this report, the population projections based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) was used to conform with the known population. A post calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to the October 2011 population projections aged 5 to 17 years (age groupings are 5 to 9, 10 to 14 and 15 to 17).

$$Adj(popn) = \frac{Projected\ Population\ (by\ sex,\ age\ group)}{Weighted\ Estimates\ (by\ sex,\ age\ group)}$$

Final Survey Weight

The final survey weight assigned to each responding unit is computed as the product of the base weight, the non-response adjustment and the population weighting adjustment, as described above. The final weights should be used in all analyses to produce valid estimates of population parameters.

A. Survey on Working Children

Weight Adjustment Factor for Working Children

The two types of non-response adjustments for SOC – the interview non-response and item non-response. Interview non-response were those cases, in which a sample household or a sample child could not be interviewed due to refusals or unavailability during the enumeration. To account for these cases, adjustment factors were introduced in the estimation of survey results.

$c_g / c_{g'}$ = adjustment for SOC Form 2 sample non-response in the domain d

where:

A_{gc} = last weight adjustment factor for the sample working children in age group g for domain d

c_g = expected number of working children 5 to 17 years old from the responding SOC Form 1 sample households for all barangays in domain d

$c_{g'}$ = actual number of working children 5 to 17 years old for all barangays in the domain d

Reliability of Estimates

Table 1.2 shows the computed standard error and confidence interval for the estimate of the number of working children 5 to 17 years old.

In order to determine the level of precision of the estimates of the characteristics of working children, the standard error (SE) and coefficient of variation (CV) are examined.

The SE can be used to calculate the confidence interval within which the true value of the estimates falls. The CV is a measure of relative variability that is commonly used to assess the precision of a survey estimate. It is defined as the ratio of the SE to the estimate. An estimate with a CV value of less than 10 percent is considered of high precision.

The estimated number of working children during the week prior to the survey period was 3.3 million, with a CV of less than 10 percent (3.6%). For the estimates by sex, the CV for male was 3.7 percent, while for female, 4.0 percent. By age group, the CV ranged from 3.4 to 6.8 percent. The CVs of the estimates by region, however, were greater than 10 percent ranging from 11.5 to 17.2 percent.

TABLE C.1 Sampling error, coefficient of variation and confidence interval for estimate of the number of working children 5 to 17 years old by sex, age and region, Philippines: 2011 SOC

Sex, age and region	Estimates	Standard error	Coefficient of variation (%)	95% Confidence interval	
				Lower limit	Upper limit
Philippines	3,311,781	117,997	3.6	3,080,152	3,543,409
Sex					
Male	2,081,955	77,099	3.7	1,930,610	2,233,299
Female	1,229,826	49,197	4.0	1,133,252	1,326,399
Age					
5 - 9	292,076	20,005	6.8	252,806	331,345
10 - 14	1,257,601	52,963	4.2	1,153,635	1,361,567
15 - 17	1,762,104	59,637	3.4	1,645,035	1,879,172
Region					
National Capital Region	158,622	24,531	15.5	110,467	206,777
Cordillera Administrative Region	58,378	10,044	17.2	38,663	78,094
I - Ilocos Region	124,456	16,754	13.5	91,567	157,345
II - Cagayan Valley	126,032	14,633	11.6	97,308	154,756
III - Central Luzon	289,491	39,507	13.6	211,938	367,044
IVA - CALABARZON	330,287	45,563	13.8	240,847	419,726
IVB - MIMAROPA	162,426	27,119	16.7	109,191	215,661
V - Bicol Region	303,172	35,850	11.8	232,797	373,546
VI - Western Visayas	260,049	37,211	14.3	187,004	333,093
VII - Central Visayas	273,675	41,743	15.3	191,733	355,617
VIII - Eastern Visayas	239,101	29,822	12.5	180,560	297,641
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	200,093	24,390	12.2	152,215	247,971
X - Northern Mindanao	275,699	32,757	11.9	211,398	340,000
XI - Davao Region	164,765	19,016	11.5	127,436	202,094
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	169,871	26,831	15.8	117,201	222,540
Caraga	113,575	14,575	12.8	84,965	142,185
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	62,090	9,488	15.3	43,466	80,715

Source: NSO and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Aside from the Constitution, the Philippines has laws enacted as early as 1923 to regulate child labor. From 1953 to 1990, the Philippines has become a signatory in various international agreement prepared by United Nations (UN) and International Labour Organization (ILO). This section discusses the national laws, administrative issuances and international instruments relevant to children.

I. NATIONAL LAWS

The following is a summary of the existing laws against child labor. These were taken from the “Opening Doors: A Presentation of Laws Protecting Filipino Child Workers” which was done by Ateneo Human Rights Center-Adhikain Para sa Karapatang Pambata through the support of International Labour Organization-International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor. Most recent laws were added in this list.

Act No. 3071. An Act to Regulate the Employment of Women and Children in Shops, Factories, Industrial, Agricultural, and Mercantile Establishments and Other Place of Labor in the Philippine Islands. Enacted into law on March 16, 1923 during the American Regime, this prohibits the employment of persons below certain ages, depending on the type of work or establishment involved. It also sets the minimum age of employment at 16 years for the following types of work: operator of elevators; motorman or fireman; cleaning of machinery; underground work; work in billiard rooms, cockpits or other places where games are being played with stakes of money; work in dance halls, stadiums or race courses as bailarinan, boxers or jockeys; sale of medicines and drugs in a pharmacy or for any work that may affect the health of the public. It also prohibits the males less than 16 years of age and females less than 18 years of age to work in bars. In cases of other acts not specified in this law, which involved serious danger to the life of laborer, the minimum age of employment is set at 18 years. This act also prescribes the conditions of work children.

Philippine Constitution Article II, Section 13. The State recognizes the vital role of the youth nation building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs.

Philippine Constitution Article XV, Section 3. The State shall defend the right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development. It recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs.

Civil Code Article 32. This article of the human relations considers involuntary servitude in any forms as a violation of a person's right and liberties.

Revised Penal Code (Codification of the country's penal code was enacted into law in 1932). It prohibits the employment of minor less than 16 years of age as an acrobat, gymnast, diver, wild-animal tamer, and in the dangerous exhibitions. Other provisions relating to slavery, prostitution, corruption of minors, illegal detention and kidnapping of minors, are equally applicable to child workers depending on their particular situation. Article 271 criminalizes exploitation of child labor and Article 278 penalizes exploitation of minors. Article 336 acts against lasciviousness or lewdness committed against a person of either sex and Article 340 criminalizes corruption of minors.

Republic Act No. 679. An Act to Regulate the Employment of Women and Children, to Provide Penalties for Violation Hereof and for Other Purposes (repealed Act No. 3071 on April 15, 1952). This act allows children below 14 years of age to be employed to perform light work which is not harmful to their health or normal development and which is not such as to prejudice their attendance in school. However, it prohibits children below 14 years old to be employed on school days unless such child knows how to read and write. Nevertheless, these requisites need not be present for children below 14 years old employed in the following permissible instances: (1) domestic work; (2) employment which is harmful or dangerous; (3) work done in vocational, technical or professional schools, not intended for commercial profit; and (4) employment as gymnast, acrobat or circus performer, or in any dancing, theatrical or musical exhibition.

In addition to the types of work prohibited in Act No. 3071, R.A. 679 prohibits the employment of persons below 16 years old in the following types of work: work in mines, quarries, etc.; undertakings in which articles are manufactured, transformed, altered, repaired, demolished, etc.; undertakings engaged in shipbuilding or in the generation or transmission of electricity or motive power; undertakings engaged in building and civil engineering works; undertakings engaged in the transport of passengers or goods, or in the handling of goods at docks, and for work done in connection with the preparation of or involves contamination of any noxious, poisonous, infectious or explosive substances.

This act also gives the Secretary of Labor the authority to grant work permit for the employment of a child whose employment is otherwise prohibited.

This act also adds a few more requirements such as the “medical examination of children for fitness for employment” before actual employment and every six months thereafter or oftener. It also prohibits night work from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. of persons between 16 and 18 years of age.

Republic Act No. 2714. On June 18, 1960, R.A. 2714, "An Act to Establish in the Department of Labour a Bureau to be Known as Women and Minors Bureau" was passed into law. This Bureau replaced the former Women and Minors Division of the Bureau of Labour Standards and was tasked, among others, to administer and enforce, the woman and child labour laws. The Bureau of Women and Minors was renamed Bureau of Women and Young Workers in 1987.

Presidential Decree 148. The Child and Woman Law (amended R.A. 679 on March 13, 1973). This simplifies the complex provisions of R.A. 679, which provides confusing age limits from different types of undertakings. The P.D. 148 does allow a child below 14 years of age to be employed by any employer except where the child works directly under the sole responsibility of his parent or guardian, involving activities which are not hazardous in nature and which do not in any way interfere with his schooling. This same act allows the employment of any person between 14 and 18 years of age in any non-hazardous undertaking.

This law also repeals the previous exceptions to the minimum age of employment allowed by R.A. 679 such as light work, domestic work, work done in schools, work demanded by economic necessity, etc. leaving only one type of exception as stated above. This also contravenes ILO Convention No. 59, which fixes the minimum age of employment in industry at 15 years.

Presidential Decree 442. A Labor Code (passed on November 1, 1974), this increased the minimum age of employment from 14 years to 15 years, thereby complying with requirements of ILO Convention No. 59. It also prohibits the employment of a child below 15 years “except when he works directly under the sole responsibility of his parents or guardians, and his employment does not in any way interfere with his schooling.

Presidential Decree 603. A Child and Youth Welfare Code that took effect on June 5, 1975, this is a codification of different provisions for the well-being of all children. This deals with children's rights and legal incidents on: parental authority, adoption, rights, duties and liabilities of parents, working children, child and youth welfare services and categories of children. It permits the employment of children below 16 years of age for light work which is not harmful to their safety, health or normal development and which is not prejudicial to their studies. The provisions in this law should be read in conjunction with the Labor Code.

Republic Act No. 7610. A Child Protection Law, this provides special protection of children against child abuse, exploitation and discrimination. Enacted on June 17, 1992 in compliance with the mandate of UN CRC, this has been lauded for the innovative provisions it introduced for the protection of children in especially difficult circumstances but it was criticized for its provisions on working children, which

abruptly changed the entire Philippine policy of prohibiting child labor. It legalizes the employment of all children 15 years of age, provided only that the employer first secures a work permit from the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and ensures the protection of the child.

Republic Act No. 7658. An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings (passed into law in October 1993, amending Article VIII, Section 12 of R.A. 7610). It allows only two exceptions to the prohibition on employment below minimum age: (1) work directly under the sole responsibility of the child's parents or legal guardian and where only members of the employer's family are employed; and (2) where a child's employment in public entertainment or information through cinema, theater, radio or television is essential. The first exception is merely a reproduction of those contained in the Labor Code and ILO Convention No. 59. The second exception is something new brought about by the practical consideration that only children can realistically perform children's roles required in the entertainment and information industry. In both exceptions, the employment should, neither endanger the child's life, safety, health, morals and normal development, nor prejudice the child's education. It also mandated the employers to secure a work permit from the DOLE before the child begins to work.

Republic Act No. 8371. Section 22 of this Act or the Indigenous Peoples Right Act, prohibits the recruitment of children of indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples into the armed forces under any circumstance.

Republic Act No. 9208. Anti Trafficking in Persons Act 2003, prohibits forced labor as form of trafficking in person.

Republic Act No. 9231. An Act Providing for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and affording Stronger Protection for the Working Child, amending for this purpose Republic Act 7610, or the Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act. This sets the minimum employable age at 15 years old and lays down requirement for allowing children below this age to work under exceptional circumstances.

Republic Act No. 9344. Also known as the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 was signed into law on May 16, 2006. This act establishes a comprehensive juvenile justice and welfare system, creating the juvenile and welfare council under the Department of Justice, appropriating funds therefore and for other purposes. It prohibits compelling the child to perform involuntary servitude in any and all forms under any and all instances.

Republic Act No. 10361. An Act Instituting Policies for the Protection and Welfare of Domestic Workers. This new law, more popularly known as the "Kasambahay Law of 2012", was signed into law on January 18, 2013. This seeks to provide wider social protection to household workers through their mandatory membership and contributions in Philhealth, and Pag-IBIG, aside from SSS. This also mandates

household employers to give a standard monthly income to the household helpers while also regulating their hours of work.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCES

To address child labor, the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) issued the following administrative issuances¹:

The 1997 Rules and Regulations Governing Private Recruitment and Placement Agency for Local Employment. This required applicants for a license to operate a private recruitment and placement agency to execute an undertaking that they will not engage in the recruitment of children below 15 years of age or place children below 18 years old in hazardous occupation in accordance with R.A. 7610 as amended by R.A. 7658.

Department Order No. 04-99. This provides guidance on what constitutes hazardous work for children pursuant to the Labor Code and R.A. 7658.

Department Order No. 33-02. This established a system for the master listing of child laborers in all regions and in all areas or localities with existing/on-going activities or services aligned with the goals of the National Program Against Child Labor.

Department Order No. 65-04 or the implementing rules and regulations of R.A. 9231.

Department Advisory No. 01-08. This was issued in response to question on the issuance of work certificates and permits to children ages 15 to less than 18 years.

Department Circular No. 03-2009. This provides additional guidelines on the procedure for the closure of a business, firm, or establishment under R.A. 9231 or “An Act Providing for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Affording Stronger Protection for the Working Child”.

Department Circular No. 02-2010. This provides step-by-step guidelines for the conduct of inspection, rescue, and enforcement in child labor cases. It includes forms and templates that should be accomplished at certain stages.

Department Circular No. 02-2012 or the Manual of Procedures in Handling Complaints on Trafficking in Persons, Illegal Recruitment and Child Labor” serves as the standard operating procedure for DOLE Regional/Field offices in implementing R.A. 9208, R.A. 10022, and R.A. 9231.

¹ A Legal Review of National Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor and Forced Labor in the Philippines, Discussion Draft submitted by Nina Patricia Sison-Arroyo, 16 November 2012 at ILO Auditorium, 19/F RCBC Plaza, Ayala Ave. cor. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City.

Memorandum Circular No. 01-2003. This created the ILO Convention No. 182 National Monitoring Team (Team 182). This was aimed to assist the Secretary of DOLE to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, through the Philippine Time-Bound Program and other initiatives under the National Program Against Child Labor.

The Department of Justice issued also the following guidelines:

Circular No. 57 s. 2102. Provides guidelines in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving violations of R.A. 9208

Guidelines on Departure Formalities for International-Bound Passengers in All Airports and Seaports in the Country. Intends to prevent trafficking in persons, illegal recruitment, and other related offenses.

III. INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

ILO Convention No. 90. It was ratified by the country in May 1953, prohibiting the employment of children in industry during night time, that is, at least 12 hours between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M.

ILO Convention No. 59. It was ratified by the country in May 1960, fixing the minimum age of employment for industry at 15 years but allows younger children to be employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed provided that such works are not dangerous to the life, health or morals of the children employed therein.

ILO Convention No 77. Ratified by the country in May 1960, this requires the medical examination of children as prerequisite to employment and their subsequent re-examinations therein. It also contains medical examination guidelines for different types of work for children.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) of 1989. This was entered into force as an international agreement on September 2, 1990. It did not specify the age limit for the employment of children leaving it up to the ratifying countries to set their own policies on the matter. But it directs the ratifying countries to protect the children from economic exploitation and from performing work which is hazardous or which is harmful to the child's health, education and development. It further obliges countries to provide for a minimum age of employment, for regulation of the hours and conditions of employment of children, and for proper penalties or sanctions against the violators of children's rights.

ILO Convention No. 138 – Minimum Age for Admission to Employment. It was ratified by the Philippines on June 4, 1998, calling on member States to set a general minimum age for admission to work or employment not lower than the end of compulsory education, and generally at least 15 years of age, and a higher minimum age of not less than 18 years for employment or work by which by its

nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons, usually referred to as hazardous work.

ILO Convention No. 182 or the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention of 1999. It encourages State Parties to take immediate action to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Ratified by the Philippines on November 28, 2000, it identifies the four categories of worst form of child labor which require immediate elimination: (1) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forces or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (2) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; (3) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; and (4) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Article 10 of this covenant states that special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals and health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labor should be prohibited and punishable by law.

18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Held in Geneva, Switzerland on November 24 to December 2008, this has been convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in its 300th Session (November 2007) to discuss and adopt international statistical standards on two topics, Child Labour and Working Time. Its report and the draft resolution that accompanies it aim at setting standards of good practice on the collection, compilation and analysis of national child labour statistics, guiding countries to update their existing statistical system in this field or to establish a new one. The standards are viewed to help facilitate the international comparability of child labour statistics by minimizing methodological differences across countries.

SOC FORM 1

NSCB Approval No.: NSO-1116-01

Expires: June 30, 2012

CONFIDENTIALITY

This survey is authorized by Commonwealth Act 591.

All information obtained will be strictly held confidential.



Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
 and
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION



October 2011
SURVEY ON CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Booklet ____ of ____ Booklets

SECTION A. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION**GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION**

Province _____

Mun/City _____

Barangay _____

EA

SHSN

HCN

Number of Households in the Housing Unit...

INTERVIEW RECORD

Visit Indicator	1	2	3
Date of Visit			
Time Began			
Time Ended			
Result Code*			

FINAL RESULT CODE* ☐**OTHER INFORMATION**

Name of Respondent: _____

Line Number.....

--	--

Name of Household Head: _____

Address: _____

Total Number of Child Questionnaire

--	--

RESULT CODE

- 1 - Completed interview
- 2 - Refusal
- 3 - Temporarily away/Not at home/On vacation
- 4 - Vacant housing unit
- 5 - Housing unit destroyed
- 6 - Address not a housing unit
- 7 - Housing unit not found
- 8 - Critical or flooded area
- 9 - Others, specify _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the data gathered in this questionnaire were obtained/reviewed by the undersigned personally and in accordance with instructions.

 Signature over Printed Name
 of Enumerator

 Date
 Accomplished

 Signature over Printed Name
 of Supervisor

 Date
 Reviewed

Enumerator's Code

--	--

Supervisor's Code

--	--

SECTION B. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP							
COPY FROM ISH FORM 2 COLUMNS 2, 5, 6 AND 7						5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	FOR CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD
L I N E N U M B E R	Household members as of date of visit (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME)	Relationship to household head	Sex 1 - Male 2 - Female	Age as of last birthday PUT A CHECK MARK (✓) IN COL.5A FOR MEMBERS 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD		Marital Status	Did (NAME OF CHILD) at any time during the past 12 months 1 - Work for at least one hour? 2 - Look for work? 3 - Study? 4 - Do housekeeping? 5 - Not engage in any of the above-mentioned activities? ENCIRCLE CODES MULTIPLE RESPONSES
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5A)	(6)	(7)
01							1 2 3 4 5
02							1 2 3 4 5
03							1 2 3 4 5
04							1 2 3 4 5
05							1 2 3 4 5
06							1 2 3 4 5
07							1 2 3 4 5
08							1 2 3 4 5
09							1 2 3 4 5
10							1 2 3 4 5
11							1 2 3 4 5
12							1 2 3 4 5
SECTION C. CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD WHO ARE LIVING AWAY FROM HOME							
C1. Do you have any unmarried children 5 to 17 years old who are living away from home?							☐
1- YES, FILL OUT THIS SECTION							2- NO, GO TO SECTION D
L I N E N U M B E R	Name of children living away from home (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME)	Relationship to household head ENTER CODE	Sex 1 - Male 2 - Female ENTER CODE	Age as of last birthday	Did (NAME OF CHILD) at any time during the past 12 months 1 - Work for at least one hour? 2 - Look for work? 3 - Study? 4 - Do housekeeping? 5 - Not engage in any of the above-mentioned activities? ENCIRCLE CODES MULTIPLE RESPONSES		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
41					1	2	3 4 5
42					1	2	3 4 5
43					1	2	3 4 5
Codes for Col. 3- Relationship to Household Head 01 - Head 05 - Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law 02 - Spouse 06 - Grandson/ Granddaughter 03 - Son/ Daughter 07 - Father/ Mother 04 - Brother/ Sister 08 - Other Relative Codes for Col. 6- Marital Status 1 - Single 5 - Common-law/live-in 2 - Married 3 - Widowed 6 - Unknown 4 - Divorced/Separated/Annulled							

SECTION D. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD

CHECK SECTION B COLUMN 5A

WITH HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
AGED 5 TO 17?

1 - YES

2 - NO → SECTION E

FILL OUT THIS SECTION

COPY LINE NO. OF CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD FROM SECTION B COL. 1	Can (NAME OF CHILD) read and write a short simple statement in any language with understanding?	Is (NAME OF CHILD) attending school or pre-school during the current school year?	What grade or year is (NAME OF CHILD) currently attending?	Has (NAME OF CHILD) ever attended school?	What is the main reason why (NAME OF CHILD) has never attended school?	At what age did (NAME OF CHILD) begin Grade 1?	What is (NAME OF CHILD)'s highest grade completed?
	1 - Yes 2 - No ENTER CODE	1 - Yes 2 - No GO TO COL. 5 ENTER CODE	IF CODE IS 01, 02 OR 03, GO TO COL. 8 ELSE, GO TO COL. 7 ENTER CODE	1 - Yes GO TO COL. 7 2 - No ENTER CODE	GO TO NEXT CHILD, IF LAST CHILD GO TO SECTION E ENTER CODE		ENTER CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

SECTION E. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD LIVING AWAY FROM HOME

CHECK SECTION C

WITH AT LEAST ONE CHILD
LIVING AWAY FROM HOME

1 - YES

2 - NO → SECTION F

FILL OUT THIS SECTION

COPY LINE NO. FROM SECTION C COL.1	Can (NAME OF CHILD) read and write a short simple statement in any language with understanding?	Is (NAME OF CHILD) attending school or pre-school during the current school year?	What grade or year is (NAME OF CHILD) currently attending?	Has (NAME OF CHILD) ever attended school?	What is the main reason why (NAME OF CHILD) has never attended school?	At what age did (NAME OF CHILD) begin Grade 1?	What is (NAME OF CHILD)'s highest grade completed?
	1 - Yes 2 - No ENTER CODE	1 - Yes 2 - No GO TO COL. 5 ENTER CODE	IF CODE IS 01, 02 OR 03, GO TO COL. 8 ELSE, GO TO COL. 7 ENTER CODE	1 - Yes GO TO COL. 7 2 - No ENTER CODE	GO TO NEXT CHILD, IF LAST CHILD GO TO SECTION F ENTER CODE		ENTER CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Codes for Col. 4- Grade Currently Attending and Col. 8- Highest Grade Completed

00 - No Grade Completed 01 - Nursery 02 - Kinder 03 - Preparatory <u>Elementary</u> 11 - Grade I 12 - Grade II 13 - Grade III 14 - Grade IV 15 - Grade V 16 - Grade VI/VII 17 - Graduate	<u>High School</u> 21 - 1st year 22 - 2nd year 23 - 3rd year 24 - 4th/5th year 25 - Graduate <u>Post Secondary</u> 26 - 1st year 27 - 2nd year 28 - 3rd year 29 - Graduate
---	---

College

- 31 - 1st year
- 32 - 2nd year
- 33 - 3rd year
- 34 - 4th year or higher
- 35 - Graduate,

SPECIFY DEGREE

Codes for Col. 6- Main Reason for Not Attending School

- 01 - Too young
- 02 - Disability/ Illness
- 03 - No school /school is too far
- 04 - Cannot afford schooling
- 05 - Family does not allow schooling
- 06 - Not interested in school
- 07 - Education not considered valuable
- 08 - School not safe
- 09 - To learn a job
- 10 - To work for pay
- 11 - To work without pay in household-operated farm or business
- 12 - To help at home with household chores
- 19 - Others, specify _____

SECTION F. OWN HOUSEHOLD-OPERATED ACTIVITY DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		CODE	
F1	Was this household engaged in own household-operated farm or business at any time during the past 12 months?	1 - YES	2 - NO GO TO F4	☐	
F2	What business or industry was this household engaged in? SPECIFY INDUSTRY. For example, sarisari store, palay farm or tailoring.				
F3	Were there household members 5 to 17 years old who worked in this own household-operated business?	1 - YES	2 - NO GO TO F4	☐	
F3A	Who were these children? COPY THE NAME OF CHILD FROM SECTION B, COLUMN 2 AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1.	CHILD NUMBER			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Name				
	Line number				
F4	Were there household members 5 to 17 years old who worked for others at any time during the past 12 months?	1 - YES	2 - NO GO TO SECTION G	☐	
F4A	Who were these children? COPY THE NAME OF CHILD FROM SECTION B, COLUMN 2 AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1.	CHILD NUMBER			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Name				
	Line number				
SECTION G. OTHER INFORMATION ON WORKING CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD					
CHECK SECTION B COLUMN 5A WITH HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5 TO 17?		1 - YES	2 - NO	SECTION H	
CHECK SECTION B COLUMN 7 WITH ENCIRCLED CODE 1 IN COLUMN 7?		1 - YES	2 - NO	SECTION H	
FILL OUT THIS SECTION					
G1	COPY THE NAME OF CHILD FROM SECTION B, COLUMN 2 AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1	CHILD NUMBER			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Name				
	Line number				
G2	What is your preference for (NAME OF CHILD) to be doing at this time? 1 - To attend school, GO TO G4 2 - To work 3 - Both 9 - Others, specify, GO TO G4	☐	☐	☐	☐
		IF CODE 9 SPECIFY	IF CODE 9 SPECIFY	IF CODE 9 SPECIFY	IF CODE 9 SPECIFY

SECTION G. OTHER INFORMATION ON WORKING CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD					
	COPY THE NAME OF CHILD AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM G1. Name Line number	CHILD NUMBER			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
G3	What type of work do you prefer for (NAME OF CHILD)? SPECIFY OCCUPATION				
G4	What problems do you perceive relative to (NAME OF CHILD) who is working? DO NOT READ CATEGORIES MULTIPLE RESPONSES ENCIRCLE CODES	1 - Sickly or poor health 2 - Poor grades 3 - Hot tempered or emotional 4 - Lack of interest in schooling 5 - None 9 - Others, specify _____ _____	1 - Sickly or poor health 2 - Poor grades 3 - Hot tempered or emotional 4 - Lack of interest in schooling 5 - None 9 - Others, specify _____ _____	1 - Sickly or poor health 2 - Poor grades 3 - Hot tempered or emotional 4 - Lack of interest in schooling 5 - None 9 - Others, specify _____ _____	1 - Sickly or poor health 2 - Poor grades 3 - Hot tempered or emotional 4 - Lack of interest in schooling 5 - None 9 - Others, specify _____ _____
G5	Why is (NAME OF CHILD) working? DO NOT READ CATEGORIES MULTIPLE RESPONSES ENCIRCLE CODES	1 - To gain experience or acquire training 2 - To appreciate value of work 3 - To supplement family income or important to family well-being 4 - To help pay family debts 5 - To pay for (NAME OF CHILD)'s own schooling 6 - To help in own household-operated farm or business 7 - To earn money to start (NAME OF CHILD)'s own business 9 - Others, specify _____ _____	1 - To gain experience or acquire training 2 - To appreciate value of work 3 - To supplement family income or important to family well-being 4 - To help pay family debts 5 - To pay for (NAME OF CHILD)'s own schooling 6 - To help in own household-operated farm or business 7 - To earn money to start (NAME OF CHILD)'s own business 9 - Others, specify _____ _____	1 - To gain experience or acquire training 2 - To appreciate value of work 3 - To supplement family income or important to family well-being 4 - To help pay family debts 5 - To pay for (NAME OF CHILD)'s own schooling 6 - To help in own household-operated farm or business 7 - To earn money to start (NAME OF CHILD)'s own business 9 - Others, specify _____ _____	1 - To gain experience or acquire training 2 - To appreciate value of work 3 - To supplement family income or important to family well-being 4 - To help pay family debts 5 - To pay for (NAME OF CHILD)'s own schooling 6 - To help in own household-operated farm or business 7 - To earn money to start (NAME OF CHILD)'s own business 9 - Others, specify _____ _____
REMARKS					

SECTION H. WORKING CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD LIVING AWAY FROM HOME					
CHECK SECTION C WITH AT LEAST ONE CHILD LIVING AWAY FROM HOME 1 - YES. 2 - NO SECTION I					
CHECK SECTION C COLUMN 6 WITH ENCIRCLED CODE 1 IN COLUMN 6? 1 - YES. 2 - NO SECTION I					
H1	COPY THE NAME OF CHILD FROM SECTION C, COLUMN 2 AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 Name _____ Line number _____	CHILD NUMBER			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
H2	What activity was (NAME OF CHILD) engaged in? DESCRIBE THE ACTIVITY. For example, domestic helper, restaurant dishwasher and high speed sewer.				
H3	What major type of business or industry was (NAME OF CHILD) engaged in? 1 - Agricultural 2 - Industrial 3 - Services				
H4	Where was (NAME OF CHILD) working during the past 12 months? ASK TO SPECIFY NAME OF CITY OR MUNICIPALITY, PROVINCE, AND IF ABROAD, SPECIFY COUNTRY	PROV CITY/MUN PROVINCE CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROV CITY/MUN PROVINCE CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROV CITY/MUN PROVINCE CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROV CITY/MUN PROVINCE CITY/MUNICIPALITY
H5	What was the nature of (NAME OF CHILD)'s work? Was it... 1 - a permanent job or business or unpaid family work? 2 - a short term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work? 3 - done for different employers on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis?				
H6	How much was (NAME OF CHILD)'s average monthly remittance during the past 12 months?				

SECTION I. FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURES			
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
I1	During the past 12 months, what was the average monthly gross family income?	1 - Less than Php5,000 2 - Php5,000 - Php7,999 3 - Php8,000 - Php14,999 4 - Php15,000 - Php19,999 5 - Php20,000 - Php29,999	6 - Php30,000 - Php49,999 7 - Php50,000 and over ☐
I2	During the past 12 months, what was the average monthly family expenditure?	1 - Less than Php5,000 2 - Php5,000 - Php7,999 3 - Php8,000 - Php14,999 4 - Php15,000 - Php19,999 5 - Php20,000 - Php29,999	6 - Php30,000 - Php49,999 7 - Php50,000 and over ☐
SECTION J. HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS			
J1	In what type of building or house does your household live?	1 - Single house 2 - Duplex 3 - Apartment, accessoria, condominium or townhouse 4 - Commercial, industrial or agricultural building 5 - Other types of housing unit (e.g. cave and boat) _____	☐
J2	What is the tenure status of your housing unit?	1 - Own or owner-like possession of house and lot 2 - Rent house or room including lot. (SPECIFY AMOUNT OF RENTAL PAYMENT (Php _____)). 3 - Own house, rent lot. (SPECIFY AMOUNT OF RENTAL PAYMENT (Php _____)). 4 - Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner 5 - Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner 6 - Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner 7 - Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	☐
J3	What is your household's main source of water supply?	1 - Own use, faucet, community water system 2 - Shared, faucet, community water system 3 - Own use, tubed or piped well 4 - Shared, tubed or piped well 5 - Dug well 6 - Spring, river, stream, and the like 7 - Rain 8 - Peddler 9 - Others, specify _____	☐
J4	What is your household's main source of lighting?	1 - Electricity 2 - Kerosene 3 - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) 4 - Oil (vegetable, animal) 9 - Others, specify _____	☐
J5	Has your household ever changed place of residence?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO J8	☐
J6	In which city or municipality, province or country was previous place of residence?	CITY/MUN: _____ PROV: _____ COUNTRY: _____	
J7	In what year did your household move to the present place of residence?	YEAR: _____	

APPENDIX E

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
J8	Do you have the following household appliances or equipment in working condition? READ CATEGORIES. a. Radio or cassette recorder b. CD/DVD/VCD player c. Television d. Refrigerator or freezer e. Telephone f. Mobile phone g. Computer h. Washing machine i. Stove with oven or gas range j. Car, jeep or van k. Motorcycle or tricycle l. Motorized boat or banca m. Others, specify _____	1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐ h. ☐ i. ☐ j. ☐ k. ☐ l. ☐ m. ☐
J9	Does your household own any of the following? READ CATEGORIES. a. Residential land other than presently occupied b. Agricultural land c. Other land	1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
J10	During the past 12 months, did your household suffer a fall in income due to any of the following household-specific problems READ CATEGORIES. a. Loss of employment of any member b. Bankruptcy of a family business c. Illness or serious accident of a working member of the household d. Death of a working member of the household e. Abandonment by the household head f. Fire in the house, business or property g. Criminal act by household member h. Land dispute i. Loss of support in cash or in-kind assistance j. Fall in the prices of product of the household business k. Loss of harvest l. Loss of livestock m. Others, specify _____	1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐ h. ☐ i. ☐ j. ☐ k. ☐ l. ☐ m. ☐
J11	What type of toilet facilities does your household use? 1 - Water-sealed, sewer septic tank used exclusively 2 - Water-sealed, sewer septic tank shared with other households 3 - Water-sealed, other depository, used exclusively 4 - Water-sealed, other depository, shared with other households 5 - Closed pit (without water-sealed bowl, depository is constructed usually of large circular tubes made of concrete or clay covered on top and has small opening) 6 - Open pit (same as closed pit but without covering) 7 - Others (e.g. pail system and others) 8 - None		☐
J12	TO THE INTERVIEWER: INDICATE TYPE OF HOUSING MATERIALS What type of construction materials are the roofs and walls made of? ENTER CODE IN THE BOX 1 - Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick stone, wood, plywood) 2 - Light materials (bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa, anahaw) 3 - Salvaged/makeshift materials 4 - Mixed but predominantly strong materials 5 - Mixed but predominantly light materials 6 - Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials		Roofs ☐ Walls ☐
REMARKS			

SOC FORM 2

NSCB Approval No.: NSO-1116-02

Expires: June 30, 2012

CONFIDENTIALITY

This survey is authorized by Commonwealth Act 591.

All information obtained will be strictly held
confidential.

Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
 and
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION



October 2011
SURVEY ON CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD
CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION**GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION**

Province _____

Mun/City _____

Barangay _____

EA

SHSN

HCN

INTERVIEW RECORD

Visit Indicator	1	2	3
Date of Visit			
Time Began			
Time Ended			
Result Code*			

OTHER INFORMATION

Name of Household Head: _____

Address: _____

Name of Respondent: _____

Relationship to the child ☐

1 - Child himself or herself

2 - Parent

3 - Elder brother or elder sister

4 - Other adult relative

FINAL RESULT CODE* ☐**RESULT CODE**

- 1 - Completed interview
- 2 - Refusal
- 3 - Temporarily away, on vacation or not at home
- 9 - Others, specify _____

Name of Child: _____

a. Line Number in SOC Form 1 ☐

b. Sex 1 - Male 2 - Female ☐

c. Age as of last birthday ☐

d. Age started working ☐

e. Highest Grade Completed ☐

f. Have you completed training/s on vocational courses? ☐1 - YES ☐ 2 - NO ☐

SPECIFY COURSE,

_____ ☐

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the data gathered in this questionnaire were obtained/reviewed
 by the undersigned personally and in accordance with instructions.

Signature over Printed Name
 of Enumerator

Enumerator's Code ☐

Date
 Accomplished

Signature over Printed Name
 of Supervisor

Supervisor's Code ☐

Date
 Reviewed

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:			
ADMINISTER THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO ALL CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 17 YEARS WITH ENCIRCLED CODE "1" IN SOC FORM 1, SECTION B, COLUMN 7. REFER TO SOC FORM 3 FOR THE COMPLETE LIST OF WORKING CHILDREN TO BE INTERVIEWED.			
SECTION B. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE PAST WEEK			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
B1	Did you engage in any work for at least one hour during the past week?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
B2	During the past week, did you do any of the following activities even for only one hour? READ EACH CATEGORY UNTIL THE FIRST AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER IS OBTAINED.		
	a. Run or do any kind of business, big or small, by yourself or with one or more partners?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
	b. Do any work for wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excluding domestic work)?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
	c. Do any work as domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
	d. Help without pay in own household-operated business of any kind?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
	e. Do any work on your own or your household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals that you own or own by your household or those of other household's?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
	f. Do any construction or major repair work on your own home, plot, or business or those of other household's?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
	g. Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or for your household's consumption?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
	h. Fetch water or collect firewood for own household's use?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
	i. Produce any good for own household's use?	1 - YES GO TO B4	2 - NO ☐
B3	Even though you did not work during the past week, did you have a job, business, or other economic activity that you will definitely return to?	1 - YES GO TO SECTION C, ITEM C2	2 - NO ☐
B4	In what economic activities were you engaged in at any time during the past week? LIST AT MOST TWO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN, IN THE ORDER OF IMPORTANCE.		
	a. Occupation 1	_____	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
	b. Occupation 2	_____	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
B5	In what business or industry were you engaged in at any time during the past week?		
	a. Occupation 1	_____	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
	b. Occupation 2	_____	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		CODE
B6	What was the nature of your work during the past week? a. Was it a permanent job or business or unpaid family work? b. Was it a short term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work? c. Was it done for different employers on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis?	<u>OCCUPATION 1</u> 1 - permanent job or business or unpaid family work 2 - short-term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work 3 - worked for different employers on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis	<u>OCCUPATION 2</u> 1 - permanent job or business or unpaid family work 2 - short-term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work 3 - worked for different employers on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis	OCC 1 ☐ OCC 2 ☐
B7	What was the status of your work during the past week? a. Were you a worker in your own household? b. Were you a worker in private household? c. Were you a worker in private establishment? d. Were you a worker in government or government corporation? e. Were you a paid worker in own household-operated farm or business? f. Were you a self employed without any paid employee? g. Were you an employer in own household-operated farm or business? h. Were you an unpaid worker in own household-operated farm or business? i. Were you an unpaid worker for other members who work for others? j. Were you a home-based worker?	<u>OCCUPATION 1</u> 0 - worker in own household 1 - worker in private household 2 - worker in private establishment 3 - worker in government or government corporation 4 - paid worker in own household-operated farm or business 5 - self employed without any paid employee 6 - employer in own household-operated farm or business 7 - unpaid worker in own household-operated farm or business 8 - unpaid worker for other members who work for others 9 - home-based worker	<u>OCCUPATION 2</u> 0 - worker in own household 1 - worker in private household 2 - worker in private establishment 3 - worker in government or government corporation 4 - paid worker in own household-operated farm or business 5 - self employed without any paid employee 6 - employer in own household-operated farm or business 7 - unpaid worker in own household-operated farm or business 8 - unpaid worker for other members who work for others 9 - home-based worker	OCC 1 ☐ OCC 2 ☐
B8	Where was your place of work during the past week?	<u>OCCUPATION 1</u> 01 - Own house 02 - Employer's house 03 - Other person's house 04 - Office 05 - Factory 06 - Farm 07 - Street 08 - Market place 09 - Mines 10 - Construction sites or quarry sites 19 - Others, specify _____	<u>OCCUPATION 2</u> 01 - Own house 02 - Employer's house 03 - Other person's house 04 - Office 05 - Factory 06 - Farm 07 - Street 08 - Market place 09 - Mines 10 - Construction sites or quarry sites 19 - Others, specify _____	OCC 1 ☐ ☐ OCC 2 ☐ ☐
B9	How many hours did you actually work during the past week?	HOURS _____ MINUTES _____		☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
B10	During the past week, when did you usually carry out your work?	1 - During the day (between 6AM and 6PM) 2 - In the evening or at night (after 6PM but earlier than 6AM) 3 - Entire day (during the day and evening) 4 - On the week-end 5 - Sometimes during the day, sometimes during the evening		☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE																																													
REFER TO SOC FORM 1 SECTION D, COLUMN 3 IS CHILD CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL? 1 - YES 2 - NO → B11																																																
B10A	During the past week while you were attending school, when did you usually carry out your work?	1 - After school 2 - Before school 3 - Both before and after school 4 - On the week-end 5 - On the week days 6 - During missed school days/hours 7 - During class hours	☐																																													
B11	How much was your gross income during the past week? IF B7 = 7 OR 8, ENTER "88888"	a. CASH: _____ b. IN KIND: _____ c. NOT APPLICABLE, ENTER 88888 GO TO SECTION C	a. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> c. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																													
REFER TO B7 B7=1, 2, 3, 4 OR 9? 1 - YES 2 - NO → B15 (WAGE WORKERS)																																																
B12	Under what term or basis of payment were you paid during the past week?	1 - Daily 2 - Hourly 3 - Weekly 4 - Monthly 5 - Per piece 6 - Per task or "pakyaw" 7 - Commission basis 9 - Others, specify _____	☐																																													
B13	Did you receive benefits from your employer besides your salary?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO B15	☐																																													
B14	What type of benefits did you receive (In cash or In kind)? READ CATEGORIES. a. Meal allowance b. Clothing allowance c. Housing allowance d. Medical or hospitalization e. Education or training allowance f. Bonus g. Sick or vacation leave with pay h. Social security (for example, Pag-ibig, SSS, GSIS and Philhealth) i. Transportation allowance j. Others, specify _____	<table> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 - YES</td> <td>2 - NO</td> </tr> </table>	1 - YES	2 - NO	1 - YES	2 - NO	1 - YES	2 - NO	1 - YES	2 - NO	1 - YES	2 - NO	1 - YES	2 - NO	1 - YES	2 - NO	1 - YES	2 - NO	1 - YES	2 - NO	1 - YES	2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐ h. ☐ i. ☐ j. ☐																									
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
1 - YES	2 - NO																																															
B15	What do you usually do with your earnings?	1 - Give all or part of earnings to my parents or guardians 2 - Employer gives all or part of earnings to my parents or guardians 3 - Pay for my tuition fees 4 - Buy things for school needs 5 - Buy things for household use 6 - Buy things for myself 7 - Save 9 - Others, specify _____	☐																																													

SECTION C. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE PAST 12 MONTHS			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
C1	Was your work as (MENTION OCCUPATION 1 IN ITEM B4) your main activity during the past 12 months?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3	☐
C2	During the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities even for only one hour? READ EACH CATEGORY UNTIL THE FIRST AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER IS OBTAINED. a. Run or do any kind of business, big or small, by yourself or with one or more partners? b. Do any work for wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excluding domestic work)? c. Do any work as domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind? d. Help without pay in own household-operated business of any kind? e. Do any work on your own or your household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals that you own or own by your household or those of other household's? f. Do any construction or major repair work on your own home, plot, or business or those of other household's? g. Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or for your household's consumption? h. Fetch water or collect firewood for own household's use? i. Produce any good for own household's use?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3 1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3 1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3 1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3 1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3 1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3 1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3 1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3 1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO C3	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐ h. ☐ i. ☐
C3	In what economic activities were you engaged in at any time during the past 12 months? LIST AT MOST TWO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN, IN THE ORDER OF IMPORTANCE. a. Occupation 1 b. Occupation 2	_____ _____	☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐
C4	In what business or industry were you engaged in at any time during the past 12 months? a. Occupation 1 b. Occupation 2	_____ _____	☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		CODE
C5	What was the nature of your work during the past 12 months? a. Was it a permanent job or business or unpaid family work? b. Was it a short term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work? c. Was it done for different employers on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis?	<u>OCCUPATION 1</u> 1 - permanent job or business or unpaid family work 2 - short-term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work 3 - worked for different employers on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis	<u>OCCUPATION 2</u> 1 - permanent job or business or unpaid family work 2 - short-term, seasonal or casual job or business or unpaid family work 3 - worked for different employers on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis	OCC 1 ☐ OCC 2 ☐
C6	What was the status of your work during the past 12 months? a. Were you a worker in your own household? b. Were you a worker in private household? c. Were you a worker in private establishment? d. Were you a worker in government or government corporation? e. Were you a paid worker in own household-operated farm or business? f. Were you a self employed without any paid employee? g. Were you an employer in own household-operated farm or business? h. Were you an unpaid worker in own household-operated farm or business? i. Were you an unpaid worker for other members who work for others? j. Were you a home-based worker?	<u>OCCUPATION 1</u> 0 - worker in own household 1 - worker in private household 2 - worker in private establishment 3 - worker in government or government corporation 4 - paid worker in own household-operated farm or business 5 - self employed without any paid employee 6 - employer in own household-operated farm or business 7 - unpaid worker in own household-operated farm or business 8 - unpaid worker for other members who work for others 9 - home-based worker	<u>OCCUPATION 2</u> 0 - worker in own household 1 - worker in private household 2 - worker in private establishment 3 - worker in government or government corporation 4 - paid worker in own household-operated farm or business 5 - self employed without any paid employee 6 - employer in own household-operated farm or business 7 - unpaid worker in own household-operated farm or business 8 - unpaid worker for other members who work for others 9 - home-based worker	OCC 1 ☐ OCC 2 ☐
C7	Where was your place of work during the past 12 months?	<u>OCCUPATION 1</u> 01 - Own house 02 - Employer's house 03 - Other person's house 04 - Office 05 - Factory 06 - Farm 07 - Street 08 - Market place 09 - Mines 10 - Construction sites or quarry sites 19 - Others, specify _____	<u>OCCUPATION 2</u> 01 - Own house 02 - Employer's house 03 - Other person's house 04 - Office 05 - Factory 06 - Farm 07 - Street 08 - Market place 09 - Mines 10 - Construction sites/quarry sites 19 - Others, specify _____	OCC 1 ☐ ☐ OCC 2 ☐ ☐
C8	Although you are still young, what was your main reason for working or having a job during the past 12 months?	1 - To gain experience or acquire training 2 - To appreciate value of work 3 - To supplement family income or important to family well being 4 - To help pay family debts 5 - To pay for own schooling 6 - To help in own household-operated farm or business 7 - To earn money to start own business 9 - Others, specify _____		☐

SECTION D. WORKING CONDITION AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT											
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE								
D1	Were you supervised by an adult in your work?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO D2	☐								
D1A	Who was this person who supervised you?	1 - Parent or guardian 2 - Elder brother or sister 3 - Other relatives 4 - Employer 9 - Others, specify _____	☐								
D2	How often did/do you perform heavy physical work?	1 - Always 2 - Sometimes 3 - Seldom or Rarely 4 - Never	☐								
D3	How often did/do you find your work stressful (mental, emotional)?	1 - Always 2 - Sometimes 3 - Seldom or Rarely 4 - Never	☐								
D4	How often were/are you bored with your work?	1 - Always 2 - Sometimes 3 - Seldom or Rarely 4 - Never	☐								
D5	Did/Do you consider some aspects of your work risky or dangerous?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO D6	☐								
D5A	What was/is the main reason for considering your work risky or dangerous?	1 - Prone to vehicular accident 2 - Might get burned 3 - May fall 4 - May impair hearing 5 - May lose sight 6 - May suffer physical mutilation 7 - May contact disease or get sick 8 - Mental or psychological torture 9 - Others, specify _____	☐								
D6	Have you used any tool or operated machinery or heavy equipment in your work?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO D8	☐								
D7	What type of tools, equipment or machines did/do you use at work? LIST AT MOST TWO TOOLS, EQUIPMENT OR MACHINE	 _____ _____	a. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
D8	Have you used any safety device or equipment materials in your work?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO D9	☐								
D8A	What were/are the safety device or equipment materials that you used? READ CATEGORIES a. Safety helmet or hair caps b. Goggles or spectacles c. Gloves d. Earplugs and earmuffs e. Safety shoes, boots or footguards f. Respirator g. Face shield h. Overall or Apron i. Protective clothing (leather, asbestos, wool, rubberized fabrics) j. Life vest k. Others, specify _____	 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐ h. ☐ i. ☐ j. ☐ k. ☐								
D8B	Who provided them?	1 - Employer 2 - Parent 3 - Self 9 - Others, specify _____	☐								

SECTION D. WORKING CONDITION AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT					
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		CODE	
D9	Did/Does your work often involve exposure to the following? READ CATEGORIES A. Chemicals a. Dust (e.g. silica, dust, sanding dust) b. Liquid (e.g. oil, gasoline, mercury) c. Mist, fumes or vapors (e.g. paint, insecticides or pesticide spraying) d. Gas (e.g. oxygen, ammonia) e. Others, specify _____ f. Not exposed to chemicals B. Physical environment a. Noise b. Temperature or humidity c. Pressure d. Inadequate illumination or lighting e. Slip, trip or fall hazards f. Insufficient exit for prompt escape g. Congested layout h. Radiation, ultraviolet or microwave i. Others, specify _____ j. Not exposed to physical elements C. Biological a. Viral b. Bacterial c. Fungal d. Parasitic (e.g. drinking infected water with amoeba) e. Others, specify _____ f. Not exposed to biological organisms	1 - YES 1 - YES	2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐ h. ☐ i. ☐ j. ☐ a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐	
D10	Have you ever experienced any injuries or illnesses while working?	1 - YES	2 - NO	☐	
			GO TO D11		
D10A	Which of the following injuries or illnesses did you experience?				
	READ CATEGORIES Injuries: a. Contusions, bruises, hematoma, abrasion b. Cuts c. Wounds or punctures d. Amputation, loss of body parts e. Crushing injuries f. Dislocations, fractures, sprains g. Burns h. Others, specify _____	1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES	2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐ h. ☐	

SECTION D. WORKING CONDITION AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
	Illnesses: a. Skin diseases (e.g. skin allergy, eczema) b. Body aches or pains (e.g. head, neck, back, hand, wrist or joints) c. Eye strain or eyesight impairment d. Hearing impairment e. Respiratory (e.g. asthma, TB, pneumonia) f. Gastro intestinal (e.g. ulcer, hepatitis) g. Others, specify _____	1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐
D10B	Were you treated as a result of this work-related injuries or illnesses?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO D10G	☐
D10C	What type of treatment was performed? READ CATEGORIES a. First-aid b. Out-patient c. Confinement	1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
D10D	Who provided for the expenses for medical treatment? READ CATEGORIES a. Employer b. Parent c. Self d. Others, specify _____	1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
D10E	How serious was/were the injury(ies) or illness(es)?	1 - Not serious, continued working, GO TO D10G 2 - Serious, temporarily stopped from work 3 - Serious, permanently stopped from work, GO TO D10G	☐
D10F	How many days did you temporarily stop from work?	NO. OF DAYS _____	
D10G	TO INTERVIEWER: DO YOU OBSERVE ANY PHYSICAL DISABILITY OR IMPAIRMENT IN THE CHILD RESPONDENT?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO D11	☐
D10H	What is the disability or impairment of the respondent? ENCIRCLE AND ENTER THE CODE CORRESPONDING TO THE DISABILITY OR IMPAIRMENT OBSERVED. a. Eye sight impairment b. Loss of arms or fingers c. Loss of one leg or both legs d. Paralyzed e. Speech impairment f. Hearing impairment g. Others, specify _____	1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐
D11	Were there any working conditions which you would like to be improved?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO D12	☐

SECTION D. WORKING CONDITION AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		CODE
D11A	What were/are the working conditions that you wanted to be improved? READ CATEGORIES a. Long working hours b. Odd working hours c. Low pay d. No rest day e. Exposure to chemicals f. Congested layout g. Inadequate ventilation h. Inadequate lighting i. Inadequate working space j. Lack of clean water supply k. Too noisy l. Unsanitary surrounding m. Flooding of work area n. Polluted air (rugby, other chemicals) o. Extreme heat p. Others, specify _____	1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES	2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐ h. ☐ i. ☐ j. ☐ k. ☐ l. ☐ m. ☐ n. ☐ o. ☐ p. ☐
D12	Did/do you do housekeeping activities at home?	1 - YES	2 - NO GO TO E1	☐
D12A	Which housekeeping activities or domestic chores did/do you usually perform? READ CATEGORIES a. Caring for brothers or sisters, sick, disabled or old members of own household b. House cleaning, decorating or minor repairs c. Cooking, preparing and serving meals d. Washing clothes e. Ironing clothes f. Driving or fetching family members to or from work or school g. Others, specify _____	1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES 1 - YES	2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐ g. ☐
D12B	How many hours per day did/do you usually spend on these housekeeping activities?	Hours Minutes		
SECTION E. SCHOOLING STATUS				
E1	Did you attend school last year/are you attending school at present?	1 - YES	2 - NO GO TO E2	☐
E1A	What was/is the effect of your work on your schooling?	1 - Low grades 2 - Absenteeism 3 - Tardiness 9 - Others, specify _____ 5 - None		☐

SECTION E. SCHOOLING STATUS			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
E1B	Did/Do you experience any problems or difficulties with your schooling?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO E2	☐
E1C	What difficulties or problems did/do you usually encounter with your schooling? a. Difficulty in catching up with lessons b. Teachers are not supportive c. High cost of school supplies or books or transportation d. No time to study e. School too far from residence f. Others, specify _____	1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO 1 - YES 2 - NO	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐ f. ☐
E2	Have you ever dropped out of school?	1 - YES 2 - NO GO TO SECTION F	☐
E2A	What was the main reason for dropping out of school?	01 - To engage in paid or self employment to augment family income 02 - To help in family-operated farm or business 03 - Attend to household chores like taking care of family members 04 - Cannot afford to go to school 05 - Not interested in school 06 - School is too far 07 - Illness/disability 08 - Teachers are not supportive 19 - Others, specify _____	☐ ☐
END OF INTERVIEW GO TO SECTION F			
SECTION F. EVALUATION BY THE INTERVIEWER			
F1	Overall, how interested was the respondent in the interview?	1 - Very interested 4 - Indifferent 2 - Interested 5 - Very indifferent 3 - Patronizing	☐
F2	How would you assess the respondent's sincerity in answering question?	1 - Sincere 2 - Sometimes sincere 3 - Sometimes not sincere 4 - Insincere	☐
F3	If any, name the sections or questions where there are doubts on the responses of the respondent. _____		
F4	If any, name the sections or questions where you think the respondent had difficulty in answering. _____		
F5	If any, name the sections or questions where you think the respondent had apprehension in answering. _____		
REMARKS:			

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

and

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

October 2011

HOUSEHOLD CONTROL FORM

Region: _____Province: _____City/Municipality: _____

Barangay: _____

EA:

Sheet _____ of _____ Sheets

[illegible]

Prepared by: _____
(Enumerator)

Date: _____

Checked by: _____
(Supervisor)

Date: _____



The “Batang Malaya” is a campaign that the National Child Labor Committee and its partners will embark on in pursuit of a child labor-free Philippines. It is an advocacy that is hinged on the realization of the Philippine Program Against Child Labor.

For inquiries:

Income and Employment Statistics Division
NSO, P.O. Box 779, Manila
Tel. No. 713-1234
E-mail: iesd.staff@census.gov.ph