

FILIPINO WOMEN MIGRANTS

A STATISTICAL FACTBOOK



Produced under the Technical Assistance Agreement between
the **National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women**
and the **Asian Development Bank**

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OVERVIEW

Filipinos began leaving as early as 1906 with the recruitment of males to work in sugar plantations in Hawaii. Since then the promise of higher earnings and better jobs abroad, coupled with the lack of employment prospects on the homefront, have continued to draw migrant workers away from the country. Severe economic crises during the 1970s and 1980s forced even further outmigration, not only through contract work but also through such means as marrying a foreigner or entering destinations illegally.

This exodus, while raising household incomes and improving the country's foreign exchange situation, has been detrimental in a number of ways. Firstly, it thins the pool of professional and skilled workers that should form the human resource component of Philippine development efforts. Despite their education, these workers often land in menial jobs or jobs not commensurate to their qualifications. Most importantly, migrant workers lack protection from exploitative and discriminatory practices in the host country, while emigrants - those who have chosen to stay abroad permanently - have to live with being second-class citizens and, in many cases, to contend with much the same job risks as contract workers are exposed to.

At present, around 6 million Filipinos are strewn in different places in the world, majority of them as documented contract workers (2.45M) but also in significant numbers as emigrants (1.76 M) and the undocumented (1.79M).

One of the most important changes in migration pattern has been the feminization of the migrant population. Women migrate no longer as mere companions of men but as income earners themselves, which shows the growing contribution of women to family survival. A joint study by the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics and the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women showed that the major consideration of domestic

helpers for wanting to work abroad is to be able to earn more, or to at least have a job and provide their families financial support.

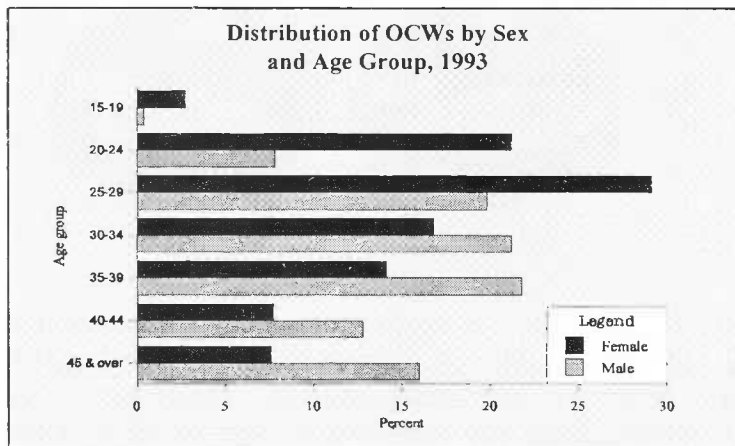
Today women comprise more than half of the total workers deployed abroad, majority of them as entertainers and domestic helpers in Asia and the Middle East. Such jobs lay them open not only to exploitation through underpayment/nonpayment of wages and oppressive work conditions, but also to abusive treatment which in extreme cases has led to death. Workers, especially married women, also have to deal with the pain and problems arising from prolonged separation from their families.

Part I:
**WOMEN OVERSEAS
CONTRACT WORKERS**

Profile of Women OCWs

Age

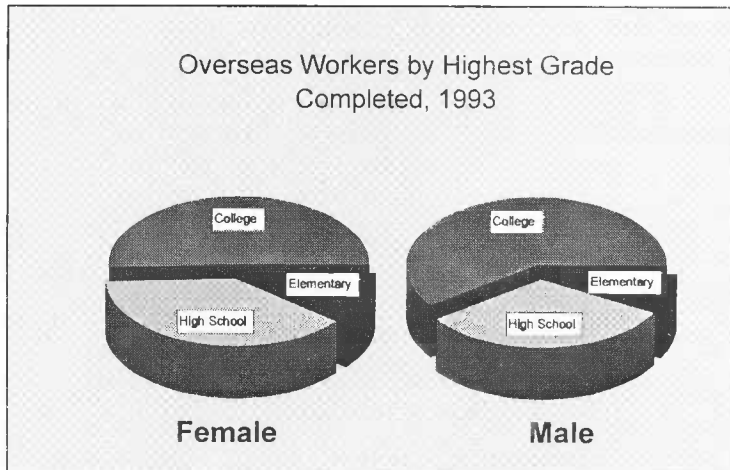
Women OCWs are younger and more likely to be vulnerable to abuses and other forms of maltreatment.



- Younger women compose the new batches of women OCWs. Those aged 20-29 made up 53.1 and 50.3 percent of total women migrant workers in 1992 and 1993, respectively. On the other hand, more than 60 percent of the men migrant workers during the same period were at the higher age range of 25-39 years old.
 - There are higher proportions of men in the higher age groups, while more women than men belong to the lower age groups, specifically in the 15-24 age range. Of the 132,561 OCWs aged 15-24 in 1992, 71 percent were women which decreased to 67 percent in 1993. Men on the other hand, composed 65.9 percent and 63.5 percent of total OCWs belonging to the age groups 25 and above in 1992 and 1993, respectively.
-

Educational Attainment

OCWs with college education greatly outnumber those with lower level schooling, although women OCWs are less likely to have reached college than men.



- Over 50 percent (53.7% in 1992 and 56.0% in 1993) of overseas workers are college- educated of whom more than half (52% in 1992 and 50.2% in 1993) are graduates. Those with only secondary schooling composed more than a third of the workers (36.5% in 1992 and 34.6% in 1993) while those with only elementary schooling came up to 9 percent for both years.
- In 1992, the college- educated composed 50.5 percent of women OCWs, of whom 26.7 percent got their degrees. The proportion of college graduates went down to 25.1 percent in 1993, raising the proportion of undergraduates from 23.5 to 25.4 percent.
- More men OCWs than women are college-educated. Of the 406,000 college- educated workers in 1992, only 38.2 percent were women, which proportion further slid down to 37 percent in 1993. Of those who finished college, women constituted around 39 percent in 1992 and 37 percent in 1993.

Marital Status

There are more married men than women among overseas workers.

**Distribution of Overseas Workers by Marital Status, 1992 & 1993
(In thousands)**

Marital Status	1992		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
PHILIPPINES	756	100.0	853	100.0
FEMALE	307	100.0	351	100.0
Single	172	56.0	196	55.8
Married	118	38.4	129	36.8
Widowed	9	2.9	11	3.1
Divorced/Separated	7	2.3	14	4.0
Unknown	1	0.3	-	-
MALE	449	100.0	502	100.0
Single	119	26.5	137	27.3
Married	327	72.8	358	71.3
Widowed	2	0.4	2	0.4
Divorced/Separated	1	0.2	6	1.2
Unknown	1	0.2	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office

- Women OCWs are more likely to be single - in 1992 and 1993, 56 percent of them were single while 38.4 percent and 36.8 percent, respectively, were married. In contrast, the men are more apt to be married, with the single comprising only around 27 percent of male OCWs for the same period. In sum, 59 percent of all unmarried OCWs in both years were women and 73.5 percent of married workers were men.

Regional Origin

The country's most populated regions are a rich source of migrant labor.

Percent Distribution of OCWs by Region of Origin, 1993

Region	Male	Female
PHILIPPINES	448,850	306,701
NCR	30.0	13.3
CAR	0.9	4.1
ARMM	0.8	1.7
Region I	8.2	21.0
Region II	2.3	10.2
Region III	17.4	10.6
Region IV	18.6	16.4
Region V	3.0	2.8
Region VI	7.6	6.9
Region VII	4.1	1.7
Region VIII	1.5	2.4
Region IX	0.6	2.3
Region X	1.8	0.2
Region XI	2.6	4.9
Region XII	0.5	1.6

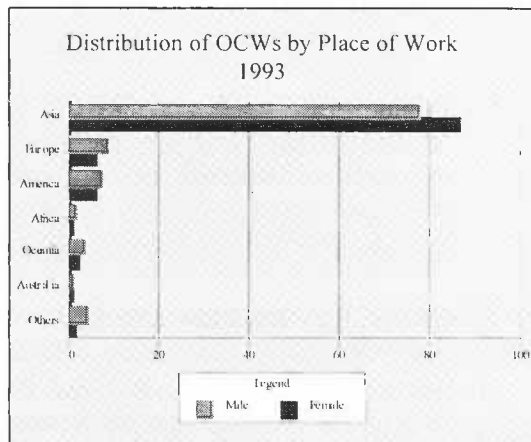
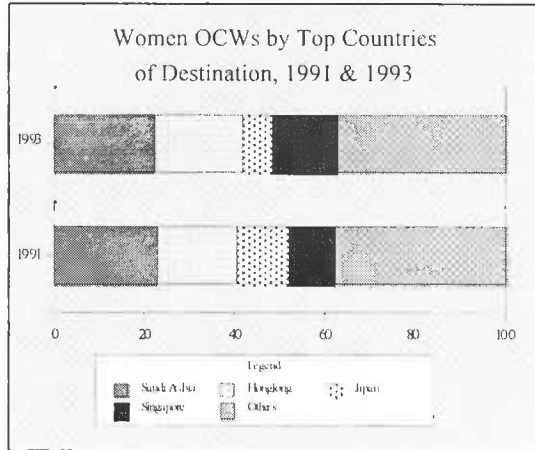
Source: National Statistics Office

- The biggest portion of migrant workers came from the most populated regions of the country. The women, in particular, were largely from Regions I- IV and the National Capital Region. The bulk of men OCWs, on the other hand, were from the NCR and Regions III and IV.

Countries of Destination

Majority of Filipino overseas workers, women and men alike, are deployed in the Middle East and in neighboring Asian countries.

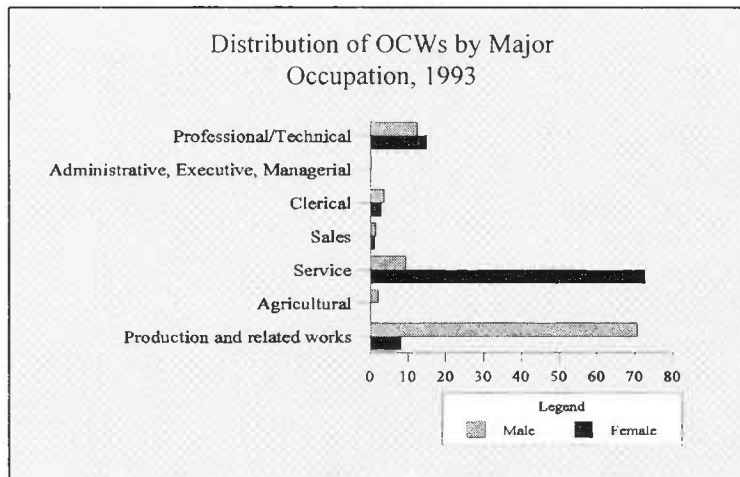
- The bulk of women OCWs (71.7% in 1991 and 86.3% in 1993) are deployed in Asia particularly in the following countries: Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore. In 1991, women in the four countries accounted for 23.1 percent, 17.8 percent, 11.2 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively. In 1993, the proportion of women in Saudi Arabia decreased to 22.5 percent and in Japan, to 6.9 percent while those in Hong Kong and Singapore increased to 19.2 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively.



- Majority of the men (75.1% in 1991 and 77.2% in 1993) are likewise deployed in Asia, of which around two-thirds work in Saudi Arabia .

Major Occupations

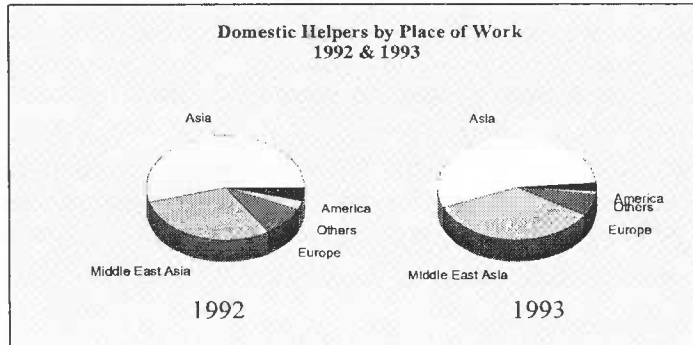
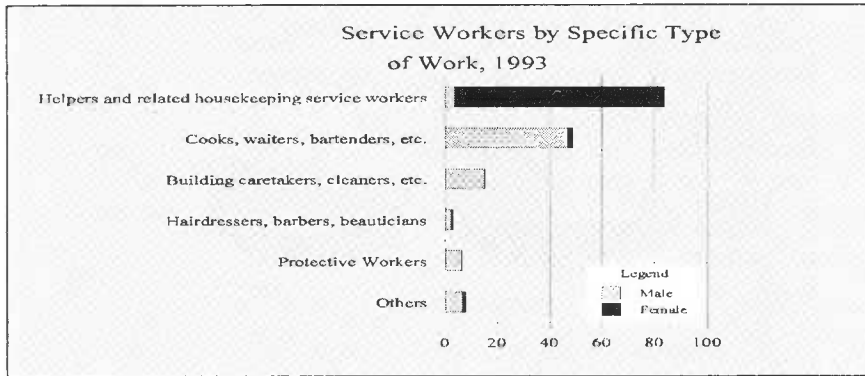
It is mostly as service workers that women are employed abroad, and it is only in this occupation category that they outnumber the men.



- While majority of men OCWs are primarily found in production related occupations (i.e. construction, equipment operation, etc.), the women are employed mostly as service workers. Among deployed women workers, service workers composed 73.5 percent in 1991 and 72.6 percent in 1993.
- Only in service and related occupations do women outnumber the men. Of the approximately 275,000 service workers in 1991, 81.8 percent were women. In 1993, the proportion rose to 84.4 percent (out of the 302,000 service workers).
- Professional/technical workers accounted for 12.9 percent in 1991 and 13.5 percent in 1993. Out of the 97,000 professional/technical workers in 1991 and 115,000 in 1993, the women accounted for a lower proportion of 48.5 percent and 45.2 percent, respectively.

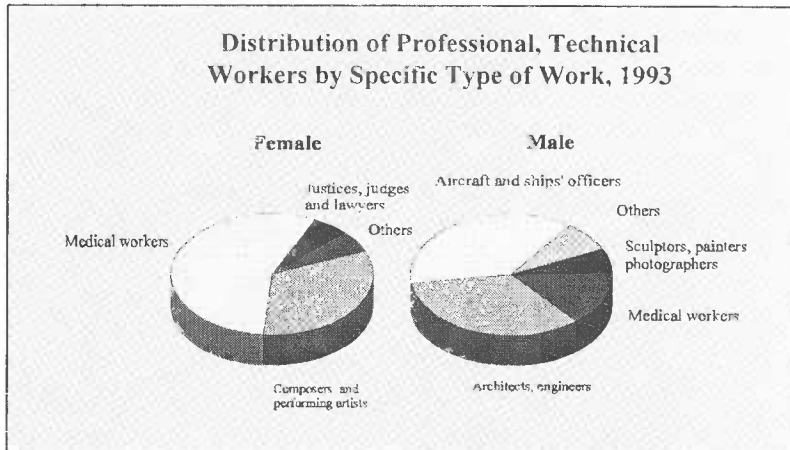
Domestic Helpers

Most women migrant workers end up as domestic helpers and entertainers, and become vulnerable to exploitative and abusive work conditions.



- Of the 81.8 percent women service workers in 1991 and 84.4 percent in 1993, 74.9 percent and 80.1 percent were women, respectively.
- As of 1993, 54.8 percent of Filipino domestic workers were deployed in Asia, 35 percent in the Middle East, 6.8 percent in Europe, 2.8 percent in America and a small portion in Australasia and other regions. Hong Kong hosts the largest number (26.9 %) of domestic helpers, followed by Singapore with 20.1 percent and Saudi Arabia with 19.2 percent.

Distribution of Professional, Technical Workers by Specific Type of Work, 1993



- Medical workers and performing artists/composers comprised 56 percent and 33 percent, respectively, of women professional and technical overseas workers in 1992 and 1993.
- Men professionals, on the other hand, are composed largely of architects and engineers, aircraft and ships' officers and medical workers.

Wages/Earnings

For the unskilled OCW and the domestic help, the pay could be as low as US\$150 a month.

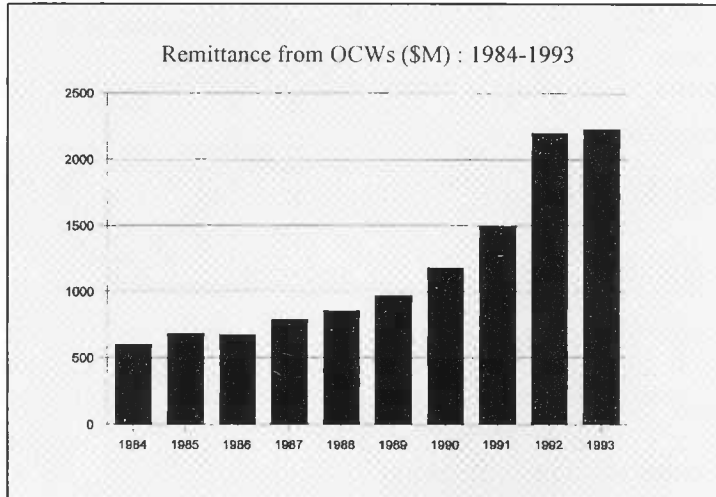
Minimum Wage Per Country & Type of Job			
Hongkong	Domestic	HK\$3200	P11,200/mo
Singapore	Domestic	S\$300/mo	P5,258/mo
	Actual	S\$150/mo	P4,500/mo
Japan	Entertainer	US\$1,500/6mos	P6,750/mo
	Domestic	US\$1,000/mo	P27,000/mo
Saudi Arabia	Domestic	US\$200/mo	P5,400/mo
	Actual	US\$150/mo	P4,050/mo
	Nurse	US\$500/mo	P13,500/mo
Taiwan			P12,000/mo
Italy	Domestic	US\$400/mo	P10,800/mo
US	Nurse	US\$2,000/mo	P54,000/mo
	Therapist	US\$2,500/mo	P67,500/mo

Source: Primer on Women Overseas Workers, NCRFW

- Workers abroad could earn as low as US\$150 and as high as US\$5,600 per month depending on their level of skills and the country where they work. Unskilled workers reportedly receive salaries ranging from US\$180 to US\$700, the semi-skilled from US\$200 to US\$733 and the highly skilled from US\$370 to US\$5615. (*Primer on Women Overseas Workers as lifted from the Chronicle, November 11, 1993*)
- Minimum wages of domestic workers range from US\$150 to US\$1,000 a month, with Japan giving the highest rate and Singapore and Saudi Arabia the lowest. On the other hand, salaries of nurses are estimated to be US\$500 - 2,000 a month while entertainers in Japan receive approximately US\$1,500 for 6 months' work.

Remittances

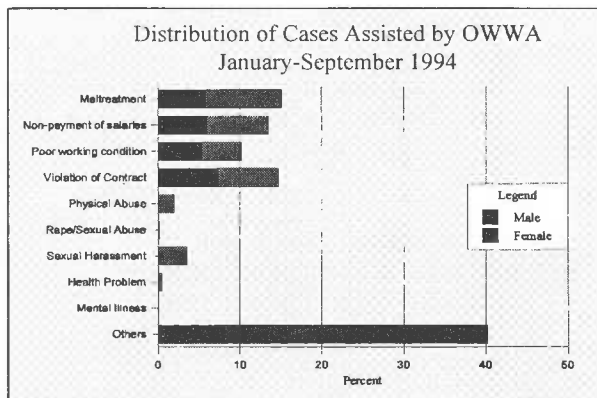
The earnings remitted by OCWs have grown to almost four times that of 10 years ago.



- Total dollar remittances of overseas workers has grown annually by an average of 18.9 percent since 1984. In 1993, migrant workers' earnings were estimated at \$2,229M which is almost four times higher than that of 10 years ago.
- In 1992 a female entertainer was estimated to remit an average of P9,320 every six months which increased to P17,266 in 1993. The remittances of a female domestic helper averaged P11,208 and P9,885 for every six months in 1992 and 1993, respectively.

Problems

Majority of complaints received from OCWs were from the women, who reported experiencing maltreatment, non-payment of salaries and other contract violations, if not sexual abuse.



- Generally the lives of OCWs circle around hardships, discrimination, abuse, harassment and all other kinds of exploitation imaginable. From January to September 1994, the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration handled a total of 9,368 such cases, with Riyadh reporting the most number of complaints (4,599) followed by Hong Kong (2,769), Jeddah (721) and Kuwait (690).
- The usual/most common complaints of the workers were maltreatment (15.1%), non-payment of salaries (13.6%), violation of contract (14.7%) and poor working conditions (10.2%). There were nearly four percent cases of sexual harassment/sexual abuse/rape of women.
- Majority of the cases (67.8%) concerned women. Women cases were most prevalent in Kuwait (98.8%), Hong Kong (98.2%) and UAE (91.7%). Of the 6,347 cases concerning women, 13.8 percent were of maltreatment, 11.8 percent of delayed/non-payment of salaries and 10.7 percent of violation of contract. There were 330 (5.2%) cases of sexual harassment while 15 (0.23%) were of rape/sexual abuse.

Cases/Complaints of Female Domestic Helpers, 1991& 1992

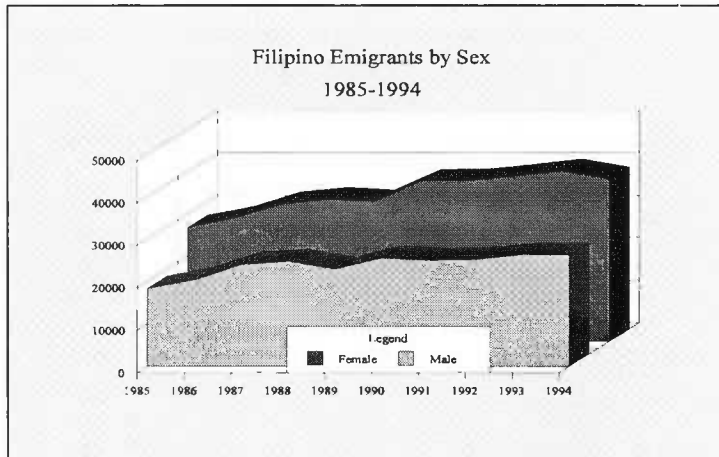
Type	1991	1992	Type	1991	1992
Physical abuse	96	162	Detained	14	24
No communication	108	118	Forced to		
Stranded	40	99	Prostitution	5	23
Excessive workload	37	65	Mental Illness	1	2
Non-payment of			Deceased	9	3
salary	79	117	Murdered	1	
Illness	29	42	Sexual abuse	3	3
Ran away	16	29	Suicide	1	8
Reduced salary	32	29	Rape		8
Poor/no food provision	20	27	Impregnated	1	3
Attempted rape	6	9			

Source: POEA

- Women domestic helpers are the ones who suffer most from abuse and maltreatment. As of 1991, a total of 1,017 complaints were filed by domestic helpers deployed in Saudi Arabia, 59 in Hong Kong, 159 in Singapore and 519 in the United Arab Emirates. The most number of cases was noted in Kuwait with 1,080.
- Based on data from the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, physical abuse, non-payment of salary, inability to communicate with families and excessive workload were the leading complaints of domestic helpers. Six cases of sexual abuse, 8 of rape and 15 of attempted rape were reported for 1991 to 1992.

Part II: **WOMEN EMIGRANTS**

It is the women who appear less diffident about starting a new life in another country as emigrants.

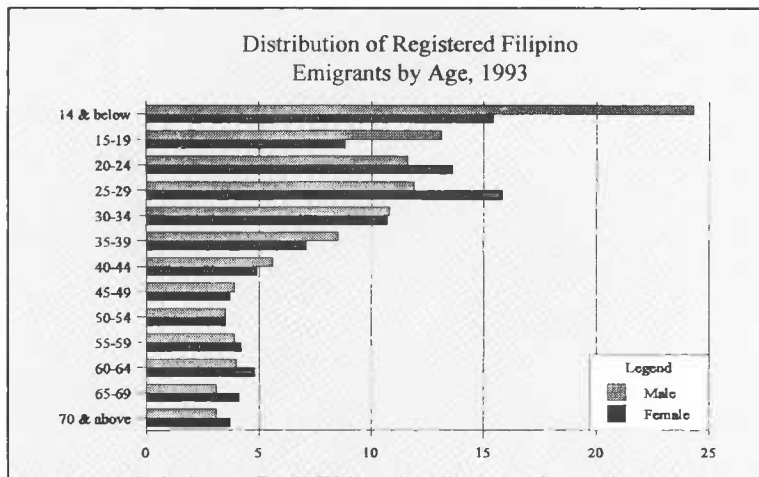


- The number of Filipino emigrants increased significantly from 45,269 in 1985 to 64,537 in 1994. Women and men emigrants, in particular, registered total increases of 42.8 percent and 42.2 percent, respectively, over the past 10 years.
- Women emigrants consistently outnumbered the men by an average of 32 percent a year indicating that correspondingly, there are around 68 men for every 100 women emigrants.

Profile of Women Emigrants

Age

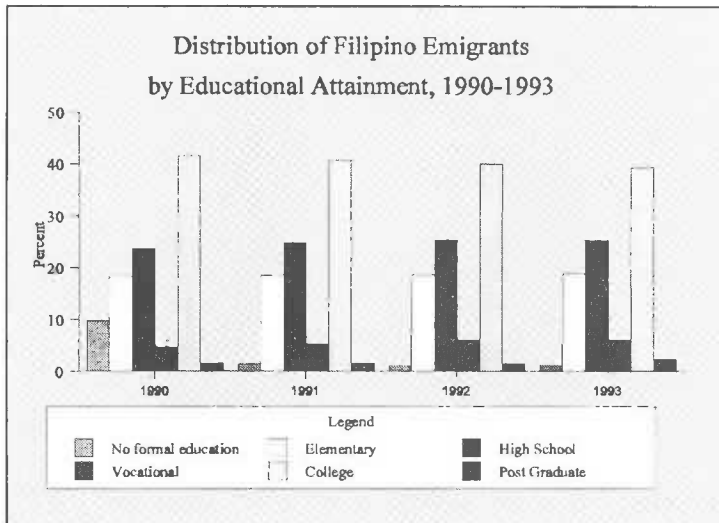
The great majority of emigrants are young, with women outnumbering the men in all age groups except those aged 14 and below.



- The emigrant population is relatively young - aged 14 to 34, and 14 and below. They made up about 65 percent of emigrants both in 1991 and 1993.
- Most female emigrants belong to the age group 25-29 followed by 20-24 and 14 downwards. Fewest were those aged 40 and above.
- In contrast, majority of the male emigrants are below 14 years of age. Over 10 percent belong to the age groups 15-19 and 30-34.
- There were generally more women than men in all the age groups except among those 14 years of age and below, in which the proportion of men is higher by 1 percent.

Educational Attainment

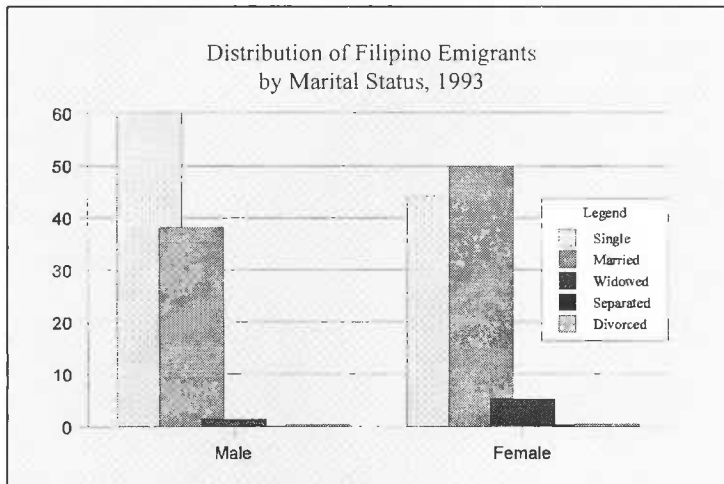
Most Filipino emigrants are college-educated or had gone to high school.



- Emigrants with college education, of whom more than 60 percent are graduates, make up the majority of the migrants. However, their proportion declined from 41.6 in 1990 to 39.4 percent in 1993. Other percentages for the period 1990-1993 were: 19 percent with elementary education, 24-25 percent with high school education, 5-6 percent with vocational training and 2 percent with post graduate education.

Marital Status

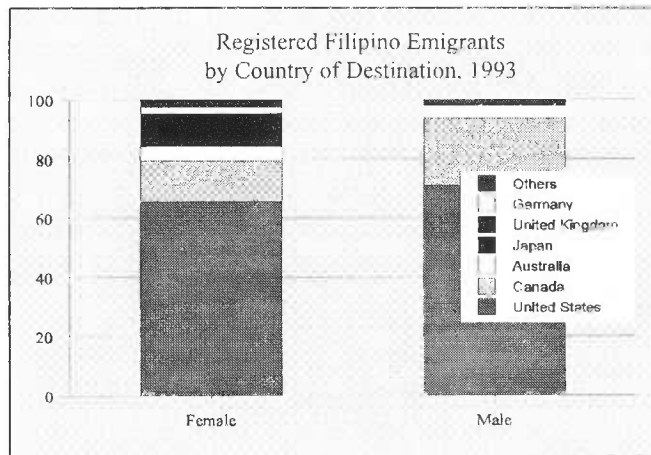
Among emigrants, there are more married women and more single men.



- In general, the single appear to emigrate more than the married do. In 1991, 51.3 percent of emigrants were single, of whom women composed 27.6 percent and men 23.7 percent. In 1993, the proportion of single emigrants went down to 50.5 percent where 26.7 percent were women and 23.7 percent were men.
- Married women emigrants who constituted 48.1 percent in 1991 were slightly more predominant over the single who comprised 45.7 percent. In 1993, the proportion of married women rose to 50 percent and the single went down to 44.2 percent. The men, on the other hand, tend to be single. Of the total number of male emigrants in 1991 and 1993, about 60 percent were single while only around 38 percent were married.

Countries of Destination

Women are the more likely emigrants to the United States and Australia, and compose almost all the emigrants to Japan and Germany.



- Majority of female and male emigrants head for the United States - 67.3 percent of the women and 74.6 percent of the men in 1991, although the proportions were down to 61 percent for the women and 65.4 percent for the men in 1994. Canada and Australia are the other more likely destinations of emigrants.
- There were proportionally more women than men emigrants in the United States and Australia, but not in Canada where women composed slightly less than half (49.6% in 1991 and 47.9% in 1994) of the total number of Canada-bound emigrants.
- Nearly all emigrants going to Japan and Germany are women, at 96.8 percent and 93.2 percent, respectively, in 1991 and 97.2 percent and 95.7 percent in 1992.

Women Emigrating Through Marriage

Despite reports of the unfortunate outcomes of some marriages arranged through the the mail-order bride system, a large number of Filipino women still seek foreign spouses using such means.

The "mail-order bride" system refers to the intermarriages arranged through introductory business agencies, penpal clubs, marriage bureaus and the like. In 1990 Republic Act No. 6955 was passed prohibiting the practice. However, data from the Commission on Filipinos Overseas for 1987-1993 still showed a substantial 21 percent of interracial marriages involving Filipino women to have been contracted through the system. Some 1,000-2,000 Filipinas are estimated to enlist with mail-order agencies annually, with almost all of them eventually ending up in marriage.



- From 1989 to 1994, there were 94,926 Filipinos who got engaged/ married to foreign nationals. Of these, 91.3 percent were women.
- The number of women fiancées/spouses of foreign nationals rose steadily from 1989-1993, registering a total growth of 121 percent. However, their number was seen to have declined by 14.4 percent in 1994.



- Majority of Filipino women who are either fiancées or spouses of foreign national are found in the United States (41.5%), Japan (31.5%) and Australia (9.6%). Other countries of destination include Germany (4.2%) , Canada (2.2%) and the United Kingdom (1.8%).

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STATISTICAL TABLES



Table 1: Overseas Workers by Age Group, October 1992 & 1993

Age Group	1992		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	755,551	100.0	852,934	100.0
15-19	18,383	2.4	11,446	1.3
20-24	114,178	15.1	113,266	13.3
25-29	176,987	23.4	201,568	23.6
30-34	144,163	19.1	165,312	19.4
35-39	132,099	17.5	158,707	18.6
40-44	83,811	11.1	91,048	10.7
45 and Over	84,537	11.2	106,899	12.5
Age not reported	1,393	0.2	4,689	0.5
Female	306,699	100.0	350,664	100.0
15-19	14,508	4.7	9,368	2.7
20-24	79,650	26.0	74,323	21.2
25-29	83,086	27.1	102,047	29.1
30-34	54,884	17.9	59,027	16.8
35-39	38,785	12.6	49,430	14.1
40-44	22,107	7.2	26,941	7.7
45 and Over	13,050	4.3	26,752	7.6
Age not reported	628	0.2	2,775	0.8
Male	448,851	100.0	502,270	100.0
15-19	3,875	0.9	2,077	0.4
20-24	34,527	7.7	38,943	7.8
25-29	93,901	20.9	99,520	19.8
30-34	89,279	19.9	106,285	21.2
35-39	93,314	20.8	109,277	21.8
40-44	61,704	13.7	64,107	12.8
45 and Over	71,487	15.9	80,147	16.0
Age not reported	765	0.2	1,914	0.4

Source: National Statistics Office

**Table 2: Overseas Workers by Highest Grade Completed,
October 1992 & 1993 (in thousands except rates)**

Educational Attainment	1992		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	756	100.0	853	100.0
No grade completed	-	-	-	-
Elementary	68	9.0	77	9.0
Undergraduate	18	2.4	22	2.6
Graduate	50	6.6	55	6.4
High School	276	36.5	295	34.6
Undergraduate	62	8.2	59	6.9
Graduate	214	28.3	236	27.7
College	406	53.7	478	56.0
Undergraduate	194	25.7	238	27.9
Graduate	211	27.9	240	28.1
Not reported	6	0.8	3	0.4
Female	307	100.0	351	100.0
No grade completed	-	-	-	-
Elementary	26	8.5	37	10.5
Undergraduate	5	1.6	9	2.6
Graduate	21	6.8	29	8.3
High School	125	40.7	134	38.2
Undergraduate	29	9.4	30	8.5
Graduate	96	31.3	104	29.6
College	155	50.5	177	50.4
Undergraduate	72	23.5	89	25.4
Graduate	82	26.7	88	25.1
Not reported	1	0.3	2	0.6

**Table 2 (cont'd): Overseas Workers by Highest Grade Completed,
October 1992 & 1993 (in thousands except rates)**

Educational Attainment	1992		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
Male	449	100.0	502	100.0
No grade completed	-	-	-	-
Elementary	42	9.4	40	8.0
Undergraduate	13	2.9	14	2.8
Graduate	29	6.5	26	5.2
High School	151	33.6	160	31.9
Undergraduate	33	7.3	28	5.6
Graduate	118	26.3	132	26.3
College	251	55.9	302	60.2
Undergraduate	122	27.2	149	29.7
Graduate	129	28.7	152	30.3
Not reported	4	8.9	1	0.0

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 3: Overseas Workers by Country of Destination, 1991 & 1993

Country	1991			1993		
	Both Sexes	% Female	% Male	Both Sexes	% Female	% Male
Total	752,700	100.0	100.0	852,900	100.0	100.0
Asia	555,300	71.7	75.1	690,700	86.3	77.2
Saudi Arabia	311,900	23.1	54.1	344,500	22.5	52.9
Kuwait	12,100	2.4	1.1	34,800	5.8	2.9
Bahrain	6,200	1.5	0.3	9,300	1.7	0.6
Brunei						
Darussalam	6,500	1.0	0.7	6,500	0.9	0.7
Other Middle						
East Countries	3,200	0.4	0.4	44,400	7.8	3.4
Japan	71,200	11.2	8.3	58,800	6.9	6.9
Hongkong	64,400	17.8	2.3	77,300	19.2	2.0
Singapore	40,000	10.5	1.8	61,600	14.8	1.9
Malaysia	18,800	2.6	2.5	25,200	4.4	2.0
Taiwan	5,200	0.6	7.7	13,700	1.2	1.9
Korea	5,100	0.2	1.0	9,200	0.7	1.4
China	8,700	0.7	1.5	2,200	-	0.4
Other Asian						
Countries	2,000	0.1	0.4	3,300	0.4	0.4
Europe	62,800	11.0	6.6	59,300	5.5	7.9
Italy	16,800	4.0	1.5	12,300	2.2	0.9
Greece	2,000	3.3	0.2	21,500	1.6	3.2
Norway	5,200	-	1.2	4,500	-	0.9
Germany	5,900	1.5	0.2	4,100	0.4	0.6
Spain	5,800	1.4	0.3	1,900	0.1	0.3
United Kingdom	3,400	0.1	0.7	4,200	0.3	0.6
Belgium	1,600	0.4	0.1	1,700	0.1	0.2
Other European						
Countries	2,000	0.3	0.2	9,200	0.8	1.3

Table 3 (cont'd): Overseas Workers by Country of Destination, 1991 & 1993

Country	1991			1993		
	Both Sexes	% Female	% Male	Both Sexes	% Female	% Male
America	52,300	8.1	6.2	52,500	5.3	6.7
USA	34,500	4.0	5.0	34,700	2.7	5.0
Canada	15,700	4.1	0.7	13,400	2.4	1.0
Other American Countries	2,100	-	0.5	4,400	0.2	0.7
Africa	8,300	0.9	1.3	6,300	0.3	1.0
Oceania	4,000	0.3	0.7	20,000	1.4	3.0
Australia	6,400	0.8	0.9	3,700	0.1	0.6
Others	63,600	7.4	9.2	20,400	0.9	3.4

* Figures may not add up due to rounding off

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 4: Overseas Workers by Major Occupation Group, 1992 & 1993
(in thousands except rates)

Occupation	Both	Female		Male	
	Sexes (in thousands)	No.	%	No.	%
1992					
All occupations	756	307	100.0	449	100.0
Professional, technical and related workers	95	45	14.7	51	11.4
Admin., executive and managerial workers	2	-	-	2	0.4
Clerical and related workers	24	6	2.0	18	4.0
Sales workers	11	6	2.0	5	1.1
Service workers	274	232	75.6	42	9.4
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters	9	1	0.3	8	1.8
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and laborers	330	14	4.6	316	70.4
1993					
All occupations	853	351	100.0	502	100.0
Professional, technical and related workers'	115	52	14.8	62	12.4
Admin., executive and managerial workers	1	-	-	1	0.2
Clerical and related workers	27	10	2.8	18	3.6
Sales workers	11	4	1.1	7	1.4
Service workers	302	255	72.6	47	9.4
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry, fishing and hunting	10	-	-	10	2.0
Production and related workers	382	28	8.0	354	70.5
Occupation not adequately described	5	2	0.6	3	0.6

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 5: Service Workers by Specific Type of Work, 1992 & 1993
(in thousands except rates)

Type of Work	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1992						
All service workers	274	100.0	232	84.7	42	15.3
Managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working proprietors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing & related services supervisors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooks, waiters, and related workers	21	7.7	4	1.5	17	6.2
Helpers and related housekeeping service workers	228	83.2	219	79.9	9	3.3
Building caretaker, cleaner and related workers	10	3.6	2	0.7	8	2.9
Launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1
Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related works	2	0.7	2	0.7	-	-
Protective service workers	3	1.0	-	-	3	1.1
Service workers not elsewhere classified	10	3.6	5	1.8	5	1.8
1993						
All service workers	302	100.0	255	84.4	47	15.6
Managers	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	-
Working proprietors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing & related services supervisors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooks, waiters, bartenders, etc.	28	9.3	6	2.0	22	46.8
Helpers and related housekeeping service workers	252	83.4	242	80.1	11	3.6
Building caretakers, cleaners, etc.	8	2.6	1	0.3	7	14.9
Launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1
Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians	4	1.3	3	1.0	1	2.1
Protective workers	3	1.0	-	-	3	6.4
Service workers NEC	5	1.7	3	1.0	2	4.3
Others	2	0.7	1	0.3	1	2.1

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 6: Domestic Helpers by Place of Work, April-Sept. 1992 & April- Sept. 1993

Country	1992		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	218,700	100.0	241,700	100.0
Africa	2,500	1.1	400	0.2
Asia	119,700	54.7	132,400	54.8
Hong Kong	61,800	28.3	65,100	26.9
Japan	3,200	1.4	1,800	0.7
Taiwan	-	-	2,600	1.1
South Korea	1,100	0.5	100	0.04
Singapore	43,300	19.8	48,700	20.1
Malaysia	6,500	3.0	11,400	4.7
Brunei	2,600	1.2	2,700	1.1
Indonesia	800	0.4	-	-
Others	400	0.2	-	-
Middle East	64,400	29.4	84,700	35.0
Saudi Arabia	32,100	14.7	46,500	19.2
Kuwait	9,600	4.4	12,900	5.3
UAE	13,600	6.2	10,300	4.3
Qatar	4,000	1.8	5,600	2.3
Bahrain	2,100	1.0	4,100	1.7
Iran	600	0.3	-	-
Oman	1,400	0.6	1,300	0.5
Jordan	-	-	2,000	0.8
Lebanon	400	0.2	2,000	0.8
Others	600	0.3	-	-
Australasia	400	0.2	1,000	0.4

Table 6 (Cont'd) : Domestic Helpers by Place of Work, April-Sept. 1992 & April- Sept. 1993

Country	1992		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
Europe	19,900	9.1	16,400	6.8
Greece	9,100	4.2	5,300	2.2
Italy	6,000	2.7	7,700	3.2
United Kingdom	-	-	700	0.3
Germany	-	-	1,300	0.5
France	1,000	0.5	300	0.1
Netherlands	-	-	400	0.2
Spain	2,500	1.1	-	-
Others	1,300	0.6	700	0.3
America	9,000	4.1	6,500	2.7
USA	1,500	-	1,500	0.6
Canada	7,100	-	5,000	2.1
Others	400	-	-	-
Country not specified	3,200	-	400	0.2

Source: National Statistics Office

**Table 7: Distribution of Professional, Technical and Related Workers
by Specific Type of Work, 1992 and 1993**

Type of Work	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1992						
All professional, technical workers	95	100.0	44	100.0	51	100.0
Physical scientists and related technicians	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.7	1.4
Architects, engineers and related technicians	22	23.2	0.3	0.7	22	43.1
Aircraft and ships' officer	11	11.6	0.4	0.9	11	21.6
Life scientists and related technicians	1	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.4
Medical, dental, veterinary and related workers	31	32.6	25	55.6	7	13.7
Mathematicians, statisticians, systems analysts and related workers	2	2.1	-	-	2	3.9
Social scientists and related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	4	4.2	1	2.2	3	5.9
Justices, judges and lawyers	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.8
Teachers	3	3.2	3	6.7	0.4	0.8
Workers in religion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Authors, journalists and related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sculptors, painters, photographers and other creative artists	1	1.1	-	-	1	2.0
Composers and performing artists	18	18.9	15	33.3	3	5.9
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, technical and related workers not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 7 (Cont'd) : Distribution of Professional, Technical and Related Workers
by Specific Type of Work, 1992 and 1993**

Type of Work	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1993						
All professional, technical workers	115	100.0	52	100.0	62	100.0
Physical scientists and related technicians	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	-	-
Architects, engineers and related technicians	22	19.1	0.7	1.3	21	33.9
Aircraft and ships' officer	23	20.0	-	-	23	37.1
Life scientists and related technicians	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6
Medical, dental, veterinary and related workers	39	33.9	29	55.8	9	14.5
Mathematicians, statisticians, systems analysts and related workers	2	1.7	0.4	0.8	2	3.2
Social scientists and related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.8
Justices, judges and lawyers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers	3	2.6	3	5.8	-	-
Workers in religion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Authors, journalists and related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sculptors, painters, photographers and other creative artists	4	3.5	0.4	0.8	4	6.5
Composers and performing artists	18	15.7	17	32.7	2	3.2
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.6
Professional, technical and related workers not elsewhere classified	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.6

Source: National Statistics Office

**Table 8: Remittances of Domestic Helpers by Place of Work,
April-Sept. 1992 & April-Sept. 1993**

Country	1992		1993	
	# of domestic helpers	Ave. remittance/worker	# of domestic helpers	Ave. remittance/worker
Total	218,700	₱ 11,208	241,700	₱ 9,885
Africa	2,500	7,966	400	10,800
Asia				
Hong Kong	61,800	13,047	65,100	11,669
Japan	3,200	12,434	1,800	6,056
Taiwan	-	-	2,600	6,776
South Korea	1,100	1,640	100	-
Singapore	43,300	8,585	48,700	8,439
Malaysia	6,500	4,856	11,400	7,681
Brunei	2,600	8,762	2,700	6,141
Indonesia	800	-	-	-
Others	400	14,400	-	-
Middle East				
Saudi Arabia	32,100	8,813	46,500	7,555
Kuwait	9,600	6,876	12,900	11,366
UAE	13,600	7,882	10,300	10,306
Qatar	4,000	19,972	5,600	6,487
Bahrain	2,100	13,011	4,100	40,013
Iran	600	10,700	-	-
Oman	1,400	5,399	1,300	8,661
Jordan	-	-	2,000	-
Lebanon	400	-	2,000	9,175
Others	600	8,000	-	-
Australasia	400	-	1,000	6,752

**Table 8 (cont'd) : Remittances of Domestic Helpers by Place of Work,
April-Sept. 1992 & April-Sept. 1993**

Country	1992		1993	
	# of domestic helpers	Ave. remittance/worker	# of domestic helpers	Ave. remittance/worker
Europe				
Greece	9,100	₱ 5,950	5,300	₱ 8,426
Italy	6,000	15,652	7,700	10,905
United Kingdom	-	-	700	7,000
Germany	-	-	1,300	18,996
France	1,000	8,575	300	22,000
Netherlands	-	-	400	29,400
Spain	2,500	85,173	-	-
Others	1,300	11,062	700	5,197
America				
USA	1,500	10,776	1,500	10,218
Canada	7,100	14,977	5,000	8,825
Others	400	8,000	-	-
Country not specified	3,200	20,640	400	-

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 9: Average Remittances of Female Entertainment Workers by Place of Work, April-Sept. 1992 & April-Sept. 1993

Country	1992		1993	
	# of Workers	Ave. remittance/worker	# of Workers	Ave. remittance/worker
Total	14,700	₱ 9,320	16,700	₱ 17,266
Japan	13,500	9,760	16,300	17,685
Hong Kong	-	-	400	-
Singapore	400	-	-	-
UAE	400	-	-	-
Saipan	400	12,000	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 10: Number of Welfare Assistance Cases, January-September 1994

Nature of Cases	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	9,368	100.0	3,021	100.0	6,347	100.0
Maltreatment	1,419	15.1	546	18.1	873	13.8
Delayed/non-payment of salaries	1,272	13.6	565	18.7	707	11.1
Poor working conditions	955	10.2	506	16.7	449	7.1
Violation of contract	1,373	14.7	691	22.9	682	10.7
Physical abuse	187	2.0	6	0.2	181	2.9
Rape/sexual abuse	15	0.2	0	-	15	0.2
Sexual harassment	330	3.5	0	-	330	5.2
Health problem	42	0.4	13	0.4	29	0.5
Mental illness	6	0.6	0	-	6	0.2
Others	3,769	40.2	694	23.0	3,075	48.4

Source: Overseas Workers Welfare Administration

Table 11: Accomplishment of Welfare Cases by Country, January-September 1994

Country	Total	Female		Male	
		No.	%	No.	%
Total	9,368	6,347	67.8	3,021	32.2
U.A.E.	74	72	91.7	7	8.9
Hong Kong	2,769	2,723	98.3	46	1.7
Brunei	95	59	62.1	36	37.9
Muscat	142	124	87.3	18	12.7
Madrid	5	4	80.0	1	20.0
Taiwan	247	151	61.1	96	38.9
Greece	21	9	42.9	12	57.1
Kuwait	690	682	98.9	8	1.2
Riyadh	4,599	2,077	45.2	2,522	54.8
Jeddah	721	446	61.9	275	38.1

Source: Overseas Workers Welfare Administration

Table 12: Distribution of Registered Filipino Emigrants by Sex, 1981-1993

Year	Total	Total		Male		Female
		No.	%	No.	%	Sex Ratio*
1981	48,867	20,350	41.6	28,517	58.4	71M/100F
1982	53,953	21,752	40.3	32,201	59.7	68M/100F
1983	42,481	17,816	41.9	24,665	58.1	72M/100F
1984	41,551	16,970	40.8	24,581	59.2	69M/100F
1985	45,269	18,409	40.7	26,860	59.3	68M/100F
1986	49,338	20,408	41.4	28,930	58.6	70M/100F
1987	56,350	23,921	42.5	32,429	57.5	74M/100F
1988	58,066	24,642	42.4	33,424	57.6	74M/100F
1989	55,703	22,789	40.9	32,914	59.1	69M/100F
1990	63,208	25,424	40.2	37,784	59.8	67M/100F
1991	62,671	24,808	39.6	37,863	60.4	66M/100F
1992	64,172	25,137	39.2	39,035	60.8	64M/100F
1993	66,413	26,248	39.5	40,165	60.5	65M/100F
1994	64,537	26,184	40.6	38,353	59.4	68M/100F
Total	772,579	314,858	40.8	457,721	59.2	69M/100F
Annual Average	55,184	22,490		32,694		68M/100F

**Number of Males for every 100 Females*

Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas

Table 13: Registered Filipino Emigrants by Age Group, 1991 & 1993

Age	1991		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes	62,671	100.0	66,413	100.0
14 and below	11,234	17.9	12,534	18.9
15-19	6,036	9.6	7,001	11.2
20-24	7,758	12.4	7,520	11.3
25-29	8,531	13.6	8,359	12.6
30-34	7,145	11.4	7,141	10.8
35-39	4,479	7.1	5,077	7.6
40-44	3,009	4.8	3,445	5.2
45-49	2,171	3.5	2,499	3.8
50-54	2,232	3.6	2,331	3.5
55-59	2,554	4.1	2,739	4.1
60-64	2,857	4.6	2,992	4.5
65-69	2,329	3.7	2,420	3.6
70 and above	2,336	3.7	2,355	3.5
Female	37,863	100.0	40,165	100.0
14 and below	5,539	14.6	6,167	15.4
15-19	3,139	8.3	3,552	8.8
20-24	5,805	15.3	5,473	13.6
25-29	6,259	16.5	6,240	15.5
30-34	4,281	11.3	4,295	10.7
35-39	2,535	6.7	2,839	7.1
40-44	1,737	4.6	1,971	4.9
45-49	1,262	3.3	1,477	3.7
50-54	1,393	3.7	1,407	3.5
55-59	1,581	4.2	1,705	4.2
60-64	1,669	4.4	1,943	4.8
65-69	1,344	3.5	1,613	4.0
70 and above	1,319	3.5	1,483	3.7

Table 13 (cont'd) : Registered Filipino Emigrants by Age Group, 1991 & 1993

Age	1991		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
Male	24,808	100.0	26,248	100.0
14 and below	5,695	23.0	6,367	24.3
15-19	2,897	11.7	3,449	13.1
20-24	1,953	7.9	2,047	7.8
25-29	2,272	9.2	2,119	8.1
30-34	2,864	11.5	2,846	10.8
35-39	1,944	7.8	2,238	8.5
40-44	1,272	5.1	1,474	5.6
45-49	909	3.7	1,022	3.9
50-54	839	3.4	924	3.5
55-59	973	3.9	1,034	3.9
60-64	1,188	4.8	1,049	4.0
65-69	985	4.0	807	3.1
70 and above	1,017	4.1	872	3.3

Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas

Table 14: Distribution of Registered Filipino Emigrants by Educational Attainment, 1990 & 1993

Education	1990	1991	1992	1993
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Total	63,208	62,671	64,172	66,413
Not of Schooling Age		4,485	4,731	4,639
No Formal Education	6,215	958	677	709
Elementary Level	8,380	8,045	8,768	9,162
Elementary Graduate	3,245	3,584	3,146	3,299
High School Level	8,206	8,058	8,650	8,705
High School Graduate	6,836	7,541	7,630	8,139
Vocational Level	1,115	1,227	1,197	1,230
Vocational Graduate	1,858	2,076	2,663	2,765
College Level	9,854	9,758	10,041	10,061
College Graduate	16,409	15,889	15,693	16,136
Post Graduate Level	648	596	482	842
Post Graduate	415	454	494	726

Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas

Table 15: Registered Filipino Emigrants by Civil Status, 1991 & 1993

Civil Status	1991		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes	62,671	100.0	66,413	100.0
Single	32,145	51.3	33,515	50.5
Married	27,628	44.1	30,085	45.3
Widow	2,520	4.0	2,432	3.7
Separated	186	0.3	148	0.2
Divorced	192	0.3	233	0.4
Female	37,860	100.0	40,165	100.0
Single	17,293	45.7	17,764	44.2
Married	18,217	48.1	20,064	50.0
Widow	2,092	5.5	2,069	5.2
Separated	125	0.3	119	0.3
Divorced	130	0.3	149	0.4
Male	24,811	100.0	26,248	100.0
Single	14,852	59.9	15,751	60.0
Married	9,411	37.9	10,021	38.2
Widow	425	1.7	363	1.4
Separated	61	0.2	29	0.1
Divorced	62	0.2	84	0.3

Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas

Table 16: Registered Filipino Emigrants by Country of Destination, 1991 & 1994

Country of Destination	1991		1994	
	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes	62,671	100.0	64,537	100.0
United States	43,981	70.2	40,519	62.8
Canada	7,233	11.5	14,303	22.2
Australia	5,728	9.1	3,224	5.0
Japan	3,954	6.3	4,226	6.5
United Kingdom	286	0.5	174	0.3
Germany	527	0.8	784	1.2
Others	962	1.5	1,307	2.0
Female	37,860	100.0	38,353	100.0
United States	25,471	67.3	23,389	61.0
Canada	3,588	9.5	6,860	17.9
Australia	3,470	9.2	2,070	5.4
Japan	3,829	10.1	4,109	10.7
United Kingdom	235	0.6	138	0.4
Germany	491	1.3	750	2.0
Others	776	2.0	1,307	3.4
Male	24,811	100.0	26,184	100.0
United States	18,510	74.6	17,130	65.4
Canada	3,645	14.7	7,443	28.4
Australia	2,258	9.1	1,154	4.4
Japan	125	0.5	117	0.4
United Kingdom	51	0.2	36	0.1
Germany	36	0.1	34	0.1
Others	186	0.7	270	1.0

Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas

Table 17: Distribution of Filipino Fiancees and Spouses of Foreign Nationals by Country of Destination, 1989-1993

Country	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		GRAND TOTAL		Sex Ratio*									
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female										
	Male	%	Male	%	Male	%	Male	%	Male	%	Male	%	Male	%										
U. S. A.	3,323	35	3,288	5,555	73	5,482	8,935	1,194	7,741	9,060	1,537	7,523	8,253	1,594	6,659	6,733	1,443	5,290	41,859	5,876	72	35,983	42	14M/100F
JAPAN	2,144	17	2,127	4,825	33	4,792	4,924	38	4,886	5,319	39	5,280	5,462	44	5,418	4,901	71	4,850	27,575	242	3	27,333	32	1M/100F
AUSTRALIA	1,399	28	1,371	1,372	27	1,345	1,430	91	1,339	1,500	157	1,343	1,896	267	1,629	1,537	206	1,331	9,134	776	9	8,358	10	8M/100F
GERMANY	136	1	135	382	2	380	608	9	599	690	10	680	970	14	956	924	15	909	3,710	51	1	3,659	4	1M/100F
CANADA	225	8	217	239	11	228	478	142	336	586	220	366	713	327	386	773	423	350	3,014	1,131	14	1,883	2	46M/100F
U. K.	163	163	353	2	351	357	6	351	303	5	298	213	4	209	199	6	193	1,588	23	0	1,565	2	1M/100F	
OTHERS	441	441	1,146	4	1,142	1,314	31	1,283	1,475	27	1,448	1,889	28	1,861	1,781	30	1,751	8,046	120	2	7,926	9	1M/100F	
TOTAL	7,831	89	7,742	13,872	152	13,720	18,046	1,511	16,535	18,933	1,995	16,938	19,396	2,278	17,118	16,848	2,194	14,654	94,926	8,219	100	86,707	100	8M/100F
%	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	10.5	89.5	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	7.7	92.3			

* Sex Ratio - Number of Males for every 100 Females

Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas

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