

# Country Report

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Philippines

by

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## **Recent Trends in International Movements and Policies: The Philippines, 2003<sup>1</sup>**

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### **Summary of The Philippines, 2003**

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Despite the many threats to growth that continued to plague the country, the Philippine economy managed to grow in 2003. The Philippines withstood the combined effects of the SARS outbreak, the El Nino, the war in Iraq, a failed mutiny, and continuing peace and order problems to register positive growth. In 2003, GDP increased slightly to 4.5 percent from 4.4 percent in 2002. On the other hand, GNP accelerated to 5.5 percent from 4.5 percent the previous year. The increase was due to the surge in the Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA) consisting primarily of remittances from overseas Filipino workers (OFWs).

However, the peace and order situation in the country and the threats to security continued to affect the investment climate of the Philippines. The approved foreign direct investments declined from 36.1 billion pesos for the first nine months of 2002 to 19.9 billion pesos for the same period in 2003.

#### **Current Labour Market**

The labour force participation rate of the Philippines declined from 67.4 percent in 2002 to 66.7 percent in 2003. Although employment grew by 1.9 percent in 2003, this growth was lower than the 3.1 percent increase in 2002. Consequently, fewer jobs (566,000) were created in 2003 compared to 2002 (906,000). On the other hand, the unemployment rate (11.4 percent) and the underemployment rate (17.0 percent) remained unchanged from the previous year.

#### **International Labour Migration Flows**

The outflow of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) declined by 7 percent in the first seven months of 2003 due largely to the fall in the deployment figures among land-based workers (-10.3 percent). The decline was particularly marked among rehires (-12.3 percent) than the new hires (-2.1 percent). As in previous years, the bulk of the newly hired workers that left the country in 2003 consisted of production, transport equipment operators and laborers (25.5 percent), entertainers (24.3 percent), and domestic helpers (19.3 percent). However, it is significant to note that the proportion of caregivers among the newly hired workers has been increasing from 0.2 percent in 2001 to 7.8 percent in 2003.

Remittances

Despite the contraction in the deployment figures of overseas Filipino workers in 2003, the foreign exchange remittances increased in the first three quarters of 2003 albeit at a slower pace compared to the previous year. The remittances reached 5.662 billion dollars from January to September, an increase of 5.1 percent from the 5.389 billion dollars in 2002.

#### **Filipino Emigrants**

The number of Filipino emigrants increased from 31,287 in 2001 to 36,555 in 2002. The United States remains the preferred country of settlement by a majority of Filipino emigrants, followed by Canada, and Japan. Six out of every 10 emigrants are females. They are generally young, with a majority of Filipino emigrants falling below 35 years of age.

#### **Legal Foreign Workers in the Philippines**

The profile of legal foreign workers in 2002 has not changed significantly from previous years. They have remained generally small in number, constituting 0.3164 of the labour force in 2002. While this is so, the number of foreign workers in the Philippines increased by 56.8 percent in 2002, raising the number from 6,850 in 2001 to 10,739 in 2002. The Japanese are still the largest group of foreign workers in the country, constituting 26.6 percent of the total number in 2002.

#### **Economic Outlook and Migration Prospects**

The political uncertainty engendered by the forthcoming May 2004 presidential elections, together with the continuing peace and order problems in the country, is likely to drive investors away while awaiting the results of the May 2004 vote. Given the hesitance of foreign companies to invest in the country, the prevailing political uncertainty and the high cost of doing business in the Philippines, the country will continue to rely on the dollar remittances of overseas Filipino workers.

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Despite the many threats to growth that continued to plague the country, the Philippine economy managed to grow in 2003. The Philippines withstood the combined effects of the SARS outbreak, the El Nino, the war in Iraq, a failed mutiny, and continuing peace and order problems to register positive growth.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP).** In 2003, GDP increased slightly to 4.5 percent from 4.4 percent in 2002 (Table1). On the other hand, GNP accelerated to 5.5 percent from 4.5 percent the previous year. The increase was due to the surge in the Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA) consisting primarily of remittances from overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). In 2003, NFIA grew by 18.9 percent from a modest growth of 5.1 percent the previous year. Despite of the decline in the stock of OFWs at the end of 2003, the compensation inflow increased by 6.9 percent due to the 4.9 percent increase in the U.S. dollar to peso conversion. A substantial decline in property expense (-11.2 percent) together with the increase in property income (7.9 percent) resulted in higher net factor income flows in 2003.

**GDP: Production Sectors.** Growth in 2003 was broad-based with all the three production sectors registering positive growths in 2003. All economic sub-sectors in services, agriculture, and industry grew, except for public construction that suffered from cutbacks in government spending to meet the country's fiscal deficit target. However, **services** led the major sectors, growing by 5.9 percent compared to 5.4 percent the previous year. It accounted for 46.4 percent of total GDP, and contributed 2.7 percent to GDP growth.

All of the services sub-sectors posted increases in 2003. Communications grew fastest at 13.4 percent in 2003, although lower than the 15.8 percent growth posted the year before. The continued growth in communications was due to the increased popularity of mobile phones, especially the short message services (SMS) as well as information and communication technology (ICT). Retail trade managed to grow by 6.3 percent while wholesale trade slowed down to 4.6 percent. On the other hand, finance rebounded, growing by 6.9 percent in 2003 from 3.4 percent the previous year. The growth was spearheaded by insurance with 7.7 percent and banks with 6.7 percent. However, hotels and restaurants slowed down to 1.6 percent from 4.1 percent in 2002.

**Agriculture, fishery and forestry (AFF)** rebounded in 2003 increasing by 3.9 percent from 3.3 percent in 2002. It constitutes 19.6 percent of total GDP and contributed 0.8 percent to total GDP growth in 2003. All its sub-sectors likewise registered positive growths in 2003; however, fishery propelled the sector's growth accounting for 1.5 percent of the total AFF growth. Livestock, rice, corn, and sugar were the other major contributors to the recovery of the agriculture, fishery, and forestry sector. Together, these five top contributors accounted for 78.6 percent of the overall AFF growth of 3.9 percent.

In contrast to agriculture, **industry** slowed down in 2003. Its growth of 3.0 percent was lower than its 3.7 percent increase in 2002. Industry accounts for 34.0 percent of GDP and contributed 1.0 percent to the total GDP growth. Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and private construction contributed most to the growth of the industry sector. Mining and quarrying grew by 17.5 percent, although much slower than its 51.0 percent surge in 2002. Manufacturing rose to 4.2 percent, due largely to basic metal industries (115 percent), printing and publishing (7.6 percent), machinery except electrical (20.6 percent) and wood and cork products (13.7 percent). Lack of funds mainly due to the government's efforts to contain its huge budget deficit limited public construction projects. This resulted in a negative growth of 17.9 percent in public construction. However, private construction grew during the year by 7.4 percent as monetary authorities provided more access to housing finance.

**GDP: Expenditure Shares.** Strong consumer spending boosted the economic growth of the country in 2003. The continued stability of prices of consumer goods and services, the implementation of the amended taxes on motor vehicles and the increased remittances of overseas Filipino workers led to a 5.1 percent increase in **personal consumption expenditure (PCE)** in 2003, the highest recorded since 1990. Growth was driven by the increases in transportation and telecommunications (12.8 percent), utilities (5.0 percent), and food (4.7 percent). On the other hand, **government consumption expenditure (GCE)** declined by 2.8 percent in 2003 as a result of the tightening of fiscal policy. This decline is in contrast to the 2.4 percent increase in government spending in 2002.

**Gross domestic capital formation** grew by 4.8 percent from a decline of 3.5 percent in 2002. Investments on durable equipment further rose by 9.3 percent in 2003 from a 4.8 percent increase the previous year. Investments were made on agricultural machineries (25.8 percent), mining construction machineries (29.1 percent), pulp and paper (52.8 percent), railway transport (359.0 percent), and water transport (78.0 percent). However, the rebound in capital formation was offset by a decline of 6.6 percent in construction.

The unfavorable global environment in 2003 resulted in a slowdown of **exports** during the year. Total export growth decelerated to 3.3 percent from 3.6 percent the previous year. Export of semiconductors and electronic microcircuits, the top exports of the country, registered only a 6.0 percent increase in contrast to its 20.4 percent growth in 2002. On the other hand, higher gold prices and the growth of agricultural exports such as crude coconut oil (36.6 percent), centrifugal sugar (75.3 percent), prepared tuna (77.5 percent), and copra (36.7 percent) propped up the overall

export performance of the country. Similarly, the healthy growth in **imports** continued to support growth, particularly investments in durable equipment such as electrical machinery and transport equipment.

**Per Capita GDP, GNP, and PCE.** The continued expansion of the economy in 2003 resulted in a marginal improvement of 2.1 percent in the growth of per capita GDP from the 2.0 percent growth in 2002. Per capita GNP also increased by 3.1 percent from 2.1 percent the year before. In like manner, per capita personal consumption expenditure rose to 2.7 percent from 1.7 percent in 2002.

**Foreign Direct Investments (FDI).** The peace and order situation in the country and the threats to security continued to affect the investment climate of the Philippines. In the first three quarters of 2003, the approved foreign direct investments suffered a more dramatic decline of 44.7 percent compared to the 24 percent decline for the same period in 2002. The approved FDIs declined from 36.1 billion pesos for the first nine months of 2002 to 19.9 billion pesos for the same period in 2003 (Table 2).

The Japanese and the Taiwanese who were the leading investors in the previous year cut back their investment commitments in the first three quarters of 2003 by 52.7 percent and 95.5 percent, respectively. With the exception of the United States and Canada, all the other leading investors to the country committed significantly fewer funds from January to September 2003 compared to the same period last year.

With the exception of trade, which registered a modest growth of 9.9 percent, FDI approvals contracted markedly in all other industries. With the drastic fall in the total approved foreign investments, the projected employment is expected to generate only 35,470 jobs, 46.5 percent lower than the projected level of 66, 243 jobs in 2002 (Table 2).

### **The Current Labour Market**

Although the country's working age population composed of persons 15 years old and above grew by 2.9 percent in 2003 to reach 51.791 million, the size of the labour force grew at a much slower rate of 1.8 percent (Table 3). A total of 624,000 persons were added to the labour force to reach 34.560 million. As a result of the slowdown, the labour force participation rate declined from 67.4 percent in 2002 to 66.7 percent in 2003.

In 2003, employment growth decelerated even further from the previous year. From an increase in employment of 6.1 percent in 2001, employment decelerated to 3.1 percent in 2002 and slowed down even further to 1.9 percent in 2003. Consequently, fewer jobs were created in 2003 (566,000) compared to 2002 (906,000) representing a decline of 37.5 percent (Table 3).

The growth in employment was due mainly to the services sector that grew by 2.4 percent and industry that expanded by 3.1 percent. Industry rebounded from the previous year and registered a 3.1 percent increase from a decline of -0.4 percent in 2002. This rebound was due primarily to a strong recovery in construction (55 percent) and manufacturing (2.4 percent).

It is significant to note, that from January to June 2003 there was a marked decline in the number of workers who were displaced (-28.2 percent) as well as the number of establishments that either closed and/or reduced its workforce (-14.1 percent) compared to the same period the previous year (Table 3).

Moreover, the unemployment rate (11.4 percent) and underemployment rate (17.0 percent) remained unchanged from the previous year (Table 3). Since the expansion of employment was accompanied by an equivalent increase in the number of persons that participated in the labour market, the resulting unemployment rate remained the same. On the other hand, the visible underemployment rate declined slightly by 3.6 percent from 11.0 percent in 2002 to 10.6 percent in 2003. This means that 5.215 million Filipinos worked less than 40 hours a week in 2003.

### **Recent Trends in International Migration**

#### ***International Labour Migration***

**Labour migration outflows.** What is significant to note in the first seven months of 2003 is the decline in the outflow of overseas Filipino workers by seven percent due largely to the fall in the deployment figures among land-based workers (Table 4). The decline was particularly marked among rehires (-12.3 percent) than the new hires (-2.1 percent). With few exceptions, the fall in the deployment figures was felt across all major countries and regions of destination of Filipino workers. Only the number of seafarers that left the country increased from January to July 2003 by 4.3 percent.

As in previous years, six out of every ten Filipino workers that left the country were in the first seven months of 2003 were rehires (Table 5).

By the end of 2003, the final deployment figures among newly hired OFWs reveal a 17.3 percent decline in the outflow (Table 6).

**Skills distribution.** As in previous years, the bulk of the newly hired workers that left the country in 2003 consisted of production, transport equipment operators and laborers (25.5 percent), entertainers (24.3 percent), and domestic helpers (19.3 percent) (See Table 7). While the proportion of production, transport equipment operators and laborers has been slowly increasing in the last three years, the proportion of entertainers and domestic helpers has been slowly declining. On the other hand, the proportion of caregivers among newly hired workers has been increasing from 0.2 percent in 2001 to 7.8 percent in 2003.

A majority of newly hired male OFWs are production, transport equipment operators and labourers while among the newly hired female OFWs, a majority are entertainers and domestic helpers. Since 2001, the proportion of these workers among the new hires has been slowly decreasing while the proportion of caregivers has steadily increased.

## **Remittances**

Despite the contraction in the deployment figures of overseas Filipino workers in 2003, the foreign exchange remittances increased in the first three quarters of 2003 albeit at a slower pace compared to the previous year (Table 8). The remittances reached 5.662 billion dollars from January to September, an increase of 5.1 percent from the 5.389 billion dollars in 2002. The major sources of remittances in the first three quarters of 2003 were the United States, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates.

As in previous years, the remittances of overseas Filipino workers helped to prop up the economy in 2003. They made up for the shortfall in the foreign direct investments, the portfolio investments, and even exports. By providing a steady supply of dollars in the market they help to stabilize the peso and boost the economy through consumption and investments. Between 1993 and 2002, these remittances contributed an average of 19.4 percent to the export earnings of the country and 6.6 percent to GNP (Table 9). While this is so, the Central Bank of the Philippines estimates that more than US\$ 5 billion in remittances of overseas Filipino workers pass through informal channels like couriers and money changers that the banks are not able to track down (Philippine Daily Inquirer, December 16, 2003, pp. B1, B4).

## **Emigration and Immigration**

### **Filipino Emigrants**

The number of Filipino emigrants increased from 31,287 in 2001 to 36,555 in 2002 (Table 10). The United States remains the preferred country of settlement by a majority of Filipino emigrants, followed by Canada, and Japan. Six out of every 10 emigrants are females (Table 11). They are generally young, with a majority of Filipino emigrants falling below 35 years of age (Table 12).

Between 1990 and 2000, 30 percent of emigrants to other countries in the world left the Philippines as fiancées or spouses of foreign nationals (Table 13). A majority of these fiancées or spouses met their partners either through a personal introduction, at their place of work, or as a penpal referred by a relative (Table 14). However, it is significant to note that a majority of these fiancées or spouses had limited (54.1 percent) knowledge about their countries of destination (Table 15).

### **Legal Foreign Workers in the Philippines**

The profile of legal foreign workers in 2002 has not changed significantly from previous years. They have remained generally small in number, constituting 0.3164 of the labour force in 2002 (Table 16). While this is so, the number of foreign workers in the Philippines increased by 56.8 percent in 2002, raising the number from 6,850 in 2001 to 10,739 in 2002 (Table 17).

The Japanese are still the largest group of foreign workers in the country, constituting 26.6 percent of the total number in 2002 (Table 18). Other foreign workers include Koreans (10.2 percent), British (9.4 percent), Americans (8.6 percent), and Chinese (8.4 percent) (Table 19). A majority are still executives or managers (69.2 percent) while a substantial proportion are professionals (32.4 percent). These foreign workers are mostly in industry, particularly manufacturing (48.1 percent).

## **Economic Outlook and Migration Prospects**

The political uncertainty engendered by the forthcoming May 2004 presidential elections, together with the continuing peace and order problems in the country, is likely to drive investors away while awaiting the results of the May 2004 vote. The budget deficit of government remains its biggest problem and while government is proud about a below target budget deficit in 2003, the fact remains that government spending continues to outpace its income. The problems that face the Philippine economy are numerous. Given the hesitance of foreign companies to invest in the country due to its peace and order problems, the prevailing political uncertainty and the high cost of doing business in the Philippines, the country will have to rely once again on the dollar remittances of overseas Filipino workers. While there are now fewer Filipinos going abroad to work, it would appear that the salary levels have increased, thus contributing to a higher earning level.

Table 1

<b>Economic Performance: The Philippines At Constant 1985 Prices: Annual Percent Change 2002-2003</b>		
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>1. Gross National Product</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA)	5.1	18.9
<b>2. Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>A. By Industrial Origin</b>		
<b>Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Mining &amp; Quarrying</i>	51.0	17.5
<i>Manufacturing</i>	3.5	4.2
<i>Construction</i>	-3.3	-5.9
<i>Electricity, Gas &amp; Water</i>	4.3	2.9
<b>Services</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<i>Transport, Communication &amp; Storage</i>	8.9	8.6
<i>Trade</i>	5.8	5.8
<i>Finance</i>	3.4	6.9
<i>Ownership of Dwellings &amp; Real Estate</i>	1.7	3.8
<i>Private Services</i>	5.5	5.3
<i>Government Services</i>	4.7	3.8
<b>B. By Expenditure Shares</b>		
<b>Personal Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Government Consumption</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>Capital Formation</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<i>Fixed Investments</i>	2.4	0.8
<b>Net Exports</b>		
<i>Exports</i>	3.6	3.3
Merchandise Exports	5.0	3.3
Non-factor Services	-4.5	3.4
<i>Less: Imports</i>		
Merchandise Imports	4.7	10.3
Non-factor Services	-16.5	13.8
<b>Per Capita Gross National Product (GNP) (in constant 1985 pesos)</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (in constant 1985 pesos)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Per Capita Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) (in constant 1985 pesos)</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Source: National Accounts of the Philippines</b>		

Table 2

<b>Approved Foreign Direct Investments January - September 2002, 2003(In million pesos)</b>			
<b>Country of Investor and Industry</b>	<b>Approved FDIs</b>		<b>Growth Rate</b>
	<b>January - September</b>		
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
<b>Total Approved FDIs</b>	<b>36,058.9</b>	<b>19,924.4</b>	<b>-44.7</b>
<b>Country of Investor</b>			
Australia	46.1	985.6	2,039.4
Japan	13,482.7	6,373.4	-52.7
Korea	1,019.3	524.4	-48.6
Singapore	1,164.7	279.7	-76.0
Taiwan	12,078.6	540.1	-95.5
United States	1,237.7	5,494.3	343.9
Others	7,029.8	5,726.9	-18.5
<b>Industry</b>			
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>-73.3</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>30,437.8</b>	<b>12,539.7</b>	<b>-58.8</b>
Mining	11,589.4	855.6	-92.6
Manufacturing	17,836.9	11,684.1	-34.5
Electricity & Water	1,011.5	0.0	-100.0
<b>Services</b>	<b>5,530.1</b>	<b>5,533.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Transport, Communication & Storage	3,151.3	504.2	-84.0
Trade	657.4	722.6	9.9
Finance & Real Estate	31.3	10.6	-66.1
Construction	125.4	0.0	-100.0
Other Services	1,564.7	4296.0	174.6
<b>Projected Employment</b>	<b>66,243</b>	<b>35,470</b>	<b>-46.5</b>
<b>Source: National Statistical Coordination Board</b>			

Table 3

Key Employment Indicators: 2002-2003(Annual Average)				
INDICATORS		2003	Growth Rate	
			2002	2003
<b>Total Household Population 15 Years Old &amp; Over (in thousands)</b>	<b>50,344</b>	<b>51,791</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Labor Force (in thousands)</b>	<b>33,936</b>	<b>34,560</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Number of Employed Persons (in thousands)</b>	<b>30,062</b>	<b>30,628</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	11,122	11,203	2.5	0.7
Industry	4,694	4,838	-0.4	3.1
Manufacturing	2,869	2,939	-1.3	2.4
Construction	1,595	1,683		5.5
Services	14,246	14,586	4.8	2.4
<b>Number of Unemployed Persons (in thousands)</b>	<b>3,874</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Women	1,579	1,549	6.8	-1.9
Men	2,295	2,383	5.6	3.8
<b>Labour Force Participation Rate</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Employment Rate</b>	88.6	88.6	-0.3	0.0
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	11.4	11.4	1.8	0.0
<b>Underemployment Rate</b>	17.0	17.0	-1.2	0.0
<b>Visible Underemployment Rate</b>	11.0	10.6	0.0	-3.6
<b>Jobs Created (in thousands)</b>	<b>906.0</b>	<b>566.0</b>	<b>-46.8</b>	<b>-37.5</b>
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	272.0	81.0	-59.4	
Industry	-19.0	144.0	-107.4	
Manufacturing	-37.0	70.0	-123.0	
Services	654.0	340.0	-16.2	
<b>Establishment Closures/Retrenchments</b>		<b>January - June</b>		
<b>Establishments Affected (number):</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>1,671</b>		<b>-14.1</b>
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	35	17		-51.4
Industry	607	518		-14.7
-Manufacturing	500	420		-16.0
Services	1,304	1142		-12.4
<b>Workers Displaced (number)</b>	<b>48,037</b>	<b>34,480</b>		<b>-28.2</b>
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	735	318		-56.7
Industry	27,356	16,716		-38.9
-Manufacturing	24,942	16,024		-35.8
Services	19,946	17,446		-12.5

Source: Department of Labor and Employment: Current Labor Statistics, various years

Notes:

1. Details may not add up to respective totals due to rounding. although not at work during the reference period.
  2. Employed persons: persons in the labour force who were reported either at work or with a job or business although not at work during the reference period.
  3. Unemployed persons: persons in the labour force who did not work or had no job/business during the reference week and were reportedly looking for work.
  4. Underemployed persons: employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in work less than 40 hours a week.
  5. Labour Force: population 15 years old and over who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country
- na: not available

TABLE 4  
PERCENT CHANGE IN OUTFLOWS OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS  
January - July 2002, 2003

MIGRATION OUTFLOWS	JANUARY-JULY 2003			JANUARY-JULY 2002			%CHANGE JANUARY-JULY 2002- 2003		
	New Hires	Rehires	Total	New Hires	Rehires	Total	New Hires	Rehires	Total
ALL OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS	280,362	239,747	520,109	286,239	273,252	559,491	-2.1	-12.3	-7.0
A. LAND-BASED*	151,644	239,747	391,391	162,845	273,252	436,097	-6.9	-12.3	-10.3
AFRICA	2,037	2,837	4,874	1,249	2,678	3,927	63.1	5.9	24.1
AMERICAS	3,052	4,589	7,641	3,542	4,111	7,653	-13.8	11.6	-0.2
Canada	1,455	1,575	3,030	1,556	744	2,300	-6.5	111.7	31.7
U.S.A.	818	1,612	2,430	1,054	1,546	2,600	-22.4	4.3	-6.5
Others									
ASIA	76,068	90,856	166,924	82,125	100,749	182,874	-7.4	-9.8	-8.7
Brunei	1,911	4,396	6,307	1,276	6,473	7,749	49.8	-32.1	-18.6
Hong Kong	7,910	47,962	55,872	13,438	56,026	69,464	-41.1	-14.4	-19.6
Japan	38,047	2,681	40,728	42,029	2,512	44,541	-9.5	6.7	-8.6
Korea	3,441	1,019	4,460	805	1,133	1,938	327.5	-10.1	130.1
Malaysia	895	4,382	5,277	867	2,929	3,796	3.2	49.6	39.0
Singapore	1,399	16,247	17,646	1,733	17,491	19,224	-19.3	-7.1	-8.2
Taiwan	21,880	6,505	28,385	21,597	7,483	29,080	1.3	-13.1	-2.4
Others									
EUROPE	3,018	21,173	24,191	4,863	26,289	31,152	-37.9	-19.5	-22.3
Ireland	605	3,122	3,727	1,039	1,962	3,001	-41.8	59.1	24.2
Italy	26	7,449	7,475	95	13,379	13,474	-72.6	-44.3	-44.5
Spain	267	601	868	497	780	1,277	-46.3	-22.9	-32.0
England	1,581	7,163	8,744	2,325	7,506	9,831	-32.0	-4.6	-11.1
Others									
MIDDLE EAST	60,555	116,259	176,814	64,222	133,403	197,625	-5.7	-12.9	-10.5
Bahrain	1,215	2,800	4,015	1,095	2,645	3,740	11.0	5.9	7.4
Israel	1,067	2,668	3,735	1,955	1,570	3,525	-45.4	69.9	6.0
Kuwait	7,520	5,852	13,372	8,391	6,972	15,363	-10.4	-16.1	-13.0
Libya	854	1,763	2,617	742	3,177	3,919	15.1	-44.5	-33.2
Oman	36	2,197	2,233	10	2,244	2,254	260.0	-2.1	-0.9
Qatar	4,317	4,225	8,542	3,100	3,691	6,791	39.3	14.5	25.8
Saudi Arabia	32,846	76,159	109,005	36,262	91,170	127,432	-9.4	-16.5	-14.5
United Arab Emirates	11,492	18,775	30,267	11,462	19,740	31,202	0.3	-4.9	-3.0
Others									
OCEANIA	264	646	910	129	1,337	1,466	104.7	-51.7	-37.9
Australia	11	65	76	13	79	92	-15.4	-17.7	-17.4
New Zealand	19	20	39	21	126	147	-9.5	-84.1	-73.5
Papua New Guinea	233	556	789	91	1,119	1,210	156.0	-50.3	-34.8
Others									
TRUST TERRITORIES	506	2,269	2,775	596	3,568	4,164	-15.1	-36.4	-33.4
Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands	371	1,656	2,027	397	2,438	2,835	-6.5	-32.1	-28.5
Others									
NOT REPORTED	6,144		6,144	6,119		6,119	0.4		0.4
B. SEABASED WORKERS	128,718		128,718	123,394		123,394	4.3		4.3

\*Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports.  
Source of raw data: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)

**TABLE 5**  
**PERCENT OF NEW HIRES AND REHIRS AMONG DEPLOYED OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS**  
 January - July 2003

MIGRATION OUTFLOWS	New Hires	JANUARY- JULY 2003		JANUARY- JULY 2003	
		Rehires	Total	New Hires	Rehires
ALL OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS	280,362	239,747	520,109	53.9	46.1
A. LAND-BASED*	151,644	239,747	391,391	38.7	61.3
AFRICA	2,037	2,837	4,874	41.8	58.2
AMERICAS	3,052	4,589	7,641	39.9	60.1
Canada	1,455	1,575	3,030	48.0	52.0
U.S.A.	818	1,612	2,430	33.7	66.3
Others	779	1,402	2,181	35.7	64.3
ASIA	76,068	90,856	166,924	45.6	54.4
Brunei	1,911	4,396	6,307	30.3	69.7
Hong Kong	7,910	47,962	55,872	14.2	85.8
Japan	38,047	2,681	40,728	93.4	6.6
Korea	3,441	1,019	4,460	77.2	22.8
Malaysia	895	4,382	5,277	17.0	83.0
Singapore	1,399	16,247	17,646	7.9	92.1
Taiwan	21,880	6,505	28,385	77.1	22.9
Others	585	7,664	8,249	7.1	92.9
EUROPE	3,018	21,173	24,191	12.5	87.5
Ireland	605	3,122	3,727	16.2	83.8
Italy	26	7,449	7,475	0.3	99.7
Spain	267	601	868	30.8	69.2
England	1,581	7,163	8,744	18.1	81.9
Others	539	2,838	3,377	16.0	84.0
MIDDLE EAST	60,555	116,259	176,814	34.2	65.8
Bahrain	1,215	2,800	4,015	30.3	69.7
Israel	1,067	2,668	3,735	28.6	71.4
Kuwait	7,520	5,852	13,372	56.2	43.8
Libya	854	1,763	2,617	32.6	67.4
Oman	36	2,197	2,233	1.6	98.4
Qatar	4,317	4,225	8,542	50.5	49.5
Saudi Arabia	32,846	76,159	109,005	30.1	69.9
United Arab Emirates	11,492	18,775	30,267	38.0	62.0
Others	1,208	1,820	3,028	39.9	60.1
OCEANIA	264	646	910	29.0	71.0
Australia	11	65	76	14.5	85.5
New Zealand	19	20	39	48.7	51.3
Papua New Guinea	233	556	789	29.5	70.5
Others	1	5	6	16.7	83.3
TRUST TERRITORIES	506	2,269	2,775	18.2	81.8
Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands	371	1,656	2,027	18.3	81.7
Others	135	613	748	18.0	82.0
NOT REPORTED	6,144	0	6,144	100.0	0.0
B. SEABASED WORKERS	128,718	0	128,718	100.0	0.0

B. SEABASED WORKERS

\*Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports.

TABLE 6  
NEW HIRES AMONG DEPLOYED OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS: PERCENT CHANGE  
2002-2003

	2002	2003	Percent
MIGRATION OUTFLOWS	New Hires		Change
ALL LAND-BASED OFWs*	288,155	238,200	-17.3
AFRICA	2,702	2,954	9.3
AMERICAS	5,632	4,027	-28.5
U.S.A.	1,899	1233	-35.1
Canada	2,379	0	-100.0
Others	1,354	2,794	106.4
ASIA	143,524	117,476	-18.1
Brunei	2,871	2,820	-1.8
Hong Kong	23,085	13,887	-39.8
Japan	74,247	50,046	-32.6
Korea	1,884	3,975	111.0
Malaysia	1,722	1,355	-21.3
Singapore	2,798	1,807	-35.4
Taiwan	36,619	34,953	-4.5
Others	298	8,633	2797.0
EUROPE	8,064	4,737	-41.3
Ireland	1,627	752	-53.8
Italy	102	115	12.7
Spain			
England	3,795	2,463	-35.1
Others	2,540	1,407	-44.6
MIDDLE EAST	116,221	99,530	-14.4
Bahrain	2,169	1,878	-13.4
Israel	3,010	1,769	-41.2
Kuwait	15,669	15,820	1.0
Libya	1,530	1,612	5.4
Oman	27	80	196.3
Qatar	5,957	6,626	11.2
Saudi Arabia	64,614	50,707	-21.5
United Arab Emirates	21,057	17,600	-16.4
Others	2,188	3,438	57.1
OCEANIA	229	533	132.8
Australia	17	29	70.6
New Zealand	43	24	-44.2
Papua New Guinea	154	473	207.1
Others	15	7	-53.3
TRUST TERRITORIES	904	793	-12.3
Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands	295	322	9.2
Others	609	471	-22.7
NOT REPORTED	10,899	8,150	-25.2

\*Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports.

Source of raw data: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)

Table 7  
 Deployed Overseas Filipino Workers by Skill and Sex  
 2001-2003: New Hires  
 (Percentage Distribution)

Skill	2001			2002			2003		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Administrative and Managerial	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Agricultural	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2
Clerical and Related Workers	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.7	1.3	1.7
Production, Transport, and Related Workers	61.1	7.4	22.2	63.2	10.3	25.3	64.1	11.3	25.5
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	20.5	44.8	38.1	19.1	43.0	36.2	17.5	40.4	32.7
Nurses	3.2	6.1	5.3	2.1	5.2	4.3	1.5	4.7	3.7
Entertainers	3.9	36.6	27.6	4.4	35.6	26.8	4.1	33.7	24.3
Composers, Musicians & Singers	1.9	18.1	13.7	2.5	19.7	14.8	2.3	19.4	14.0
Choreographers & Dancers	1.9	18.4	13.9	1.9	15.8	11.9	1.8	14.3	10.3
Engineers	3.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.7
Sales Workers	2.0	1.0	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.0
Service Workers	11.9	45.3	36.1	11.9	44.6	35.4	11.6	45.9	34.9
Caregivers & Caretakers	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.4	2.0	0.9	11.0	7.8
Domestic Helpers	1.9	37.8	27.9	1.1	31.7	23.0	1.0	27.6	19.3
Building Caretakers, Charworkers, Cleaners & Related Workers	1.7	4.1	3.4	2.2	7.3	5.9	1.9	3.4	2.9
OTHERS, NOT ELSEWHERE	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

CLASSIFIED									
NOT STATED	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	3.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(70,358)	(185,221)	(255,580)	(77,850)	(197,441)	(275,291)	(65,685)	(164,338)	(238,200)
Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Program									

TABLE 8  
OFWs Foreign Exchange Remittances  
(In Million Dollars)

YEAR				Growth Rate		
	Land-based	Seabased	Total	Land-based	Seabased	Total
1987	671.4	120.5	791.9	17.3	10.9	16.4
1988	683.3	173.5	856.8	1.8	44.0	8.2
1989	755.2	217.8	973.0	10.5	25.5	13.6
1990	893.4	287.7	1,181.1	18.3	32.1	21.4
1991	1,125.1	375.2	1,500.3	25.9	30.4	27.0
1992	1,324.5	445.0	1,769.5	17.7	18.6	17.9
1993	1,840.3	389.3	2,229.6	38.9	-12.5	26.0
1994	2,628.8	379.3	3,008.1	42.8	-2.6	34.9
1995	3,658.3	210.1	3,868.4	39.2	-44.6	28.6
1996	4,055.4	251.2	4,306.6	10.9	19.6	11.3
1997	5,484.2	257.6	5,741.8	35.2	2.5	33.3
1998	7,093.4	274.5	7,368.0	29.3	6.6	28.3
1999	5,948.3	846.2	6,794.6	-16.1	208.2	-7.8
2000	5,123.8	926.7	6,050.5	-13.9	9.5	-11.0
2001	4,937.9	1093.3	6,031.3	-3.6	18.0	-0.3
2002	5,963.1	1226.2	7,189.2	20.8	12.2	19.2
Jan - Sept 2001	3,626.9	799.6	4,426.5			
Jan - Sept 2002	4,482.0	907.1	5,389.2	23.6	13.4	21.7
Jan - Sept 2003	4,714.7	948.1	5,662.8	5.2	4.5	5.1

Data last modified on December 1, 2003

Source: Foreign Exchange Department, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

Year	Remittances(US\$'000)			Export Earnings (US\$'000)	Ratio Export Earnings (%)	Remittance GNP (%)
	Total	Land-based	Sea-based			
1975	103	71	32	2,294	4.5	0.7
1976	111	67	44	2,574	4.3	0.6
1977	213	154	59	3,150	6.8	1.0
1978	291	209	82	3,425	8.5	1.2
1979	365	265	100	4,601	7.9	1.2
1980	421	300	122	5,788	7.2	1.2
1981	545	383	162	5,720	9.5	1.4
1982	810	642	168	5,021	16.1	2.1
1983	944	660	284	5,005	18.9	2.8
1984	659	473	186	5,391	12.2	2.1
1985	687	598	89	4,629	14.8	2.3
1986	680	572	109	4,842	14.0	2.4
1987	792	671	120	5,720	13.8	2.4
1988	857	683	174	7,074	12.1	2.3
1989	973	755	218	7,821	12.4	2.3
1990	1,181	893	288	8,186	14.4	2.7
1991	1,500	1,125	375	8,840	17.0	3.3
1992	2,202	1,757	445	9,824	22.4	4.1
1993	2,230	1,840	389	11,375	19.6	3.9
1994	2,940	2,561	379	13,483	21.8	4.4
1995	4,878	4,667	211	17,447	28.0	6.4
1996	4,307	4,055	251	20,542	21.0	5.0
1997	5,742	5,484	258	25,228	22.8	6.6
1998	4,925	4,651	275	29,496	16.7	7.1
1999	6,794	5,948	846	35,038	19.4	8.7
2000	6,050	5,124	927	38,078	15.9	7.5
2001	6,031	4,938	1,093	35,052	17.2	7.8
2002	7,189	5,963	1,226	38,094	18.9	8.6
1993-2002	51,086	45,231	5,855	263,833	19.4	6.6

Source: Central Bank of the Philippines

Table 10  
**Emigrants/a by Country of Destination**  
 1981-2002

Country	1990-1992	1993-1995	1996-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
UNITED STATES/b	134,296	120,032	103,200	24,123	31,324	31,287	36,557
CANADA	23,065	37,217	23,916	6,712	8,245	9,737	8,795
AUSTRALIA	15,666	9,273	6,315	2,597	2,298	1,965	2,603
JAPAN	11,563	13,635	12,491	4,219	6,468	6,021	5,734
OTHERS	5,177	7,006	8,059	2,856	2,696	3,044	4,031
	189,767	187,163	153,981	40,507	41,031	52,054	57,720
UNITED STATES/b	70.7	64.2	67.0	59.6	76.3	60.1	63.3
CANADA	12.1	19.9	15.5	16.6	20.1	18.7	15.2
AUSTRALIA	8.2	5.0	4.1	6.4	5.6	3.8	4.5
JAPAN	6.1	7.3	8.1	10.4	15.8	11.6	9.9
OTHERS	2.7	3.7	5.2	7.1	6.6	5.8	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

/a Refers to permanent migrants /b1981-1991: includes the Trust Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Marianas Islands, Saipan, & U.S. Virgin Island

**Source of raw data: Commission on Filipinos Overseas**

1992-1994: includes Trust Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Marianas Islands, Saipan, U.S. Virgin Island, and the the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

**Table 11  
Emigrants by Sex  
1981-2002**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1981-1983	59,918	85,383	145,301	41.2	58.8
1984-1986	55,787	80,371	136,158	41.0	59.0
1987-1989	71,353	98,762	170,115	41.9	58.1
1990-1992	75,247	114,520	189,767	39.7	60.3
1993-1995	74,941	112,222	187,163	40.0	60.0
1996-1998	60,011	93,970	153,981	39.0	61.0
1999	14,657	25,850	40,507	36.2	63.8
2000	19,907	31,124	51,031	39.0	61.0
2001	20,313	31,741	52,054	39.0	61.0
2002	22,329	35,391	57,720	38.7	61.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>474,463</b>	<b>709,334</b>	<b>1,183,797</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>

**Source of Raw Data: Commission on Filipinos Overseas**

**Table 12****Registered Filipino Emigrants by Age: 1981-2002**

<b>Age</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000 Number</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000 Percentage</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
14 - BELOW	7,288	9,132	10,091	11,970	18.0	17.9	19.4	20.7
15 - 24	9,527	10,317	10,502	11,071	23.5	20.2	20.2	19.2
25 - 34	10,044	13,490	13,542	15,044	24.8	26.4	26.0	26.1
35 - 44	4,896	7,498	7,107	7,786	12.1	14.7	13.7	13.5
45 - 54	3,287	4,253	3,683	4,454	8.1	8.3	7.1	7.7
55 - 64	3,172	3,715	4,064	3,924	7.8	7.3	7.8	6.8
65 - Above	2,293	2,614	3,065	3,466	5.7	5.1	5.9	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,507</b>	<b>51,019</b>	<b>52,054</b>	<b>57,720</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source of raw data: Commission on Filipinos Overseas

Table13

**Registered Filipino Fianc(è)es/Spouses of Foreign Nationals by Major Country of Destination: 1989-2000**

<b>Country of Foreign National</b>	1990-1992	1993-1995	1996-1998	1999	2000	Total
U.S.A.*	12.2	11.0	11.7	11.7	13.1	11.7
Japan	7.8	8.9	9.7	10.5	11.1	9.0
Australia	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.5
Germany	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3
Canada	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.2
United Kingdom	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5
Others	2.1	3.1	5.1	6.1	5.8	3.7
<b>Percent Fianc(e)es/Spouses of Foreign Nationals Among Emigrants</b>	26.5	28.7	32.4	35.8	37.3	30.0
<b>Total Number of Fianc(e)es/Spouses</b>	50,197	53,650	49,907	14,487	15,317	183,558
<b>Total Number of Emigrants</b>	189,767	187,163	153,981	40,507	41,031	612,449

\* Note: for the United States of America

1.) 1981-1991 : Include Trust Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Marianas Islands, Saipan, and U.S. Virgin Island

2.) 1992-1994 : Include Trust Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Marianas Islands, Saipan, U.S. Virgin Island, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

**Source : Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)**

**Table 14**  
**Number of Registered Filipino Fianc(è)es/Spouses of Foreign Nationals**  
**by Manner of Introduction: 1989 - 2002**

<b>Manner of Introduction</b>	<b>1990-1992</b>	<b>1993-1995</b>	<b>1996-1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Personal Introduction	20,271	20,644	18,971	5,444	5,195	5,881
Place of Work	13,339	15,324	14,168	4,394	4,016	4,424
Penpal Referred by Relative	13,561	14,493	13,446	4,333	4,723	4,645
Penpal thru Ads/ Columns/Penpal Clubs	2,529	3,058	2,987	957	591	690
Thru Internet	0	0	3	189	47	31
Thru Other Entities**	0	0	0	0	426	920
	0	0	0	0	164	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,192</b>	<b>53,656</b>	<b>49,907</b>			
<b>(No Response)</b>	<b>5</b>					

\* Republic Act 6955, which made unlawful the matching of Filipino women for marriage to foreign nationals on a mail-order basis and other similar practices, was signed into law in June 1990.

\*\* Started in 2000

**Source : Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)**

**Table 15**  
**Number of Registered Filipino Fianc(è)es/Spouses of Foreign Nationals By Extent of Knowledge**  
**About Their Country of Destination: 1989-2001**

<b>Extent of Knowledge</b>	<b>1990-1992</b>	<b>1993-1995</b>	<b>1996-1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Number</b>						
<b>Sufficient</b>	15,818	17,791	18,543	5,970	5,593	6,190
<b>Limited</b>	20,307	28,235	25,686	7,453	7,217	8,998
<b>No Knowledge</b>	14,072	7,624	5,678	1,894	2,352	1,440
<b>Total</b>	50,197	53,650	49,907	15,317	15,162	16,628
<b>Percentage Sufficient</b>	31.5	33.2	37.2	39.0	36.9	37.2
<b>Limited</b>	40.5	52.6	51.5	48.7	47.6	54.1
<b>No Knowledge</b>	28.0	14.2	11.4	12.4	15.5	8.7
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source of raw data: Commission on Filipinos Overseas**

TABLE 16  
PERCENT SHARE OF LEGAL FOREIGN WORKERS  
TO PHILIPPINE LABOR FORCE:1988-1999

YEAR	FOREIGN WORKERS	LABOR FORCE (thousands)	% SHARE
1988	1,634	23,451	0.0070
1989	1,516	23,858	0.0064
1990	1,614	24,525	0.0066
1991	2,016	25,246	0.0080
1992	2,144	26,180	0.0082
1993	2,451	26,822	0.0091
1994	3,094	27,483	0.0113
1995	3,701	28,040	0.0132
1996	4,333	29,637	0.0146
1997	6,055	30,265	0.0200
1998	5,335	31,278	0.0171
1999	5,956	32,000	0.0186
2000	5,576	30,911	0.1804
2001	6,858	32,809	0.2090
2002	10739	33936	0.3164

/1 /Refers to foreign workers issued the Alien Employment Permit (AEP) by the Bureau of Local Employment, Dept. of Labour and Employment.

Source of Raw Data: Bureau of Local Employment, Monitoring, and Evaluation Division, Department of Labor and Employment

**TABLE 17  
NUMBER OF LEGAL FOREIGN WORKERS**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>FOREIGN WORKERS</b>	<b>PERCENT CHANGE</b>
1988	1,634	
1989	1,516,	-7.2
1990	1,614	6.5
1991	2,016	24.9
1992	2,144	6.3
1993	2,451	14.3
1994	3,094	26.2
1995	3,701	19.6
1996	4,333	17.1
1997	6,055	39.7
1998	5,335	-11.9
1999	5,956	11.6
2000	5,576	-6.4
2001	6,850	
2002	10739	56.8
January-November	8,007	

/1 /Refers to foreign workers issued the Alien Employment Permit (AEP) by the Bureau of Local Employment, Dept. of Labour and Employment.  
Source of Raw Data: Bureau of Local Employment, Monitoring, and Evaluation Division, Department of Labor and Employment

**TABLE 18**  
**NUMBER OF LEGAL FOREIGN WORKERS BY NATIONALITY: 1988-2002**

<b>NATIONALITY</b>	<b>1988-1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>NUMBER</b>												
Japanese	2463	603	762	877	1443	1374	1187	1418	1,352	2368	3576	17,423
Chinese	1124	357	432	236	263	364	357	349	362	367	1098	5,309
British	966	256	344	412	275	632	608	582	523	738	584	5,920
American	818	246	310	395	422	631	518	493	518	552	515	5,418
Korean	417	142	192	310	147	596	510	599	703	901	1881	6,398
German	358	92	126	145	96	284	200	205	162	124	304	2,096
Indian	239	44	59	130	182	177	147	225	219	229	589	2,240
Taiwanese	375	60	87	128	162	172	202	318	274	341	506	2,625
Australian	255	78	110	170	155	303	267	335	237	200	226	2,336
Swiss	175	50	48	56	85	77	52	35	33	38	31	680
Others	1734	523	624	842	1103	1445	1287	1397	1,193	1,000	1,429	12,577
												-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8924</b>	<b>2451</b>	<b>3094</b>	<b>3701</b>	<b>4333</b>	<b>6055</b>	<b>5335</b>	<b>5956</b>	<b>5,576</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>10,739</b>	<b>63,022</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>												
Japanese	27.6	24.6	24.6	23.7	33.3	22.7	22.2	23.8	24.2	34.5	33.3	27.6
Chinese	12.6	14.6	14.0	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.7	5.9	6.5	5.4	10.2	8.4
British	10.8	10.4	11.1	11.1	6.3	10.4	11.4	9.8	9.4	10.8	5.4	9.4
American	9.2	10.0	10.0	10.7	9.7	10.4	9.7	8.3	9.3	8.0	4.8	8.6
Korean	4.7	5.8	6.2	8.4	3.4	9.8	9.6	10.1	12.6	13.1	17.5	10.2
German	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	2.2	4.7	3.7	3.4	2.9	1.8	2.8	3.3
Indian	2.7	1.8	1.9	3.5	4.2	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	5.5	3.6
Taiwanese	4.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.8	3.8	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.2
Australian	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.6	3.6	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.3	2.9	2.1	3.7
Swiss	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.1
Others	19.4	21.3	20.2	22.8	25.5	23.9	24.1	23.5	21.4	14.6	13.3	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,701</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>6,055</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>5,576</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>10739.0</b>	<b>39,849</b>

/1 /Refers to foreign workers issued the Alien Employment Permit (AEP) by the Bureau of Local Employment, Dept. of Labour and Employment.

Source of Raw Data: Bureau of Local Employment, Monitoring, and Evaluation Division, Department of Labor and Employment

**TABLE 19**  
**LEGAL FOREIGN WORKERS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP/a**  
**1990-2002:: PERCENT**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Professional, Technical & Related Workers	21.8	19.9	18.7	20.8	19.7	22.3	41.3	25.7	21.3	18.4	16.8	27.4	32.5
Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	62.0	70.2	68.5	70.3	67.6	66.5	51.8	65.5	75.2	80.7	82.4	60.1	61.5
Service and Sales Workers	7.2	3.5	3.0	1.8	3.8	5.9	4.9	5.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.5
Production and Related Workers	6.9	5.3	6.5	4.6	6.3	5.0	2.0	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4
Others	2.0	1.2	3.4	2.7	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	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
<b>NUMBER</b>	1614	2033	2144	2451	3,094	3,701	4,333	6,055	5,335	5,956	5576	6,858	10,739

/a Based on number of Alien Employment Permits (AEPs) issued by Bureau of Local Employment

SOURCE: Bureau of Local Employment, Monitoring and Evaluation Division,  
 Department of Labor and Employment

TABLE 20  
NUMBER OF LEGAL FOREIGN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY OCCUPATION GROUP  
1990-2002

INDUSTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ALL INDUSTRIES	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
AGRICULTURE, FISHERY & FORESTRY	3.7	2.0	5.0	4.2	2.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.5
INDUSTRY	47.4	46.3	46.2	55.6	55.3	48.3	51.3	46.7	52.4	50.8	53.0	60.4	62.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.6	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	44.3	44.9	40.3	38.3	36.8	34.0	32.1	27.9	23.1	29.2	33.0	44.5	48.1
Electricity, Gas, & Water	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.8	1.8	0.9	3.3	2.6
Construction	1.8	0.6	4.7	11.5	14.9	11.8	15.5	16.3	23.7	18.6	17.4	12.5	11.0
SERVICES	48.9	51.7	48.8	40.2	41.8	50.9	47.7	48.6	46.5	48.1	45.5	38.3	37.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.9	19.7	17.4	14.2	14.6	15.5	15.7	15.3	14.7	17.2	14.5	18.3	5.6
Transportation, Storage, & Communication	11.8	11.3	16.4	8.4	9.7	11.6	13.1	12.3	9.4	5.0	5.6	3.3	14.0
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	5.5	4.6	5.6	5.5	6.8	11.7	13.5	15.0	16.9	19.4	18.5	13.9	11.9
Community, Social & Personal Services	15.8	16.2	9.5	12.2	10.7	12.1	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.5	7.0	2.8	6.5
OTHERS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOT AVAILABLE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Local Employment, Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Department of Labor and Employment

**APPENDIX A**  
**SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS: PHILIPPINES**  
**1993-2003**  
**(Revised Estimates as of December 30, 2003)**

Indicators	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Real GDP growth rate (%)	2.1	5.2	4.8	5.8	5.2	-0.6	3.4	4.4	3.0	4.4	4.5
Real GNP growth rate (%)		4.4	5.0	7.2	5.3	0.1	3.7	4.8	3.5	4.5	5.5
Current Account, net (in US\$ millions) at current prices	-3,016	-2,950	-3,297	-3,953	-4,351	1,546	7,219	6,258	1,323	4,197	1,852
											(Q1-Q3)
Inward Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	1,869.1	4,111.1	5,239.7	10,380.8	9,591.7	5,801.6	12,107.6	4,985.3	2,579.8	3,294.3	2,270.6
Direct Equity Investment (US\$ millions)	377.7	881.9	815.0	1,281.0	1,053.4	884.7	2,106.7	1,398.2	857.8	1,431.4	935.5
Portfolio Investment (US\$ millions)	1,491.4	3,229.2	4,424.7	9,099.8	8,553.3	4,916.9	10,000.9	3,587.1	1,722.0	1,862.9	1,335.1
Foreign Direct Investment											(Q1-Q3)
Registered <sup>1</sup> (million pesos)	na	na	na	na	34,781.3	35,075.3	39,864.4	40,099.4	36,751.3	66,106.7	43,083.5
Approved (million pesos)	na	na	na	101,428.4	262,068.8	171,570.4	106,739.5	80,374.2	62,436.1	46,048.7	19,924.4
Producer's Price Index											(Jan-Nov)
Agriculture (1994=100)	153.1	166.2	109.9	121.3	119.3	126.5	132.6	128.3	125.2	na	na
Total Manufacturing <sup>2</sup>	101.5	105.6	110.2	114.6	118.7	131.7	137.9	150.2	165.6	170.4	184.0
Consumer Price Index <sup>3</sup>	178.1	194.3	210.0	227.7	239.2	136.9	145.9	152.3	161.6	166.6	171.7
Exchange Rate (Peso to Dollar)	27.12	26.42	25.71	26.22	29.47	40.89	39.09	44.19	51.09	51.60	54.20
Real GDP Per Capita											
in constant (1985) pesos	10,961	11,169	11,434	11,800	12,106	11,814	11,958	12,222	12,746	13,006	13,283
Real GNP Per Capita											
in constant (1985) pesos	11,151	11,458	11,804	12,693	12,616	12,432	12,625	12,958	13,654	13,938	14,366
Real minimum wage (pesos/day) <sup>4</sup>											(Q1-Q2)
Non-Agricultural											
National Capital Region (NCR)	67.6	68.0	61.6	65.4	75.1	154.5	156.8	163.3	168.5	174.34	173.69
Regions Outside NCR	47.7 - 79.4	50.8 - 73.3	40.9 - 66.8	39.8 - 73.3	41.4 - 89.4	73.7 - 154.5	62.3 - 163.4	59.5 - 155.4	56.9 - 159.5	54.99-171.9	53.37-170.7
Agricultural											(Q1-Q2)
Plantation	42.5 - 57.9	41.8 - 67.7	33.7 - 61.6	32.8 - 68.4	40.9 - 82.0	68.7 - 145.7	59.6 - 147.3	57.6 - 143.2	57.3 - 143.9	55.7 - 155.6	54.1 - 150.7
Non-Plantation	32.3 - 48.8	30.0 - 56.0	27.3 - 51.0	32.4 - 58.9	35.1 - 67.8	69.2 - 140.1	62.7 - 147.3	51.5 - 143.2	52.8 - 143.9	55.3 - 155.6	53.7 - 150.7

<sup>1</sup>/1 Refers to FDIs in cash or in kind in any enterprise organized or existing under Philippine laws registered with the International Operations Department of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

<sup>2</sup>/2 1993 - 2000 are at 1992 prices; 2001 - 2003 are at 1994 prices

<sup>3</sup>/3 1993 - 2000 are at 1988 prices; 2001 - 2003 are at 1994 prices

<sup>4</sup>/4 Real wages are from lowest to highest range. Data from 1993-1996 are at 1988 prices; 1997-2003 are at 1994 prices.

Sources: National Statistical Coordination Board; Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)

APPENDIX B  
DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS: PHILIPPINES  
1993-2003

INDICATORS	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total Household Population 15 Years Old & Over (in thousands)	41,004	42,213	43,156	44,599	45,770	46,963	46,321	47,640	48,929	50,344	51,791
Labor Force (in thousands)	26,879	27,654	28,373	29,733	30,354	31,055	30,758	30,911	32,809	33,936	34,560
Number of Employed Persons (in thousands)	24,382	25,032	25,670	27,186	27,715	27,911	28,980	27,453	29,156	30,062	30,628
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	11,139	11,286	11,140	11,645	11,314	10,933	12,867	10,181	10,850	11,122	11,203
Industry	3,804	3,948	4,139	4,430	4,631	4,583	4,533	4,455	4,713	4,694	4,838
Manufacturing	2,457	2,539	2,617	2,696	2,732	2,716	2,746	2,745	2,906	2,869	2,939
Services	9,439	9,798	10,391	11,108	11,764	12,389	11,572	12,811	13,592	14,246	14,586
NEC	0	0	0	4	6	6	8	6			
Number of Unemployed Persons (in thousands)	2,497	2,622	2,703	2,546	2,640	3,016	3,017	3,459	3,653	3,874	3,932
Women				1,082	1,110	1,159	1,165	1,303	1,478	1,579	1,549
Men				1,464	1,530	1,857	1,852	2,156	2,174	2,295	2,383
Employment Rate	90.7	90.5	90.5	91.4	91.3	90.0	90.2	88.8	88.9	88.6	88.6
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.5	9.5	8.6	8.7	10.1	9.8	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.4
Underemployment Rate	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.0	22.1	21.8	22.1	21.7	17.2	17.0	17.0
Jobs Created (in thousands)	686	650	644	1510	528	196	1,069	-1,527	1,703	906	566
Agriculture	413	147	-139	498	-331	-381	1,934	-2,686	669	272	81
Industry	-19	144	191	291	201	-47	-50	-78	258	-19	144
Manufacturing	-66	82	78	79	36	-15	30	-1	161	-37	70
Services	292	359	593	721	659	624	-817	1,239	781	654	340
Establishment Closures/Retrenchments											
Establishments Affected (number):			729	900	907	3,072	2,266	2,258	2,846	3,403	na

Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	51	88	61	95	65	63	110	na	na
Industry	342	411	400	1,254	846	790	940	na	na
Manufacturing	309	386	356	1,025	716	668	804	na	na
Services	336	401	446	1,723	1,355	1,405	1,796	na	na
Workers Displaced (number)	37987	47,023	39,176	76,726	69,735	67,624	71,764	80,091	na
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	4696	2,989	4,966	2,483	1,524	1,073	1,904	na	na
Industry	26253	35,284	23,021	43,561	41,096	38,373	40,029	na	na
-Manufacturing	25263	33,849	20,039	35,952	36,153	35,774	37,220	na	na
Services	7038	8,750	11,189	30,682	27,115	28,178	29,831	na	na

Source: Department of Labor and Employment: Current Labor Statistics, various years

Notes:

1. Details may not add up to respective totals due to rounding.
2. Employed persons: persons in the labour force who were reported either at work or with a job or business although not at work during the reference period.
3. Unemployed persons: persons in the labour force who did not work or had no job/business during the reference week and were reportedly looking for work.
4. Underemployed persons: employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or in an additional job, or to have a new job with longer hours.
5. Labour Force: population 15 years old and over who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country

**APPENDIX C**  
**MIGRATION OUTFLOWS BY REGION AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION**  
**1990-2003**

MIGRATION OUTFLOWS	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan - July 2003
<b>1. ALL OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS</b>	<b>446,095</b>	<b>615,019</b>	<b>686,457</b>	<b>696,630</b>	<b>719,602</b>	<b>654,022</b>	<b>660,122</b>	<b>747,696</b>	<b>831,643</b>	<b>837,020</b>	<b>841,628</b>	<b>866,590</b>		
<b>A. LAND-BASED/a</b>	<b>334,883</b>	<b>489,260</b>	<b>549,651</b>	<b>550,872</b>	<b>565,226</b>	<b>488,621</b>	<b>484,653</b>	<b>559,227</b>	<b>638,343</b>	<b>640,331</b>	<b>643,304</b>	<b>661,639</b>		
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>4,936</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>6,919</b>	<b>4,874</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>13,373</b>	<b>12,319</b>	<b>12,228</b>	<b>12,603</b>	<b>13,469</b>	<b>8,378</b>	<b>7,058</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>9,045</b>	<b>7,624</b>	<b>10,679</b>	<b>11,532</b>	<b>7,641</b>
U.S.A.	5,094	5,791	5,964	6,304	7,035	7,456	3,190	2,397	3,173	3,405	3,529	4,689	3,535	3,030
Canada	2,836	3,954	2,959	2,473	1,718	1,813	1,566	1,714	1,957	2,020	1,915	3,132	4,058	2,430
Others	1,627	3,628	3,396	3,451	3,850	4,200	3,622	2,947	4,022	3,620	2,180	2,858	3,939	2,181
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>90,768</b>	<b>132,592</b>	<b>134,776</b>	<b>168,205</b>	<b>194,120</b>	<b>166,774</b>	<b>174,308</b>	<b>235,129</b>	<b>307,261</b>	<b>299,521</b>	<b>292,067</b>	<b>285,051</b>	<b>288,481</b>	<b>166,924</b>
Brunei	4,206	8,738	10,866	10,960	9,731	6,807	7,651	9,594	16,264	12,978	13,649	13,068	11,564	6,307
Hong Kong	34,412	50,652	52,261	62,583	62,161	51,701	43,861	78,513	122,337	114,779	121,762	113,583	105,036	55,872
Indonesia	332	639	760	812	922	1,225	1,497	2,031	2,471	1,706	1,507	1,411	1,492	1,020
Japan	41,558	57,344	51,949	43,542	54,879	25,032	20,183	33,226	38,930	46,851	63,041	74,093	77,870	40,728
Korea	119	193	230	703	5,054	4,395	2,968	3,647	2,337	4,302	4,743	2,555	3,594	4,460
Malaysia	4,397	5,741	7,095	12,409	11,674	11,622	12,340	13,581	7,132	5,978	5,450	6,228	5,721	5,277
Singapore	4,698	7,697	8,656	11,568	11,324	10,736	15,087	16,055	23,175	21,812	22,873	26,305	27,648	17,646
Taiwan	54	33	1,193	23,025	34,387	50,538	65,464	72,748	87,360	84,186	51,145	38,311	46,371	28,385
Others	992	1,555	1,766	2,603	3,988	4,718	5,257	5,734	7,255	6,929	7,897	9,497	9,185	7,229
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>13,156</b>	<b>14,590</b>	<b>13,423</b>	<b>11,513</b>	<b>10,279</b>	<b>11,409</b>	<b>12,626</b>	<b>26,422</b>	<b>30,707</b>	<b>39,296</b>	<b>43,019</b>	<b>45,363</b>	<b>24,191</b>
England	151	254	274	220	169	210	198	265	491	1,896	4,834	10,695	13,633	8,744
Germany	100	143	160	159	236	213	139	138	156	131	120	134	89	46
Italy	3,229	8,038	9,251	9,368	7,421	5,829	6,780	8,915	20,233	21,673	26,386	21,641	20,034	7,475
Spain	254	451	1,002	622	643	1,032	1,496	669	1,940	1,557	1,913	1,783	1,751	868
Others	3,119	4,270	3,903	3,054	3,044	2,995	2,796	2,639	3,602	5,450	7,560	8,766	9,856	7,058
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>218,110</b>	<b>302,825</b>	<b>340,604</b>	<b>302,975</b>	<b>286,387</b>	<b>234,310</b>	<b>221,224</b>	<b>221,047</b>	<b>279,767</b>	<b>287,076</b>	<b>283,291</b>	<b>297,533</b>	<b>306,939</b>	<b>176,814</b>
Bahrain	5,804	8,863	9,717	6,461	6,127	4,131	4,529	3,341	5,180	5,592	5,498	5,861	6,034	4,015
Iraq	493	4	4	7	5	1	2	2	10	23	42	86	50	8
Kuwait	5,007	14,819	15,872	11,256	11,486	9,852	10,802	10,205	17,372	17,628	21,490	21,956	25,894	13,372
Libya	3,508	5,988	6,363	7,176	6,908	6,874	8,221	6,270	7,084	5,937	5,962	5,484	6,114	2,617
Saudi Arabia	169,886	228,139	260,112	230,996	215,361	168,604	155,848	160,302	193,698	198,556	184,724	190,732	193,157	109,005
U.A.E.	17,189	26,601	28,839	30,045	27,713	26,235	26,069	25,579	35,485	39,633	43,045	44,631	50,796	30,267
Others	16,223	18,411	19,697	17,034	18,787	18,613	15,753	15,348	20,938	19,707	22,530	28,783	24,894	17,530

APPENDIXC(continuation)  
MIGRATION OUTFLOWS BY REGION AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
1990-2003

MIGRATION OUTFLOWS	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-Jul 2003
OCEANIA	942	1,374	1,669	1,507	1,295	1,398	1,577	1,970	2,524	2,424	2,386	2,061	1,917	910
Australia	55	58	44	63	46	74	48	90	182	184	234	148	138	76
Papua New Guinea	761	1,176	1,509	1,373	1,170	1,240	1,461	1,726	2,226	2,097	1,987	1,743	1,542	789
Others	126	140	116	71	79	84	68	154	116	143	173	170	237	45
TRUST TERRITORIES	7,380	11,409	11,164	8,890	8,489	7,039	4,869	5,280	7,677	6,622	7,421	6,823	6,075	2,775
Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Island	6,723	10,424	9,844	7,531	7,175	5,416	3,457	3,802	5,982	4,837	5,215	4,681	4,163	2,027
Others	657	985	1,320	1,359	1,314	1,623	1,412	1,478	1,695	1,785	2,206	2,142	1,912	748
NOT REPORTED	0	12,567	32,019	41,219	47,564	51,737	60,394	72,600	2	0	6,921	11,530	10,882	6,144
B. SEABASED WORKERS	111,212	125,759	136,806	145,758	154,376	165,401	175,469	188,469	193,300	196,689	198,324	204,088	209,593	128,718
EMIGRANTS/b	63,208	62,671	64,172	66,413	64,537	56,016	60,913	54,059	39,009	40,507	51,031	52,054	57,720	na
UNITED STATES/c	43,816	43,981	46,707	44,922	40,519	34,614	41,312	37,002	24,886	24,123	31,324	31,287	36,557	na
CANADA	8,409	7,233	7,454	11,633	14,303	11,288	10,050	8,215	5,651	6,712	8,245	9,737	8,795	na
AUSTRALIA	5,855	5,728	4,104	3,084	3,224	2,966	2,002	2,124	2,189	2,597	2,298	1,965	2,603	na
JAPAN	3,575	3,954	4,049	4,527	4,226	4,883	4,510	4,171	3,810	4,219	6,468	6,021	5,734	na
OTHERS	1,553	1,775	1,858	2,247	2,265	2,265	3,039	2,547	2,473	2,856	2,696	3,044	4,031	na

/a Data from 1990 - 1997 refer to deployed overseas Filipino workers based on statistics on departing workers from the Balik-Manggagawa (Returning/Visiting Workers) processing unit of POEA.  
Data for 1998-2000 refer to deployed overseas Filipino workers based on statistics on departing workers from the Labor Assistance Center (LAC) of POEA on actual departures of OFWs at the international airports.  
Source of raw data: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration  
/b Refers to permanent migrants Source of raw data: Commission on Filipinos Overseas  
/c 1981-1991: includes the Trust Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Marianas Islands, Saipan, & U.S. Virgin Island  
1992-1994: includes Trust Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Marianas Islands, Saipan, U.S. Virgin Island, and the the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico  
nda: no data available