2018
NATIONAL
MIGRATION
SURVEY

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Philippine Statistics Authority
Quezon City, Philippines

in collaboration with

University of the Philippines Population Institute
Quezon City, Philippines

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MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICIAN

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is pleased to present the final report on the first nationwide survey on migration, the 2018 National Migration Survey or NMS 2018. NMS 2018 is a collaborative undertaking of PSA with the University of the Philippines System (UP System) through the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI). NMS aims to provide information on the mobility of Philippine population in order to assist policymakers and program managers in designing and evaluating strategies for improving services and assistance to Filipinos going abroad or moving within the country. More particularly, NMS 2018 is intended to provide baseline information on international and inter-regional migration flows and major migration streams, types of migration and characteristics of migrants, patterns and processes of migration and factors that affect these patterns and processes.

NMS 2018 was funded by the Government of the Philippines. Field operations were carried out from 31 May to 11 November 2018 with 45,000 sample housing units or over 49,000 households visited to provide regional level data.

PSA would like to express its deepest gratitude to the members of the Interagency Committee on Migration Statistics for providing technical assistance, particularly in firming up the survey objectives, identification of data items and formulation of questions that would capture needed information based on finalized objectives; to the UP System and the UPPI for partnering with PSA in the conduct of NMS and for responsibly handling the field data collection activities up to reporting of the survey results.

Great appreciation is also extended to the NMS team of the PSA for their hard work and dedication: the staff of the Social Sector Statistics Service, Demographic and Health Statistics Division (DHSD), who worked tirelessly throughout all stages of the survey; selected staff of the National Censuses Service and Information Technology

and Dissemination Service for their support during the preparatory phase of the survey as well as in the estimation phase; the Finance and Administrative Service for its assistance in managing the logistics for support to operations; the staff of the Regional Statistical Services Offices and Provincial Statistical Offices for co-overseeing the data collection activities; and the 92 field teams composed of Field Supervisors and Field Interviewers.

Lastly, we are ever indebted to the survey respondents who generously shared their time and information which enabled us to gather crucial data for our country's future plans and programs.

CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Philippine Statistics Authority

October 2019

MESSAGE FROM THE UP PRESIDENT

The University of the Philippines is proud to present the key results and findings of the 2018 National Migration Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority and the UP Population Institute.

This pioneering initiative lays the groundwork for future migration research, analyses, and policymaking by providing invaluable sets of data that were previously inadequate or unavailable.

With thousands of Filipinos having benefited from the migration decisions of their family members, there is great awareness of the occurrence and prevalence of migration in the country. Despite this common knowledge, however, there was a recognized need to systematically document and organize; and statistically translate the experiential narratives of this phenomenon. The Survey took on the crucial task of casting a wider net to hear and collect more of these stories so a bigger and clearer picture of Filipino migration and mobility may be seen.

What this means for all of us is we can now go beyond the few stories—both heartwarming and heartbreaking—that we hear or read about. What we have in this book is information that extends our knowledge about migration to more than just how much money our migrant workers contribute to the economy or how many of our fellow Filipinos are leaving or are already abroad.

Data on both the internal and international mobility and migration of the Philippine population is imperative if we expect the formulation of policies, programs, and interventions to be evidence-based. This Report is foreseen to spur more research into the many dimensions of mobility and migration. This may well be the catalyst for new inter- and multidisciplinary explorations of areas that are related to or stem from mobility and migration.

The conduct of the 2018 National Migration Survey was a monumental but necessary undertaking. I commend the Philippine Statistics Authority and the UP Population Institute for teaming up and taking on the challenge in the spirit of cooperation.
As the national university of this country, UP will always make its expertise available to initiatives that are meaningful to the Filipino nation. Our people deserve no less.
Mabuhay ang Philippine Statistics Authority! Mabuhay ang UP Population Institute!

DANILO L. CONCEPCION
President
University of the Philippines

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

5. PRE-MIGRATION SITUATIONS AND MOTIVES

6. MIGRATION NETWORKS AND ASSISTANCE AND ENGAGEMENT IN ASSOCIATIONS AND TRAINING

7. EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS IN PLACES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

8. RETURN MIGRATION

9. REMITTANCES

10. INVOLUNTARY LABOR/WORK ARRANGEMENT

11. MIGRATION INTENTIONS

12. APPENDIX B (STANDARD ERRORS)

13. APPENDIX C (DATA QUALITY TABLES)

ABBREVIATIONS

ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing
EA	enumeration area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOCC	government-owned and controlled corporation
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
HMO	health maintenance organization
HUC	highly urbanized city
HUSN	housing unit serial number
HSN	household serial number
IACMS	Interagency Committee on Migration Statistics
MSF	master sample frame
MTO	money transfer operations
NCR	National Capital Region
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NMS	National Migration Survey
OF	overseas Filipinos
OFC	overseas Filipino workers family circle
OFW	overseas Filipino workers
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
Phil-JobNet	Philippine Job Exchange Network
POPCEN	Census of Population
PPS	probability proportional to size
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSIC	Philippine Standard Industrial Classification
PSOC	Philippine Standard Occupational Classification
PSU	primary sampling unit
RSSO	Regional Statistical Services Office

SE	standard error
SSRCS	Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System
SSS	Social Security System
SSU	secondary sampling unit
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
UPPI	University of the Philippines Population Institute

01

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 2018 National Migration Survey (NMS 2018) is the first nationwide survey on migration in the Philippines. It was jointly implemented by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the University of the Philippines through the Population Institute (UPPI), College of Social Sciences and Philosophy. Data collection took place from 31 May to 11 November 2018. Funding for the NMS 2018 was provided by the Government of the Philippines.

1.1   SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The NMS 2018 was designed to provide baseline information on internal and international migration of Filipinos. The study has the following specific objectives:

1. To estimate international and inter-regional migration flows and major migration streams;
2. To examine the different types of migration and characteristics of internal and international migrants;
3. To determine the levels, patterns, and processes of internal and international migration; and
4. To identify factors that are associated with the levels, patterns, and processes of internal and international migration.

The NMS 2018 aims to provide information on the mobility of Philippine population in order to assist policymakers and program managers in designing and evaluating strategies for improving services for, and assistance provided to, Filipinos going abroad or moving within the country

1.2   SAMPLING DESIGN

The Philippines consists of 17 administrative regions, each composed of provinces and, for some regions, highly urbanized cities (HUCs) or other special areas. Provinces are subdivided into cities and municipalities; HUCs, cities and municipalities are further subdivided into barangays. The barangay is the smallest local government unit. The country has 81 provinces, 145 cities including 33 HUCs, 1,489 municipalities, and 42,036 barangays.

The sampling design used for NMS 2018 ensured that the data collected is representative of the country as a whole, and for each of the 17 administrative regions. The sampling design involved 117 sampling domains (81 provinces, 33 HUCs, and three special areas, namely, Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City). The sample selection methodology followed a two-stage stratified sampling design using the updated 2013 Master Sample Frame (MSF), which was designed and compiled by PSA to serve the needs of several surveys. The 2013 MSF was constructed based on the results of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, and updated based on the 2015 Census of Population.

In the first sampling stage, 2,940 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected through systematic sampling from the 117 sampling domains. A PSU could be a barangay, a portion of a large barangay, or two or more adjacent small barangays. In the second stage, an average of 12 (for HUCs) or 16 (for provinces) sample housing units were selected from each sampled PSU based on proportionate allocation and using systematic random sampling. In situations where a housing unit contains one (1) to three (3) households, all households were interviewed. In the rare situation where a housing unit contains more than three (3) households, no more than three households were interviewed. The interviewers were instructed to interview only the pre-selected housing units.

Replacement of housing units and households was allowed; replacements were pre-selected and were provided to the data gathering teams together with the list of original samples. A maximum of three (3) replacement households per sample PSU were provided. To prevent sampling bias, the data gathering teams were not allowed to make any changes in the pre-selected housing units (both originals and replacements) .

The NMS 2018 covered about 45,000 sample housing units, i.e., four (4) replicates of the 2013 MSF. All individuals in a sample housing unit/household aged 15 years and over who ever had an international migration experience were interviewed. For each sample housing unit/household, one individual age 15 and over who ever had an internal migration experience was randomly selected and interviewed. Similarly, one household member 15 or older who had no migration experience (non-migrant) was also randomly selected and interviewed.

1.3   QUESTIONNAIRES

Since the NMS 2018 is the country's very first nationwide survey on migration, the development of the questionnaires involved collaboration of various stakeholders representing government agencies, universities, and international agencies. Members of the Inter Agency Committee on Migration Statistics (IACMS) provided inputs as to what sets of information were to be derived from the survey (given its objectives), and the equivalent data items and questions that will capture those sets of information. The IACMS is composed of representatives from the Commission on Population, National Economic and Development Authority, Commission on Filipinos Overseas, the Philippine Overseas Employment Agency, the Bureau of Immigration, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Interior and Local Government, the University of the Philippines Population Institute, and the Philippine Statistics Authority. The Scalabrini Migration Center and the Institute for Migration and Development Issues also provided invaluable inputs in the development of the questionnaires.

Two questionnaires were developed and used in the NMS 2018, namely: (1) Household Questionnaire (Form 1) and (2) Individual Questionnaire (Form 2).

The Household Questionnaire was used to collect information on all usual members of the household (de jure) and characteristics of the housing unit where the household was residing. The Household Questionnaire included questions on the number of household members and their demographic information (age, sex, and marital status), citizenship, education, economic activity, displacement, migration experience, and housing characteristics.

The respondent for the Household Questionnaire was generally the head of the household, his or her spouse, or any responsible adult household member who was considered able to provide the necessary information about the household members and housing characteristics. The Household Questionnaire has eight sections:

Section A.   Geographic Identification and Other Information
Section B.   Demographic Characteristics
Section C.   Education
Section D.   Economic Activity
Section E.   Migration Experience
Section F.   Internally Displaced Persons
Section G.   All Former Household Members Who Permanently Moved and Now
                Residing Abroad
Section H.   Housing Characteristics

The Individual Questionnaire was used to collect information from the eligible household members (15 years old and older). Among the eligible household members,

the following were interviewed: all those who ever had international migration experience, one randomly selected member who ever had internal migration experience, and one randomly selected member with no migration experience (non-migrant). The Individual Questionnaire contained questions on the sociodemographic profile and migration experience (in the case of migrants) of the above selected respondents, particularly on the following 10 topics:

Section A.   Geographic Identification and Other Information
Section B.   Respondent's Background
Section C.   Migration History
Section D.   International Migration
Section E.   Engagement in Migration Association and Training/Education Abroad
Section F.   Return Migration
Section G.   Internal Migration
Section H.   Current Job/Business and Remittances
Section I.   Migration Intentions
Section J.   Involuntary Labor/Work Arrangement

The NMS 2018 questionnaires were written in English, with Filipino translation for each question. Translations of the questions to six major languages of the country, namely, Tagalog, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Bikol, Waray, and Ilocano, were also made available for use and reference of field interviewers and supervisors in the pertinent regions.

As the NMS 2018 field data collection employed computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), the UPPI developed a CAPI data collection system using the Census and Survey Processing (CSPro) software (version 7.1). CSPro is a data entry and management software designed for surveys and censuses developed by the United States Census Bureau. Before deployment, the NMS 2018 data capture system was evaluated using the PSA's quality assurance procedures.

The entire survey protocol was reviewed and approved through the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) of the PSA. Approval for the conduct of the NMS 2018 was issued on 19 January 2018 through PSA Approval No. 1740.

1.4   PRETEST

Two pretests were conducted using paper questionnaires: Pretest I and Pretest II.

Pretest I
The first pretest had the following objectives:

1.   Test the correctness and clarity of the questions;
2.   Evaluate the skipping pattern and sequencing of questions;

3. Assess if the respondent's attitude, interest, and motivation to answer the questions can be sustained;
4. Determine the average output rate or quota per day of field interviewers; and
5. Determine problems that may be encountered during data collection.

Pretest I was conducted on 9 to 10 August 2017 in two barangays in Marikina City. As matter of protocol, coordinations were made with PSA NCR and PSA NCR II for assistance in making courtesy calls to the respective Barangay Chairmen of the pretest areas, and in locating samples for the pretest. Team approach was adopted for the activity to easily communicate and resolve any problems or issues during data gathering. Each interviewer was required to interview three (3) households and at least three (3) eligible respondents, or those 15 years old and over with at least one migration/movement (change of residence for 3 months or more) within the Philippines and/or in another country. A total of 22 respondents were interviewed. A debriefing was held on 11 August 2017 to discuss the experiences in the administration of the questionnaires, including problems encountered and recommendations for their resolution.

Pretest II
The second pretest had the following objectives:

1. Test the revised questionnaires;
2. Test the correctness and clarity of the questions;
3. Test actual field operations procedures;
4. Determine the output rate per day of the field interviewers; and
5. Identify other problems that may arise during the actual data collection.

Pretest II was conducted in two barangays in Ilocos Sur on 28 August to 1 September 2017. Coordinations with the PSA Regional Statistical Services Office-Region I (Ilocos Region) and with PSA Provincial Office-Ilocos Sur were made to seek assistance in making the necessary courtesy calls to concerned barangay officials and in locating sample households in the selected barangays. At least two (2) households were interviewed per interviewer each pretest day. In these households, all eligible individuals (age 15 and over, with internal and/or international migration experience) were interviewed. A total of 42 households and 57 individuals with migration experience were interviewed. The corresponding debriefing was held on 4 September 2017 to discuss the experiences in the administration of questionnaires, the problems encountered, and the recommendations and resolutions thereof.

1.5   TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The training of the field personnel was conducted in two stages. The first stage was the Task Force Training (Training of Trainers), and the second was the training of the interviewing teams. Both aimed to familiarize the personnel involved in the survey

with the objectives of the NMS 2018, concepts and definitions used, the procedures to follow for the conduct of the survey, and the use of tablet computers in the interviews.

The Task Force Training was conducted from 7 to 12 May 2018 in Quezon City. Members of the UPPI Central Team and the PSA staff who were involved in the design and preparation of the questionnaires and sampling design served as trainors. The trainees included the research staff and programmers of the UPPI Central Team, the Regional Coordinators and Regional Contact Persons, PSA Focal Persons from each of the regional offices, and one Field Supervisor per region.

A total of 13 second-level training sessions were conducted in various regions in the country from 21 May to 28 July 2018. These training sessions involved 340 field personnel (245 field interviewers, 62 field supervisors, 16 UPPI Regional Coordinators and Contact Persons, and 17 PSA Focal Persons). The trainors consisted of the UPPI Central Team assisted by PSA Central Office staff. Each of the six-day training covered discussions on the contents of the questionnaire, CAPI procedures, and field practice.

1.6   FIELDWORK

Data collection was implemented from 31 May to 11 November 2018 by 62 field teams. Each field team consisted of one Field Supervisor and three to four Field Interviewers. Regional Coordinators and Contact Persons supervised the field teams in their respective regions and undertook monitoring activities. Field check tables based on data from completed questionnaires were generated weekly by the central office and used to monitor progress and provide regular feedback to the field teams.

The PSA Regional Statistical Services Offices (RSSOs), the Commission on Population Regional Offices, and city and municipality officials provided logistical support during the fieldwork.

The Field Interviewers used tablet computers during the face-to-face interviews. The field teams employed Bluetooth® technology to synchronize, transfer, and share files among their members. The electronic files included assignments from the Field Supervisor to the Field Interviewers, individual questionnaires to be filled up by the Field Interviewers, and completed questionnaires submitted by the Field Interviewers to the Field Supervisors. The Field Supervisors transmitted electronic data files to the UPPI Central Office through the internet.

Upon completion of the fieldwork, the field teams conducted debriefing sessions. These sessions involved sharing of experiences, checking of data, and completion of administrative requirements.

1.7   DATA PROCESSING

The NMS 2018 data processing commenced nearly simultaneously with the data collection. Electronic data files were regularly synchorized by Field Supervisors to a Dropbox cloud server. These data files were regularly downloaded by the UPPI Central Team for quality control checks. Field check tables were generated to monitor the progress of the data collection and to check for completeness of the collected data. Any error or inconsistency in the data was immediately communicated to the field teams while they were still in the field area.

Secondary data editing started upon completion of data collection. Batch data editing was carried out using the CSPro software package. The editing involved resolving inconsistencies, coding of open-ended questions, and verification of the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) and the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) codes. Because employment is an important aspect of migration, two training sessions were conducted for the verification of the PSOC and PSIC codes for the 18 occupation and industry variables in the questionnaires. The UPPI Central Team and PSA Central Office Staff served as resource persons of the training.

1.8   RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows the response rates for the NMS 2018. A total of 49,423 sample households were selected, of which 41,138 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 34,935 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 85%. The household response rate in urban areas is lower than in rural areas (77% and 90%, respectively).

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of household interviews, number of individual interviews, and response rates, by residence (unweighted), Philippines 2018 NMS

Results	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household Interviews			
Number of households selected	20,783	28,640	49,423
Number of households occupied	17,171	23,967	41,138
Number of households interviewed	13,277	21,658	34,935
Household response rate[1]	77.3	90.4	84.9
Interviews with individuals age 15 years and over			
Number of eligible respondents[2]	19,982	31,969	51,951
Number of eligible respondents interviewed	17,414	28,973	46,387
Individual response rate[3]	87.1	90.6	89.3

1 Household response rate = Number of households interviewed/Number of households occupied
2 Excludes 2,526 eligible respondents who were overseas at the time of the survey
3 Individual response rate = Number of eligible respondents interviewed/Number of eligible respondents

In the interviewed households, 51,951 individuals age 15 and over were identified for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 46,387 individuals. Among them were 31 respondents who are non-Filipino citizens; they were consequently excluded from the analysis. The response rate for the entire sample is 89%, with response rate among individuals residing in rural areas (91%) slightly higher than the response rate for urban areas (87%).

1.9   A NOTE ON REPORT TABLES

In this report, the numbers in the tables reflect weighted numbers. Percentages based on less than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed and replaced with an asterisk, while percentages based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases are enclosed in parentheses to caution readers when interpreting data that a percentage based on fewer than 50 cases may not be statistically reliable. All these percentages are not included in the analysis.

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

KEY FINDINGS:

- **Education**. Females generally have a better education profile than males. More females than males have tertiary level education. Conversely, there are more males than females who have elementary education. The gender difference in education levels favoring females is manifest in all the regions of the country.
- **Labor force participation**. There is also a distinct gender difference in labor force participation. A much higher percentage of males than females are currently working.
- **Overseas Filipinos (OF)**. Nine percent of all households have at least one member who was out of the country at the time of the survey, with the percentage slightly higher in urban (9%) than rural (8%) areas.
- **Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)**. Twelve percent of all household have or had an OFW member. The percentage is higher in urban (13%) than in rural (12%) households.
- **Regional distribution of households with OFWs**. The regions with the highest percentage of households with an OFW member are ARMM (24%), Cagayan Valley (22%), and Ilocos (18%). Those with the lowest are Caraga (5%), MIMAROPA (7%), and Central Luzon (7%).

The total number of persons residing in the 34,935 households covered by the National Migration Survey is 159,519. These are persons whose usual place of residence is that particular household, whether or not they were physically there at the time of the survey. This is so because the survey was interested in the *de jure* population.

> **Household**. A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same housing unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit
>
> **De jure population**. All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview
>
> **De facto population**. All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors)
>
> *How data are calculated*. All tables are based on the de jure population unless otherwise indicated.

2.1   CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The household population had slightly more males than females, with a sex ratio of 102 males per 100 females. Three in ten (31%) were below 15 years of age while 8% were aged 60 years and over. The median age was 25 years for the total population, 24 years for men, and 25 years for women. More than half (55%) of the sample were never married, 39% were currently married. Of the latter, 29% were formally married and 10% were living in/were in consensual unions. Fifty-five percent were rural residents while 45% were urban residents (**Table 2.1**).

Table 2.2 shows the percent distribution of the household population age 5 and over by highest grade completed and by sex. The table shows that more females than females had a tertiary level education, either as a college graduate or with some college education (23% and 18%, respectively). In all, 21% of the total household population age 5 and over had reached tertiary level education and 12% had a college degree. The percentage with a college degree was higher among females (14%) than males (10%).

Tables 2.3 and **2.4** present information on the highest level of schooling attained by the household population age 5 and over differentiated by the background characteristics of age, residence, region, and wealth quintile. **Table 2.3** presents the profile for the male population and **Table 2.4**, the female population. Inasmuch as the age cut off is 5 years, it is to be expected that the percentage with no schooling is high at ages 5-9 years since a significant number of children in this age bracket may

not have started school yet. Starting at age 15-19 years, when it is expected that almost all would have started schooling, the results show that for both males and females, the percentage with no schooling increases with age, as correspondingly the percentage with more than secondary education decreases with age. The pattern implies an improvement in education profiles across generations, with the older population (60 years old and over) showing lower average educational attainment than younger cohorts.

As to residence, more urban than rural residents completed secondary education or higher, while more rural than urban residents had up to elementary education only. This pattern holds for both the male and female population.

There is a distinct socioeconomic gradient in highest level of schooling attained. Specifically, those from the lowest quintile had the poorest education profile, given that the biggest percentage of members of this sector (42% of males and 34% of females) had some elementary education only. The education profile consistently shifts toward higher percentages in the higher levels of schooling as wealth quintile improves, such that among those in the highest quintile, 47% of males and 51% of females had more than secondary education.

Among the regions, those with the highest percentage who completed high school or had more than secondary level education were NCR (57% for males, 62% for females), Ilocos Region (49% for males, 54% for females), and CALABARZON (48% for males, 54% for females). The regions with the lowest percentage were ARMM (24% for males, 30% for females), Eastern Visayas (31% for males, 39% for females), and Zamboanga Peninsula (33% for males and 40% for females). In all regions more females than males completed high school or had more than secondary education. Conversely, more males than females had no schooling or did not complete elementary level education.

Among the population of school age (ages 3-24 years), 70% attended school in SY 2017- 2018 (**Table 2.5**). There is a slight difference in school attendance in the past school year between females (71%) and males (70%), and between rural (71%) and urban (70%) residents. The regions with the highest percentage of school attendance were CAR (73%), Zamboanga Peninsula (73%), and Western Visayas (73%), while those with the lowest were ARMM (64%), Northern Mindanao (68%), and NCR (69%). The percentage who attended school in the last school year monotonically increases as socioeconomic status (proxied by the wealth quintile) improves. Of those from the poorest quintile, 68% attended; for the richest quantile, the corresponding percentage is 75%.

Of the household population aged 15 years and over, 57% were currently employed at the time of the survey (**Table 2.6**). The percent employed was much higher among males (70%) than females (43%). It was about equal for urban and rural residents

(57% and 56%, respectively). The regions that had the highest percentage of currently employed residents were the Zamboanga Peninsula (63%), NCR, Eastern Visayas, and Davao (all with 60% employed). The regions with the lowest percentage currently employed were Ilocos (53%), Caraga (53%), and Central Luzon (53%).

2.2   CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

The households had, on the average, 4.5 members, with no substantial difference between rural and urban areas (**Table 2.7**). There was a small percentage of one-person households (7%), slightly more in rural (7%) than in urban (6%) areas. Male-headed households (78%) outnumbered female- headed households (22%), with a distinct dissimilarity by place of residence. There were more male-headed households in rural than urban areas (81% in rural vs. 75% in urban) and more female-headed households in urban than rural areas (25% in urban vs. 19% in rural).

As to distribution of households by wealth quintile (**Table 2.8**), there is a striking difference by place of residence. In urban households, the distribution is skewed toward the higher quintiles, i.e., the richest and the second richest represented 55% of urban households. The exact opposite pattern could be seen in rural households, wherein 54% belonged to the poor and poorest quintiles.

The regional distribution of households by quintile mirrors that of the urban-rural pattern. In the three most developed regions of the country (NCR, CALABARZON, and Central Luzon), which are also the most urbanized, households were predominantly in the fourth and fifth quintiles. In sharp contrast is ARMM, which had 63% of households in the poorest quintile. The other regions with the highest percentage of households in the poorest quintile were the Zamboanga Peninsula (42%), SOCCSKSARGEN (36%), and Eastern Visayas (35%).

a. Households with overseas Filipinos (OF), overseas Filipino workers (OFW), and members who permanently moved abroad (emigrants)
The inventory of household members followed the de jure type of enumeration. Following this approach, overseas workers who are out of the country for employment overseas are considered household members if they have been away for not more than five years at the time of the survey and are expected to be back within five years from the date of their last departure.

Table 2.9 shows the percentage of households with at least one overseas Filipino and at least one OFW member, whether currently or in the past. In all, 9% of all households had at least one member who was currently out of the country at the time of the survey (OF), slightly more in urban (9%) than rural (8%) households. The regions with the highest percentage with an OF member were Cagayan Valley (16%), Western Visayas (13%), and SOCCSKSARGEN (12%) while those with the lowest were MIMAROPA (6%), Caraga (6%), and Bicol (5%) (**Figure 2.1**). The percentage of

Overseas Filipino (OF). A Filipino who is outside of the Philippines at the time of interviewer's visit. In the survey, this is measured based on the question "Is (NAME OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) currently outside the Philippines?"

Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW). A Filipino who is engaged in or has been engaged (in the past 12 months) in a remunerated activity in a state of which he/she is not a legal resident, or on board a vessel navigating the foreign seas other than a government ship used for military or non-commercial purposes or on an installation located offshore or the high seas.

The measure of OFW in this report is based on the question "Was/Is (NAME OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) an OFW? Responses could be either of the following: (1) Yes, currently within the last 12 months; (2) Yes, prior to the last twelve months; and (3) No.

Former household members now living abroad (Emigrants). All household respondents were asked if there were members who used to live in the household in the past 5 years but are now living permanently abroad.

Sample: Households

households with an OF member steadily increases as the wealth quintile improves. Among the poorest households, 3% had an OF member, compared to 16% among the richest.

Of all households, 12% had an OFW member, either within the past 12 months or earlier than the past 12 months. Similar to urban-rural pattern for households with OF, there were slightly more households with an OFW member in urban (13%) than rural (12%) areas. The percentage with an OFW member likewise increases with improvement in the wealth quintile status. Only 4% of the poorest households had an OFW member; the corresponding percentage for the richest was 25%. The regions with the highest percentage of households with an OFW member were ARMM (24%), Cagayan Valley (22%), and Ilocos (18%). Those with the lowest were Caraga (5%), MIMAROPA (7%), and Central Luzon (7%) (**Figure 2.2**).

Very few households (1.4%) had members who used to live in the household in the past 5 years but are now living permanently abroad (emigrants), slightly higher in urban (1.5%) than rural (1.4%) households. A higher percentage of the richest households had an emigrant (3.4%) compared to less than one percent (0.5%) in the lowest quintile. The regions with the highest percentage of households that have a recent emigrant were CALABARZON (3.5%), CAR (3%), and Ilocos (2%).

b. Forced migration among the household population

During the survey, the household respondent was asked if there were any household members who joined the household in the past 12 months prior to the survey, and if these household members moved to the current residence due to natural or man-made calamities, peace and order problems, or relocation due to other reasons (e.g., demolition of former residence). These factors are indicators of forced migration and can be used to ascertain the prevalence of internal displacement due to natural and man-made calamities.

Results show that such type of move is an uncommon event. Overall, less than one percent (0.4%) of the households had a member who joined the household/moved to the current residence for any of those reasons (See **Table 2.9**). Still, there are some notable variations. SOCCSKSARGEN had the highest percentage with an internally displaced member (2%), followed by Bicol and MIMAROPA, both at 1% of households.

Figure 2.1 Households with members currently overseas by region

Percentage of households with overseas Filipino (persons outside of the country during the time of the survey) by region, Philippines 2018 NMS
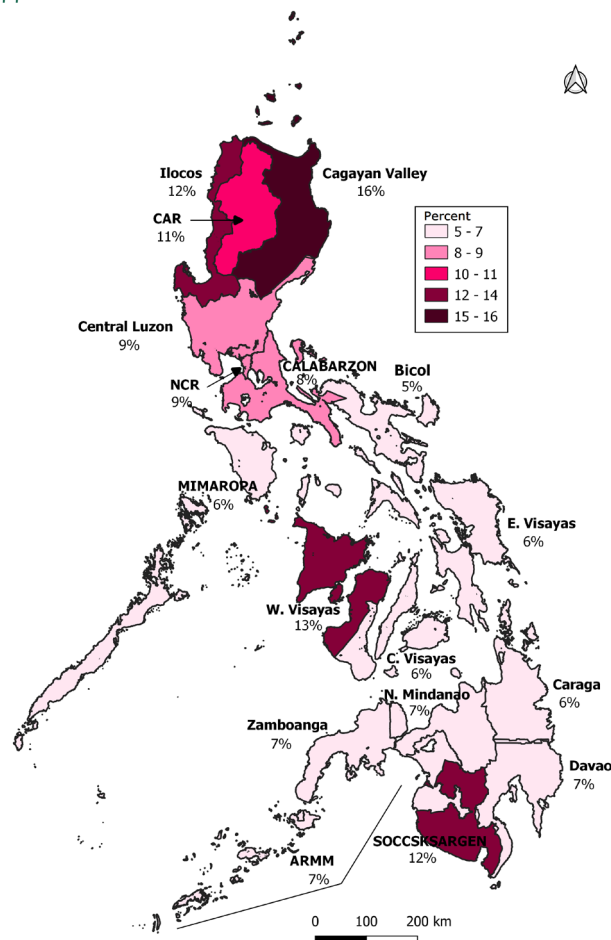
2.3   CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNIT

Table 2.10 shows the distribution of households by tenure status of their housing unit. Over half (58%) of all households owned their house and the lot it stands on. Around one-fifth (24.5%) owned the house in their current residence but not the lot the house stands on; some of these households were paying rent for the lot while others were not (with or without the lot owner's consent). Those who were renting both house/room and lot made up 17% of the households.

More rural residents owned their house and lot (61%) compared with urban residents (55%), while a much higher percentage of urban residents were renting (17%) compared to rural residents (3%). Those who owned their house on rent-free land with consent of the owner was higher in rural (25%) than urban households (14%). As expected, the percentage who owned their house and lot increases with the wealth quintile, at 35% among the poorest and rising to 79% among the richest.

Figure 2.2 Households with overseas Filipino workers by region

Percentage of households with overseas Filipino workers (OFW) by region, Philippines 2018 NMS
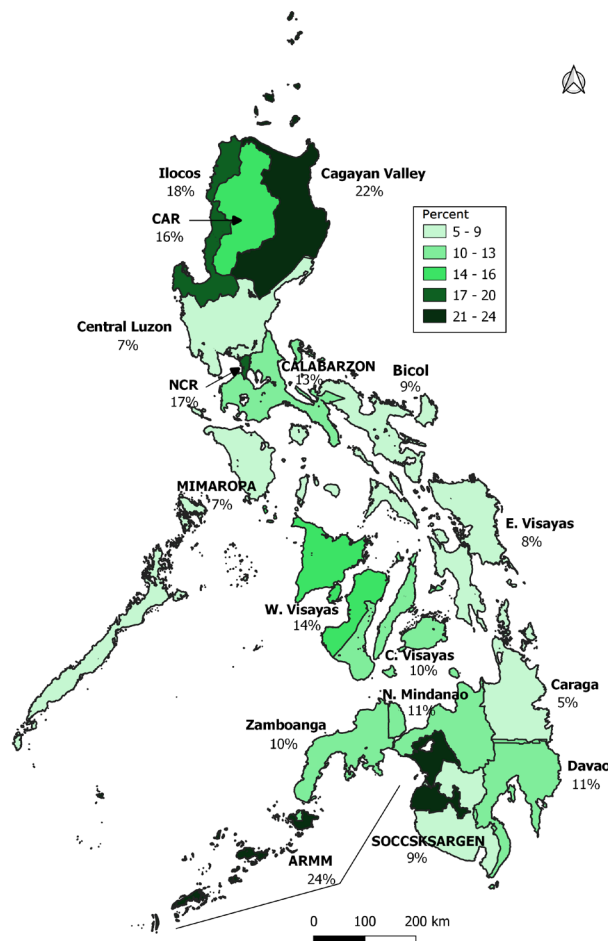
The percentage of households that owned their house and lot was lowest in the NCR (44%). Perhaps because of this, NCR had the highest percentage of households renting (31%). It is also in Western Visayas where the percentage that owned their house on rent-free lot without the owner's consent was highest (4%). Cagayan Valley had the highest percentage of households that owned their house and lot (76%).

The housing characteristics of the households are shown in **Table 2.11**. Overall, 92% of households had electricity, moreso among urban (96%) than rural (89%) households. Majority of the houses were a single house type (92%), a feature found in almost all rural households (97%) but less so in urban households (87%). The main materials of the roof and outer wall were mostly strong materials or a mix of strong and light materials. The main material of the floor was likewise mostly strong material like cement, ceramic tiles or marble. Having strong materials for roof, outer wall and floor was more common in urban than rural houses.

Majority of households in both urban or rural areas owned mobile phone (88%) and television set (80%) (**Table 2.12**). Refrigerators and washing machines were owned by 44% and 42% of the households, respectively. Ownership of these household effects, as well as stove, CD/DVD player, audio component, karaoke/videoke unit, personal computer, airconditioner, landline telephone was higher in urban than rural households. In contrast, ownership of radio was higher in rural (34%) than urban areas (30%).

Ownership of motor vehicles (cars, jeep or van) was higher in urban (13%) than rural (8%) areas while ownership of motorcycle or tricycle, and of motorized boat was higher in rural (42%) than urban (39%) areas.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Household population by age, residence, region, and sex

Percent distribution of the de jure household population by age group, place of residence, region, and sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Characteristic	Males	Females	Both sexes
Age			
0-4	10.9	10.5	10.7
5-9	10.5	10.2	10.3
10-14	10.0	9.7	9.8
15-19	9.8	9.4	9.6
20-24	9.4	9.1	9.3
25-29	8.6	8.4	8.5
30-34	7.4	7.4	7.4
35-39	6.6	6.6	6.6
40-44	5.9	5.9	5.9
45-49	5.3	5.3	5.3
50-54	4.6	4.6	4.6
55-59	3.7	3.9	3.8
60-64	2.8	3.1	3.0
65 and over	4.5	6.0	5.2
Marital status[1]			
Never married	58.4	51.7	55.1
Married	28.7	29.9	29.3
Common-law/live-in	9.9	10.6	10.2
Divorced/separated/annulled	1.5	2.3	1.9
Widowed	1.5	5.6	3.5
Place of residence			
Urban	44.4	45.4	44.9
Rural	55.6	54.6	55.1
Region			
National Capital Region	11.9	12.5	12.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.8	1.8	1.8
I - Ilocos Region	5.0	5.0	5.0
II - Cagayan Valley	3.4	3.4	3.4
III - Central Luzon	10.9	10.9	10.9
IVA - CALABARZON	13.8	14.2	14.0
MIMAROPA Region	3.1	3.0	3.1
V - Bicol	6.1	5.9	6.0
VI - Western Visayas	7.6	7.5	7.5
VII - Central Visayas	7.3	7.3	7.3
VII - Eastern Visayas	4.6	4.4	4.5
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.7	3.7	3.7
X - Northern Mindanao	4.7	4.6	4.6
XI - Davao	5.0	4.9	4.9
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.6	4.5	4.6
XIII - Caraga	2.8	2.7	2.7
ARMM	3.7	3.8	3.7
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	20.9	19.6	20.3
Second	20.6	19.7	20.2
Middle	20.1	20.0	20.1
Fourth	19.5	20.2	19.8
Highest	18.9	20.4	19.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	80,468	79,051	159,519

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Table 2.2 Household population by educational attainment and sex

Percent distribution of the household population age 5 and over, by highest grade completed and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Characteristic	Males	Females	Both sexes
No education	4.0	3.8	3.9
Some elementary	24.5	20.7	22.6
Completed elementary	10.7	10.2	10.5
Some high school	18.4	17.0	17.7
Completed high school	21.4	22.6	22.0
Completed post-secondary	2.6	2.2	2.4
Some college	8.6	9.4	9.0
Completed college or higher	9.7	14.0	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	71,675	70,737	142,413

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Table 2.3 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the male population age 5 and over, by highest level of schooling and by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	No education	Some elementary	Completed elementary	Some high school	Completed high school	More than secondary	Total	Number of males
Age								
5-9	23.6	76.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,449
10-14	0.8	43.7	23.8	31.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,050
15-19	0.7	7.6	6.4	52.8	26.3	6.2	100.0	7,861
20-24	0.8	9.0	6.1	15.6	28.7	39.8	100.0	7,583
25-29	1.0	11.2	7.7	14.7	30.8	34.5	100.0	6,882
30-34	1.0	12.0	8.1	15.7	31.9	31.3	100.0	5,955
35-39	1.2	13.2	9.5	14.5	30.2	31.4	100.0	5,302
40-44	1.7	13.9	10.8	11.8	30.9	31.0	100.0	4,777
45-49	1.9	17.1	12.9	12.7	27.5	27.9	100.0	4,239
50-54	1.8	17.0	14.6	13.8	27.5	25.3	100.0	3,690
55-59	2.1	20.1	15.3	12.6	25.5	24.3	100.0	3,011
60-64	3.2	22.2	18.0	11.8	21.2	23.6	100.0	2,291
65 and over	4.1	29.1	22.3	9.9	15.3	19.4	100.0	3,585
Place of residence								
Urban	3.3	20.0	8.1	18.1	23.8	26.7	100.0	31,940
Rural	4.6	28.2	12.8	18.8	19.5	16.2	100.0	39,735
Region								
National Capital Region	3.6	15.9	6.7	16.4	26.8	30.5	100.0	8,619
Cordillera Administrative Region	4.5	23.4	9.6	18.0	19.6	24.9	100.0	1,273
I - Ilocos Region	2.1	20.2	9.6	18.8	26.6	22.7	100.0	3,596
II - Cagayan Valley	4.1	24.5	13.0	16.2	19.6	22.5	100.0	2,478
III - Central Luzon	2.7	18.9	12.4	18.6	25.7	21.6	100.0	7,899
IVA - CALABARZON	3.3	19.7	9.3	19.4	26.9	21.4	100.0	9,990
MIMAROPA Region	4.7	27.5	13.3	19.8	18.2	16.6	100.0	2,199
V - Bicol	3.7	25.3	16.1	19.3	18.6	17.1	100.0	4,277
VI - Western Visayas	4.0	28.2	10.2	18.6	20.0	19.0	100.0	5,469
VII - Central Visayas	3.0	28.1	10.0	19.3	18.1	21.5	100.0	5,277
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.9	34.2	12.3	18.0	14.8	15.9	100.0	3,249
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.2	31.7	12.9	17.7	14.5	18.0	100.0	2,677
X - Northern Mindanao	4.0	30.7	11.6	18.8	16.8	18.1	100.0	3,356
XI - Davao	4.5	26.3	11.6	19.3	19.4	18.9	100.0	3,554
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6.1	28.3	10.0	18.2	19.7	17.7	100.0	3,279
XIII - Caraga	3.2	29.8	10.8	21.4	17.1	17.8	100.0	1,946
ARMM	11.9	38.8	9.4	16.0	10.7	13.3	100.0	2,537
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.5	42.3	15.1	18.4	12.5	4.1	100.0	14,540
Second	4.6	29.6	13.9	21.6	20.1	10.2	100.0	14,642
Middle	3.4	20.5	11.0	20.6	27.2	17.3	100.0	14,425
Fourth	2.5	17.0	8.0	18.6	27.0	27.0	100.0	14,145
Highest	2.0	12.5	5.2	12.8	20.3	47.2	100.0	13,923
All	4.0	24.5	10.7	18.4	21.4	20.9	100.0	71,675

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Table 2.4 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the female population age 5 and over, by highest level of schooling and by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	No education	Some elementary	Completed elementary	Some high school	Completed high school	More than secondary	Total	Number of females
Age								
5-9	21.8	78.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,034
10-14	0.5	41.2	21.9	36.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,641
15-19	0.5	2.5	3.8	49.8	33.5	10.0	100.0	7,393
20-24	0.6	3.7	3.2	10.4	26.7	55.4	100.0	7,221
25-29	0.6	4.7	5.3	11.5	34.2	43.7	100.0	6,657
30-34	0.9	6.5	5.6	11.7	35.4	39.9	100.0	5,821
35-39	1.2	6.7	8.8	12.8	32.8	37.6	100.0	5,199
40-44	1.7	8.7	9.6	14.3	29.7	36.0	100.0	4,662
45-49	1.7	11.1	13.6	13.9	29.5	30.1	100.0	4,161
50-54	2.5	13.0	16.9	11.2	28.3	28.1	100.0	3,671
55-59	3.1	15.3	18.9	12.6	23.7	26.5	100.0	3,076
60-64	3.6	18.9	21.8	11.8	22.6	21.3	100.0	2,445
65 and over	5.7	30.6	24.9	8.3	12.9	17.7	100.0	4,756
Place of residence								
Urban	2.9	17.3	8.0	16.3	24.3	31.3	100.0	32,389
Rural	4.6	23.6	12.2	17.6	21.2	20.7	100.0	38,349
Region								
National Capital Region	3.0	14.3	6.2	14.8	27.5	34.2	100.0	8,990
Cordillera Administrative Region	5.0	18.6	7.6	15.7	17.2	35.9	100.0	1,236
I – Ilocos Region	3.5	16.9	11.3	14.0	26.6	27.7	100.0	3,551
II – Cagayan Valley	3.7	21.7	11.3	16.0	19.9	27.3	100.0	2,403
III – Central Luzon	2.0	18.6	11.8	17.3	24.5	25.8	100.0	7,784
IVA – CALABARZON	2.7	18.6	9.1	15.2	28.6	25.8	100.0	10,100
MIMAROPA Region	5.2	22.8	12.0	19.3	18.9	21.9	100.0	2,093
V – Bicol	3.9	20.8	14.8	19.5	19.0	22.0	100.0	4,125
VI – Western Visayas	4.0	21.7	10.6	15.6	22.3	25.7	100.0	5,331
VII – Central Visayas	3.1	24.0	10.2	17.3	21.9	23.5	100.0	5,182
VII – Eastern Visayas	3.5	26.0	12.3	19.6	17.8	20.7	100.0	3,081
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	5.9	24.4	12.1	18.0	16.8	22.8	100.0	2,593
X – Northern Mindanao	3.9	24.0	9.9	19.5	19.4	23.3	100.0	3,247
XI – Davao	4.0	22.0	10.6	18.7	20.4	24.4	100.0	3,416
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	6.0	24.3	9.4	19.5	19.2	21.5	100.0	3,168
XIII – Caraga	3.5	23.7	10.0	22.1	18.6	22.1	100.0	1,850
ARMM	12.5	30.2	10.3	17.1	13.0	17.0	100.0	2,588
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.5	34.0	15.1	20.2	16.0	6.3	100.0	13,273
Second	4.2	24.8	12.1	21.3	24.0	13.6	100.0	13,793
Middle	3.0	19.3	11.4	18.1	27.0	21.2	100.0	14,166
Fourth	2.3	15.2	8.0	15.0	26.4	33.1	100.0	14,506
Highest	1.7	11.9	5.4	11.2	19.5	50.4	100.0	15,000
All	3.8	20.7	10.2	17.0	22.6	25.6	100.0	70,737

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Table 2.5 School attendance

Percent distribution of population age 3-24 who attended school in SY 2017-2018, by residence, region and sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Males				Females				Both sexes			
	Attended	Not attended	Total	N	Attended	Not attended	Total	N	Attended	Not attended	Total	N
Place of residence												
Urban	69.7	30.3	100.0	15,403	70.2	29.8	100.0	14,585	69.9	30.1	100.0	29,988
Rural	69.5	30.5	100.0	20,291	72.2	27.8	100.0	19,398	70.8	29.2	100.0	39,688
Region												
National Capital Region	68.5	31.5	100.0	3,858	69.7	30.3	100.0	3,710	69.1	30.9	100.0	7,568
Cordillera Administrative Region	72.2	27.8	100.0	629	74.6	25.4	100.0	594	73.4	26.6	100.0	1,224
I – Ilocos Region	71.0	29.0	100.0	1,720	71.1	28.9	100.0	1,663	71.1	28.9	100.0	3,383
II – Cagayan Valley	66.1	33.9	100.0	1,179	72.4	27.6	100.0	1,110	69.2	30.8	100.0	2,290
III – Central Luzon	67.7	32.3	100.0	3,762	71.2	28.8	100.0	3,516	69.4	30.6	100.0	7,279
IVA – CALABARZON	71.2	28.8	100.0	4,792	69.1	30.9	100.0	4,594	70.2	29.8	100.0	9,386
MIMAROPA Region	69.5	30.5	100.0	1,185	71.8	28.2	100.0	1,137	70.6	29.4	100.0	2,322
V – Bicol	70.9	29.1	100.0	2,398	72.8	27.2	100.0	2,241	71.8	28.2	100.0	4,640
VI – Western Visayas	71.0	29.0	100.0	2,671	74.9	25.1	100.0	2,506	72.9	27.1	100.0	5,177
VII – Central Visayas	72.5	27.5	100.0	2,588	72.0	28.0	100.0	2,478	72.2	27.8	100.0	5,066
VII – Eastern Visayas	69.4	30.6	100.0	1,759	73.3	26.7	100.0	1,655	71.3	28.7	100.0	3,414
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	71.9	28.1	100.0	1,392	74.8	25.2	100.0	1,349	73.3	26.7	100.0	2,741
X – Northern Mindanao	66.5	33.5	100.0	1,711	69.5	30.5	100.0	1,605	68.0	32.0	100.0	3,316
XI – Davao	70.6	29.4	100.0	1,742	71.1	28.9	100.0	1,678	70.9	29.1	100.0	3,420
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	69.5	30.5	100.0	1,707	73.8	26.2	100.0	1,626	71.6	28.4	100.0	3,332
XIII – Caraga	70.7	29.3	100.0	1,031	71.4	28.6	100.0	986	71.0	29.0	100.0	2,018
ARMM	61.4	38.6	100.0	1,568	66.0	34.0	100.0	1,534	63.7	36.3	100.0	3,102
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	65.5	34.5	100.0	8,238	69.6	30.4	100.0	7,695	67.5	32.5	100.0	15,933
Second	67.3	32.7	100.0	7,766	71.5	28.5	100.0	7,230	69.3	30.7	100.0	14,996
Middle	68.5	31.5	100.0	7,087	71.5	28.5	100.0	6,884	70.0	30.0	100.0	13,971
Fourth	72.0	28.0	100.0	6,584	71.1	28.9	100.0	6,297	71.5	28.5	100.0	12,881
Highest	76.5	23.5	100.0	6,018	73.7	26.3	100.0	5,876	75.1	24.9	100.0	11,894
All	69.5	30.5	100.0	35,693	71.4	28.6	100.0	33,983	70.4	29.6	100.0	69,676

Note: The total includes 61 cases with missing information

Table 2.6 Household population by employment status, by sex, type of residence, and region

Percent distribution of the household population age 15 and over, by background characteristic and, by employment status, Philippines 2018 NMS

Household characteristic	Employed	Not employed	Total	Number of persons
Sex				
Male	69.8	30.2	100.0	55,176
Female	43.2	56.8	100.0	55,062
Type of residence				
Urban	57.0	43.0	100.0	50,853
Rural	56.0	44.0	100.0	59,385
Region				
National Capital Region	60.2	39.8	100.0	14,174
Cordillera Administrative Region	58.1	41.9	100.0	1,971
I - Ilocos Region	53.1	46.9	100.0	5,562
II - Cagayan Valley	57.0	43.0	100.0	3,822
III - Central Luzon	52.4	47.6	100.0	12,328
IVA - CALABARZON	55.0	45.0	100.0	15,700
MIMAROPA Region	57.6	42.4	100.0	3,193
V - Bicol	54.5	45.5	100.0	6,260
VI - Western Visayas	53.8	46.2	100.0	8,443
VII - Central Visayas	58.6	41.4	100.0	8,117
VII - Eastern Visayas	60.2	39.8	100.0	4,784
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	63.3	36.7	100.0	3,990
X - Northern Mindanao	58.4	41.6	100.0	5,068
XI - Davao	60.2	39.8	100.0	5,373
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	55.4	44.6	100.0	4,893
XIII - Caraga	52.7	47.3	100.0	2,876
ARMM	54.4	45.6	100.0	3,684
All	56.5	43.5	100.0	110,238

Table 2.7 Average household size and headship

Percent distribution of the households, by sex of household head, household size, and residence, Philippines 2018 NMS

Household characteristic	Residence		All
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	74.9	81.0	78.2
Female	25.1	19.0	21.8
Number of usual members			
1	6.1	6.8	6.5
2	10.6	11.4	11.1
3	17.1	16.2	16.6
4	20.6	20.4	20.5
5	17.7	17.2	17.5
6	11.6	11.3	11.4
7	6.8	7.0	6.9
8	4.3	4.0	4.1
9+	5.3	5.6	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.56	4.52	4.54
Number of households	15,974	18,961	34,935

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2.8 Wealth quintile

Percent distribution of households according to wealth quintile, by region and place of residence, Philippines 2018 NMS

Characteristic	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of Households
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Place of residence							
Urban	9.1	14.9	20.5	26.0	29.5	100.0	15,974
Rural	29.7	24.6	19.9	14.9	10.9	100.0	18,961
Region							
National Capital Region	2.7	10.7	22.8	31.3	32.5	100.0	4,565
Cordillera Administrative Region	14.6	21.6	25.1	21.7	17.0	100.0	627
I - Ilocos Region	13.7	20.1	23.7	24.5	18.0	100.0	1,736
II - Cagayan Valley	17.8	23.8	21.9	21.5	14.9	100.0	1,216
III - Central Luzon	5.1	13.2	25.4	29.5	26.8	100.0	3,779
IVA - CALABARZON	7.2	11.9	19.6	28.9	32.4	100.0	5,098
MIMAROPA Region	25.9	27.6	23.2	13.4	9.9	100.0	1,095
V - Bicol	31.9	24.3	22.4	12.8	8.6	100.0	1,909
VI - Western Visayas	32.2	29.3	17.5	11.4	9.5	100.0	2,618
VII - Central Visayas	25.4	26.1	17.9	14.9	15.7	100.0	2,606
VII - Eastern Visayas	34.2	30.2	16.8	9.6	9.2	100.0	1,528
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	41.8	23.6	16.3	7.9	10.5	100.0	1,263
X - Northern Mindanao	29.4	24.0	19.8	14.4	12.3	100.0	1,573
XI - Davao	26.7	24.5	17.7	13.6	17.4	100.0	1,837
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	35.9	26.1	15.4	11.4	11.2	100.0	1,625
XIII - Caraga	31.0	28.4	18.1	11.7	10.6	100.0	920
ARMM	63.3	18.9	9.4	5.5	2.9	100.0	940
Total	20.3	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.4	100.0	34,935

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Table 2.9 Households with overseas Filipinos, overseas Filipino workers, and emigrants

Percentage of households with overseas Filipinos (OF), overseas Filipino workers (OFW), and household members who permanently moved overseas within the last 5 years by place of residence, region, and wealth quintile, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	with OF	Percent						Number of house-holds
		with OFW in last 12 months	with OFW prior to last 12 months	with OFW (current AND before)	with OFW (current OR before)	with emigrants in the last 5 years	with IDPs	
Place of residence								
Urban	9.0	6.4	7.9	1.0	13.3	1.5	0.4	15,974
Rural	8.3	6.4	5.9	0.7	11.6	1.4	0.5	18,961
Region								
National Capital Region	9.2	7.2	11.5	1.4	17.3	1.2	0.3	4,565
Cordillera Administrative Region	11.0	9.0	8.3	1.2	16.0	2.9	0.7	627
I - Ilocos Region	11.8	8.9	10.5	1.4	18.0	2.4	0.2	1,736
II - Cagayan Valley	16.1	13.3	10.0	1.5	21.9	1.5	0.2	1,216
III - Central Luzon	8.8	5.8	1.7	0.3	7.2	0.8	0.2	3,779
IVA - CALABARZON	7.6	4.8	9.1	0.7	13.3	3.5	0.2	5,098
MIMAROPA Region	5.9	3.8	2.8	0.1	6.6	0.9	1.0	1,095
V - Bicol	4.6	4.9	4.1	0.5	8.5	0.3	1.0	1,909
VI - Western Visayas	13.2	8.5	6.7	1.0	14.2	0.9	0.2	2,618
VII - Central Visayas	6.0	7.0	4.0	0.8	10.2	1.0	0.7	2,606
VII - Eastern Visayas	6.3	4.8	4.4	0.9	8.3	0.3	0.3	1,528
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7.1	5.4	5.4	0.9	9.9	0.3	0.5	1,263
X - Northern Mindanao	6.5	6.0	5.1	0.6	10.5	0.4	0.1	1,573
XI - Davao	7.3	5.7	6.2	0.8	11.0	0.3	0.3	1,837
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	12.4	5.4	4.3	0.3	9.4	2.2	2.0	1,625
XIII - Caraga	5.9	2.7	2.8	0.1	5.4	2.0	0.6	920
ARMM	6.9	7.9	18.3	2.5	23.8	1.6	0.5	940
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.5	1.9	2.7	0.3	4.3	0.4	0.7	7,090
Second	6.0	3.9	3.5	0.2	7.2	0.7	0.4	7,031
Middile	7.2	5.6	5.2	0.4	10.4	0.8	0.5	7,050
Fourth	10.9	8.2	8.7	1.0	15.8	2.0	0.4	6,988
Highest	15.7	12.7	14.4	2.4	24.8	3.3	0.2	6,776
All	8.6	6.4	6.8	0.9	12.4	1.4	0.4	34,935

Table 2.10 Tenure status of housing unit

Percent distribution of tenure status of households by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot	Rent house/room including lot	Own house, rent lot	Tenure status				Not applicable	Total	Number of households
				Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner	Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner	Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner			
Place of residence										
Urban	54.6	17.1	2.4	14.4	2.4	8.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	15,974
Rural	61.0	3.0	3.0	24.6	1.2	6.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	18,961
Region										
National Capital Region	43.7	30.5	1.8	8.0	3.9	11.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,565
Cordillera Administrative Region	74.5	8.5	0.6	5.1	0.4	10.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	627
I – Ilocos Region	74.0	1.3	1.3	14.6	0.6	8.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,736
II – Cagayan Valley	76.1	1.2	1.3	14.3	0.9	5.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,216
III – Central Luzon	72.7	9.1	1.3	8.9	0.5	6.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	3,779
IVA - CALABARZON	64.5	13.9	3.8	11.1	2.0	4.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	5,098
MIMAROPA Region	61.4	5.6	1.5	20.0	1.0	10.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,095
V - Bicol	51.6	3.9	3.5	33.6	1.0	6.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,909
VI - Western Visayas	51.1	1.4	4.1	35.7	4.3	2.8	0.2	0.5	100.0	2,618
VII - Central Visayas	52.0	8.2	4.1	25.0	1.3	9.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,606
VII - Eastern Visayas	52.7	1.3	6.7	31.6	1.2	5.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,528
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	47.3	2.5	3.0	37.0	1.3	8.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,263
X - Northern Mindanao	57.1	3.8	2.2	26.0	0.4	10.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,573
XI - Davao	57.0	10.3	2.1	20.2	1.1	9.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,837
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	58.7	3.2	2.2	25.1	1.5	8.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,625
XIII - Caraga	49.0	3.0	4.5	34.4	2.3	6.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	920
ARMM	51.5	0.2	0.7	36.6	1.1	9.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	940
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	35.3	1.9	3.5	47.0	2.7	9.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	7,090
Second	49.2	6.1	4.1	27.0	2.9	10.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	7,031
Middle	60.2	12.0	3.0	14.1	1.6	8.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	7,050
Fourth	68.0	15.2	1.8	7.8	1.2	5.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,988
Highest	78.8	12.2	1.4	3.0	0.4	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,776
All	58.1	9.4	2.8	19.9	1.8	7.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	34,935

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2.11 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by residence and by housing characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Housing characteristic	Type of residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Electricity			
Yes	95.9	88.7	92.0
No	4.1	11.3	8.0
Type of building/house			
Single house	87.0	97.1	92.4
Duplex	3.5	1.5	2.4
Apartment/accesoria condominium/townhouse	9.0	1.3	4.8
Commercial/industrial/agricultural building/house	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other housing unit	0.2	0.0	0.1
Main material of roof			
Strong materials	84.0	75.3	79.2
Light materials	5.0	13.6	9.7
Salvaged/makeshift materials	1.0	0.7	0.8
Mixed but predominantly strong materials	6.3	6.6	6.4
Mixed but predominantly lights materials	3.5	3.6	3.6
Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials	0.3	0.3	0.3
No applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of outer wall			
Strong materials	66.5	48.7	56.9
Light materials	10.4	24.5	18.1
Salvaged/makeshift materials	1.7	1.5	1.6
Mixed but predominantly strong materials	11.8	13.2	12.5
Mixed but predominantly lights materials	9.2	11.7	10.5
Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials	0.4	0.4	0.4
No applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of floor			
Cement	54.0	53.1	53.5
Ceramic tiles	28.2	13.8	20.4
Marble	0.3	0.1	0.2
Earth/sand	6.4	10.3	8.5
Wood planks	6.2	9.1	7.8
Parquet or polished wood	0.4	0.3	0.3
Palm/bamboo	2.7	11.4	7.4
Vinyl or asphalt strips	1.0	0.4	0.7
Dung	0.3	0.6	0.5
Carpet	0.2	0.5	0.3
Others	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	15,974	18,961	34,935

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Table 2.12 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects and means of transportation, according to residence , Philippines 2018 NMS

Possession	Residence		All
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Aircon	21.8	7.6	14.1
Washing machine	56.1	30.6	42.3
Stove with oven/gas range	43.2	23.2	32.4
Refrigerator/freezer	55.1	34.2	43.7
Personal computer/laptop	27.6	13.7	20.0
Cellular phone/mobile phone	93.2	84.4	88.4
Landline/wireless telephone	12.0	2.8	7.0
Audio components/stereo set	28.2	16.1	21.6
Karaoke/videoke/magic sing	14.5	7.2	10.5
CD/VCD/DVD player	39.0	27.2	32.6
Television	87.2	73.5	79.8
Radio/radio cassette player	29.7	34.1	32.1
Motor vehicles			
Car, jeep, van	12.8	7.5	9.9
Motorcycle, tricycle	38.7	42.0	40.5
Motorized boat/banca	1.6	3.9	2.8
Number of households	15,974	18,961	34,935

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

KEY FINDINGS:

- **Age**: Half of respondents are below 40 years old.
- **Sex**: There is an equal number of male and female respondents.
- **Marital Status**: A big majority (67%) are currently married or in a live-in arrangement.
- **Education**: Females have a better education profile than males.
- **Employment**: Half of all respondents are currently employed, much higher among males (67%) than among females (39%).
- **Occupation**: Males work mostly in elementary occupations; as skilled agricultural, foresty and fishery, plant and machinery operators; and as craft and related trade workers. Females are mostly employed as service and sales workers, in elementary occupations, and as professionals.
- **Industry**: The top three major industries that the currently employed work in are agriculture, forestry and fishing (24%), wholesale and retail trade (18%), and construction (10%).

This chapter presents a profile of the 2018 National Migration Survey respondents. The profile describes characteristics of survey respondents such as age, sex, marital status, employment, and wealth status. These characteristics are useful for understanding the factors that affect migration behavior.

3.1   BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The respondents are about evenly divided by sex, with 50% males and 50% females.

Patterns by Background Characteristics

By age, about half (54%) of all respondents were below 40 years of age. The percentage younger than 40 years is higher among males (56%) than females (52%).

About a third (34%) of the total sample were never married. Again, the percentage never married is higher among males (39%) than females (30%). The most common marital status is currently married, either formally or in a common law/live in arrangement (58%). A higher percentage of females (9%) than males (2%) were widowed (**Table 3.1**).

In terms of educational attainment, the biggest number of respondents completed secondary education at 26%, both for the total sample and for the male and female subsamples (**Figure 3.1**). Females have a somewhat better education profile than males as more of them either have some college education (11% of females vs. 10% of males) or earned a college degree (17% of females vs. 11% of males).

When it comes to employment status, there is a distinct gender difference. Specifically, the percentage currently employed was much lower for females (39%) than for males (67%). Overall, majority of the respondents (53%) were currently employed (**Figure 3.2**).

Figure 3.1 Educational attainment of respondents

Percentage of respondents age 15 and over, by highest grade completed and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS
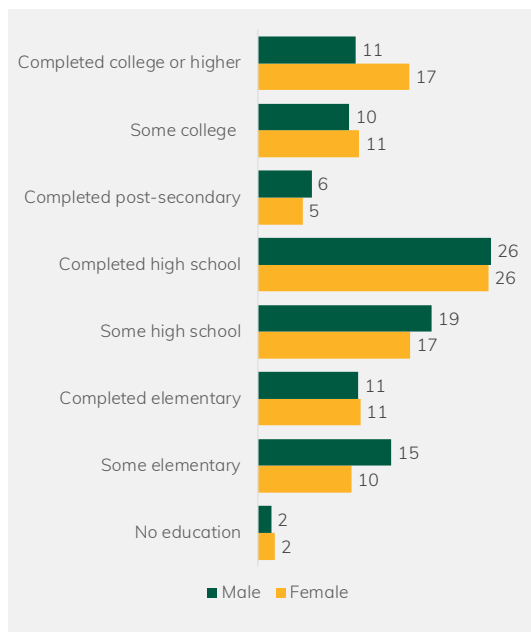
Figure 3.2 Employment status of respondents

Percentage of respondents age 15 and over, by employment status and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS
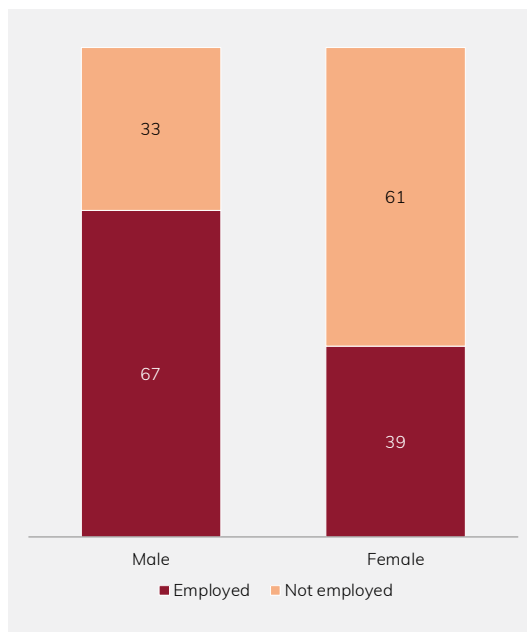
There were more rural (54%) than urban (46%) residents, with a slightly higher percentage of rural residents among males (55%) than females (53%) (**Table 3.1**). The weighted distribution of respondents by region follows the regional distribution of the total population. In all, a little over a third (38%) of all respondents came from the three most populous regions of the country, namely, the National Capital Region, Central Luzon, and CALABARZON.

Roman Catholicism is the most common religion of respondents, with 79% declaring that they were Roman Catholics. About 5% belonged to the Islamic faith while the rest belonged to a variety of non-Catholic Christian religions. A very small percentage (0.2%) professed no religion at all.

For self-identified ethnicity, the three ethnic groups with the most number of members are Tagalog (24%), Cebuano/Bisaya (23%), and Ilocano (10%). In all, 89% of all respondents belonged to one of the 14 distinct ethnic groups listed in **Table 3.1**, while 11% belonged to ethnic groups that together comprise the "Others" category (classified as such because their members each comprised less than 0.3% of all respondents).

3.2   CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMPLOYED RESPONDENTS

Table 3.2 presents the characteristics of the currently employed respondents of the 2018 NMS. These respondents comprised 53% of the total sample or 24,479 of 46,355 respondents.

Patterns by Background Characteristics

The age distribution of employed respondents reflects the age pattern of entry into the labor force. Only 3% of the currently employed 2018 NMS respondents belonged to the age group 15-19 years as most people of this age are expected to still be in school. Similarly, the percentage of currently employed belonging to the age group 60-64 years and 65 years and over is lower than in the total sample because of the expected exit from the labor force of older persons.

More than six out of 10 currently employed respondents were currently married or in a live-in arrangement, with a little bit more females (69%) than males (61%) belonging to this category.

The education profile of the currently employed resembles that of the total sample in that the most common educational attainment is having completed high school education. There is a notable gender difference in educational attainment, however. Among currently employed females, 26% completed a college degree; the corresponding percentage for men was only 11%. In all, 37% of currently employed females had at least a college education while only 21% of men had similar educational attainment.

By place of residence, there was a higher percentage of females (49%) than males (44%) residing in urban areas.

Employment Characteristics

The top five occupation categories of the currently employed respondents were service and sales workers (22%), elementary occupations/unskilled workers (20%), skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (17%), and crafts and related trades workers (10%) (**Table 3.3**, **Figure 3.3**). There is a very striking sex difference in the occupations that males and females were engaged in. Among males, the top five occupations were elementary occupations (23%), skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (22%), plant and machinery operators (13%), craft and related trade workers (13%), and service and sales workers (13%). On the other hand, females were mostly employed as service and sales workers (38%), followed by elementary occupations/unskilled workers (16%), professionals (11%), clerical support workers (6%), and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (9%).

There were three major industries that the currently employed worked in: agriculture, forestry and fishing (24%), wholesale and retail trade (18%), and construction (10%). Again, there was a notable sex difference. More males than females were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (30% of males vs. 13% of females) while more females than males worked in the service industry, particularly, wholesale and retail trade (30% of females vs. 11% of males). Construction and transportation, as well as storage were also male-dominated industries while service industries such education,

Figure 3.3 Occupation of respondents by sex

Percentage of respondents age 15 and over, by major occupation groups and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Occupation	Male	Female
Managers	6	6
Professional	3	11
Technicians and associate professionals	4	7
Clerical support workers	3	6
Service and sales workers	13	38
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	22	9
Craft and related trades workers	13	6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	13	1
Elementary occupations (unskilled workers)	23	16
Armed forces occupations	0.3	0
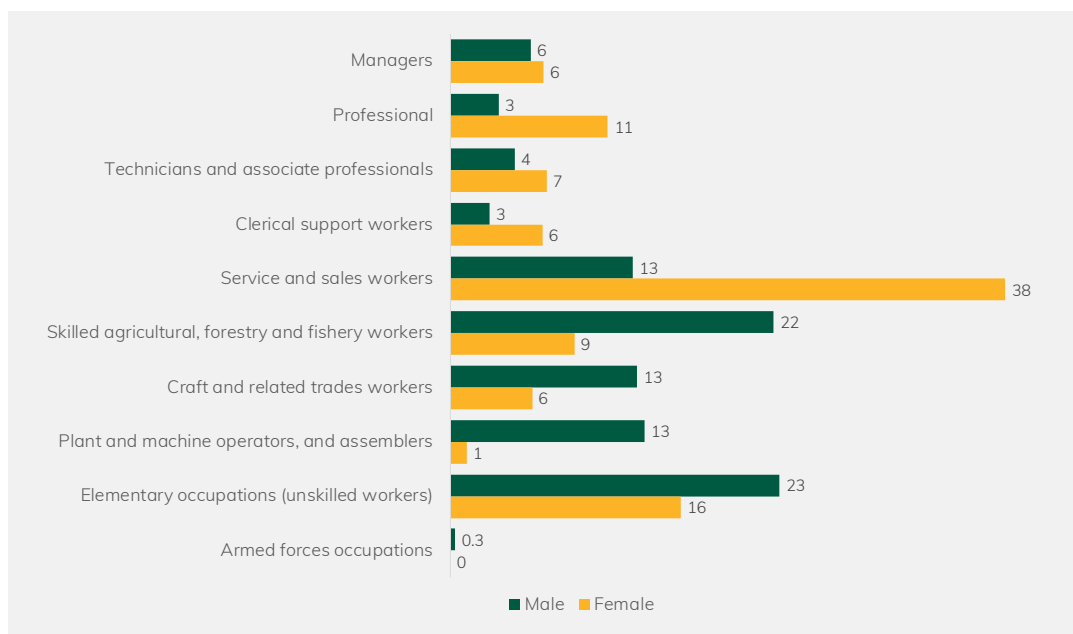
accommodation and food service activities, human health and social work activities and other service activities were female-dominated (**Figure 3.4**).

In terms of class of worker, the highest percentage of the currently employed worked for private establishments (34%), followed by the self-employed without any paid employee (29%), those who worked for private households (18%), and those who worked for government/GOCCs (10%). As to the sex difference, more males worked for private establishments and for private households while more females were self-employed or worked for government.

Regarding the nature of employment of the workers (see **Table 3.3**), seven in 10 workers were permanent employees, with permanent employment defined as employment for pay or profit, or working as an unpaid family worker being employed with period of employment lasting or expected to last for one year or longer. The remaining respondents were either short-term or seasonal workers (22%) or working for different employers/customers on a daily or weekly basis (7%). More females were permanent workers (75% for females vs, 69% for males) while more males were short-term or seasonal workers (23% for males vs. 20% for females).

Employment Benefits
Among the employed, 18,026 or 74% answered the questions on basic employee benefits of health insurance and social pension coverage (**Table 3.4**). Of this number, 69% reported having health insurance coverage, with the percentage higher among females (73%) than males (66%). Of those with health insurance coverage, almost all were covered by PhilHealth, either as member or dependent. A minority had additional

Figure 3.4 Industry of respondents by sex

Percentage of respondents age 15 and over, by major industry groups and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS
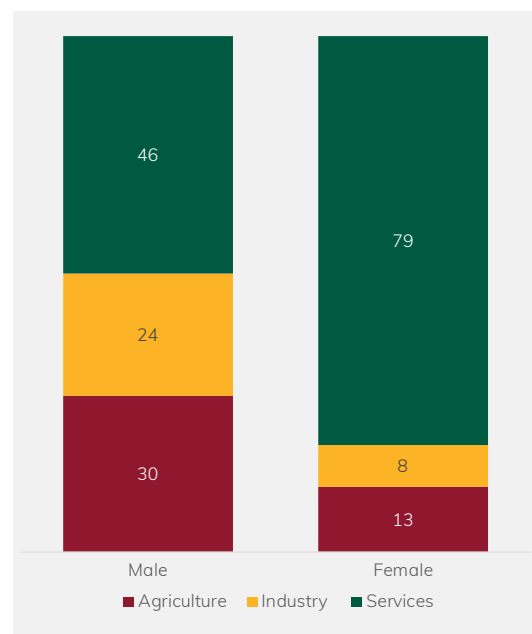
health insurance coverage with health maintenance organizations (HMOs) or other forms of private health insurance.

As to social security coverage, only 47% of the currently employed who answered the question on benefits said that they are paying into a social security and pension plan; For 9 in 10 of them, this plan is the SSS.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of respondents age 15 and over by selected background characteristics, by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Weighted percent			Weighted number	Unweighted number
	Males	Females	Both sexes		
Age					
15-19	13.3	12.5	12.9	5,989	5,373
20-24	11.2	10.5	10.9	5,037	4,049
25-29	11.4	10.0	10.7	4,957	4,511
30-34	10.6	9.8	10.2	4,738	4,816
35-39	9.6	9.6	9.6	4,430	4,791
40-44	9.0	9.2	9.1	4,226	4,172
45-49	8.4	8.7	8.5	3,955	3,958
50-54	8.0	8.1	8.1	3,732	3,646
55-59	6.1	6.7	6.4	2,967	3,153
60-64	4.7	4.9	4.8	2,235	2,676
65 and over	7.7	9.9	8.8	4,089	5,211
Marital status					
Never married	38.6	30.4	34.4	15,962	14,422
Married	45.5	46.3	45.9	21,277	21,929
Common-law/live-in	11.6	11.8	11.7	5,427	5,249
Divorced/separated/annulled	2.0	3.1	2.5	1,180	1,285
Widowed	2.3	8.5	5.4	2,508	3,470
Highest grade completed					
No education[1]	1.5	1.9	1.7	799	967
Some elementary	14.9	10.4	12.6	5,864	6,633
Completed elementary	11.2	11.4	11.3	5,255	5,672
Some high school	19.4	17.0	18.2	8,439	8,385
Completed high school	25.7	26.3	26.0	12,045	11,081
Completed post-secondary	6.2	4.7	5.5	2,528	2,467
Some college	10.2	11.3	10.7	4,975	4,867
Completed college or higher	10.9	16.9	13.9	6,449	6,284
Employment status					
Employed	66.8	39.1	52.8	24,479	25,418
Not employed	33.2	60.9	47.2	21,876	20,938
Region					
National Capital Region	12.2	13.5	12.9	5,962	5,131
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.8	1.7	1.8	829	2,860
I - Ilocos Region	5.1	5.0	5.0	2,338	2,252
II - Cagayan Valley	3.4	3.5	3.5	1,608	2,180
III - Central Luzon	11.2	11.1	11.2	5,185	3,517
IVA - CALABARZON	14.4	14.1	14.2	6,598	2,003
MIMAROPA Region	2.9	2.9	2.9	1,344	2,513
V - Bicol	5.7	5.7	5.7	2,634	2,971
VI - Western Visayas	7.5	7.8	7.7	3,550	3,053
VII - Central Visayas	7.4	7.3	7.4	3,411	2,959
VII - Eastern Visayas	4.5	4.2	4.3	2,013	3,273
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.8	3.5	3.6	1,677	1,799
X - Northern Mindanao	4.6	4.6	4.6	2,133	2,856
XI - Davao	4.8	4.9	4.9	2,256	2,574
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.5	4.4	4.4	2,056	2,352
XIII - Caraga	2.8	2.4	2.6	1,210	2,549
ARMM	3.4	3.3	3.3	1,550	1,514
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	19.2	17.1	18.1	8,410	10,236
Second	20.1	19.0	19.5	9,053	10,556
Middle	21.4	20.2	20.8	9,624	9,693
Fourth	20.1	21.5	20.8	9,652	8,300
Highest	19.2	22.2	20.7	9,616	7,571

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents (cont'd)

Percent distribution of respondents age 15 and over by selected background characteristics, by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Weighted percent			Weighted number	Unweighted number
	Males	Females	Both sexes		
Place of residence					
Urban	45.5	46.6	46.1	21,361	17,396
Rural	54.5	53.4	53.9	24,994	28,960
Religion					
Roman Catholic	80.3	78.6	79.4	36,813	35,566
Protestant	4.1	4.5	4.3	1,999	2,293
Iglesia ni Cristo	2.7	3.1	2.9	1,349	1,275
Aglipay	1.3	1.5	1.4	637	882
Other Christian	5.7	6.6	6.2	2,869	3,431
Islam	5.1	5.0	5.1	2,349	2,484
None	0.3	0.1	0.2	100	123
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	239	302
Ethnic group					
Tagalog	24.2	23.8	24.0	11,126	7,443
Cebuano/Bisaya	22.3	23.1	22.7	10,509	11,168
Ilocano	9.9	10.0	9.9	4,600	5,584
Ilonggo/Hiligaynon	8.6	9.2	8.9	4,120	3,499
Bikolano	6.6	7.0	6.8	3,146	3,088
Kapampangan	3.8	3.2	3.5	1,622	857
Maranao	1.2	1.2	1.2	550	649
Tausug	1.5	1.2	1.4	642	462
Waray	3.6	3.6	3.6	1,664	2,519
Boholano	2.4	2.0	2.2	1,028	1,169
Pangasinan	1.8	2.0	1.9	868	451
Surigaonon	1.1	0.8	1.0	443	795
Maguindanao	1.4	1.5	1.4	671	645
Ifugao	0.3	0.3	0.3	151	487
Other	11.3	11.2	11.2	5,215	7,540
Total[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	46,355	46,356
Number of persons	23,003	23,352	46,355		

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[1] No education category includes respondents who have not attended school
[2] Excludes 32 respondents who are non-Filipino citizens

Table 3.2 Employment status

Percent distribution of population age 15 and over currently employed by background characteristics and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Males	Females	Both sexes
Age			
15-19	3.3	1.9	2.8
20-24	9.3	9.9	9.5
25-29	13.4	10.2	12.2
30-34	13.2	11.4	12.6
35-39	12.4	12.6	12.4
40-44	11.9	12.2	12.0
45-49	10.3	12.1	11.0
50-54	10.0	10.1	10.1
55-59	7.0	8.6	7.6
60-64	4.5	5.5	4.9
65 and over	4.7	5.5	5.0
Marital status			
Never married	27.0	26.1	26.6
Married	54.2	52.1	53.4
Common-law/live-in	14.8	10.5	13.2
Divorced/separated/annulled	2.2	4.3	3.0
Widowed	1.8	6.9	3.7
Highest grade completed			
No education	1.7	1.8	1.7
Some elementary	17.6	9.9	14.8
Completed elementary	12.3	10.6	11.7
Some high school	15.4	11.0	13.7
Completed high school	25.7	23.3	24.8
Completed post-secondary	6.9	6.2	6.7
Some college	9.2	10.7	9.7
Completed college or higher	11.1	26.5	16.8
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	21.7	14.8	19.1
Second	21.1	17.0	19.6
Middle	21.5	19.2	20.7
Fourth	19.3	22.5	20.5
Highest	16.4	26.5	20.2
Place of residence			
Urban	43.6	49.2	45.7
Rural	56.4	50.8	54.3
Region			
National Capital Region	12.0	15.7	13.4
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.9	2.0	1.9
I - Ilocos Region	5.1	4.7	4.9
II - Cagayan Valley	3.7	3.4	3.6
III - Central Luzon	11.1	10.2	10.8
IVA - CALABARZON	13.2	12.8	13.1
MIMAROPA Region	3.1	2.9	3.0
V - Bicol	5.5	5.2	5.4
VI - Western Visayas	6.8	6.7	6.8
VII - Central Visayas	7.2	8.0	7.5
VII - Eastern Visayas	4.8	4.5	4.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.3	4.3	4.3
X - Northern Mindanao	5.1	4.9	5.0
XI - Davao	5.1	5.6	5.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.7	3.9	4.4
XIII - Caraga	2.9	2.3	2.7
ARMM	3.4	3.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	15,355	9,123	24,479

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.3 Characteristics of employed respondents

Percent distribution of population age 15 and over currently employed by employment characteristics, by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristic	Male	Female	Both sexes
Current occupation			
Managers	5.5	6.4	5.8
Professional	3.3	10.8	6.0
Technicians and associate professionals	4.4	6.6	5.2
Clerical support workers	2.7	6.3	4.0
Service and sales workers	12.5	38.1	21.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	22.4	8.7	17.4
Craft and related trades workers	12.9	5.8	10.3
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	13.4	1.2	9.0
Elementary occupations	22.7	16.3	20.4
Armed forces occupations	0.3	0.0	0.2
Type of industry			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.3	12.6	23.8
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.2	0.5
Manufacturing	6.8	7.1	6.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.1	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	15.9	0.5	10.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.6	30.3	17.8
Transportation and storage	13.4	0.8	8.7
Accommodation and food service activities	4.0	9.6	6.0
Information and communication	1.1	0.6	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	0.8	1.7	1.2
Real estate activities	0.3	0.6	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	1.0	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	4.6	5.4	4.9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.0	6.7	5.6
Education	1.4	8.5	4.0
Human health and social work activities	0.6	2.6	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other service activities	3.1	10.8	5.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class of worker[1]			
Worked for private household	19.4	14.4	17.5
Worked for private establishments	36.2	30.0	33.9
Worked for government/GOCCs	7.7	14.5	10.2
Self-employed without any paid employee	27.6	31.7	29.1
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	3.8	3.6	3.8
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	2.3	1.5	2.0
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	3.0	4.3	3.5
Nature of employment[1]			
Permanent	69.4	74.6	71.3
Short-term or seasonal	22.9	19.5	21.7
Worked for different employers or customers on day to day or week to week basis	7.6	5.8	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employed individuals	15,355	9,123	24,479

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[1] 261 cases with no data

Table 3.4 Employment benefits

Percent distribution of currently employed respondents age 15 and over, by employment benefits and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristic	Male	Female	Both sexes
Health insurance coverage			
With	66.3	73.3	69.0
Without	33.7	26.7	31.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employed individuals	11,155	6,871	18,026
Type of health insurance coverage			
Philhealth paying member	75.9	73.1	74.8
Philhealth dependent	22.9	25.4	23.9
Health maintenance organization (HMO) paying member	1.1	1.9	1.4
Health maintenance organization (HMO) dependent	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other health insurance paying member	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other health insurance dependent	0.6	0.5	0.5
Number of employed individuals with health insurance coverage	7,395	5,036	12,431
Social pension/security plans			
With	44.9	51.0	47.2
Without	55.1	49.0	52.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employed individuals	11,149	6,869	18,018
Type of social pension/security plans			
SSS	94.5	87.9	91.8
GSIS	6.9	14.6	10.1
Private insurance or pre-need insurance plan	4.6	4.6	4.6
Number of employed individuals with social pension/security plans	5,024	3,512	8,536

MIGRATION EXPERIENCES OF FILIPINOS

KEY FINDINGS:

Lifetime Migration
- Forty percent of Filipinos are lifetime migrants.
- Fifty-seven percent of lifetime migrants crossed regional boundaries.
- Lifetime migration is dominated by rural-rural flows followed by rural-urban migration flows.
- Three in five internal migrants crossed regional boundaries for their first ever move.

Migration experience of three months or more
- Fifty-five percent of Filipinos ever migrated for three months or more.
- Migrants are distributed by type of migration experience as follows: 88% within the Philippines, 5% abroad, and 7% both within the Philippines and abroad.

Migration in the past five years
- Fifteen percent of Filipinos migrated during the past five years.
- Migrants are distributed by type of migration experience as follows: 84% within the Philippines, 14% abroad, and 2% both within the Philippines and abroad.
- Migration in the last five years is dominated by rural-rural flows followed by urban-urban migration flows.
- The top two net migrant-gaining regions for the past five years are Eastern Visayas and CALABARZON, while the top two migrant-losing regions are NCR and CALABARZON.

Of the three processes that influence the size, composition, and distribution of the Philippine population, migration is the most complex because unlike birth or death - which both occur only once during the lifetime of a person – it is a repeatable event. The timing, decision-making and reason for moving likewise vary at each migration occurrence, further complicating the study of migration and the classification of various forms of migration.

To identify types of migration experiences, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) came up with standard concepts and definitions concerning internal and international migration (refer to PSA Board Resolution No. 08, Series of 2017). The PSA's concepts and definitions were used in the 2018 NMS, with further specification in terms of duration of residence in the destination area. The 2018 NMS collected information on geographic moves involving a change of usual residence for three months or more that entailed crossing of city/municipal boundaries, at the minimum.

This chapter describes the volume and direction of three migration types: lifetime migration, migration in the past five years, and movement to another city/municipality, province, region or country for three months or more. Also discussed are the characteristics of migrants in the past five years by type of their migration experience.

4.1. MIGRATION LEVELS AND FLOWS

Migration. A form of geographic or spatial mobility of people involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic or political units during a specified period of observation for reasons that may be economic, social, political and/or cultural in nature.

Internal Migration. A form of geographic or spatial mobility of people involving a change of usual residence within a country (region, province, city/municipality) during a specified period of observation for economic, social, political and/or cultural reasons.

International Migration. A physical movement of people involving a change of usual residence from one state or territory to another during a specified period of observation for economic, social, political and/or cultural reasons.

Sources: Shryock, Siegel, & Associates, 1980; PSA Board Resolution No. 08, Series of 2017.

Lifetime Migration
Lifetime migration is the "migration that has occurred between birth and the time of the census or survey. A lifetime migrant is one whose current area of residence and area of birth differ, regardless of intervening migrations" (Morrison, Bryan, & Swanson, 2004, p. 493). An apparent limitation of this measure is the masking of migrants who ever resided elsewhere for some period of time but have the same current place of residence as the recorded usual residence of their mother at the time of their birth. In the 2018 NMS, the usual residence of the mother at the time of birth is used as proxy for birthplace and compared with the current residence to be able to determine whether or not an individual is a lifetime migrant. Lifetime migrants cover Filipinos age 15 and over, and excludes non-Filipino citizens, those who were born abroad, and those with no information on mother's residence at the time of birth.

Filipinos are a relatively mobile people. **Table 4.1** shows that 40% of Filipinos are lifetime migrants, with a higher proportion of females (43%) than males (37%). These statistics are consistent with earlier studies on lifetime internal migration in the Philippines, which found that females are more migratory than males (Abad, 1981). The 2018 NMS data reveal that among lifetime migrants, the most prevalent form of migration is crossing regional boundaries (57%), followed by crossing city/municipal boundaries (31%) and crossing provincial boundaries (13%) (**Figure 4.1**). This pattern is true for both male and female lifetime migrants.

Examination of migration flows provides a better understanding of migration dynamics in the country. A migration flow is characterized by its volume (i.e., the number of migrants entering or leaving an area) and its direction (i.e., the origin and destination areas of migrants). Since migration is often economically motivated, migration flows are often associated with the economy of origin and destination regions. A large number of in-migrants in a region may indicate that it is perceived to have a vibrant economy with better opportunities for work, while a region with a large number of out-migrants may indicate the contrary.

The volume of intra- and inter-regional lifetime migrants is shown in **Table 4.2** while the direction of the moves are graphically shown in **Figure 4.2**. The 2018 NMS data reveal that lifetime migration is generally within regions than across regions.

Figure 4.1 Lifetime migration experience

Percent distribution of population age 15 and over by intra- and inter-migration experience (lifetime), Philippines 2018 NMS
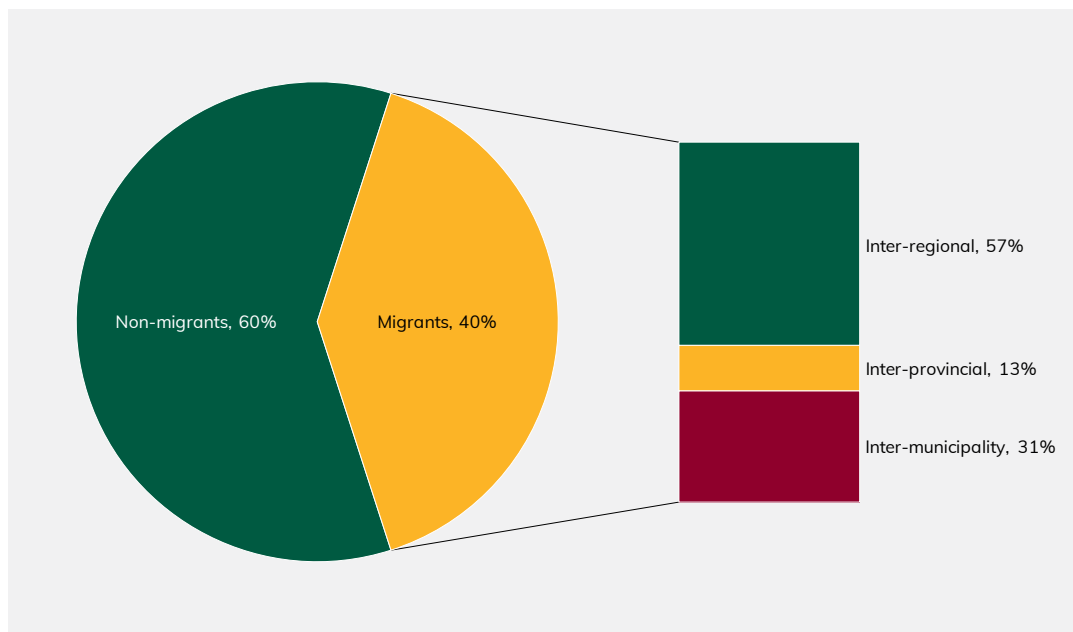
The largest migration flows within regions (intra-regional flows), each involving at least 2 million lifetime migrants, occurred in Western Visayas, Central Visayas, CALABARZON, and Bicol.

Meanwhile, the total number of moves from a common origin and a common destination is referred to as a migration stream. Results of the 2018 NMS show that the largest inter-regional migration stream is from NCR to CALABARZON involving 1.2 million lifetime migrants. The next larger lifetime migration streams that crossed regional boundaries are from Bicol to NCR (699 thousand), Bicol to CALABARZON (686 thousand), Western Visayas to NCR (541 thousand), Eastern Visayas to NCR (489 thousand), and CALABARZON to NCR (479 thousand) (**Figure 4.2**).

Table 4.2 further shows that the regions with the largest number of lifetime in-migrants are NCR, CALABARZON, Central Luzon, Davao, and Central Visayas. These regions are the top contributors to the country's growth as they each accounted for large shares in the aggregate GDP during the period 2016-2018 (BSP, 2019). On the other hand, the regions with the largest number of lifetime out-migrants are NCR, Bicol, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, and Central Visayas. Historically, these

**Figure 4.2 Inter-regional lifetime migration streams (in millions)**
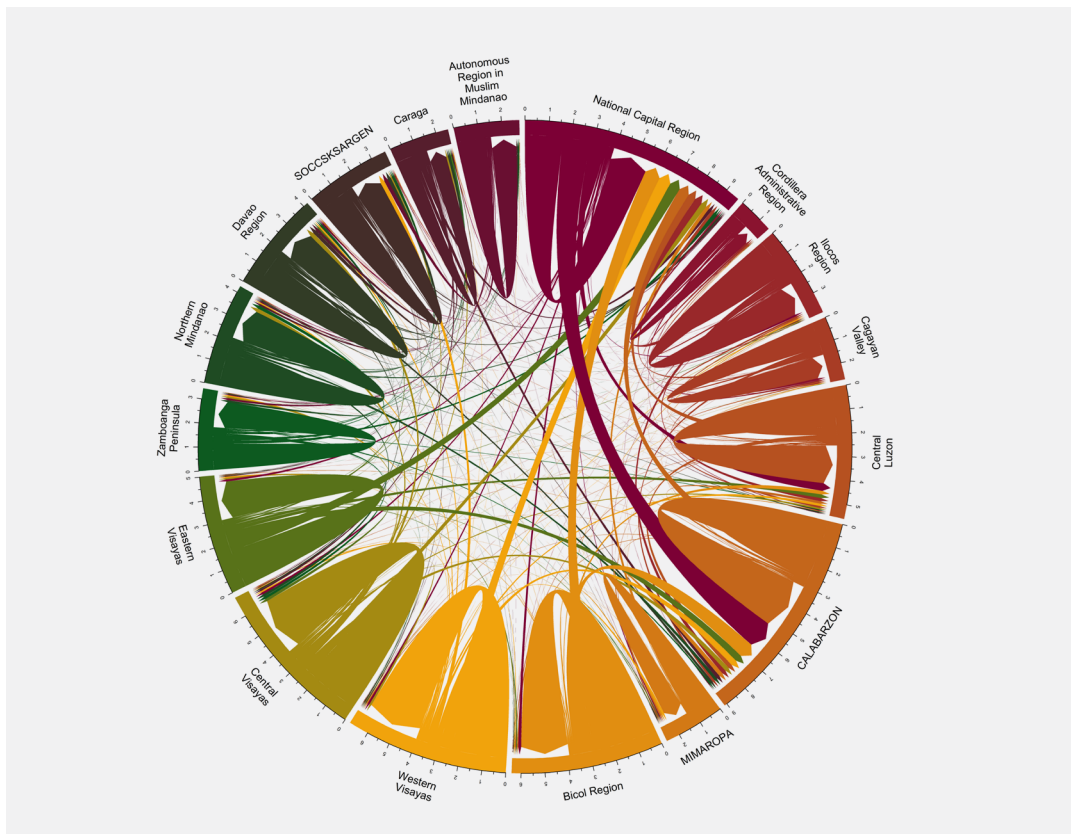
regions have large volume of out-migrants (Concepcion & Smith, 1977; Flieger, 1977; Abad, 1981; Bernardo, 1982; Chan, 1987; Go et al., 2001).

Migration flows bring about population redistribution as some regions lose and in turn other regions gain residents. In terms of the net number of lifetime migrants (i.e., in-migrants minus out-migrants), the top two gaining regions are CALABARZON and NCR, while the top three losing regions are Bicol, Western Visayas, and Eastern Visayas.

The uneven distribution of the Philippine population and economic opportunities also gives rise to urban-rural disparities as these areas offer different types of work and non-work related opportunities. The 2018 NMS findings show that the rural-rural flow dominates (49%), followed by the rural-urban migration flow (**Table 4.3** and **Figure 4.3**). Slightly more female than male lifetime migrants are found to be involved in the former while slightly more female than male lifetime migrants are were involved in the latter type of migration flows. These results appear to correspond with early internal migration flows in the Philippines characterized as having migrants from rural origin that were male dominated and land-seeking which shifted over time to migrants with high socio-economic status and urban background and eventually to female-dominated urbanward migration (Concepcion and Smith, 1977; Flieger, 1977; Abad, 1981; Bernardo, 1982; Chan, 1987).

Figure 4.3 Lifetime migration flows

Percent distribution of lifetime migration flows
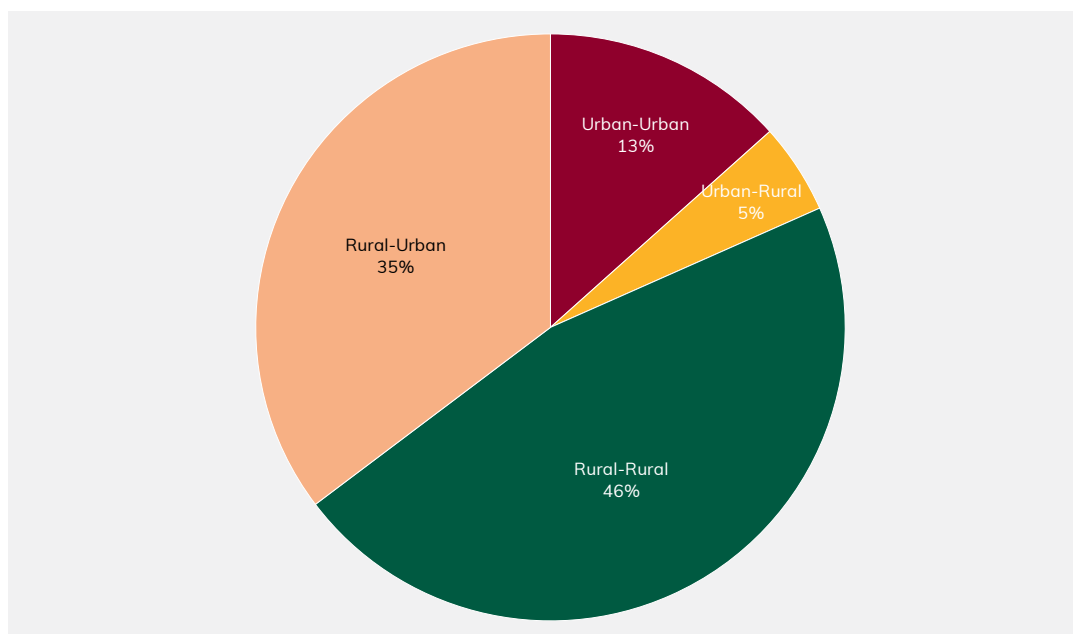
Migration Experience of Three Months or More

A more refined measure of migration during a person's lifetime is introduced in the 2018 NMS to address the limitation in the conceptualization of lifetime migration as discussed earlier. An individual is considered to have ever migrated if he/she has ever experienced a residential move, with at least three months duration of residence in the destination. The minimum border crossed is city/municipality. This measure, which is used for the remainder of this report, classifies individuals according to their type of migration experience, viz., (1) within the Philippines (Internal), (2) abroad (International), (3) both within the Philippines and abroad (Both), and (4) did not move (Non-migrant).

Table 4.4 shows the type of migration experience of Filipinos based on the more refined concept of ever migrated since birth. In general, 55% of Filipinos moved to or lived in another area, whether in the Philippines or abroad, for at least three months. The 15 percentage points higher estimate of persons who ever migrated for three months or more, when compared with the proportion of lifetime migrants, is expected as this difference estimates the "migrants who moved away from and subsequently returned to their areas of birth" (UN Manual VI, 1970, p. 2).

As shown in **Figure 4.4**, among those who ever migrated, 88% have experienced internal migration only, 5% have international migration experience only, and 7% have experienced both internal and international migration. There is no sex differential in the distribution of migrants by type of migration experience.

**Figure 4.4 Migration experience of three months or more**

Percent distribution of population age 15 and over by migration experience (ever moved), Philippines 2018 NMS
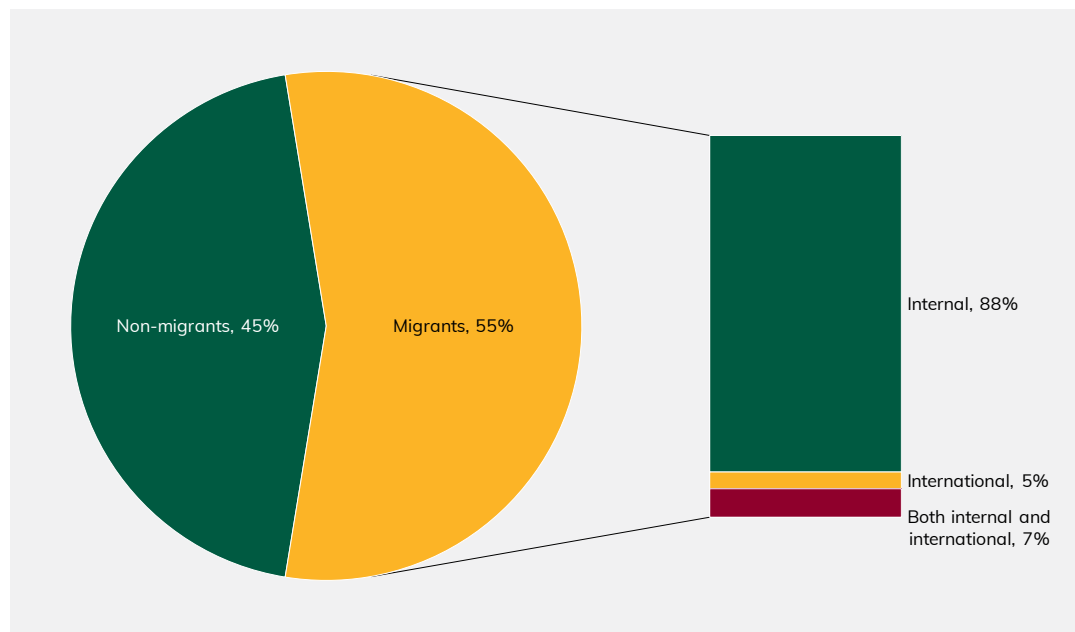
For migrants, the social and economic costs for the first migration from the birthplace is important because migration entails moving out of a comfort zone to another place about which one often has imperfect information. **Table 4.5** and **Figure 4.5** show that nearly three in five who ever migrated for the first time crossed regional boundaries. The largest migration streams involving more than a million inter-regional migrants are: (1) Bicol to NCR, (2) Eastern Visayas to NCR, (3) Western Visayas to NCR, and (4) NCR to CALABARZON. For first-time migrants who crossed regional boundaries, the top four origin regions, involving at least two million out-migrants each, are Bicol, Eastern Visayas, NCR, and Western Visayas. NCR, CALABARZON, Central Luzon, Central Visayas, and Davao are the top five destination regions, with each receiving at least one million in-migrants.

Table 4.5 further shows that first-time intra-regional migrants involving more than a million each are mostly within Central Visayas, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, NCR, Central Luzon, Northern Mindanao, and Davao. Among those who migrated abroad for the first time, the top destination countries are Saudi Arabia (23%), United Arab Emirates (12%), Malaysia (8%), Japan (7%), Singapore, Taiwan and Kuwait (6% each), Hong Kong and the USA (5 % each).

Figure 4.5 Inter-regional migration streams for first ever move (in millions)
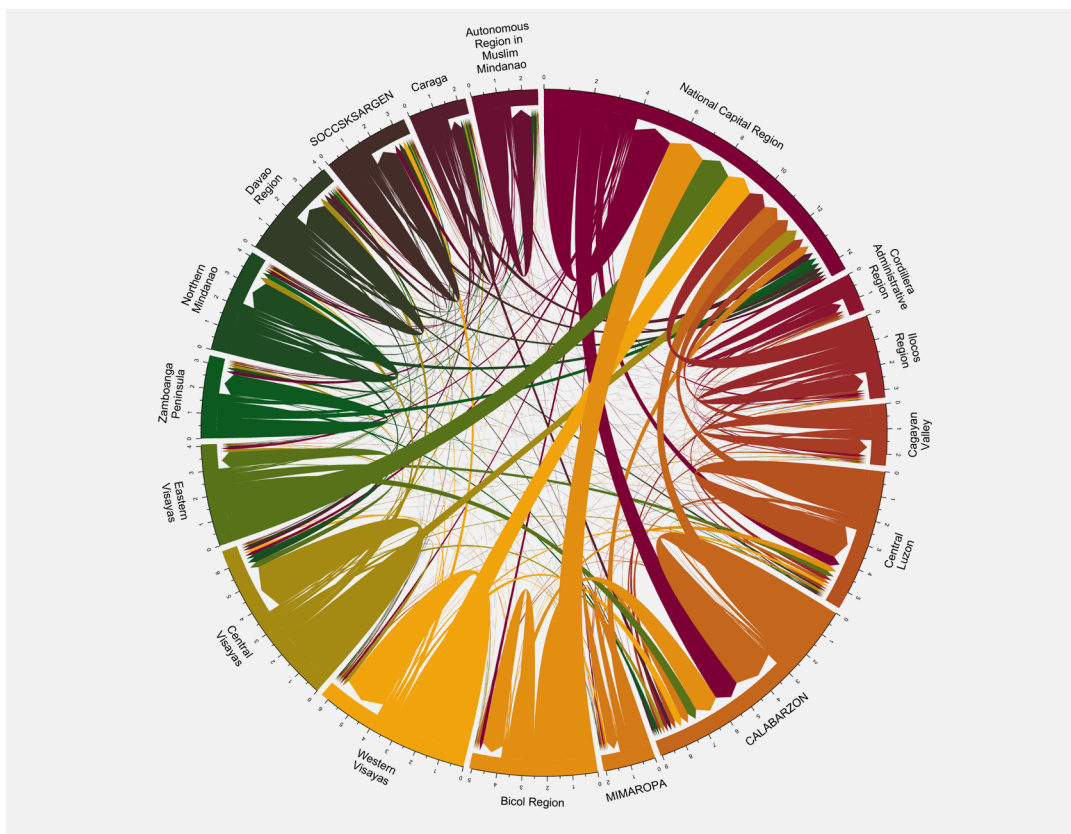
Migration in the Last Five Years

More relevant for policy discussions are recent data on migration. The 2018 NMS collected information on the city/municipality, province, region or country of residence of each respondent as of 1 January 2013. A migrant is identified if the residence in 2013 of a respondent is different from the current residence at the time of the survey. Similar to the measurement of lifetime migration, this measure excludes non-Filipino citizens, those who were born abroad, and those with no information on mother's residence at time of birth. Moreover, all residential changes of three months or more are recorded in the five-year migration history record of each respondent, but analysis of which is not covered in this report.

Findings reveal (see **Table 4.6** and **Figure 4.6**) that 15% of Filipinos migrated during the past five years, of whom 84% have internal migration experience only, 14% have international migration experience only, and 2% have both internal and international migration experience. Among internal migrants, 67% moved within the region while 33% crossed regional boundaries. The seven largest intra-regional migration flows during the past five years, involving at least 250 thousand persons each, occurred in CALABARZON, Central Visayas, Bicol, Western Visayas, NCR, Davao, and Eastern Visayas (**Table 4.7** and **Figure 4.7**).

For internal migration that involved crossing regional boundaries, the five regions with the largest number of out-migrants are NCR, CALABARZON, Central Luzon, Bicol, and

Figure 4.6 Migration experience in the past five years

Percent distribution of population age 15 and over, by migration experience in the past 5 years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS
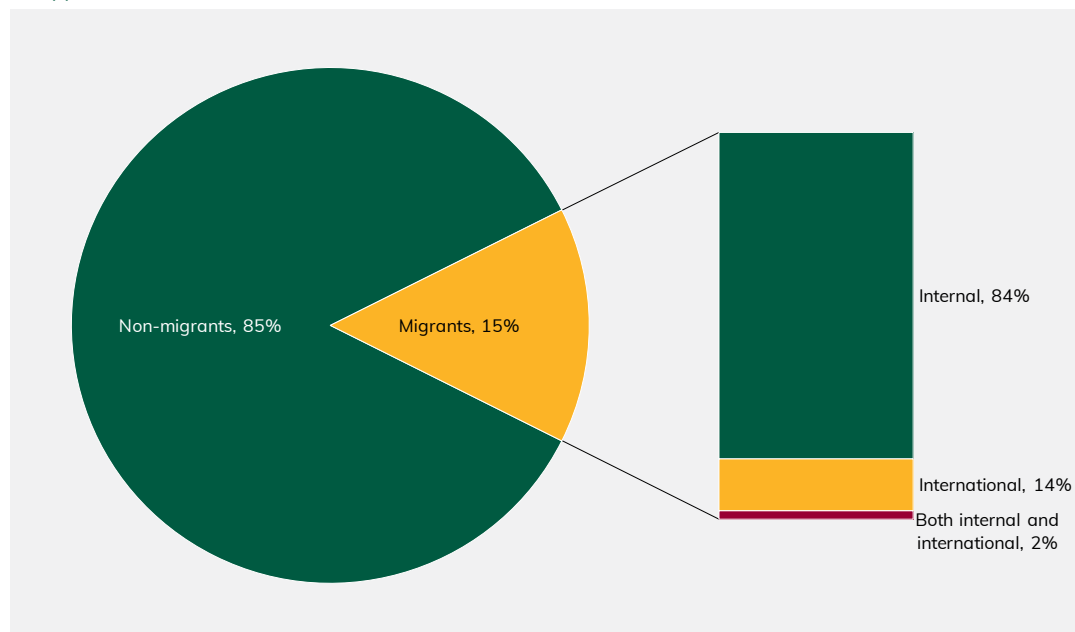
Northern Mindanao while the regions with the largest number of in-migrants are NCR, CALABARZON, Eastern Visayas, Bicol, and Davao.

Based on net inter-regional migration rates computed as the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants divided by the average of the region's population five years ago and the population at the time of the survey (Morrison et al., 2004, p. 501), the top two net migrant-gaining regions for the the past five years are Eastern Visayas and Davao while the top two migrant-losing regions are NCR and CALABARZON (**Figures 4.8** to **4.10**).

Meanwhile, determining the turnover of population across urban and rural areas is important because it indicates social and economic dynamism. The PSA's 2003 definition of urban areas measured at the barangay level is used in the classification of origin and destination areas for moves during the past five years. **Table 4.8** shows that the rural-rural flow dominates (48%) followed by the urban-urban migration flow (46%). There is no apparent sex differential in the distribution of internal migrants by type of migration flow.

Figure 4.7 Inter-regional period migration streams (in hundred thousands)
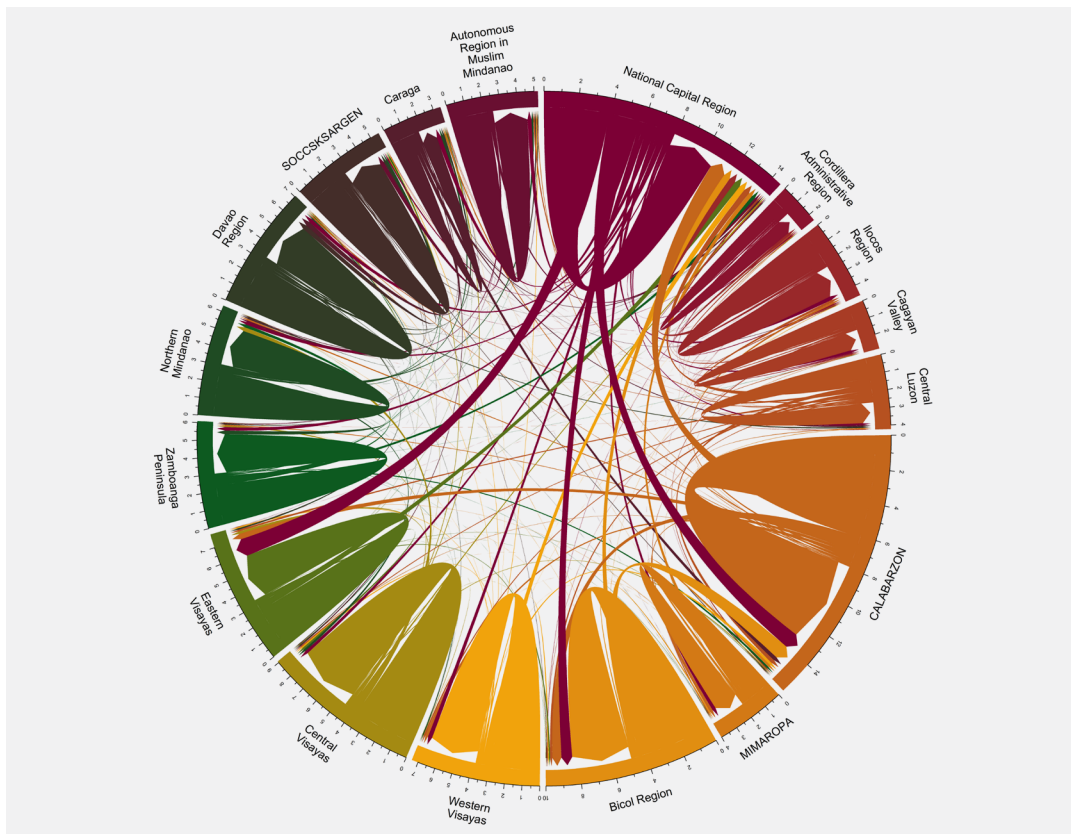
Among those who migrated abroad in the past five years, the top destination countries are Saudia Arabia (20%) and United Arab Emirates (15 %) followed by Japan (9%), Kuwait and Qatar (7% each), Malaysia (6%), the USA and Taiwan (5% each).

Observed migration patterns appear to be associated with the uneven regional economic performance. For the period 2010 to 2018, the BSP (2019) reported positive economic performance of all regions. In 2018, 12 in 17 regions recorded economic expansion higher than the national GDP of 6.2% in 2018, with three regions posting growth rates above 8% (Bicol, MIMAROPA, and Davao) and three regions posting growth rates below 5% (Caraga, Cagayan Valley, and NCR). In terms of share to GDP, NCR remained the top contributor (36%) followed by CALABARZON (17%), Central Luzon (9.8%), and Central Visayas (6.5%).

Figure 4.8 In-migration rate in the past 5 years by region (in thousands)
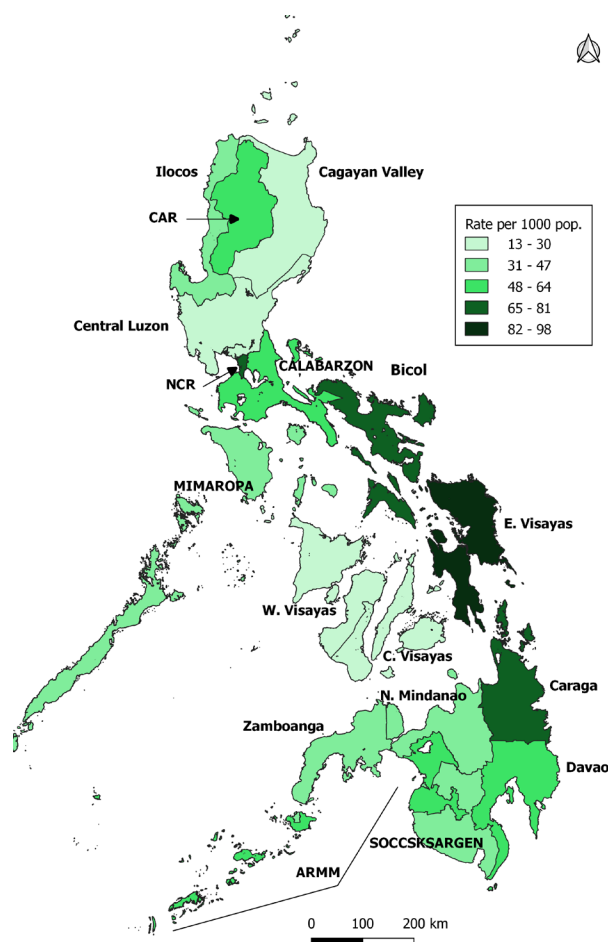
4.2   CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

The composition of the population involved in geographic movements provides supplementary data on volume and direction of migration flows. This section describes the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Filipinos 15 years old and over by type of migration experience within the past five years (**Table 4.9**).

With Internal Migration Experience Only
Among Filipinos with internal migration experience only, there are more females than males (52% vs. 48%). The highest number of internal migrants is in the age group 20-29 years (44%), followed by the 30-39 years age group (22%). Internal migrants below 20 years old account for 14%. The biggest number of internal migrants are never married (39%), followed by those who are married (31%) and common-law/live in

Figure 4.9 Out-migration rate in the past 5 years by region (in thousands)
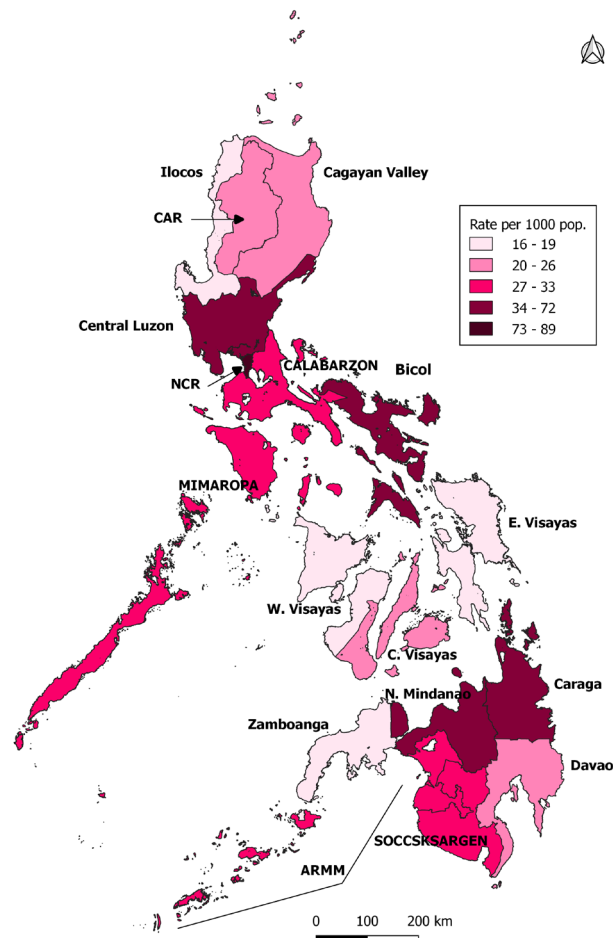
partners (24%). In terms of education, 37% have not attended high school, 35% have completed high school, and 28% have at least some college education. About half of the internal migrants are employed and they live mostly in rural areas (58%). The top three regions with the highest percentage of internal migrants are CALABARZON (13%), NCR (11%), and Bicol (9%). Forty-three percent of internal migrants are in households belonging to the two lowest wealth quintiles; 19%, in the middle quintile; and 38%, in the two highest wealth quintiles.

With International Migration Experience Only

Among Filipinos with international migration experience only, there are more females than males (55% vs. 45%). There is a higher proportion of international migrants aged 30-39 years (40%), as compared to those 20-29 (27%) and below age 20 (<1%) years old. Majority of international migrants are in a marital union (50% married and 15% common-law/live in) and only 27% are never married. Eighteen percent of international migrants did not attend high school, 44% have completed high school,

Figure 4.10 Net migration rate in the past 5 years by region (in thousands)
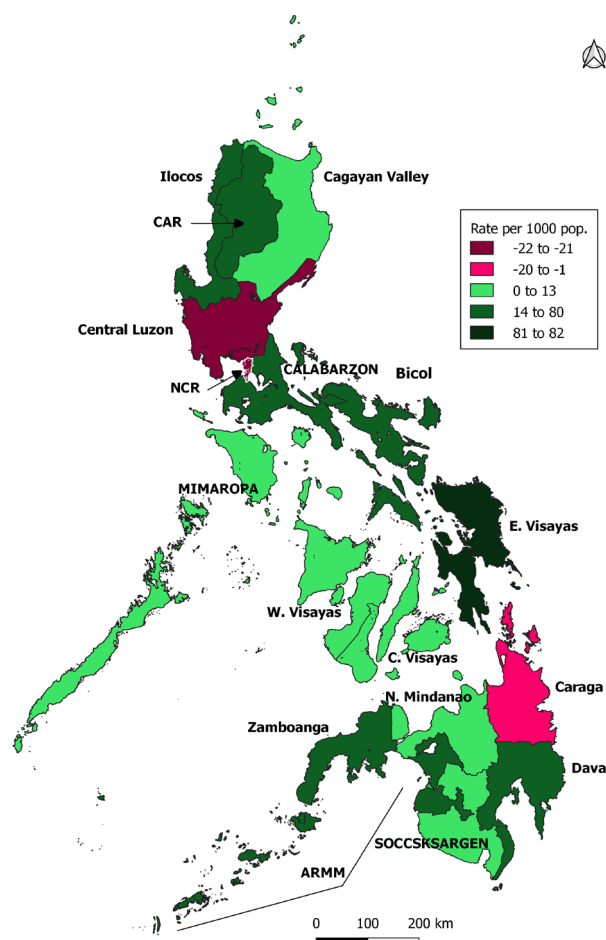
and 38% have at least some college education. There are more international migrants who live in urban than rural areas (56% vs. 44%). About two in five international migrants are employed, and about four in five are from households in the middle to highest wealth quintiles. The top three regions with the highest percentage of international migrants are CALABARZON (20%), NCR (14%), and Western Visayas (9%).

With Internal and International Migration Experience

There is a small group of Filipinos with both internal and international migration experience in the past five years. There are more males than females (54% vs. 46%) among those who belong to this group. The 20-29 (47%) and 30-39 (43%) age groups account for a larger number of these migrants than the other age groups. Among migrants in this group, the biggest number are never married (34%), followed by the common-law/live in partners (30%) and married (28%) individuals. A big majority of migrants with both internal and international migration experience have completed at least some college education (65%) and majority (57%) of this group of migrants are currently employed. Urban residents are more common than rural residents (57% vs. 43%). The top three regions where these migrants reside are CALABARZON (21%), SOCCSKSARGEN (13%), and Bicol (10%). Nearly half of migrants with both internal and international migration experience belong to households in the highest wealth quintile, while 40% belong to households in the middle or fourth highest wealth quintile.

No Migration Experience

The majority of Filipinos are non-migrants. In this group, females outnumber the males (53% vs. 47%). The highest percentage of non-migrants are in the oldest age groups 50 years and above (37%), followed by those 40-49 years old (22%); only 5% are below age 20 years. Forty-three percent of non-migrants did not finish high school education and nearly three in five are employed. The biggest percentage of non-migrants are in a marital union (married, 56% and common-law/live, 12%); only 22% are never married. Forty-nine percent of members of this group live in urban areas and 51% reside in rural areas. About three in 10 non-migrants reside in NCR and CALABARZON regions. This group is nearly equally distributed across the five wealth quintile categories.

Overall, there are more male than female migrants and non-migrants. The only exception are Filipinos who experienced both internal and international migration, among whom there are more females. Internal migrants are relatively young and never married, while non-migrants are relatively older and are in a marital union. Those with international migration experience are more in prime working ages (20-49 years) and in a marital union. Non-migrants and internal migrants have lower educational attainment than international migrants. Education selectivity in the migration process is further underscored with the highest educational attainment reported by those with both internal and international migration experience.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Lifetime migration by sex

Percent distribution of population age 15 and over, by lifetime migration experience and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Migration experience	Males	Females	Both sexes
Lifetime Migrants	36.8	43.3	40.1
Inter-regional	20.6	24.7	22.7
Inter-provincial[1]	4.6	5.6	5.1
Inter-municipality	11.6	13.0	12.3
Non-Lifetime migrants	63.1	56.7	59.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	22,950	23,302	46,252

Note: Excludes non-Filipino citizens, those who were born abroad, and those with no information on mother's residence at time of birth. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[1] Excludes those born and/or currently residing in National Capital Region (NCR)

Table 4.2 Intra-regional and Inter-regional lifetime migrants

Distribution of lifetime intra-regional and inter-regional (in-migrants, out-migrants, net migrants) age 15 and over by region, Philippines 2018 NMS (in thousands)

Region	Intra-region-al lifetime migrants	Inter-regional lifetime migrants (in thousands)		
		In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net number of migrants
National Capital Region	1,655	4,031	2,262	1,769
Cordillera Administrative Region	542	194	246	-52
I - Ilocos Region	1,295	406	893	-487
II - Cagayan Valley	943	299	514	-215
III - Central Luzon	1,695	1,369	832	537
IVA - CALABARZON	2,201	3,846	856	2,990
MIMAROPA Region	859	428	432	-4
V - Bicol	2,096	389	1,811	-1,422
VI - Western Visayas	2,429	390	1,592	-1,202
VII - Central Visayas	2,379	801	1,303	-502
VII - Eastern Visayas	1,650	323	1,395	-1,072
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,163	425	695	-270
X - Northern Mindanao	1,462	647	705	-58
XI - Davao	1,349	881	622	260
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,181	787	486	300
XIII - CARAGA	739	367	681	-314
ARMM	1,088	158	416	-258

Note: Excludes non-Filipino citizens, those who were born abroad, those with no information on mother's residence at time of birth, and non-migrants.

Table 4.3 Lifetime migration flows

Population (in thousands) age 15 and over, by mother's residence at time of birth and by current residence, Philippines 2018 NMS

Mother's residence at time of birth[1]	Current residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Total			
Urban	5,415	2,015	7,430
Rural	14,304	18,783	33,087
Males			
Urban	2,705	999	3,704
Rural	6,400	9,081	15,481
Females			
Urban	2,710	1,016	3,726
Rural	7,904	9,702	17,606

Note: [1] Excludes those who were born abroad, those who don't know where their mother usually lived at the time of their birth, and non-migrants since birth

Table 4.4 Migration experience of three months or more

Percent distribution of population age 15 and over, by migration experience (ever moved) and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Migration experience	Males	Females	Both sexes
Ever moved for 3 months or more since birth			
Internal migrant	46.8	50.5	48.7
International migrant	2.3	2.7	2.5
Both internal and international	3.5	4.4	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	23,003	23,352	46,355

Note: Excludes non-Filipino citizens. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 4.5 Intra-regional and Inter-regional migrants for first ever move

Distribution of first ever intra-regional and inter-regional migrants (in-migrants, out-migrants, net migrants) age 15 and over by region, Philippines 2018 NMS (in thousands)

Region	Intra-regional migrants	Inter-regional migrants (in thousands)		
		In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net number of migrants
National Capital Region	1,361	8,971	2,289	6,682
Cordillera Administrative Region	378	331	364	-33
I - Ilocos Region	495	420	1,484	-1,064
II - Cagayan Valley	475	390	845	-455
III - Central Luzon	1,226	1,779	1,132	647
IVA - CALABARZON	1,629	4,180	1,231	2,949
MIMAROPA Region	414	362	850	-488
V - Bicol	810	341	3,052	-2,711
VI - Western Visayas	1,620	502	2,228	-1,726
VII - Central Visayas	1,744	1,167	1,824	-658
VII - Eastern Visayas	631	369	2,390	-2,021
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	819	570	985	-415
X - Northern Mindanao	1,114	840	1,002	-162
XI - Davao	1,086	1,002	835	167
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	888	879	727	152
XIII - CARAGA	455	441	951	-510
ARMM	687	308	663	-355

Note: Excludes non-Filipino citizens, those who were born abroad, those with no information on mother's residence at time of birth, those with no information on first internal move, international (only) migrants, and non-migrants.

Table 4.6 Migration experience in the past five years

Percent distribution of population age 15 and over, by migration experience in the past 5 years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Migration experience	Males	Females	Both sexes
Period migration (last five years)			
Internal migrant	12.8	12.2	12.5
International migrant	1.9	2.1	2.0
Both internal and international	0.3	0.2	0.3
Non-migrant	85.0	85.5	85.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	12,101	13,452	25,553

Note: Excludes non-Filipino citizens and non-migrants since birth. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 4.7 Intra-regional and Inter-regional period migrants

Distribution of period intra-regional and inter-regional migrants (in-migrants, out-migrants, net migrants) age 15 and over by region, Philippines 2018 NMS (in thousands)

Region	Intra-regional period migrants	Inter-regional period migrants (in thousands)		
		In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net number of migrants
National Capital Region	281	388	509	-121
Cordillera Administrative Region	89	37	19	18
I - Ilocos Region	164	69	26	42
II - Cagayan Valley	106	34	28	7
III - Central Luzon	119	41	109	-68
IVA - CALABARZON	512	293	184	109
MIMAROPA Region	146	60	24	37
V - Bicol	347	162	103	59
VI - Western Visayas	292	63	53	10
VII - Central Visayas	372	79	75	3
VII - Eastern Visayas	261	186	31	156
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	232	73	52	21
X - Northern Mindanao	228	96	79	17
XI - Davao	269	111	57	53
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	205	80	59	21
XIII - CARAGA	89	76	79	-3
ARMM	200	67	40	27

Note: Excludes non-Filipino citizens, those who were born abroad, those with no information on mother's residence at time of birth, and non-migrants.

Table 4.8 Period migration flows

Population (in thousands) age 15 and over, by residence five years ago and by current residence, Philippines 2018 NMS

Residence 5 years ago	Current residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Total			
Urban	17,990	1,325	19,316
Rural	1,259	18,948	20,207
Males			
Urban	8,273	635	8,908
Rural	638	9,220	9,857
Females			
Urban	9,717	691	10,408
Rural	621	9,728	10,349

Note: Excludes non-Filipino citizens, non-migrants since birth, those who were living abroad, and those with missing information on their residence 5 years ago.

Table 4.9 Background characteristics of respondents by migration status in the past five years

Percent distribution of respondents age 15 and over, by migration experience in the past five years and by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Migration experience	Internal	International	Both	Non-migrant
Sex				
Male	48.5	44.6	53.6	47.2
Female	51.5	55.4	46.4	52.8
Age group				
15-19	13.7	0.5	0.0	5.0
20-29	43.7	26.6	46.9	14.3
30-39	22.2	40.0	43.2	21.3
40-49	10.9	18.5	6.8	22.4
50-59	4.1	7.2	0.9	19.0
60 and over	5.4	7.2	2.2	18.0
Marital status				
Never married	38.6	26.7	34.1	22.1
Married	31.0	49.5	28.0	56.1
Common-law/live-in	23.7	14.7	29.7	12.4
Divorced/separated/annulled	3.4	5.7	8.2	2.6
Widowed	3.3	3.5	0.0	6.8
Education				
Less than high school graduate	36.8	18.2	12.2	42.8
High school graduate	35.2	43.5	23.2	31.4
College level or higher	28.0	38.3	64.5	25.8
Employment status				
Employed	49.7	39.2	56.8	57.2
Not employed	50.3	60.8	43.2	42.8
Place of residence				
Urban	42.4	56.4	56.6	49.4
Rural	57.6	43.6	43.4	50.6
Education				
National Capital Region	11.1	13.8	8.4	14.5
Cordillera Administrative Region	2.1	2.4	3.2	1.8
I - Ilocos Region	3.6	6.5	1.3	4.2
II - Cagayan Valley	2.0	5.8	4.7	3.2
III - Central Luzon	2.2	6.1	0.0	8.5
IVA - CALABARZON	13.1	20.0	20.8	15.1
MIMAROPA Region	3.7	2.5	1.5	3.1
V - Bicol	9.4	3.2	9.5	5.7
VI - Western Visayas	5.6	9.0	3.7	7.1
VII - Central Visayas	8.1	5.4	2.5	7.9
VII - Eastern Visayas	8.4	1.9	8.8	4.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.7	2.2	5.6	3.7
X - Northern Mindanao	5.6	5.3	7.7	5.1
XI - Davao	6.7	4.7	6.7	5.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.7	5.5	12.8	4.9
XIII - Caraga	3.0	1.5	1.1	2.7
ARMM	4.8	3.9	1.7	2.8
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	20.3	6.3	3.1	17.5
Second	22.6	12.8	10.5	19.0
Middle	19.6	18.9	23.2	20.1
Fourth	18.1	23.9	17.0	21.0
Highest	19.4	38.1	46.2	22.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	3,191	506	70	21,786

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

PRE-MIGRATION SITUATIONS AND MOTIVES

KEY FINDINGS:

- **Reasons and decision-makers for moving abroad**: Employment is the main driver of international migration, mentioned by 89% of migrants as the reason for the first-ever international move and by 83%, for their last international move in the past five years. A great majority decided by themselves their first-ever (73%) and most recent (74%) international migration.
- **Children and family during the international moves**: Among migrants with children left behind, 51% left their children in the care of their spouse or partner and 30%, with their parents. More males leave their children with their spouse or partner while more females leave their children with their parents.
- **Financing of the international moves**: Family is the top source of funding for the first-ever (40%) and last international move in the past five years (41%) followed by personal savings (25% for the first-ever move and 32% for the last international move in the past five years).
- **Types of visa**: For their last move in the past five years, 68% of the migrants had a working visa or permit, 20% had a tourist visa, 4% had seafarer's visa, 2% had immigrant visa, 1% had student visa, and the rest had other types of visa or permits (e.g., fiancé visa, residence permit) or did not need one.
- **Financial situation prior to the international moves**: Before their last international move in the past five years, more than a third (36%) of the migrants belonged to a household that had difficulty meeting its basic needs.
- **Reasons and decision-makers for moving within the Philippines**: Internal migration is mainly driven by employment, the reason cited by 46% of the migrants for their first-ever internal move, and by 23%, for their last internal move in the past five years.
- **Children and family during the move within the Philippines**: Children left behind during the last internal move are taken care of by spouses or partners (45%) and parents (20%).
- **Financing the internal move**: The funds used to move to the current residence in the past five years is mainly from personal savings (55%) and the family (40%).
- **Financial situation prior to the internal move**: Prior to moving to the current residence in the past five years, more than one-third of internal migrants (35%) were from a household that had difficulty meeting its basic needs.

Migration either within a country or across countries is affected by many factors. The factors that compel people to leave a city or municipality are called push factors while the factors that attract people to a particular place are pull factors. The 2018 NMS collected information on the pre-migration situations and motives of Filipinos to be able to understand not only the factors that push them to migrate but also how they execute their migration plans.

This chapter presents information on the situations and motives of Filipinos before their first international move, as well as prior to their last international move in the past five years. These information include their reasons for moving, persons who decided the move, their children and families, modes of financing the move, type of visa used for the move, and their household's economic situation before the move. The same set of information, except for type of visa, are also presented for internal migrants.

5.1   PRE-MIGRATION SITUATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

Six percent of Filipinos age 15 and over at the time of the survey have experienced living in another country for at least three months. Nineteen percent of Filipinos have a recent international migration experience, that is living or residing in another country for at least three months in the past five years (**Table 5.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics
- Slightly more females than males ever experienced residing in another country for three months or more (7% vs. 6%). The most recent international migration experience in the past five years does not vary by sex.
- The percentage of Filipinos who ever had an international migration experience is higher in the older age groups (30-39 years and older) than in the younger age groups. However, a higher proportion of the younger age groups (20-29 and 30-39 years old, at 60% and 27% respectively), compared to the older age groups, have experienced international migration in the past five years.
- Filipinos who got divorced, separated, or their marriage annulled registered the highest international migration experience, 14% for the first-ever international move and 21% for the most recent move, among all groups classified according to marital status.
- The percentage of Filipinos with international migration experience increases as education level increases. For the first-ever international move, the percentage increases from 3% of those with less than high school education to 11% of those with college education or higher. When it comes to international migration in the past five years, the percentage increases from 18% of those with less than high school education to 19% of those with college education or higher.
- By region, the percentage of Filipinos with an international migration experience ranges from 3% in Caraga to more than 10% in ARMM (12%), Cagayan Valley (11%), and Ilocos Region (11%). The percentage ranges from 12% in ARMM to 33%

in Northern Mindanao for the most recent international migration experience in the past five years.

### *Reasons and decision-makers for moving abroad*
Table 5.2 shows that employment is the main driver of international migration. This is the reason cited by 89% of migrants for their first-ever international move, and by 83%, for their last international move in the past five years. This is true for both sexes, but moreso among males.

Only a few migrants mentioned that their main reason for their first-ever international move was to attend school (1%), to live with their children (2%), or to live with their parents (1%). Meanwhile, 5% of migrants said that the main reason for their most recent international move in the past five years is to live with their children.

Close to three in four Filipinos decided their first-ever (73%) and most recent (74%) international migration experience by themselves (**Figure 5.1**). This personal decision does not vary between males and females. Eleven percent reported that their first-ever international move was a joint decision between them and their spouse, or a decision by their immediate family (11%). As for the decision-makers for their last international move in the past five years, 13% of migrants said that it is a joint decision between them and their spouses, and 10% said it is a decision by their immediate family.

Figure 5.1 Decision-maker for international moves
Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over by decision-maker for the first ever international move and last move in the past five years
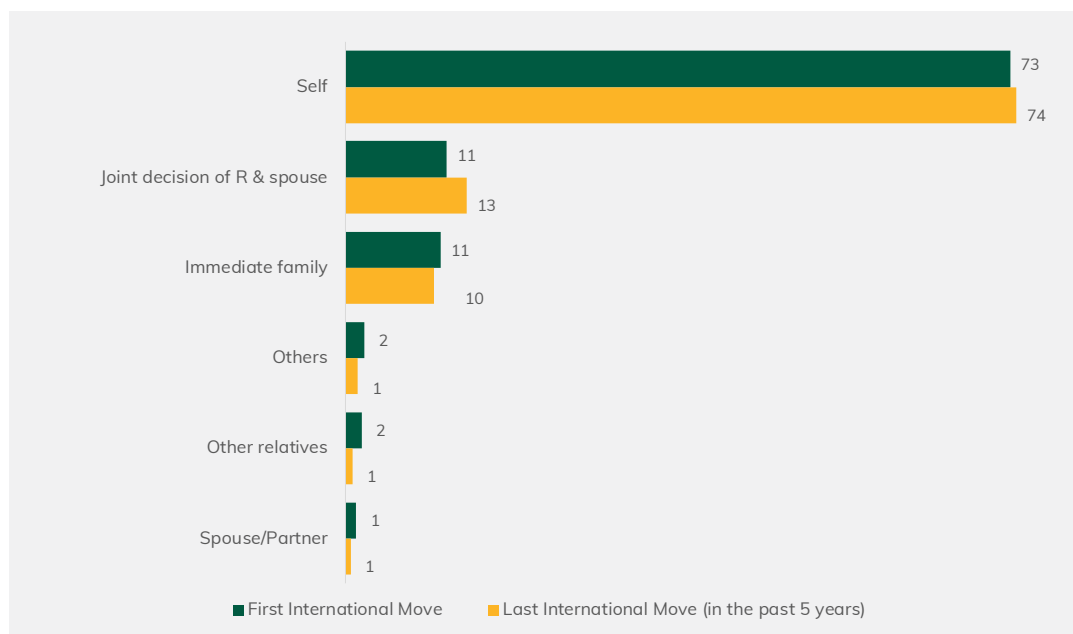
Children and family during the international moves
In the 2018 NMS, respondents were asked for the number of children living with them prior to any migration experience and if these children or any family members were left behind.

At the time of their first international migration experience, 37% of migrants did not have children and 21% had children but not living with them in the same household (**Table 5.3**). More than two in every five of them had children living with them (42%), which is, on average, two children. In terms of the children's age groups, results revealed that on average, there is one child age below one year or 1-4 years who was living with the respondents at the time of their first international migration. About two children in the older age groups (5-12 years, 13-17 years, and 18 years and above) were with the respondents when they went on their first migration abroad. About the same average number of children in these different age groups were left behind during the migrants' first-ever international move.

When asked who took care of these children left behind, 63% of migrants mentioned their spouses or partners as the children's carers, followed by parents (26%) and other relatives (11%). More males reported their spouses as carers of their children left behind (80% vs. 50%) while more females reported parents as carers of their children left behind during their first-ever international migration (37% vs. 11%). Apart from leaving their children behind, nearly three in five (59%) migrants left behind their spouses during their first-ever international migration experience. More males than females left their spouses behind (70% vs. 49%).

At the time of their most recent international migration in the past five years, more than three in 10 migrants did not have children (32%) and less than two-fifths had children, but they were not living with the respondents (17%). More than half of the migrants had children living with them (51%), which is, on average, two children. On average, there is one child age below 18 years, and two children 18 years old or older, who were living with the respondents. About the same average number of children in these different age groups were left behind during the last international move in the past five years.

Patterns regarding carers of children left behind during the most recent international move are similar to the patterns observed for the first-ever international move. Specifically, spouses or partners served as carers (51%), followed by parents (30%), and siblings (12%). Similarly, more males reported their spouses as carers of their children left behind (75% vs. 36%) while more females, during their most recent international migration in the past five years, left the care of their children left behind to their parents (42% vs. 13%). More than half (55%) left behind their spouses during their last international migration experience. More males than females did so (67% vs. 46%).

Financing the international moves

Results of the 2018 NMS indicate that the family is the top source of funding for the first-ever international migration of Filipinos (40%), followed by personal savings (25%) (**Table 5.4**). Employers funded nearly a quarter of the first-ever international migration of Filipinos (24%). Others with no personal savings or financial support from their families resorted to borrowing from friends and relatives (19%). More males than females finance their first-ever international move with their personal savings (29% vs. 22%), while more females depend on their family's financial support (42% vs. 37%). For the other modes of financing for the first-ever international move, there is not much difference between males and females.

The family is also the main source of funding of Filipinos for their most recent international migration experience in the past five years (40%), followed by personal savings (32%) (**Figure 5.2**). A quarter of the migrants got funding from their employers (25%) while others borrowed from friends and relatives (13%). Similar to the patterns observed in the financing for the first-ever international migration, more males than females tend to finance their last move in the past five years with their personal savings (38% vs. 27%), while more females depend on their family's financial support (44% vs. 38%). The availment of other modes of financing the most recent international move in the past five years also does not vary much between males and females.

Figure 5.2 Top five sources of financing the international moves

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over by financing of the first international move and last international move in the past five years
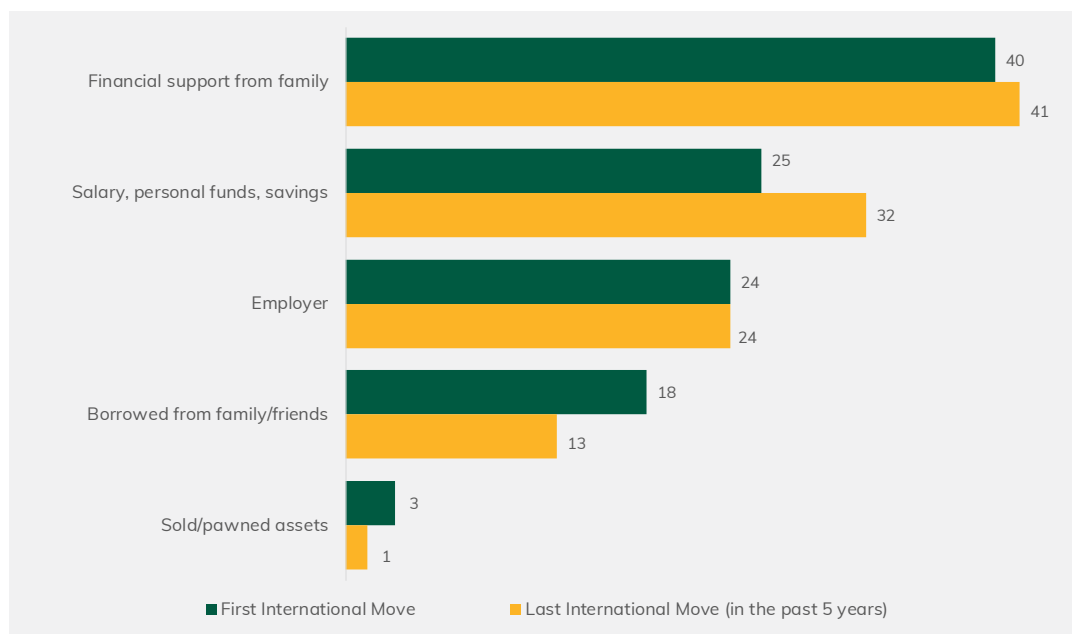
Types of visa
A great majority of the migrants lived or resided in another country for three months or more with a valid working visa or permit (72%) (**Table 5.5**). The percentage with valid working visa or permit is not different between males and females. More than a tenth had a tourist visa during their first-ever international migration (15%), with more females reporting so compared to males (18% vs. 12%).

In terms of the visa type used during their last international migration in the past five years, a great majority of the migrants used a valid working visa or permit (68%), with slightly more females than males doing so (69% vs. 68%). More than one in five used a tourist visa, with more females than males (23% vs. 15%) doing so in their most recent international migration in the past five years (20%).

Financial situation prior to the international moves
When asked to assess their household's financial sufficiency to meet all basic needs prior to their first-ever international move, 44% of the migrants considered themselves to belong to households that do not have enough finances to cover their basic necessities. Slightly more females than males gave this evaluation of their household (46% vs. 42%) (**Table 5.6**).

The migrants were also asked to assess the financial sufficiency of their household to meet basic expenses before their last international move in the past five years. More than a third (36%) said that their household had difficulty meeting its basic needs. This assessment is higher among females than males (42% vs. 29%).

5.2   INTERNAL MIGRANTS

More than a tenth of Filipinos moved to their current residence within the past five years prior to the survey (13%) (**Table 5.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics
- An equal percentage (13%) of males and females moved to their current residence from another city or municipality within the Philippines in the past five years.
- Internal migration in the past five years decreases with increasing age, from about 30% of those in the age groups 15-19 years and 20-29 years making this move, to less than 5% of those above 50 years old.
- Filipinos who are in a common law/live-in arrangement have the highest internal migration in the past five years (22%), followed by those who are never married (21%).
- The percentage of Filipinos with internal migration experience increases as education level increases, from 11% of those with less than high school education, to 15% of those who have attended college or higher.
- Across employment status, more unemployed Filipinos have moved within the Philippines in the past five years compared to the employed (15% vs. 12%).
- By region, the percentage of Filipinos with internal migration experience ranges

from 4% in Central Luzon to 20% in Bicol, Eastern Visayas (22%), and ARMM (22%).
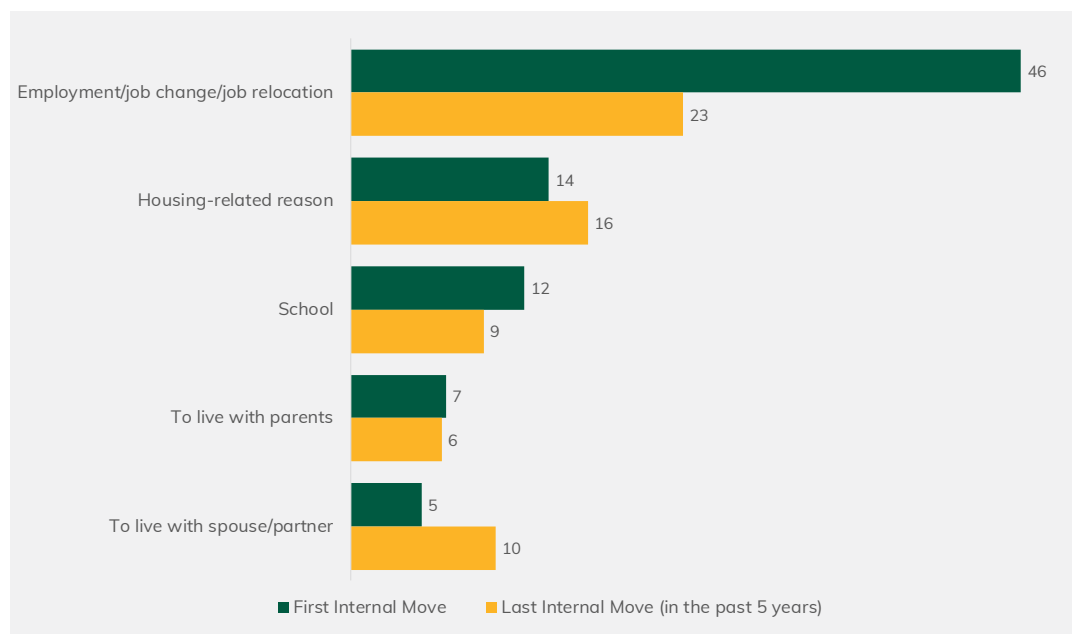
Reasons and decision-makers for moving within the Philippines

As with international migration, internal migration is mainly driven by employment reasons. It was cited by 46% of the respondents as the reason for the first-ever internal move and by 23%, for the last internal move in the past five years (**Table 5.8**). This is true for both sexes, but moreso among males, for both their first-ever and most recent internal move. Other reasons for internal moves are housing-related, schooling, and to live with family members (e.g., parents or spouses) (**Figure 5.3**). The latter reason, in particular, was mentioned by one-tenth of migrants as the main reason for their last internal move in the past five years, with more females than males reporting so (13% vs. 7%).

The data indicate that the first-ever internal migration experience is a personal decision of Filipinos. Among the respondents, 44% said that they were the ones who made the decision to move to another part of the country, with more males than females (47% vs. 41%) who personally decided on their initial internal migration. Immediate family members decided on the first-ever internal move of 39% of the respondents, while among 12% of the respondents, the move was a joint decision between them and their spouses.

Figure 5.3 Top five main reason for internal moves

Percent distribution of internal migrants age 15 and over by reason for first-ever internal move and last internal move in the past five years

Employment/job change/job relocation — First Internal Move: 46; Last Internal Move: 23
Housing-related reason — First Internal Move: 14; Last Internal Move: 16
School — First Internal Move: 12; Last Internal Move: 9
To live with parents — First Internal Move: 7; Last Internal Move: 6
To live with spouse/partner — First Internal Move: 5; Last Internal Move: 10

■ First Internal Move   ■ Last Internal Move (in the past 5 years)

In contrast, the decision-makers for the last internal move in the past five years are primarily the respondents and their spouses (26%), or their immediate family (16%). More females than males reported that their last internal move in the past five years was a joint decision between them and their spouses (30% vs. 21%).

Children and family during the move within the Philippines

Table 5.9 shows that less than half of the respondents did not have children (47%) and one-third had children but were not living with the respondents (33%) at the time the latter moved to their current residence in the past five years. One in five internal migrants had children living with them (20%), which is, on average, two children. On average, there is one child below 18 years old, and two children 18 years old and over, living with the respondents at the time of their last internal migration. About the same average number of children in these different age groups were left behind during the last internal move in the past five years. These children were left in the care of spouses or partners (45%), or the respondents' parents (20%). More males reported their spouses as carers of their left-behind children (61% vs. 36%) while more females chose their parents as the carers of their left-behind children (23% vs. 15%).

Financing the move within the Philippines

The funds used to move to the current residence in the past five years is mainly from personal savings (55%), followed by family (40%) (**Table 5.10**). More males than females financed their last internal move in the past five years with their personal savings (61% vs. 48%) while more females depended on their family's financial support (47% vs. 34%).

Financial situation prior to the internal move

More than one-third of the respondents (35%) rated the households they belonged to, prior to moving to their current residence in the past five years, as unable to cover their basic necessities. Slightly more males than females had this assessment of the household they were in (37% vs. 33%) (**Table 5.11**).

LIST OF TABLES

Table 5.1 International migrants by background characteristics

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by first ever international move and last international move in the past five years, and by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	First international move	Number of international migrants	Last international move (in the past 5 years)[1]	Number of international migrants in the past five years
Sex				
Male	5.7	1,309	18.3	243
Female	7.1	1,650	18.7	311
Age				
15-19	0.2	11	*	2
20-29	2.7	273	60.3	167
30-39	8.8	804	27.3	221
40-49	9.1	743	12.0	90
50-59	8.8	592	6.1	36
60 and over	8.5	537	6.8	38
Marital status[1]				
Never married	3.4	542	26.8	147
Married	8.3	1,772	14.5	260
Common-law/live-in	5.1	201	34.0	17
Divorced/separated/annulled	13.9	164	20.6	34
Widowed	8.0	279	8.7	95
Education				
Less than high school graduate	2.7	558	17.8	100
High school graduate	8.0	1,164	18.6	220
College level or higher	10.8	1,237	18.8	234
Employment status				
Employed	6.1	1,502	15.5	234
Not employed	6.7	1,458	21.7	320
Region				
National Capital Region	8.5	506	14.0	71
Cordillera Administrative Region	9.2	76	18.6	14
I - Ilocos Region	10.8	252	13.4	34
II - Cagayan Valley	11.2	179	17.7	32
III - Central Luzon	3.4	176	16.2	31
IVA - CALABARZON	7.5	497	20.1	101
MIMAROPA Region	4.0	54	24.3	13
V - Bicol	3.6	94	24.2	23
VI - Western Visayas	6.0	212	22.6	48
VII - Central Visayas	5.3	181	16.0	29
VII - Eastern Visayas	4.0	80	19.9	16
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.8	97	15.7	15
X - Northern Mindanao	4.6	98	33.0	32
XI - Davao	5.3	119	24.0	29
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6.3	129	27.8	36
XIII - Caraga	2.7	32	26.1	8
ARMM	11.5	178	11.6	21
All	6.4	2,959	18.5	554

[1] Includes 173 cases whose first move happened in the last 5 years

Table 5.2 Main reason and decision-maker for international moves

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by main reason and decision-maker for the first ever international move and last international move in the past five years, and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Reason for moving/ Decision-maker	First international move[1]			Last international move (in the past 5 years)[2]		
	Males	**Females**	**Both sexes**	**Males**	**Females**	**Both sexes**
Reason for moving						
School	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Employment/job change/job relocation	92.6	86.5	89.2	88.1	79.2	83.1
Family business succession	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finish contract	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Retirement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing-related reason	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3
Living environment	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
Commuting-related reason	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
To live with parents	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.5
To live with spouse/partner	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5
To live with children	1.2	2.4	1.9	4.9	5.4	5.2
Marriage	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorce/annulment	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health-related reason	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Peace and security	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	3.3	6.5	5.1	5.2	11.3	8.7
Decision-maker						
Self	73.9	72.7	73.3	74.7	73.5	74.0
Spouse/Partner	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
Joint decision of R & spouse	12.4	10.3	11.2	12.8	13.8	13.4
Immediate family	9.0	11.7	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.8
Other relatives	1.4	2.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.8
Others	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of international migrants	1,309	1,648	2,957	243	311	554

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

[1] Excludes 2 cases with missing information

[2] Includes 173 cases whose first move happened in the last 5 years

Table 5.3 Children and family of international migrants prior to migration

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by information on children and family during the first ever international move and during the last international move in the past five years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Indicators	First international move			Last international move (in the past 5 years)		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Percent with no children at all	34.1	39.3	37.0	33.4	30.7	31.9
Percent with no children living with the respondent in the household	22.3	19.7	20.8	22.4	12.7	16.9
Percent with children living with the respondent in the household	43.7	41.1	42.2	44.3	56.6	51.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean number of children living with R	2.37	2.26	2.31	2.07	2.07	2.07
Number of international migrants	1,309	1,650	2,959	243	311	554
Mean number of children living in the household by age group of the child						
Below 1	1.10	1.01	1.07	1.03	1.02	1.03
1-4	1.26	1.18	1.21	1.11	1.04	1.06
5-12	1.78	1.61	1.68	1.32	1.49	1.44
13-17	1.61	1.62	1.62	1.45	1.23	1.29
18 and above	1.84	1.95	1.90	2.16	1.72	1.92
Number of international migrants	571	678	1,249	107	176	283
Mean number of children left behind by age group of the child						
Below 1	1.11	1.02	1.08	1.04	1.05	1.04
1-4	1.25	1.19	1.21	1.11	1.05	1.07
5-12	1.82	1.59	1.68	1.23	1.48	1.40
13-17	1.70	1.60	1.64	1.46	1.17	1.25
18 and above	1.78	1.97	1.88	2.11	1.81	1.96
Number of international migrants	420	529	949	90	139	228
Persons who took care of children left behind						
No one	4.9	5.9	5.5	8.7	12.6	11.1
Spouse/partner	79.7	49.6	62.9	75.0	35.7	51.1
Spouse to be/Fiance	7.3	2.8	4.8	3.3	2.5	2.8
Son/daughter	1.0	1.5	1.3	7.1	2.5	4.3
Sibling	1.0	10.6	6.3	1.4	18.9	12.1
Parent	11.1	37.3	25.7	12.6	41.6	30.2
Other relatives	4.2	15.6	10.6	2.1	10.8	7.4
Close friends	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3
Others	420	529	949	90	139	228
Other people left behind						
No one	16.9	22.0	19.6	13.9	14.4	14.2
Spouse/partner	70.4	49.3	58.9	66.8	46.2	54.8
Sibling	17.5	27.0	22.6	14.9	34.4	26.2
Parent	19.1	33.8	27.1	23.3	41.5	33.9
Other relatives	16.1	16.4	16.3	21.2	19.5	20.2
Number of international migrants	571	678	1,249	127	176	303

Table 5.4 International migrants by financing of the move

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by financing of the first international move and last international move in the past five years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Financing	First international move			Last international move (in the past 5 years)[1]		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Financing						
Sold/pawned assets	2.8	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.3
Salary, personal funds, savings	29.4	22.3	25.4	38.4	26.7	31.8
Financial support from family	37.0	41.8	39.7	37.9	43.8	41.2
Formal loans (e.g. bank)	2.4	2.6	2.5	0.9	4.3	2.8
Borrowed from family/friends	20.3	17.0	18.4	16.1	10.5	12.9
Informal loans (e.g. 5/6)	2.8	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.4	2.1
Government assistance	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.6
Employer	22.5	24.2	23.5	20.7	25.6	23.5
Scholarship	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Others	0.9	2.8	2.0	0.2	4.5	2.6
Number of international migrants	1,309	1,650	2,959	243	311	554
Types of assets pawned or sold						
Real property	(38.8)	53.7	47.7	*	*	*
Personal assets	(61.2)	46.0	52.1	*	*	*
Both real property and personal assets	(0.0)	0.2	0.1	*	*	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of international migrants	36	54	90	3	4	7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes 2 cases with missing information on type of assets pawned or sold

Table 5.5 International migrants by type of visa

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by type of visa used in the first ever international move and in the last international move in the past five years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Types of visa	First international move			Last international move (in the past 5 years)[1]		
	Males	**Females**	**Both sexes**	**Males**	**Females**	**Both sexes**
Visa/Permit						
Did not need visa	4.9	2.2	3.4	0.9	1.5	1.2
Tourist visa	11.7	18.2	15.4	14.7	23.3	19.5
Work visa/permit	71.9	71.8	71.9	68.0	68.8	68.4
Student visa	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.4
Fiance/e visa	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Immigrant visa	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.2
Seafarer's visa	4.5	0.2	2.1	9.9	0.2	4.4
Residence permit	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Others	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.3	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of international migrants	1,309	1,650	2,959	243	311	554

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[1] Excludes 4 cases with missing information

Table 5.6 Financial situation before international move

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by financial situation before the first international move and before the last international move in the past five years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Financial situation	First international move			Last international move (in the past 5 years)[1]		
	Males	**Females**	**Both sexes**	**Males**	**Females**	**Both sexes**
More than sufficient	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.6
Sufficient	55.3	52.2	53.6	68.7	55.1	61.0
Less than sufficient	42.4	45.9	44.3	29.2	41.9	36.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of international migrants	1,309	1,650	2,959	243	311	554

[1] Excludes 4 cases with missing information

Table 5.7 Internal migrants by background characteristics

Percentage of internal migrants age 15 and over with an internal move in the past 5 years, by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Last internal move	Number of internal migrants
Sex		
Male	13.5	11,580
Female	12.9	12,827
Age		
15-19	28.9	1,517
20-29	30.8	4,535
30-39	13.7	5,266
40-49	6.9	5,055
50-59	3.2	4,095
60 and over	4.4	3,939
Marital status		
Never married	20.8	5,956
Married	7.8	12,790
Common-law/live-in	22.1	3,473
Divorced/separated/annulled	17.0	653
Widowed	6.9	1,534
Education		
Less than high school graduate	11.4	10,349
High school graduate	14.4	7,776
College level or higher	14.6	6,282
Employment status		
Employed	11.7	13,701
Not employed	15.1	10,706
Region		
National Capital Region	10.3	3,420
Cordillera Administrative Region	15.2	433
I - Ilocos Region	12.4	947
II - Cagayan Valley	9.5	691
III - Central Luzon	3.8	1,827
IVA - CALABARZON	11.7	3,684
MIMAROPA Region	14.9	795
V - Bicol	19.8	1,541
VI - Western Visayas	10.6	1,671
VII - Central Visayas	13.4	1,934
VII - Eastern Visayas	22.1	1,228
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	18.8	967
X - Northern Mindanao	13.8	1,296
XI - Davao	15.6	1,380
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	12.6	1,210
XIII - Caraga	14.2	687
ARMM	22.2	696
All	13.2	24,407

Table 5.8 Main reason and decision-maker for internal move

Percent distribution of internal migrants age 15 and over, by reason and decision-maker for first internal move and last internal move in the past five years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Reason for moving/ Decision-maker	First internal move[1]			Last internal move (in the past 5 years)		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Reason for moving						
School	10.8	13.0	12.0	7.1	11.2	9.2
Employment/job change/job relocation	50.0	43.2	46.4	27.1	19.2	23.0
Family business succession	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4
Finish contract	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.5	3.5	5.4
Retirement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4
Housing-related reason	13.3	14.0	13.7	15.5	17.3	16.4
Living environment	3.9	3.2	3.6	4.4	5.6	5.0
Commuting-related reason	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6
To live with parents	7.0	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.7	6.3
To live with spouse/partner	3.8	5.9	4.9	7.1	12.8	10.0
To live with children	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.6	2.6	2.1
Marriage	3.1	5.0	4.1	4.2	6.6	5.4
Divorce/annulment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Health-related reason	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.2	1.7
Peace and security	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.2
Other	4.4	5.1	4.8	14.2	11.1	12.6
Decision-maker						
Self	46.7	40.7	43.6	57.5	44.1	50.6
Spouse/partner	1.4	3.5	2.5	1.8	5.5	3.7
Joint decision of self and spouse	10.3	13.5	11.9	21.3	30.0	25.8
Immediate family	38.4	38.8	38.6	16.5	16.4	16.4
Other relatives	2.7	3.1	3.0	1.7	3.3	2.5
Others	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of internal migrants	11,579	12,827	24,406	1,555	1,647	3,202

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[1] Excludes 1 case with no information

Table 5.9 Children and family of internal migrants before moving to/residing in current residence

Percent distribution of internal migrants age 15 and over, by information on children and family during the last internal move in the past five years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Last internal move (in the past 5 years)		
	Males	**Females**	**Both sexes**
Percent with no children at all	47.3	46.5	46.9
Percent with no children living with the respondent in the household	29.0	36.5	32.9
Percent with children living with the respondent in the household	23.6	17.0	20.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean number of children living with R	2.11	2.25	2.19
Number of internal migrants	1,560	1,646	3,206
Mean number of children living in the household by age group of the child			
Below 1	1.05	1.00	1.02
1-4	1.21	1.22	1.22
5-12	1.54	1.71	1.64
13-17	1.34	1.52	1.46
18 and above	2.56	2.05	2.21
Number of internal migrants	453	601	1,054
Mean number of children left behind by age group of the child			
Below 1	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-4	1.15	1.25	1.20
5-12	1.54	1.80	1.70
13-17	1.31	1.82	1.62
18 and above	2.69	1.75	2.06
Number of internal migrants	144	232	376
Persons who took care of children left behind			
No one	7.0	25.4	18.4
Spouse/partner	61.4	36.0	45.7
Spouse to be/Fiance	12.1	4.1	7.1
Son/daughter	1.6	2.0	1.8
Sibling	2.5	5.1	4.1
Parent	15.0	22.9	19.9
Other relatives	6.7	10.9	9.3
Close friends	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	2.5	3.2	2.9
Number of internal migrants	144	232	376
Other people left behind			
No one	59.0	53.8	56.4
Spouse/partner	5.8	4.0	4.9
Sibling	20.7	24.5	22.6
Parent	20.7	28.7	24.8
Other relatives	14.5	11.8	13.1
Number of internal migrants	1,560	1,646	3,206

Table 5.10 Internal migrants by financing of the move to current residence

Percent distribution of internal migrants age 15 and over, by financing of their last internal move in the past five years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Financial situation	Last internal move (in the past 5 years)		
	Males	**Females**	**Both sexes**
Financing			
Sold/pawned assets	1.4	1.0	1.2
Salary, personal funds, savings	60.9	48.3	54.4
Financial support from family	33.5	46.6	40.2
Formal loans (e.g. bank)	0.2	0.3	0.3
Borrowed from family/friends	3.9	5.3	4.6
Informal loans (e.g. 5/6)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Government assistance	0.5	0.2	0.3
Employer	3.3	3.3	3.3
Scholarship	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.7	0.7	0.7
Number of internal migrants	1,560	1,646	3,206
Types of assets pawned or sold[1]			
Real property	*	*	(32.9)
Personal assets	*	*	(56.1)
Both real property and personal assets	*	*	(11.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of internal migrants	20	16	36

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[1] Excludes 2 cases with missing information on type of assets pawned or sold

Table 5.11 Financial situation before move to current residence

Percent distribution of internal migrants age 15 and over, by financial situation before the last internal move in the past five years and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Financing	Last internal move (in the past 5 years)		
	Males	**Females**	**Both sexes**
More than sufficient	1.6	0.8	1.2
Sufficient	61.6	66.2	64.0
Less than sufficient	36.9	33.0	34.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of internal migrants	1,558	1,646	3,203

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

06

MIGRATION NETWORKS, AND ASSISTANCE AND ENGAGEMENT IN ASSOCIATIONS AND TRAINING

KEY FINDINGS:

- **Migration network**: A big majority (62%) of international migrants do not have relatives or friends in their first country of destination. Almost half (43%) of internal migrants do not have relatives or friends in their place of destination at the time of the move.
- **Assistance received from network**: Among those who have relatives or friends in their destination, the main forms of assistance received were food and/or lodging (43% among international migrants, 49% among internal migrants).
- **Engagement in associations abroad**: Very few international migrants have joined a migrant association (3%).
- **Training abroad**: Fourteen percent of international migrants have attended training or studied abroad, majority of whom said they attended work-related training.

The decision to migrate to a particular place is to some extent influenced by social connections in the place of destination. Social support is important in the adjustment and integration of the migrant in the new place and this is particularly salient for the first migration experience. Membership in migrant associations may also play a role in the success of the migration.

This chapter focuses on the migrants, both international and internal, and their networks in the (a) international migrant's first place of destination and (b) internal migrant's current residence at the time of their move. The migrants' networks may include relatives and friends, as well as migrant organizations or institutions with particular programs on assisting or providing support to the migrants.

6.1 MIGRATION NETWORK

Migration network. Indicators related to migration networks are based on several questions inquiring about persons who moved with the migrant, persons who joined the migrant after a year, and whether the migrant has relatives or friends living in the place of destination abroad or within the Philippines.

Sample: Migrants age 15 and over

Migration network of international migrants in their first country of destination

First-time international migrants generally had no one with them when they moved to another country (76%), and very few had their family or relatives join them within a year of their move (10%, **Table 6.1**). While relatives were most often the companion of the migrants, close friends were also mentioned by more than 5% of the migrants as their companion when they first moved to another country. Siblings were the ones who mostly joined the international migrants within a year of arrival in their first country of destination.

When asked whether they have relatives and/or friends in their first country of destination, a great majority (62%) of the international migrants said that they had none (**Table 6.2**). Stately conversely, at the time of their first move abroad, 38% of the international migrants had relatives or friends in their country of destination (**Figure 6.1**).

Figure 6.1 International migrant's network in first destination country
Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over by presence of relatives or friends in first destination country
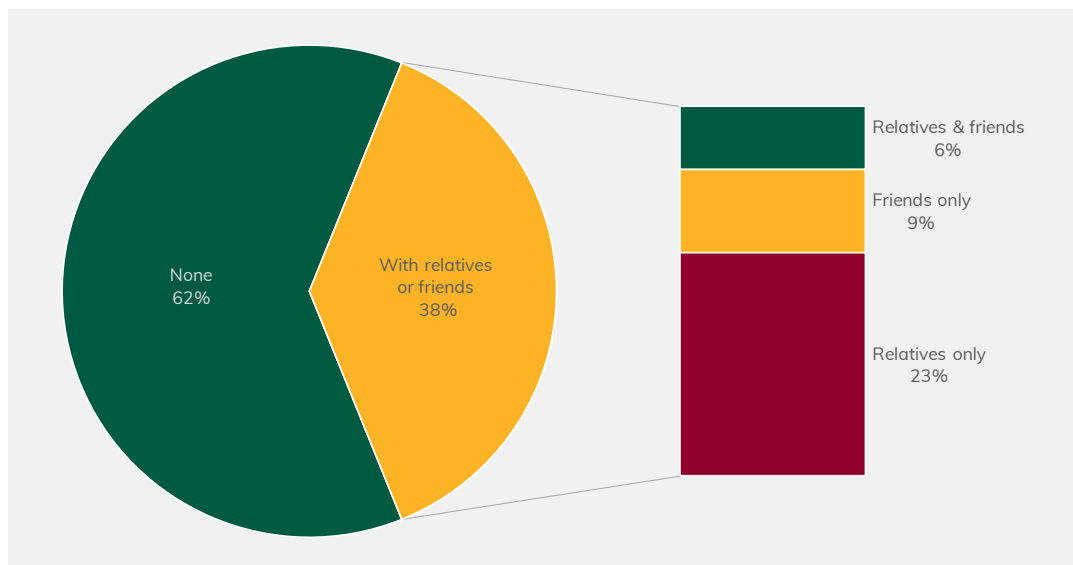
Patterns by background characteristics
- More males (67%) than females (59%) did not have relatives or friends in their first country of destination (**Table 6.2**).
- International migrants aged less than 50 years mostly did not have relatives or friends in their first country of destination. In contrast, most of older migrants (those in their 50s or older) reported having relatives or friends in their destination countries.
- Migrants who are married, either formally or not, mostly did not have relatives or friends in their first destination country (66% and 73%, respectively). Compared to married migrants, those never married and formerly married (widowed and divorced/separated/annulled) had a higher percentage with relatives or friends in the destination country.
- A big majority of migrants with higher education (68% for high school graduates and 62% for those with college education or higher) reported not having relatives or friends in their destination countries; the corresponding percentage for migrants with lower education was lower (54%, **Table 6.2**).
- More international migrants from the regions of ARMM, MIMAROPA, and the Cordillera Administrative Region, as compared to other regions, had relatives and/or friends in their first country of destination (**Figure 6.2**). Eastern Visayas had the highest percentage (84%) of international migrants who reported having no relatives or friends in the first country they moved to.

Among migrants who had friends or relatives in their first country of destination, the primary form of assistance received was food and lodging (43%, **Table 6.3**). The migrants also received assisistance in finding work (20%) or referrals for work (11%). Some migrants also received support in terms of either transportation (23%) or loan (20%). About 16% reported receiving help in obtaining visa or residence permit. A few reported they were provided full support until they found work (7%). In general, a slightly higher percentage of females received assistance from their relatives or friends than males. Some international migrants (29%) reported, however, that they did not receive any form of assistance from their relatives or friends in their first country of destination.

The migrants reported minimal support from the Philippine government or other institutions and organizations; as found in **Table 6.4**, only 5% of migrants reported they received assistance from said institutions/organizations, higher among males than females. Among the few who received help, assistance came in the support in obtaining visa or residence permit (31%), food and/or lodging (28%), loan (22%), or transportation (20%). Other forms of assistance received include finding accommodation, work, or referrals for work.

Migration network of internal migrants in their current residence at the time of their move
The pattern for internal migrants is not very different from that for international migrants. The only difference is that fewer internal migrants (48%, **Table 6.5**) than

international migrants (62%, **Table 6.2**) reported not having anyone with them when they migrated to their current residence. More male (53%) than female (44%) internal migrants did not have companions when they moved. Among those who moved with company, about one-fourth each reported having their spouse (27%) and/or children with them (24%).

When asked if, at the time of their move, there were relatives and friends in their current residence, 29% of internal migrants responded that they had relatives only while 26% said they had both relatives and friends. A few reported having friends only (3%). Forty-three percent of internal migrants reported not having relatives or friends in their current residence at the time of their move (**Figure 6.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics
- Among internal migrants, more females (47%) than males (39%) have no relatives or friends in their current residence at the time of migration. In contrast, more

Figure 6.2 International migrant's network in first destination country by region
Percentage of international migrants with relatives or friends in the first destination country
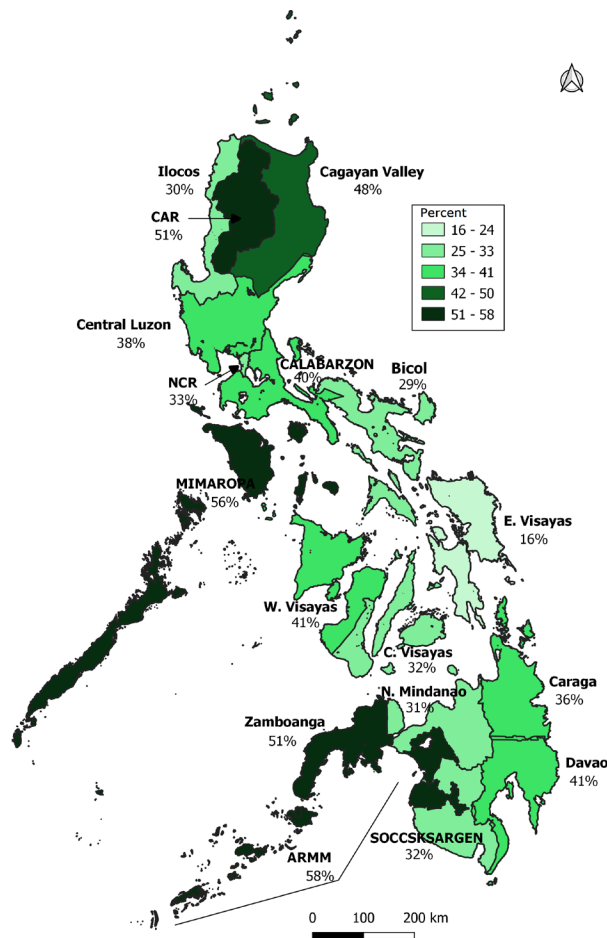
males (31%) than females (21%) reported having both relatives and friends in their current residence (**Table 6.6**).

- Compared with internal migrants who did not complete high school, more internal migrants who are at least high school graduates reported having no relatives and/ or friends in their current residence (37% versus 46%).
- By region of origin, internal migrants from the regions of ARMM, Central Luzon, and Davao top the list of regions with the highest percentages of relatives or friends in their current residence when they migrated (**Figure 6.4**).

Among internal migrants who had friends or relatives in their current residence, about half reported they received assistance mostly with food and lodging (**Table 6.7**). A few migrants also received support either in terms of transportation (15%) or in finding accommodation (11%). One-third of the internal migrants, however, reported not receiving any support from their relatives or friends.

Very few migrants received assistance from local government units or organizations at the time they moved to their current residence (**Table 6.8**). Similar to the assistance migrants received from relatives or friends, those who received assistance from local government units or organizations received food and/or lodging, money or loan, or transportation.

Figure 6.3 Internal migrant's network in current residence at time of migration

Percent distribution of internal migrants age 15 and over by presence of relatives or friends in current residence at time of move
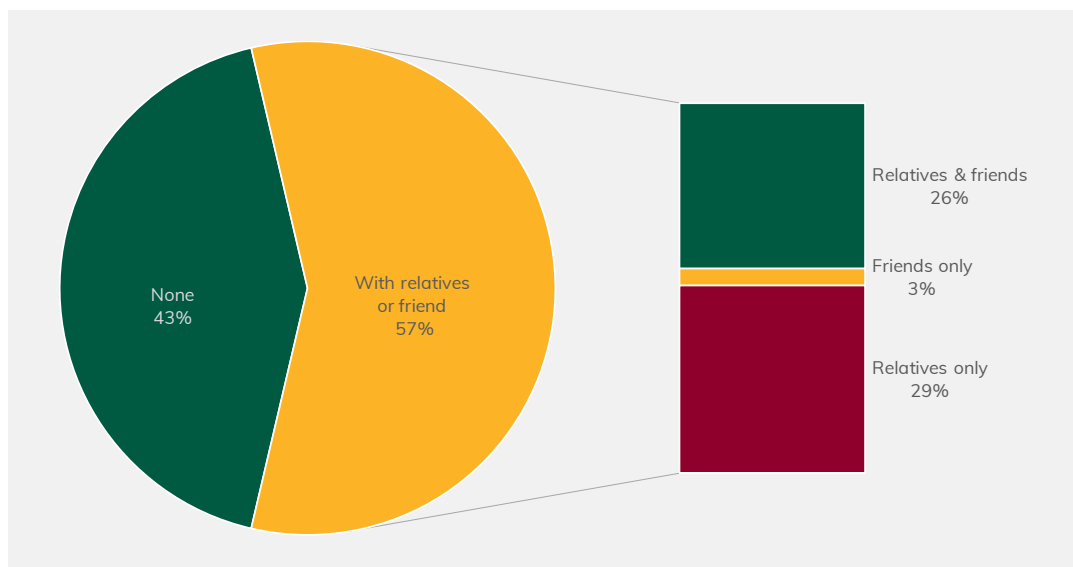
6.2   ENGAGEMENT IN ASSOCIATIONS

One way to create social support is to join associations. International migrants were asked if they joined any migrant associations in their destination country. **Table 6.9** shows that very few of the international migrants joined a migrant association (3%). Among those who joined migrants associations, majority said their organization engage in social and cultural activities, including church-related activities (71%). Some mentioned that legal assistance is one of their association's activities (38%). A few said their association engage in money transfers to the Philippines (11%).

Figure 6.4 Internal migrant's network in current residence at time of migration by region
Percentage of internal migrants with relatives or friends in current residence at the time of migration
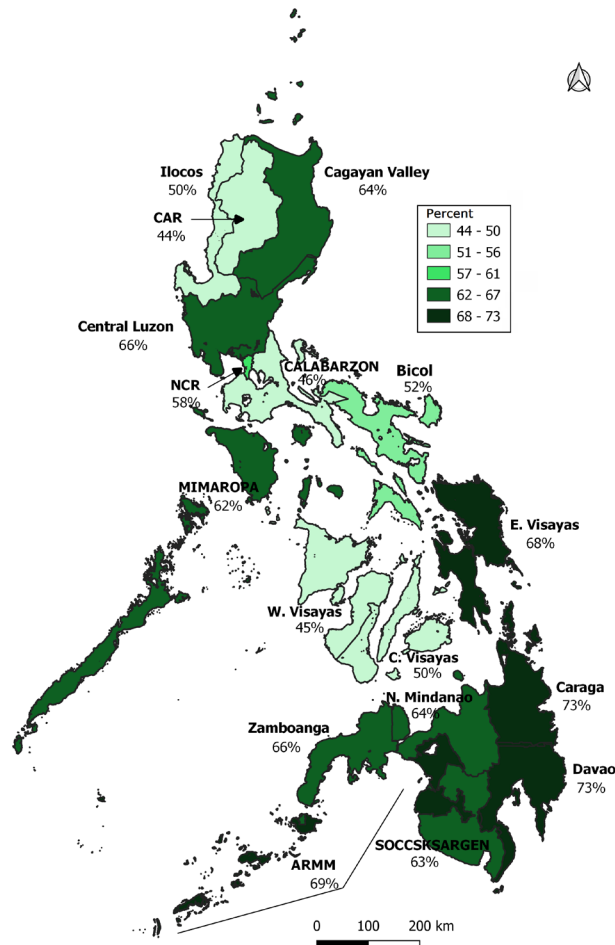
6.3   TRAINING ABROAD

One of the reasons for international migration is to study or attend training abroad. Of the international migrants age 15 and over, 14% said they attended training or studied abroad, higher among males (18%) than females (11%). Majority of these international migrants said they attended work-related training (**Table 6.10**).

LIST OF TABLES

Table 6.1 Persons who moved with the international migrant

Percentage of international migrants age 15 and over, by persons who moved with the migrant or joined the migrant within one year of arrival in destination country and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Types of support received	First country abroad		
	Male	**Female**	**Both sexes**
Person who moved with the migrant			
No one	71.3	78.7	75.4
Spouse/partner	4.2	3.2	3.7
Spouse to be/fiance	0.3	0.5	0.4
Son/daughter	1.6	3.1	2.4
Sibling	3.8	3.8	3.8
Parent	2.4	2.9	2.7
Other relatives	6.6	5.7	6.1
Close friends	7.3	3.7	5.3
Others	5.8	1.7	3.5
Number of international migrants	1,309	1,650	2,959
Person who joined migrant within a year of arrival			
No one	87.6	90.8	89.4
Spouse/partner	2.2	1.9	2.0
Spouse to be/fiance	0.1	0.2	0.2
Son/daughter	1.8	1.6	1.7
Sibling	3.1	3.0	3.0
Parent	1.3	0.6	0.9
Other relatives	2.5	1.6	2.0
Close friends	2.4	0.9	1.6
Others	0.9	0.5	0.7
Number of international migrants[1]	1,309	1,650	2,959

[1] Excludes 2 cases with missing information

Table 6.2 International migrant's network in destination country

Percent distribution of international migrants by background characteristics at the time of migration, by presence of relatives or friends in the destination country and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic at time of migration	Network in first destination country					Number of international migrants
	Relatives only	Friends only	Relatives & friends	None	Total	
Sex						
Male	18.2	8.3	6.7	66.8	100.0	1,308
Female	26.4	8.8	6.2	58.6	100.0	1,650
Age						
15-19	27.4	8.0	10.4	54.2	100.0	261
20-29	19.7	9.5	6.6	64.3	100.0	1,573
30-39	18.5	7.4	4.6	69.5	100.0	772
40-49	24.9	9.7	4.7	60.6	100.0	221
50-59	69.0	4.8	6.1	20.1	100.0	69
60 and over	76.3	3.8	14.2	5.6	100.0	62
Marital status						
Never married	23.6	9.8	8.1	58.5	100.0	1,158
Married	22.0	7.5	4.9	65.5	100.0	1,391
Common-law/live-in	12.3	8.4	6.2	73.1	100.0	202
Divorced/separated/annulled	28.6	9.1	10.6	51.7	100.0	91
Widowed	37.1	9.5	5.1	48.3	100.0	115
Education						
Less than high school graduate	30.3	8.9	7.2	53.6	100.0	606
High school graduate	18.2	7.9	5.6	68.3	100.0	898
Some college or higher	22.5	8.9	6.6	62.0	100.0	1,454
Employment status						
Employed	22.1	9.4	6.3	62.1	100.0	1,516
Not employed	23.5	7.7	6.6	62.3	100.0	1,442
Region						
National Capital Region	21.2	8.5	3.5	66.8	100.0	805
Cordillera Administrative Region	27.0	10.5	13.7	48.7	100.0	66
I - Ilocos Region	21.4	3.2	5.2	70.2	100.0	226
II - Cagayan Valley	19.2	15.7	12.6	52.4	100.0	150
III - Central Luzon	24.3	3.8	9.4	62.5	100.0	207
IVA - CALABARZON	25.3	11.4	3.6	59.7	100.0	397
MIMAROPA Region	32.1	13.3	11.1	43.6	100.0	34
V - Bicol	19.5	3.7	6.1	70.7	100.0	80
VI - Western Visayas	28.6	4.9	7.2	59.3	100.0	183
VII - Central Visayas	17.6	6.5	7.5	68.4	100.0	162
VII - Eastern Visayas	9.9	4.1	1.8	84.2	100.0	45
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	30.6	10.4	10.6	48.4	100.0	84
X - Northern Mindanao	15.6	10.1	5.2	69.0	100.0	99
XI - Davao	27.9	9.8	3.2	59.1	100.0	107
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	18.1	7.5	6.3	68.1	100.0	106
XIII - Caraga	22.1	9.6	4.2	64.1	100.0	31
ARMM	27.3	14.7	15.9	42.1	100.0	177
All	22.8	8.6	6.4	62.2	100.0	2,959

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Table 6.3 Types of assistance provided by relatives or friends in first country of destination

Percentage of international migrants age 15 and over who had relatives or friends in their first destination country, by assistance they were provided and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Types of assistance provided by relatives or friends	First destination country		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Helped to obtain visa/residence permit	12.2	17.6	15.5
Paid for transportation	18.5	25.3	22.6
Provided food and/or lodging	41.8	43.7	43.0
Provided money/loan	15.9	22.2	19.7
Provided information about work possibilities/referral	9.6	11.1	10.6
Helped to find work	21.5	18.3	19.6
Helped to find accommodation	7.3	10.4	9.2
Provided full support until you found a job	6.1	8.0	7.3
Others	1.2	3.3	2.5
None	30.2	28.7	29.3
Number of international migrants who had family and relatives in their first destination country	435	684	1,119

Table 6.4 Source and type of assistance received in destination country

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by receipt of assistance from any government institution or organization, and percentage who received assistance by type of provider and type of assistance provided to the migrant, and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Types of support received	First destination country		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Assistance from any government institution or organization			
Received	7.0	4.2	5.4
Did not receive	93.0	95.8	94.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of international migrants	1,309	1,650	2,959
Assistance provider			
Philippine Embassy/Consulate	43.1	70.7	54.9
Other government agencies	17.8	36.9	26.0
Philippine NGOs	4.3	1.7	3.2
Foreign NGOs	7.1	8.0	7.5
Host country government	52.3	26.6	41.3
Filipino associations/communities	19.0	8.5	14.5
Number of international migrants who received assistance from any government institution or organization	92	69	161
Types of assistance provided to the migrant			
Helped to obtain visa/residence permit	23.7	40.3	30.8
Paid for transportation	14.3	28.3	20.3
Provided food and/or lodging	19.4	39.8	28.1
Provided money/loan	29.7	11.9	22.1
Provided information about work possibilities/referral	4.2	3.1	3.7
Helped to find work	1.4	8.4	4.4
Helped to find accommodation	2.6	10.3	5.9
Provided full support until you found a job	3.0	1.5	2.4
Medical assistance	7.0	3.7	5.6
Others	10.4	17.9	13.6
Number of international migrants who received assistance from any government institution or organization	92	69	161

Table 6.5 Internal migrant's network in destination

Percent distribution of internal migrants age 15 and over, by presence of family and relatives in destination, and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Person who moved with the migrant	Males	Females	Both sexes
No one	53.3	43.5	48.3
Spouse/Partner	25.0	28.1	26.6
Spouse to be/Fiance	4.9	4.0	4.4
Son/Daughter	19.3	27.6	23.6
Sibling	8.5	10.7	9.6
Parent	6.3	4.5	5.4
Other relatives	5.6	7.3	6.4
Close friends	1.5	1.6	1.5
Others	0.7	1.3	1.0
Number of internal migrants	1,558	1,646	3,203

Table 6.6 Internal migrant's network in current residence at the time of migration

Percent distribution of internal migrants by presence of relatives or friends in current residence at the time of migration, and by background characteristics at the time of migration, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic at time of migration	Network in current residence at the time of migration					Number of internal migrants
	Relatives only	Friends only	Relatives & friends	None	Total	
Sex						
Male	28.8	2.0	30.5	38.6	100.0	1,565
Female	29.2	3.1	21.1	46.5	100.0	1,652
Age						
15-19	39.1	2.6	21.3	36.9	100.0	713
20-29	25.0	2.7	27.9	44.4	100.0	1,388
30-39	27.3	3.1	27.7	41.9	100.0	598
40-49	25.6	1.8	24.6	48.0	100.0	263
50-59	29.9	2.8	20.8	46.5	100.0	138
60 and over	30.4	0.1	24.4	45.0	100.0	117
Marital status						
Never married	33.9	3.0	27.0	36.1	100.0	1,384
Married	23.9	2.5	25.3	48.3	100.0	922
Common-law/live-in	25.6	2.4	24.2	47.9	100.0	694
Divorced/separated/annulled	32.7	0.9	26.9	39.5	100.0	108
Widowed	28.7	1.4	21.6	48.3	100.0	109
Education						
Less than high school graduate	32.8	2.8	27.3	37.1	100.0	1,270
High school graduate	26.1	3.0	24.7	46.3	100.0	1,014
Some college or higher	27.1	1.9	24.6	46.4	100.0	933
Employment status						
Employed	23.8	2.0	31.2	43.0	100.0	1,509
Not employed	33.6	3.1	20.9	42.4	100.0	1,708
Region						
National Capital Region	29.3	2.0	26.5	42.2	100.0	650
Cordillera Administrative Region	22.3	1.4	20.6	55.8	100.0	48
I - Ilocos Region	42.2	0.0	7.5	50.3	100.0	108
II - Cagayan Valley	27.4	5.6	31.4	35.6	100.0	52
III - Central Luzon	26.5	2.1	37.7	33.7	100.0	147
IVA - CALABARZON	27.7	0.9	17.0	54.4	100.0	542
MIMAROPA Region	24.9	3.0	33.8	38.3	100.0	68
V - Bicol	38.9	3.0	10.6	47.6	100.0	197
VI - Western Visayas	21.5	1.0	22.5	55.0	100.0	162
VII - Central Visayas	19.2	3.4	27.6	49.8	100.0	267
VII - Eastern Visayas	25.3	9.9	32.2	32.5	100.0	143
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	30.5	2.1	33.1	34.3	100.0	111
X - Northern Mindanao	29.9	3.2	30.8	36.2	100.0	163
XI - Davao	31.6	3.9	36.9	27.6	100.0	193
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	33.5	6.1	23.6	36.8	100.0	122
XIII - Caraga	47.1	3.2	22.2	27.5	100.0	103
ARMM	24.2	0.0	44.4	31.4	100.0	128
All	29.0	2.6	25.6	42.8	100.0	3,203

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 6.7 Types of assistance provided by relatives or friends in current residence at the time of migration

Percentage of internal migrants age 15 and over, by type of assistance provided by relatives or friends in current residence at the time of migration and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Types of assistance provided by relatives or friends	Current residence		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Paid for transportation	14.4	15.1	14.7
Provided food and/or lodging	47.5	51.5	49.4
Provided money/loan	8.5	6.3	7.4
Provided information about work possibilities/referral	4.4	0.8	2.6
Helped to find work	9.9	5.0	7.6
Helped to find accommodation	9.8	11.5	10.6
Provided full support until you found a job	3.7	3.3	3.5
Others	3.2	4.0	3.6
None	35.5	31.6	33.7
Number of internal migrants	955	879	1,833

Table 6.8 Institutional source and type of assistance received in internal migrant's current residence

Percent distribution of internal migrants age 15 and over, by receipt of assistance from local government unit or organization, and percentage who received assistance by type of provider and type of assistance provided to the migrant, Philippines 2018 NMS

Types of support received	Percent
Assistance from any government institution or organization	
Received	2.5
Did not receive	97.5
Total	100.0
Number of internal migrants	3,203
Assistance provider	
Local government	93.7
Philippine NGOs	25.7
Foreign NGOs	15.3
Number of internal migrants who received assistance from local government unit or organization	79
Types of assistance provided to the migrant	
Paid for transportation	11.4
Provided food and/or lodging	48.0
Provided money/loan	16.0
Provided information about work possibilities/referral	1.1
Helped to find work	4.7
Helped to find accommodation	5.8
Provided full support until you found a job	2.3
Emotional support or company	1.0
Clothes and supplies such as relief goods	5.9
Educational support	2.2
Others	17.8
Number of internal migrants who received assistance from local government unit or organization	79

Table 6.9 International migrant's engagement in migrant associations

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by membership in migrant associations in destination country and activities engaged in, Philippines 2018 NMS

Involvement in/Activities of association/s	Percent
Involvement in migrant association/s	
Joined	2.9
Did not join	97.1
Total	100.0
Number of international migrants	2,959
Activities of the association/s	
Social and cultural activities	71.6
Legal assistance (financial problems, legal, discrimination, etc.)	38.0
Facilitate money transfers to the Philippines	10.9
Political movement	2.5
Investment in the Philippines	1.4
Development project in the Philippines	2.5
Scientific diaspora (knowledge sharing)	1.4
Others	2.1
Number of international migrants who joined a migrant association	84

Table 6.10 Training/education abroad

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by training/education attended abroad, by training/education attended, and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Training/education abroad	Males	Females	Both sexes
Attended training/studied abroad			
Yes	17.7	11.2	14.1
No	82.3	88.8	85.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of international migrants	1,308	1,650	2,959
Type of training or education attended			
Baccalaureate/post baccalaureate degree	1.2	1.9	1.5
Language training	17.3	24.6	20.5
Work-related training	82.5	65.6	75.0
Integration course	4.0	4.2	4.0
Others	7.5	17.6	12.0
Number of international migrants who attended training/ studied abroad	232	185	417

07

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS IN PLACES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

KEY FINDINGS:

- **Employment charactersitics before and after moving to the current residence**: Prior to migration, the internal migrants were primarily employed in the wholesale or retail trade industry (20%), other service activities (13%), and manufacturing (13%). Upon their move to their current residence, majority of the internal migrants landed their first job in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (19%).
- **Employment characteristics before and after moving to the first and last country abroad**: Majority of international migrants had better occupational profiles while in the Philippines, as compared to their occupation profile in the first and last countries of destination.
- **Employment of male and female working migrants in the first country abroad**: Male and female international migrants differ in their first job at the first country abroad. Around half of the males worked in the construction (31%) and manufacturing (19%) industries while 67% of females worked in the other service activities industry.
- **Employment pattern of working migrants with different education background in the first country abroad**: There is a considerable percentage (32%) of college-educated international migrants who worked as elementary laborers for their first job at the first country abroad.

This chapter presents the employment characteristics of migrants in places of origin and destination. For internal migrants, this chapter describes their employment characteristics in their previous and current residence. For international migrants, this chapter provides information on their pre-migration work status, as well as their employment characteristics in the first and last countries abroad by background characteristics such as sex, education, and age.

7.1   EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS IN PREVIOUS AND CURRENT RESIDENCE

In their current residence, 79% of internal migrants were employed. Comparatively, more internal migrants had jobs in their current residence than in their previous residence (47%, **Table 7.1**).

The pre-migration occupation profile of internal migrants who were employed before their move slightly differs from their occupation profile in their current residence. Prior to migration, the internal migrants were mainly workers in elementary occupations (those who work, for example, as cleaners and helpers; agricultural, forestry and fishery laborers; construction, manufacturing, mining and transportation laborers; and food preparation assistants, PSA 2012) (29%), service and sales workers (27%), and craft and trade laborers (11%). In their first job at the current residence, the migrants joined the same occupation groups, but the share of each group slightly differs (**Figure 7.1**). Workers in elementary occupations still made up the biggest percentage (27%), followed by service and sales workers (24%), and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (11%). Looking at sex differentials, 3 out of 10 of males worked as elementary laborers and 18%, as service and sales workers. The reverse pattern is observed for female workers, among whom 40% worked as service and sales laborers and 20%, as elementary workers.

Prior to migration, the internal migrants were primarily employed in the following industry groups: wholesale or retail trade industry (20%), other service activities (e.g. activities of membership organization, repair of computers and personal household goods, and other personal service activities such as personal services for wellness, except sports activities, laundry services, and funeral and related activities, 13%), and manufacturing (13%). Upon their move to their current residence, majority of the internal migrants landed their first job in agriculture, forestry and fishing (19%), wholesale or retail trade (15%), followed by construction (14%), and accommodation and food service activities (10%). Male and female internal migrants, however, differ in their first job at the current residence. The male migrants worked mainly in the agriculture, forestry, fishing (24%) and construction (20%) industries while female migrants were principally employed in the wholesale and retail trade (22%) and accommodation and food service (18%) industries (**Table 7.2**).

The profile by class of worker is similar before and after migration to the current residence. However, the shares in each class slightly differ. Prior to migration, most of

the internal migrants were either employed in private establishments (60%), working for a private household (21%), or self-employed without any employee (12%). For the first job in the current residence, the migrants were still mainly employed in private establishments (48%), private households (22%), or self-employed without any employee (19%). Almost a majority of male (50%) and female (45%) internal migrants worked for private establishments. Moreover, an almost equal percentage of males (22%) and females (21%) worked for private households.

Majority of working internal migrants (57%) had permanent employment in the current residence and only 35% had short-term or seasonal employment (e.g., casual jobs, business, or unpaid family work). The remaining 8% worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis. Before moving to the current residence, only 55% had permanent employment, while 41% had short-term or seasonal employment (**Table 7.2**). By sex, more female (60%) than male (56%) internal migrants had permanent employment in their first job in the current residence. However, an almost equal percentage of male (35%) and female (36%) internal migrants were short-term or seasonal workers for their first job at the current residence.

Only 22% of internal migrants were in contact with an employer, recruitment agency or private individual for their first job in their current residence. Likewise, around 22% of male and 21% of female internal migrants had contact with an employer, recruitment agency, or private individual for their first job in their current residence.

Figure 7.1 Occupation before and after migrating to the current residence

Percentage of employed internal migrants age 15 and over by occupation in previous and current residence, Philippines 2018 NMS
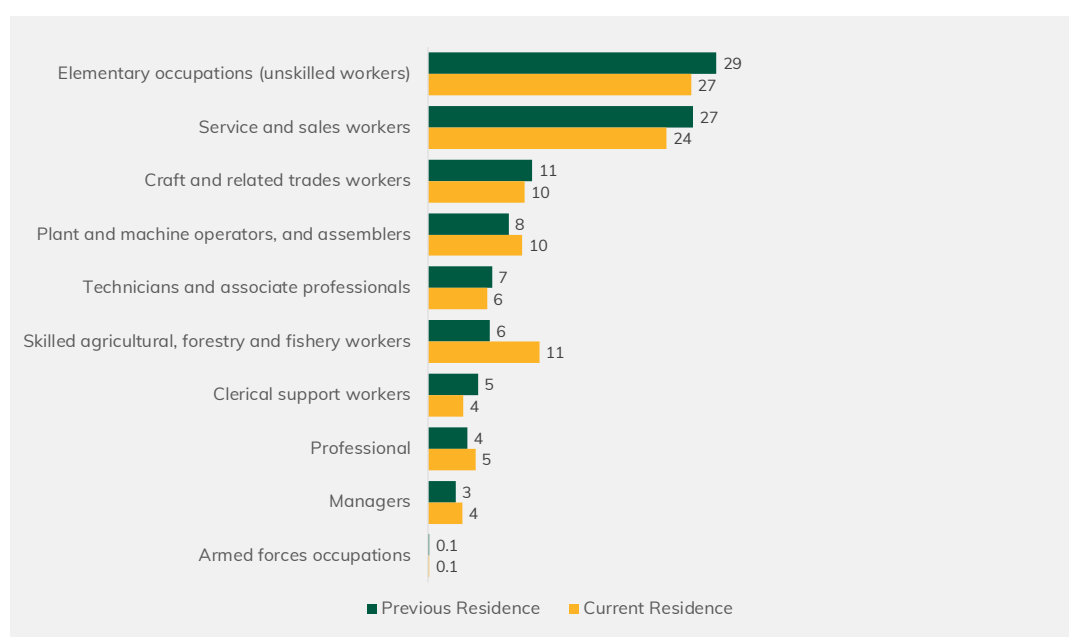
Recruitment and First Job Application

For their first job in the current residence, majority (58%) of internal migrants were recruited directly by the employer; 16%, by a private recruitment agency; and 26%, by private individuals (**Table 7.3**).

For their first job application in the current residence, 55% of internal migrants filed a walk-in application, 29% coursed their application through relatives or friends in the Philippines, while 14% coursed their application through the employer or recruitment agency that initiated contact with them. Majority of male (58%) and female (57%) internal migrants were directly recruited by the employer in the current residence. However, more working male than female internal migrants were recruited by an individual for their first job in the current residence (28% and 22%, respectively).

Benefits provided by Employer

In their first job in the current residence, a substantial percentage of internal migrants did not enjoy employee benefits from their employers. Only around four out of 10 migrants were provided holiday and other bonuses; 32%, paid overtime work; and 27%, compensation for work-related accidents. Less than three out of 10 migrants received health insurance or medical allowance benefits, paid sick leave, maternity or paternity leave, and retirement pension.

Health Insurance Coverage and Social Pension Plans

The biggest number (46%) of internal migrants were Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (Philhealth) paying members during their first job in the current residence. Another 11% were PhilHealth dependents. However, there was also a large share of internal migrants (43%) who did not have health insurance coverage. Philhealth is a government-owned and controlled corporation.

Majority (53%) of internal migrants did not have any social pension or security plan in their first job at the current residence. The remaining 45%, however, had SSS plans while only 2% had GSIS plans.

7.2   PRE-MIGRATION WORK STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

Majority (51%) of all international migrants were employed before moving to or residing in their first country abroad. Of those international migrants who moved to more than one country abroad, 45% were employed before moving to or residing in the last country abroad (**Table 7.4**).

> **Pre-Migration Work Status**. Respondents are asked if they are working before they moved to or resided in another country abroad. Only those who moved to or resided in any country abroad are considered to have pre-migration employment.
>
> *Sample*: All International Migrants

More than six out of 10 (65%) of male international migrants were working before moving to or residing in their first country abroad. Comparatively, a smaller percentage of female international migrants (40%) were working before moving to their first country abroad. Similarly, more male than female international migrants who moved to more than one country were working before moving to the last country abroad (60% and 33%, respectively) (**Table 7.4**).

The patterns across age groups shows that at the time of migration, fewer migrants in the oldest age group (60 years old and over) were working before moving to the first country abroad, as compared to the other age groups. The percentage working was highest among those in the 40 to 59 age group, followed by those aged 25 to 39 years, and those 15 to 24 years old. A similar pattern can be observed in the employment of international migrants in their last country abroad.

Comparing international migrants with different levels of educational attainment, it will be noted that before moving to their first country abroad, majority of the migrants with high school or college education were working, while only 48% of those with no high school diplomas were working before moving to the first country abroad. A slightly different pattern can be observed as regards the migrants' move to the last country abroad. In all education groups, less than half were working before moving to last country abroad (**Table 7.4**).

7.3   EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD

The percentage of international migrants who worked in their first country abroad is substantially higher than the percentage who worked before migrating to the first country abroad (83% and 51%, respectively) (**Table 7.4**).

Working international migrants experienced a shift in their occupation, industry of work, and worker class before and after moving to the first country. Before leaving the Philippines for the first country abroad, the international migrants were primarily employed as service and sales workers (24%) and elementary laborers (17%), mainly in the manufacturing (17%) and wholesale or retail trade (15%) industries (**Table 7.5**). For their first job in the first country abroad, the biggest number of the migrants (39%) worked in the other service activities industry as elementary laborers (42%, **Figure 7.2**).

Before migrating to their first country abroad, 58% of working international migrants worked at private establishments, 15% were self-employed, 14% worked for private households, and 9% worked for the government and government-controlled corporations. In their first country abroad, only a small percentage of international migrants worked for the government (4%) for their first job. Most of them instead worked for private establishments (59%) and private households (36%) (**Figure 7.3**, **Table 7.5**).

The nature of employment of the working international migrants improved when they moved to the first country abroad. Before moving to the first country abroad, only 68% had permanent employment, while 27% had short-term or seasonal employment (**Table 7.5**). In their first country abroad, almost three-fourths (73%) of working international migrants had permanent employment and only 26% had short-term or seasonal employment. The remaining one percent worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis.

Recruitment and First Job Application

For their first job in the first country abroad, international migrants were most often recruited by a private agency (59%). Around one-third were directly recruited by the employer in the foreign country and only 2% were hired under government-to-government arrangement. In terms of first job applications, the biggest number (45%) applied for their first job by walk-in or face-to-face application while 26% were contacted by employers or recruitment agencies. The rest got employed with the help of relatives and friends (23%) both in the Philippines and abroad (**Table 7.6**).

Benefits provided by Employers

The main benefits that the working international migrants received from their employers were housing and lodging (76%), rice/food allowance or other consumer goods (70%), and health insurance or medical allowance (53%). However, only a few were granted maternity or paternity leave (15%) and retirement pension (12%) (**Table 7.6**).

Figure 7.2 Occupation before and after migrating to first country abroad

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by occupation before migration and in the first country abroad, Philippines 2018 NMS
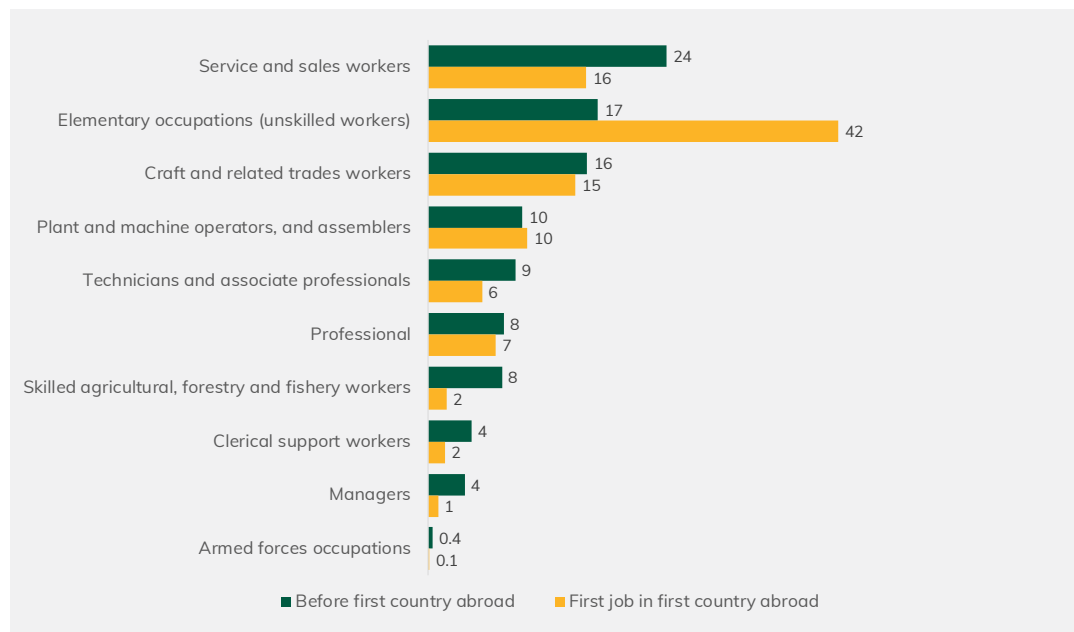
Health Insurance Coverage and Social Pension Plans

More than half (53%) of the working international migrants did not have any health insurance coverage during their first job in the first country abroad. The others were either PhilHealth paying members (40%) or Philhealth dependents (6%).

Half (50%) of the migrants did not have any social pension or security plan in their first job in the first country abroad. The other half (49%), in contrast, had SSS plans.

Employment Patterns by background characteristics

By sex
- Male and female international migrants differ in profile with respect to their first job in the first country abroad. The males worked mainly in the construction (31%) and manufacturing (19%) industries while the females were mainly working in the other service activities industry (67%) (**Table 7.5**). As regards occupation, the male migrants were primarily hired, in the order specified, as craft and related laborers, elementary laborers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers. In contrast, six out of 10 female migrants were hired as elementary laborers (**Figure 7.4**).
- The difference between males and females is not just found in the industry and occupation classifications of their first job in the first country abroad. It is also evident in the class of worker they belonged to. Specifically, most of males (88%)

Figure 7.3 Class of worker before and after migrating to first country abroad

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over by class of worker before migration and in the first country abroad, Philippines 2018 NMS

	Before first country abroad	First job in first country abroad
Worked for private household	14	36
Worked for private establishment	58	59
Worked for gov't/gov't-controlled corporation	9	4
Self-employed without any paid employee	15	0
Employer in own family-oriented farm or business	1	0
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	2	0
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	1	0
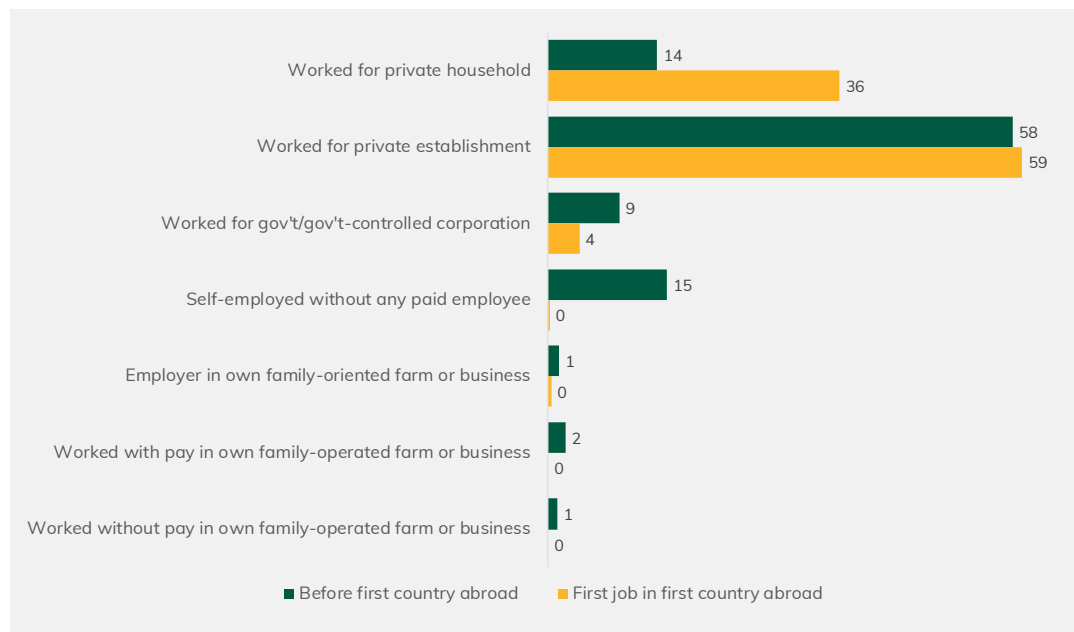
worked for private establishments while a big majority of the females (62%) worked for private households.

- Another point of difference between male and female migrants is the nature of employment they secured for their first job in the first country abroad. Females were better able than males to secure permanent employment (75% and 71%, respectively). As such, it is not surprising to find that more male (29%) than female (25%) international migrants worked as short-term or seasonal workers for their first job in the first country abroad.
- Finally, male and female international migrants also differ in terms of how they landed their first job in the first country abroad. Employment through a private recruitment agency was more common among female (63%) than male (54%) migrants. On the other hand, direct recruitment by an employer based in the foreign country was more common among male than female migrants (38% for males and 30% for females, **Table 7.6**).

By age at the time of the move
- Comparing the different age groups, it will be noted that (a) there is a huge increase in the percentage working before and after migration to the first country abroad among international migrants less than 40 years old at the time of the move and (b) a noticeable decrease in the percentage employed among those 60 years and older after migrating to the first country abroad (**Table 7.4**).
- The pattern of occupation distribution pre-migration and in the first country

Figure 7.4 Occupation of male and female international migrants in the first country abroad

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by occupation and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS
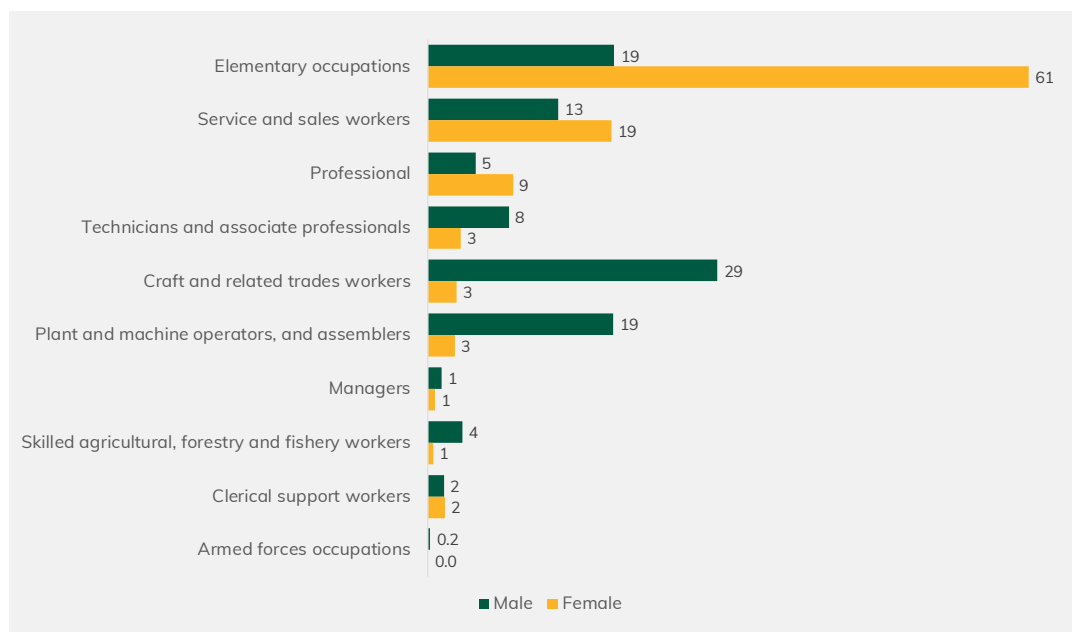
abroad is almost the same across age groups. Whereas majority of them were distributed across sales and service, craft and related trades, and elementary occupations. Prior to migration, they were primarily employed in elementary occupations in their first job in the first country abroad (**Table 7.7**).

- In all age groups, there was a noticeable shift in the type of industry that the migrants belonged to pre-migration and in their first job in the first country abroad. The shift is the same for all age groups, specifically, from manufacturing and construction before migration to other service activities for the first job in their initial destination country.

- By class of worker, those below 40 years old primarily worked for private establishments before migration and for their first job in the first country abroad. Those aged 40 years or older were mainly either working in a private establishment or were self-employed before they migrated. Upon reaching their first country of destination, however, a big majority (62%) worked for private establishments. But regardless of where they worked and regardless of age, around seven out of 10 international migrants had permanent employment pre-migration and in their first job in the first country abroad.

- A big majority of international migrants less than 40 years old found jobs through a private recruitment agency. In contrast, those older than 40 years were either hired through a private recruitment agency or directly by an employer based in the destination country. In all age groups, the face-to-face approach was the most common means for filing job applications (**Table 7.8**).

- The types of benefits that the different age groups received from their respective employers were more or less the same. Regardless of age group, the top benefits received were housing/lodging and rice/food allowance or other consumer goods, followed by compensation for work-related accidents and paid sick leave. When it comes to health insurance coverage, the different age groups were also similar in profile in that about half of them did not have any such insurance while about four out of 10 were PhilHealth paying members. In terms of social pension plan, **Table 7.8** shows that majority (56%) of those aged 15-24 years did not have any while majority of those 25 years old and older had one. Among those with a social pension plan, SSS coverage was the most common across all age groups.

By educational attainment
- Comparing international migrants with different levels of educational attainment, findings show that there were more college-educated than high school-educated international migrants who landed professional and managerial jobs for their first job in the first country abroad. Still, it is worth noting that a considerable number (32%) of college-educated international migrants worked as elementary laborers for their first job in the first country abroad. Among migrants with less than high school education, majority (58%) ended up with elementary work in their first job in the first country abroad (**Table 7.9**).

- When it comes to industry classification, **Table 7.9** shows that college-educated international migrants primarily entered the other service activities (33%),

manufacturing (15%), accommodation and food service (11%), and transportation and storage (11%) industries for their first job in the first country abroad. On the other hand, a big majority of the high school graduates worked in the other service activities (44%), construction (15%), and manufacturing (14%) industries. Among migrants with less than high school education, most got employed in the other service activities (46%) and construction (25%) industries (**Table 7.9**).

• Further comparisons by educational attainment reveal that employment in in private establishments and private households for the first job in the first country abroad was a more common track for college-educated international migrants than non-college-educated migrants. However, regardless of educational attainment, around three-fourths of working international migrants had permanent employment for their first job in the first country abroad.

• Regarding job recruitment and benefits of the first job in the first country abroad, results show that (see **Table 7.10**): (a) those with high school education or higher were mainly hired through a private recruitment agency while those who did not reach high school were either recruited through a private agency or directly by the employer, (b) in all education groups, face-to-face application was the main way of looking for a job, (c) the share of employees enjoying different kinds of benefits, health insurance coverage, and social pension plans increases as educational attainment increases.

7.4   EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN LAST COUNTRY ABROAD

The discussion in this section focuses only on the first job of international migrants in their last country abroad. This is because around 68% of working migrants had the same first and last job in their last country of destination (not shown in the tables). Thus, the employment characteristics of international migrants for the first and last job are very similar to each other.

> **Pre-Migration Work Status**. Respondents were asked if they moved to or resided in a country abroad multiple times. Only respondents who a) resided in a single country abroad but experienced multiple entries and exits for that country; and b) resided in more than one country abroad are considered.
>
> *Sample*: All international migrants who moved to or resided in other countries more than once

Half (51%) of international migrants were working before their move to the last country abroad. This percentage increased to 79% upon arrival in the last country abroad (**Table 7.4**) .

The pre-migration occupation profile of international migrants who were working before their move to the last country abroad differs from their occupation profile

in their last country of destination. Prior to migration to the last country abroad, the international migrants were employed mainly as service and sales workers (33%), plant and machine operators, and assemblers (16%), workers in elementary occupations (14%), and craft and trade laborers (11%). In their first job in the last country abroad, the migrants joined the same occupation groups, but the share of each group differs. Workers in elementary occupations made up the biggest percentage (40%), followed by craft and trade laborers (17%), and plant and machine operators, and assemblers (17%) (**Table 7.11**, **Figure 7.5**).

Prior to migration to the last country of destination, the international migrants were primarily employed in the following industry groups: wholesale or retail trade industry (19%), transportation and storage (14%), and accomodation and food service activities (13%). Upon their move to their last country of destination, majority of the international migrants landed their first job in other service activities (41%), followed by transportation and storage (14%), and construction (12%).

The profile by class of worker also differs before and after migration to the last country abroad. Prior to migration, most of the international migrants were either employed in private establishments (54%), self-employed without any paid employee (17%), or working for a private household (13%). For the first job in the last country of destination, the migrants were mainly employed in private establishments (57%), private households (38%), and government or government-controlled corporations (5%, **Figure 7.6**).

Figure 7.5 Occupation before and after migrating to last country abroad

Percentage of employed interntional migrants age 15 and over by occupation before and in the last country abroad, Philippines 2018 NMS
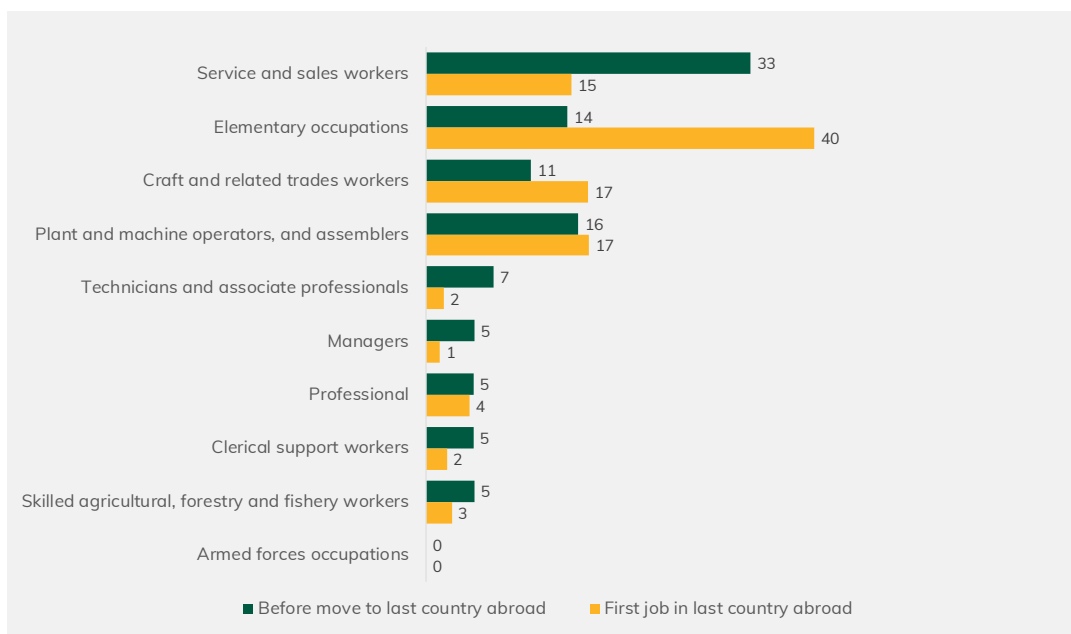
Almost 70% of international migrants had permanent employment in their last country abroad, and only 33% had short-term or seasonal employment. Before moving to the last country abroad, 64% had permanent employment, while 27% had short-term or seasonal employment. The remaining 8% worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis (**Table 7.11**).

Recruitment and First Job Application
For their first job in the last country abroad, more than six out of 10 of international migrants were recruited by a private recruitment agency, 30% were directly recruited by the employer in the foreign country, and only 2% were recruited through government-to-government arrangement (**Table 7.12**).

Regarding the manner of applying for their first job application in the last country abroad, the international migrants mainly did so through walk-in application (49%). Other migrants opted to get in touch directly with employers or recruitment agencies (23%), or course their application through relatives and friends in the Philippines (10%) or abroad (9%).

Benefits provided by Employers
The international migrants who were working in their last country of destination generally received benefits from their employers. The principal benefits received were housing and lodging, allowance for food such as rice and other consumer goods, and

Figure 7.6 Class of worker before and after migrating to last country abroad
Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over by class of worker before and in the last country abroad, Philippines 2018 NMS
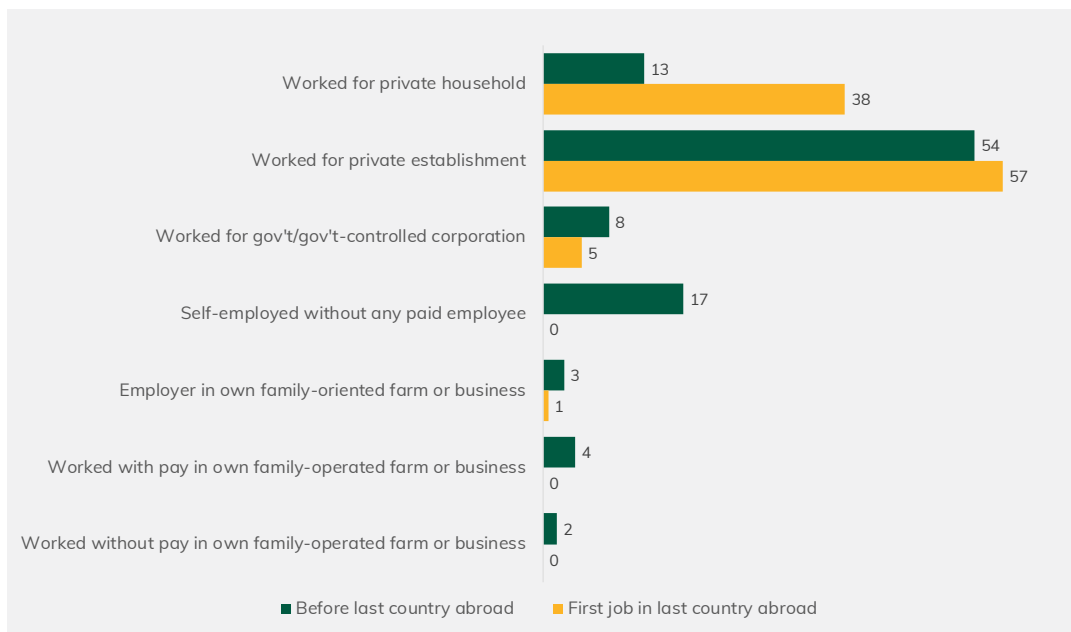
medical allowance or health insurance, which were provided to at least 60% of the working migrants. However, only 23% were extended maternity or paternity leave provisions and only 18% had retirement pension (**Table 7.12**).

Health Insurance Coverage and Social Pension Plans

One-third (33%) of the international migrants did not have any health insurance coverage during their first job in the last country abroad. The rest of the migrants were either PhilHealth paying members (60%) or PhilHealth dependents (6%).

Almost four out of 10 migrants did not have any social pension or security plan in their first job in the last country abroad. Among those with a social pension plan, a big majority (59%) had SSS coverage.

Patterns by background characteristics

By sex
- Just like in the first country abroad, male and female international migrants differ in their first job in the last country abroad. In terms of the occupation groups they belonged to, 35% of males worked as craft and related laborers and 30% were plant and machine operators and assemblers. In contrast, 63% of female migrants worked as elementary laborers and 17% were employed as service and sales workers. When it comes to the industry the workers joined, more than half of the males worked in the transportation and storage (30%) and construction (26%) industries while 73% of females worked in the other service activities industry (**Table 7.11**).
- Male-female differences were also noted in terms of class of worker, with 85% of males working for private establishments as compared to 33% of females in the same category. The female migrants were primarily working for private households (64%).
- More female than male international migrants (71% vs. 62%) had permanent employment for their first job in the last country abroad. On the other hand, more male than female international migrants (38% vs. 29%) were short-term or seasonal workers for their first job in the last country abroad.
- Majority of female (65%) and male (65%) international migrants were recruited by a private recruitment agency for their first job in the last country abroad. There were more working male international migrants directly recruited by the employer in the foreign country (32%), as compared to working female migrants (28%, **Table 7.12**).

By age at the time of the move
- More than 80% of migrants aged 15 to 24 years and 25 to 39 years at the time of migration were employed in the last country abroad. In contrast, only 62% of migrants 40 to 59 years old at the time of move landed a job in the first country abroad. This pattern is similar to what is observed for the first job in the first country abroad (**Table 7.4**)

By educational attainment

- For the first job in the last country abroad, there were more college-educated international migrants who landed professional and managerial jobs (12%) than international migrants who are only high school graduates (4%). Around 59% of international migrants with less than high school education were hired as elementary workers in their first job in the last country abroad. But even among college-educated international migrants, 25% worked as elementary laborers for their first job in the last country abroad (**Table 7.15**).

- More than half of college-educated international migrants found jobs in the other services activities (25%) and transportation and storage (25%) industries for their first job in the last country abroad. On the other hand, majority of the international migrants who are only high school graduates entered the other service activities (56%) and construction (14%) industries. A similar pattern can be observed for working international migrants that have less than high school education, among whom 64% were employed in the other service activities industry (**Table 7.15**).

- College-educated international migrants mostly worked in private establishments (72%) and private households (22%) for their first job in the last country abroad. Comparatively, fewer (43%) international migrants who only finished high school worked in private establishments; the others (52%) worked in private households. A slightly different pattern can be observed for international migrants who have less than high school education: among them, working for private households (61%) was more common than working in private estbalishments (38%) for their first job in the last country abroad. Regardless of educational attainment, at least two-thirds of working international migrants were employed as permanent employees for their first job in the last country abroad (**Table 7.15**).

- Regarding job recruitment and benefits, results show that (**Table 7.16**): (a) those with high school education or higher were mainly hired through a private recruitment agency while those who did not reach high school were either recruited through a private agency or directly by the employer, (b) in all education groups, face-to-face application was the main way of looking for a job, (c) the share of employees enjoying different kinds of benefits, health insurance coverage, and social pension plans increases as educational attainment increases. These similarities and differences are the same as those observed regarding recruitment and benefit patterns for the international migrants' first job in their first country of destination.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 7.1 Work status of internal migrants by background characteristics

Percent distribution of internal migrants age 15 and over, by employment status at previous and current residence and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Sex	Employed	Not Employed	Total	Number of persons
Previous residence				
Male	59.5	40.5	100.0	1,560
Female	34.8	65.2	100.0	1,646
All	46.8	53.2	100.0	3,206
Current residence				
Male	88.3	11.7	100.0	928
Female	63.7	36.3	100.0	573
All	79.0	21.0	100.0	1,500

Table 7.2 Employment characteristics of internal migrants in previous and current residence, by sex

Percentage of employed internal migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment in previous and current residence and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Job at previous residence			First job at current residence[1]		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Occupation						
Managers	2.4	3.5	2.8	3.0	4.8	3.5
Professional	3.1	5.6	4.0	1.7	12.2	4.8
Technicians and associate professionals	6.1	7.0	6.5	5.4	7.6	6.0
Clerical support workers	4.6	5.8	5.1	3.7	3.3	3.6
Service and sales workers	19.2	39.9	27.0	17.6	40.2	24.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	9.3	1.3	6.3	14.2	4.5	11.3
Craft and related trades workers	13.3	6.1	10.6	11.4	6.0	9.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	11.5	2.9	8.2	12.9	1.9	9.6
Elementary occupations	30.3	27.9	29.4	29.9	19.5	26.8
Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Type of industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.8	3.1	10.9	24.4	5.9	18.7
Mining and quarrying	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.6
Manufacturing	12.2	12.8	12.5	7.9	11.1	8.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	17.2	1.8	11.3	19.8	1.4	14.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17.5	24.9	20.3	11.5	21.7	14.7
Transportation and storage	9.9	0.8	6.4	10.9	0.7	7.8
Accommodation and food service activities	7.0	14.0	9.7	6.1	17.6	9.7
Information and communication	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3
Financial and insurance activities	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.1
Real estate activities	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.9	0.9	1.5	2.7	1.3	2.3
Administrative and support service activities	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.0	7.2	6.4
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.0	0.8	2.2	2.8	4.0	3.1
Education	0.6	2.9	1.5	0.7	5.8	2.3
Human health and social work activities	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	2.5	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other service activities	3.1	27.6	12.5	3.5	17.2	7.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class of worker						
Worked for private household	14.8	30.6	20.8	22.2	20.6	21.7
Worked for private establishment	65.0	52.2	60.1	49.8	44.9	48.3
Worked for gov't/gov't-controlled corporation	5.6	3.8	4.9	4.7	9.3	6.1
Self-employed without any paid employee	11.4	11.7	11.5	17.9	21.2	18.9
Employer in own family-oriented farm or business	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	1.6	0.3	1.1	2.5	2.2	2.4
Nature of employment						
Permanent	54.9	53.8	54.5	55.8	59.1	56.8
Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work	40.5	42.6	41.3	35.1	35.6	35.3
Worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis	4.6	3.6	4.2	9.1	5.3	7.9

Table 7.2 Employment characteristics of internal migrants in previous and current residence, by sex (cont'd)

Percentage of employed internal migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment in previous and current residence and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Job at previous residence			First job at current residence[1]		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Contact with an employer, a recruitment agency, or private individual						
With contact	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.8	21.4	21.7
Without contact	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	78.2	78.6	78.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	928	573	1,500	820	365	1,185

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
n.a. Data not available
[1] Excludes 36 cases with missing information

Table 7.3 Job recruitment and benefits of internal migrants in current residence, by sex

Percentage of employed internal migrants age 15 and over by characteristics of employment in current residence by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	First job at current residence[1]		
	Males	Females	Both sexes
Manner of recruitment			
Direct hire by employer	57.9	56.8	57.6
Private recruitment agency	14.0	21.3	16.2
Private individual	28.1	21.9	26.2
Manner of application			
Face-to-face (walk-in)	50.3	65.8	55.0
Classified ads (internet, print)	1.4	3.0	1.9
Employer/recruitment agency initiated contact	15.7	10.1	14.0
Relatives/friends in the Philippines	32.6	20.8	29.0
Relatives/friends abroad	0.0	0.3	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons[2]	179	78	257
Benefits provided by employer			
Health insurance/medical allowance	25.1	32.1	27.1
Paid sick leave	14.1	29.8	18.7
Retirement pension	8.3	13.0	9.6
Separation pay	8.9	15.9	10.9
Compensation for work accidents	24.3	32.3	26.6
Paid leave/vacation	14.4	31.4	19.4
Payment for overtime work	33.2	27.7	31.5
Maternity/paternity leave	15.3	29.7	19.5
Housing/lodging	17.3	18.5	17.7
Rice/food allowance or other consumer good	22.1	38.8	26.9
Holiday bonus and other bonuses	33.1	51.2	38.4
Number of persons[3]	439	181	619
Health insurance coverage			
PhilHealth paying member	44.1	48.6	45.5
PhilHealth dependent	11.1	9.5	10.6
Health maintenance organization (HMO) paying member	0.0	1.2	0.4
Health maintenance organization (HMO) dependent	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other health insurance paying member	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other health insurance dependent	0.1	0.3	0.1
No/None	44.5	40.2	43.2
Social pension/security plans			
SSS	45.3	45.5	45.4
GSIS	1.1	4.0	2.0
Private insurance/pre-need insurance plan	1.7	2.6	2.0
No/none	53.6	51.4	52.9
Number of persons[4]	820	365	1,185

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[1] Excludes 36 cases with missing information
[2] Those who have had contact with an employer, a recruitment agency, or private individual
[3] Those who worked for a private household, a private establishment, a government or government- controlled corporation, or worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business
[4] Those who have had contact with an employer, a recruitment agency, or private individual

Table 7.4 Work status of international migrants by background characteristics

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over, by employment status and by background characteristics at the time of survey, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristics at the time of the move	Pre-migration work status: first country abroad			Number of persons	Work status: first country abroad			Number of persons	Pre-migration work status: last country abroad			Number of persons	Work status: last country abroad			Number of persons
	Employed	Not Employed	Total		Employed	Not Employed	Total		Employed	Not Employed	Total		Employed	Not Employed	Total	
Sex																
Male	64.5	35.5	100.0	1,330	85.6	14.4	100.0	1,330	59.6	40.4	100.0	243	82.6	17.4	100.0	243
Female	40.0	60.0	100.0	1,654	81.2	18.8	100.0	1,654	33.4	66.6	100.0	311	76.2	23.8	100.0	311
Age																
14 and below	5.3	94.7	100.0	57	35.1	64.9	100.0	57	*	*	*	1	*	*	100.0	1
15-24	45.4	54.6	100.0	992	87.9	12.1	100.0	992	34.7	65.3	100.0	112	82.8	17.2	100.0	112
25-39	55.2	44.8	100.0	1,567	87.6	12.4	100.0	1,566	47.6	52.4	100.0	333	87.3	12.7	100.0	333
40-59	61.5	38.5	100.0	306	68.2	31.8	100.0	306	53.9	46.1	100.0	84	61.8	38.2	100.0	84
60 and over	20.0	80.0	100.0	62	13.0	87.0	100.0	62	(24.4)	(75.6)	(100.0)	23	(2.9)	(97.1)	100.0	23
Education																
Less than high school graduate	48.2	51.8	100.0	612	78.5	21.5	100.0	612	41.9	58.1	100.0	101	64.3	35.7	100.0	101
High school graduate	53.7	46.3	100.0	914	87.2	12.8	100.0	914	43.5	56.5	100.0	166	87.5	12.5	100.0	166
College level or higher	50.2	49.8	100.0	1,457	82.6	17.4	100.0	1,457	46.7	53.3	100.0	287	79.3	20.7	100.0	287
All	50.9	49.1	100.0	2,984	83.2	16.8	100.0	2,984	44.9	55.1	100.0	554	79.0	21.0	100.0	554

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Age and education are of pre-migration to the first and last country abroad.

Table 7.5 Employment characteristics of international migrants pre-migration to and in the first country abroad by sex

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment during pre-migration to and in first country abroad and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Pre-migration to the first country abroad			First country abroad (first job)		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Occupation						
Managers	4.5	2.7	3.7	1.4	0.7	1.0
Professional	3.8	12.9	7.7	4.8	8.6	6.9
Technicians and associate professionals	8.0	10.1	8.9	8.2	3.3	5.5
Clerical support workers	2.6	6.7	4.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Service and sales workers	13.9	37.7	24.3	13.2	18.6	16.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	11.7	2.2	7.5	3.5	0.5	1.9
Craft and related trades workers	22.5	8.1	16.2	29.4	2.9	15.0
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	16.5	0.7	9.6	18.8	2.7	10.1
Elementary occupations	15.8	19.1	17.3	18.9	61.0	41.8
Armed forces occupations	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Type of industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.8	4.0	10.1	5.0	0.9	2.7
Mining and quarrying	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.4
Manufacturing	20.0	13.8	17.3	18.5	8.1	12.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Construction	17.7	0.2	10.1	31.0	0.2	14.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.9	22.9	14.5	4.8	2.8	3.7
Transportation and storage	13.4	0.4	7.7	14.2	1.0	7.0
Accommodation and food service activities	7.6	12.6	9.8	9.1	8.2	8.6
Information and communication	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	3.7	2.1	3.0	3.3	0.5	1.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.3	5.7	4.3	1.2	0.7	0.9
Education	1.4	3.7	2.4	0.1	1.0	0.6
Human health and social work activities	2.0	8.0	4.7	2.5	5.7	4.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	3.1	2.1
Other service activities	3.1	20.6	10.8	5.4	67.0	39.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class of worker						
Worked for private household	11.4	16.4	13.6	5.7	62.2	36.3
Worked for private establishment	62.8	51.5	57.9	88.3	34.4	59.1
Worked for gov't/gov't-controlled corporation	6.9	11.4	8.9	5.4	2.6	3.9
Self-employed without any paid employee	12.6	17.7	14.8	0.0	0.4	0.2
Employer in own family-oriented farm or business	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	2.9	1.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nature of employment						
Permanent	70.4	65.2	68.2	71.0	75.0	73.2
Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work	26.1	28.8	27.3	28.7	24.5	26.4
Worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis	3.4	6.0	4.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
Number of persons[1]	857	661	1,518	1,138	1,344	2,481

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[1] Those employed

Table 7.6 Job recruitment and benefits of international migrants in the first country abroad, by sex

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment of first job in first country abroad and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

	First country abroad (first job)		
	Males	Females	Both sexes
Manner of recruitment			
Direct hire by employer	37.6	30.3	33.6
Private recruitment agency	54.0	63.2	59.0
Gov't to gov't arrangement	1.8	1.8	1.8
Assignment to foreign office	2.0	1.0	1.5
Others	4.6	3.8	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons[1]	1,138	1,344	2,481
Manner of application			
Face-to-face (walk-in)	47.6	43.4	45.3
Classified ads (internet, print)	3.5	3.4	3.5
Employer/recruitment agency initiated contact	23.0	28.3	25.9
Relatives/friends in the Philippines	13.6	12.6	13.1
Relatives/friends abroad	10.5	10.3	10.4
Others	1.8	2.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons[2]	1,094	1,307	2,401
Benefits provided by employer			
Health insurance/medical allowance	60.5	47.0	53.2
Paid sick leave	49.3	31.0	39.4
Retirement pension	18.5	7.0	12.3
Separation pay	41.2	21.3	30.4
Compensation for work accidents	59.6	33.5	45.5
Paid leave/vacation	45.1	29.4	36.6
Payment for overtime work	74.1	28.7	49.5
Maternity/paternity leave	17.1	12.7	14.7
Housing/lodging	75.8	76.2	76.0
Rice/food allowance or other consumer good	66.7	73.6	70.4
Holiday bonus and other bonuses	50.2	44.3	47.0
Number of persons[3]	1,131	1,334	2,465
Health insurance coverage			
PhilHealth paying member	44.2	35.6	39.5
PhilHealth dependent	4.9	6.4	5.7
Health maintenance organization (HMO) paying member	1.3	0.7	1.0
Health maintenance organization (HMO) dependent	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other health insurance paying member	2.1	1.4	1.7
Other health insurance dependent	0.8	0.3	0.6
No/None	47.9	56.4	52.5
Social pension/security plans			
SSS	56.8	41.2	48.4
GSIS	1.6	1.9	1.8
Private insurance/pre-need insurance plan	3.6	2.2	2.9
No/none	41.3	56.8	49.7
Number of persons[1]	1,138	1,344	2,481

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[1] Those employed
[2] Those who were directy hired by an employer or hired through a private recruitment agency
[3] Those who worked for a private household, a private establishment, a government or government-controlled corporation, or worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business

Table 7.7 Employment characteristics of international migrants pre-migration to and in the first country abroad, by age at the time of the move

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over by characteristics of employment in first country abroad and by age, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Pre-migration to the first country abroad			First country abroad (first job)		
	15-24	25-39	40-59	15-24	25-39	40-59
Occupation						
Managers	1.0	4.9	4.2	0.3	1.4	0.5
Professional	7.8	7.5	8.3	9.6	5.4	5.7
Technicians and associate professionals	10.9	8.7	5.4	4.4	6.4	5.0
Clerical support workers	4.3	4.6	4.0	2.0	1.7	0.2
Service and sales workers	23.9	24.5	25.4	16.2	16.1	14.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	9.7	4.6	13.7	1.8	1.3	5.8
Craft and related trades workers	15.1	15.7	21.9	13.3	15.2	20.5
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.1	11.9	7.5	9.7	10.5	9.9
Elementary occupations	20.4	17.2	9.5	42.4	41.9	37.8
Armed forces occupations	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Type of industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.9	6.9	15.1	2.8	1.8	7.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	23.9	15.4	11.7	15.5	10.9	12.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Construction	5.9	11.5	14.0	11.9	14.2	23.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19.4	13.3	8.7	3.2	3.9	3.8
Transportation and storage	2.1	11.6	4.2	5.9	7.8	6.5
Accommodation and food service activities	8.0	10.4	11.5	10.9	8.0	2.2
Information and communication	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	2.9	3.4	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.5	4.8	7.8	0.2	1.5	0.4
Education	2.4	1.7	5.1	0.1	0.8	1.8
Human health and social work activities	3.8	4.2	9.0	4.2	3.9	7.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.6	0.5	0.0	4.1	1.1	0.0
Other service activities	10.9	11.3	7.8	38.0	41.4	32.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class of worker						
Worked for private household	15.1	12.5	15.0	35.8	37.7	33.8
Worked for private establishment	62.6	61.3	35.1	61.6	56.5	61.8
Worked for gov't/gov't-controlled corporation	6.2	7.8	18.6	2.1	5.1	4.3
Self-employed without any paid employee	11.1	13.8	26.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
Employer in own family-oriented farm or business	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.0
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	1.6	2.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	2.2	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nature of employment						
Permanent	64.5	69.4	71.1	74.9	73.1	68.2
Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work	33.8	26.4	16.0	24.7	26.5	31.4
Worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis	1.7	4.2	12.9	0.3	0.3	0.4
Number of persons[1]	451	864	188	872	1,372	209

Notes: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Age is as of pre-migration to the first country abroad.

Table 7.8 Job recruitment and benefits of international migrants in the first country abroad, by age at the time of the move

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over by characteristics of employment in first country abroad and by age, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	First country abroad (first job)		
	15-24	25-39	40-59
Manner of recruitment			
Direct hire by employer	34.3	30.9	43.6
Private recruitment agency	58.0	62.2	48.1
Gov't to gov't arrangement	1.5	2.2	0.3
Assignment to foreign office	2.2	1.1	1.2
Others	3.9	3.7	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons[1]	872	1,372	209
Manner of application			
Face-to-face (walk-in)	42.1	47.7	42.0
Classified ads (internet, print)	2.4	4.2	2.7
Employer/recruitment agency initiated contact	28.0	25.3	23.2
Relatives/friends in the Philippines	15.5	11.4	15.1
Relatives/friends abroad	10.5	9.3	15.3
Others	1.5	2.1	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons[2]	840	1,327	206
Benefits provided by employer			
Health insurance/medical allowance	52.0	55.9	45.0
Paid sick leave	38.7	40.4	39.4
Retirement pension	9.8	13.9	13.7
Separation pay	29.2	30.6	37.2
Compensation for work accidents	45.4	46.9	39.5
Paid leave/vacation	35.1	38.6	32.9
Payment for overtime work	47.1	50.7	52.8
Maternity/paternity leave	13.4	16.4	10.1
Housing/lodging	75.6	78.1	69.7
Rice/food allowance or other consumer good	71.6	71.6	63.8
Holiday bonus and other bonuses	49.6	47.5	35.4
Number of persons[3]	868	1,362	209
Health insurance coverage			
PhilHealth paying member	35.1	42.9	40.5
PhilHealth dependent	5.3	5.9	4.9
Health maintenance organization (HMO) paying member	1.1	1.0	0.3
Health maintenance organization (HMO) dependent	0.3	0.1	0.0
Other health insurance paying member	0.7	2.5	0.5
Other health insurance dependent	0.2	0.9	0.1
No/None	58.1	48.2	54.4
Social pension/security plans			
SSS	43.5	51.7	50.7
GSIS	1.0	1.5	6.7
Private insurance/pre-need insurance plan	2.8	3.0	2.4
No/none	55.5	45.8	46.3
Number of persons	872	1,372	209

Notes: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Age is as of pre-migration to the first country abroad.

Table 7.9 Employment characteristics of international migrants pre-migration to and in the first country abroad, by educational attainment

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment during pre-migration and in first country abroad and by education, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Pre-migration to the first country abroad			First country abroad (first job)		
	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college
Occupation						
Managers	1.0	1.2	6.6	0.0	0.2	2.0
Professional	0.8	1.8	14.8	2.1	5.1	10.0
Technicians and associate professionals	1.8	5.0	14.7	0.6	3.2	9.1
Clerical support workers	0.2	1.7	8.1	0.1	1.2	2.6
Service and sales workers	20.5	24.9	25.5	10.5	15.4	18.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	22.5	6.4	1.9	4.1	2.0	0.9
Craft and related trades workers	16.0	24.1	10.8	18.2	18.2	11.5
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	10.3	11.6	8.0	6.5	7.8	13.0
Elementary occupations	26.4	22.7	9.5	57.7	46.9	32.0
Armed forces occupations	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Type of industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28.1	8.7	3.4	6.2	3.1	1.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	9.1	21.9	17.5	5.6	14.3	14.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Construction	14.0	12.9	6.5	25.3	15.1	9.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.9	14.2	15.8	1.7	4.9	3.6
Transportation and storage	8.0	8.1	7.3	3.6	2.8	11.1
Accommodation and food service activities	11.5	8.4	10.1	4.7	6.9	11.3
Information and communication	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.2	1.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.9	3.4	6.0	0.2	1.2	1.1
Education	0.4	0.9	4.3	0.3	0.0	1.2
Human health and social work activities	0.3	0.8	9.1	1.4	1.2	7.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.5	1.2
Other service activities	14.4	14.2	6.9	46.4	43.6	33.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class of worker						
Worked for private household	23.4	18.5	6.4	44.8	41.2	29.7
Worked for private establishment	28.2	61.4	67.5	52.0	55.2	64.6
Worked for gov't/gov't-controlled corporation	2.8	5.6	13.5	2.4	3.3	4.9
Self-employed without any paid employee	35.7	11.8	8.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Employer in own family-oriented farm or business	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.6
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	3.9	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	4.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nature of employment						
Permanent	72.3	64.8	68.8	72.3	74.3	72.8
Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work	17.0	31.9	28.3	26.9	25.5	26.8
Worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis	10.7	3.4	2.9	0.8	0.2	0.5
Number of persons[1]	295	491	732	481	797	1,203

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Educational attainment is as of pre-migration to the first country abroad.
[1] Those employed

Table 7.10 Job recruitment and benefits of international migrants in the first country abroad, by educational attainment

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment in first country abroad and by education, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	First country abroad (first job)		
	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college
Manner of recruitment			
Direct hire by employer	43.7	31.5	31.0
Private recruitment agency	49.3	62.6	60.4
Gov't to gov't arrangement	0.2	1.6	2.5
Assignment to foreign office	0.1	2.4	1.4
Others	6.7	1.9	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons[1]	481	797	1,203
Manner of application			
Face-to-face (walk-in)	42.5	40.5	49.7
Classified ads (internet, print)	0.8	2.4	5.3
Employer/recruitment agency initiated contact	26.5	25.2	26.1
Relatives/friends in the Philippines	15.7	17.7	8.9
Relatives/friends abroad	12.1	12.7	8.2
Others	2.4	1.6	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons[2]	479	765	1,156
Benefits provided by employer			
Health insurance/medical allowance	30.9	51.3	63.3
Paid sick leave	22.8	35.1	48.9
Retirement pension	4.9	9.7	17.0
Separation pay	16.2	28.8	37.2
Compensation for work accidents	31.0	43.5	52.6
Paid leave/vacation	20.3	31.7	46.4
Payment for overtime work	39.0	47.3	55.2
Maternity/paternity leave	6.0	10.3	21.1
Housing/lodging	71.9	80.0	75.0
Rice/food allowance or other consumer good	64.3	75.5	69.5
Holiday bonus and other bonuses	37.4	43.5	53.2
Number of persons[3]	477	795	1,194
Health insurance coverage			
PhilHealth paying member	23.1	37.4	47.5
PhilHealth dependent	4.4	4.4	7.1
Health maintenance organization (HMO) paying member	0.9	0.7	1.2
Health maintenance organization (HMO) dependent	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other health insurance paying member	0.9	1.0	2.5
Other health insurance dependent	1.0	0.7	0.3
No/None	69.6	56.9	42.7
Social pension/security plans			
SSS	31.7	44.7	57.5
GSIS	0.4	0.4	3.2
Private insurance/pre-need insurance plan	2.5	1.9	3.6
No/none	66.8	54.9	39.4
Number of persons	481	797	1,203

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Educational attainment is as of pre-migration to the first country abroad.
[1] Those employed
[2] Those who were directly hired by an employee or hired through a private recruitment agency
[3] Those who worked for a private household, a private establishment, a government or government-controlled corporation, or worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business

Table 7.11 Employment characteristics of international migrants pre-migration to and in the last country abroad, by sex

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment in last country abroad and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Pre-migration to the last country abroad			Last country abroad (first job)		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Occupation						
Managers	7.5	1.6	4.9	1.9	1.0	1.4
Professional	1.7	8.9	4.8	2.3	6.2	4.4
Technicians and associate professionals	3.3	11.6	6.9	3.3	0.6	1.8
Clerical support workers	2.4	8.1	4.8	0.2	3.8	2.1
Service and sales workers	25.0	43.8	33.1	12.1	17.0	14.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	6.7	2.6	4.9	4.2	1.3	2.6
Craft and related trades workers	16.9	2.5	10.7	34.6	1.3	16.5
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	27.2	0.0	15.5	30.0	5.3	16.6
Elementary occupations	9.4	21.0	14.4	11.4	63.4	39.6
Armed forces occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.9	4.6	8.2	5.5	1.4	3.3
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4
Manufacturing	12.9	3.8	9.1	15.4	6.3	10.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	15.8	0.0	9.1	25.8	0.0	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.5	18.5	18.5	3.0	0.3	1.5
Transportation and storage	22.0	2.2	13.6	29.9	0.9	14.2
Accommodation and food service activities	8.2	18.4	12.5	9.2	9.6	9.4
Information and communication	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	6.7	3.8	5.4	2.9	0.4	1.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2.1	9.6	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Education	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.6
Human health and social work activities	0.6	11.5	5.2	1.1	4.8	3.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.0	1.3
Other service activities	0.2	23.9	10.2	3.7	72.5	41.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class of worker						
Worked for private household	8.4	18.3	12.5	6.4	64.0	37.5
Worked for private establishment	57.7	47.9	53.6	85.2	33.2	57.1
Worked for gov't/gov't-controlled corporation	3.7	14.4	8.2	8.4	1.7	4.8
Self-employed without any paid employee	18.9	15.3	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer in own family-oriented farm or business	3.5	1.3	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.6
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	5.1	2.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	2.7	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nature of employment						
Permanent	66.0	62.1	64.4	61.9	71.2	66.9
Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work	22.8	33.6	27.3	38.1	28.8	33.1
Worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis	11.2	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of persons	145	104	248	201	237	437

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Educational attainment is as of pre-migration to the first country abroad.

Table 7.12 Job recruitment and benefits of international migrants in the last country abroad, by sex

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment in last country abroad and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Last country abroad (first job)		
	Males	Females	Both sexes
Manner of recruitment			
Direct hire by employer	32.0	27.8	29.8
Private recruitment agency	65.4	64.8	65.1
Gov't to gov't arrangement	1.0	3.4	2.3
Assignment to foreign office	0.1	0.6	0.3
Others	1.6	3.4	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	201	237	437
Manner of application			
Face-to-face (walk-in)	41.5	55.6	49.0
Classified ads (internet, print)	14.2	3.3	8.4
Employer/recruitment agency initiated contact	23.0	23.5	23.3
Relatives/friends in the Philippines	9.4	10.7	10.1
Relatives/friends abroad	11.8	6.7	9.1
Others	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	198	228	426
Benefits provided by employer			
Health insurance/medical allowance	78.2	50.1	63.1
Paid sick leave	66.4	33.6	48.7
Retirement pension	28.9	8.7	18.0
Separation pay	45.9	21.6	32.8
Compensation for work accidents	74.5	34.6	53.0
Paid leave/vacation	51.9	31.4	40.9
Payment for overtime work	81.4	34.4	56.1
Maternity/paternity leave	28.1	17.7	22.5
Housing/lodging	75.6	70.6	73.0
Rice/food allowance or other consumer good	68.7	71.6	70.3
Holiday bonus and other bonuses	51.3	39.9	45.2
Number of persons	201	234	435
Health insurance coverage			
PhilHealth paying member	71.1	51.3	60.4
PhilHealth dependent	6.5	4.9	5.6
Health maintenance organization (HMO) paying member	1.7	0.6	1.1
Health maintenance organization (HMO) dependent	0.4	0.0	0.2
Other health insurance paying member	2.9	0.0	1.3
Other health insurance dependent	0.0	0.3	0.2
No/None	19.4	43.6	32.5
Social pension/security plans			
SSS	71.6	47.9	58.8
GSIS	0.9	2.3	1.6
Private insurance/pre-need insurance plan	6.3	4.3	5.2
No/none	25.2	49.7	38.5
Number of persons	201	237	437

Notes: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 7.13 Employment characteristics of international migrants pre-migration to and in the last country abroad, by age at the time of the move

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment pre-migration to and in last country abroad and by age, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Pre-migration to the last country abroad			Last country abroad (first job)		
	15-24	25-39	40-59	15-24	25-39	40-59
Occupation						
Managers	(2.9)	5.9	(1.2)	0.0	2.1	(0.2)
Professional	(7.5)	4.8	(1.7)	6.8	4.4	(0.7)
Technicians and associate professionals	(1.1)	8.4	(6.5)	0.8	1.7	(4.9)
Clerical support workers	(5.9)	4.9	(4.3)	3.1	2.2	(0.0)
Service and sales workers	(30.0)	31.8	(43.2)	14.3	15.5	(12.0)
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	(7.0)	4.4	(5.1)	1.1	1.2	(13.6)
Craft and related trades workers	(8.3)	7.4	(24.1)	12.5	14.0	(35.1)
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	(8.3)	20.4	(2.2)	20.9	17.3	(5.7)
Elementary occupations	(29.2)	12.0	(11.6)	40.5	41.6	(27.8)
Armed forces occupations	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Type of industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	(17.6)	6.0	(8.0)	2.2	1.7	(14.2)
Mining and quarrying	(0.0)	0.3	(0.2)	0.0	0.6	(0.2)
Manufacturing	(11.5)	10.8	(2.2)	14.9	6.4	(23.0)
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	(0.0)
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	(1.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Construction	(2.7)	4.4	(30.4)	10.5	10.5	(21.7)
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	(14.7)	15.9	(31.4)	1.0	2.0	(0.0)
Transportation and storage	(7.0)	18.9	(3.0)	16.0	15.6	(3.5)
Accommodation and food service activities	(14.2)	11.8	(13.4)	15.3	8.7	(2.9)
Information and communication	(0.0)	1.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	(0.0)
Financial and insurance activities	(2.3)	0.5	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	(0.0)
Real estate activities	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Professional, scientific and technical activities	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.4	(0.0)
Administrative and support service activities	(9.7)	5.9	(0.0)	0.0	1.0	(7.5)
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	(1.2)	5.0	(4.5)	0.0	0.2	(0.0)
Education	(0.0)	0.7	(0.9)	0.0	0.9	(0.0)
Human health and social work activities	(7.3)	6.2	(0.8)	5.3	2.9	(0.7)
Arts, entertainment and recreation	(0.0)	0.4	(0.0)	0.9	1.7	(0.0)
Other service activities	(10.9)	12.0	(5.2)	33.7	46.0	(26.4)
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Class of worker						
Worked for private household	(17.6)	10.5	(16.9)	31.6	39.3	(39.4)
Worked for private establishment	(51.5)	64.3	(24.4)	66.7	53.3	(59.7)
Worked for gov't/gov't-controlled corporation	(8.4)	7.4	(5.3)	1.7	6.5	(1.0)
Self-employed without any paid employee	(11.5)	11.4	(41.7)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Employer in own family-oriented farm or business	(0.0)	2.6	(4.8)	0.0	0.9	(0.0)
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	(5.3)	3.6	(4.9)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	(5.6)	0.2	(2.2)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Nature of employment						
Permanent	(47.2)	72.6	(46.0)	68.2	69.4	(49.8)
Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work	(52.8)	25.9	(13.8)	31.8	30.6	(50.2)
Worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis	(0.0)	1.5	(40.2)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Number of persons[1]	39	159	45	93	291	52

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Age is as of pre-migration to the last country abroad.

Table 7.14 Job recruitment and benefits of international migrants in the last country abroad, by age at the time of the move

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment pre-migration to and in last country abroad and by age, Philippines 2018 NMS

	Last country abroad (first job)		
	15-24	**25-39**	**40-59**
Manner of recruitment			
Direct hire by employer	29.5	26.9	(45.3)
Private recruitment agency	65.0	68.0	(51.0)
Gov't to gov't arrangement	5.0	1.9	(0.0)
Assignment to foreign office	0.0	0.5	(0.2)
Others	0.5	2.8	(3.5)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	93	291	52
Manner of application			
Face-to-face (walk-in)	55.8	51.4	(23.3)
Classified ads (internet, print)	3.7	6.8	(25.3)
Employer/recruitment agency initiated contact	18.6	26.1	(15.8)
Relatives/friends in the Philippines	10.1	9.9	(11.3)
Relatives/friends abroad	11.7	5.5	(24.2)
Others	0.0	0.2	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	88	284	52
Benefits provided by employer			
Health insurance/medical allowance	63.2	63.9	(59.2)
Paid sick leave	48.9	49.0	(48.1)
Retirement pension	11.5	20.8	(14.6)
Separation pay	32.0	34.4	(26.5)
Compensation for work accidents	54.7	52.8	(52.7)
Paid leave/vacation	33.5	45.6	(28.8)
Payment for overtime work	59.8	52.8	(66.7)
Maternity/paternity leave	27.2	22.6	(14.0)
Housing/lodging	66.9	74.8	(75.7)
Rice/food allowance or other consumer good	64.9	71.5	(75.2)
Holiday bonus and other bonuses	42.0	44.9	(52.6)
Number of persons	93	288	52
Health insurance coverage			
PhilHealth paying member	48.8	62.4	(71.5)
PhilHealth dependent	7.6	5.5	(2.7)
Health maintenance organization (HMO) paying member	2.8	0.7	(0.0)
Health maintenance organization (HMO) dependent	0.4	0.1	(0.0)
Other health insurance paying member	0.6	1.2	(3.5)
Other health insurance dependent	0.0	0.2	(0.0)
No/None	39.9	31.4	(23.3)
Social pension/security plans			
SSS	55.3	60.0	(58.7)
GSIS	1.7	1.3	(3.5)
Private insurance/pre-need insurance plan	6.3	5.2	(3.1)
No/none	43.4	37.4	(34.8)
Number of persons	93	291	52

Notes: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Age is as of pre-migration to the last country abroad.

Table 7.15 Employment characteristics of international migrants pre-migration to and in the last country abroad, by educational attainment

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment in last country abroad and by educational attainment, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Pre-migration to the last country abroad			Last country abroad (first job)		
	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college
Occupation						
Managers	(1.9)	0.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
Professional	(2.2)	0.0	8.2	1.5	2.6	6.5
Technicians and associate professionals	(4.6)	9.8	6.1	0.0	1.0	2.9
Clerical support workers	(0.0)	1.5	8.3	0.0	0.5	3.8
Service and sales workers	(24.3)	40.1	32.3	20.0	11.8	15.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	(20.6)	2.4	0.9	4.9	3.4	1.5
Craft and related trades workers	(4.1)	13.4	11.5	14.6	21.6	13.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	(0.0)	13.5	21.7	0.0	5.4	28.7
Elementary occupations	(42.3)	18.2	2.9	59.1	53.6	25.0
Armed forces occupations	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	(34.4)	3.4	2.0	6.5	3.8	2.0
Mining and quarrying	(0.0)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	(0.0)	6.4	13.4	2.9	10.5	12.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	(13.8)	14.6	4.8	17.8	14.3	8.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	(4.8)	30.0	17.2	0.0	0.6	2.5
Transportation and storage	(0.0)	11.2	19.2	0.0	3.5	25.1
Accommodation and food service activities	(15.5)	7.2	14.2	0.6	3.9	15.4
Information and communication	(0.0)	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	(0.0)	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Real estate activities	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	(0.0)	5.7	7.1	5.9	0.7	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	(0.0)	4.7	7.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Education	(0.0)	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.0
Human health and social work activities	(2.2)	0.0	8.8	1.5	0.0	5.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	1.2
Other service activities	(29.3)	15.1	1.5	64.2	55.8	24.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class of worker						
Worked for private household	(37.4)	19.0	1.2	60.8	51.6	22.0
Worked for private establishment	(13.5)	41.8	72.6	37.6	43.1	71.5
Worked for gov't/gov't-controlled corporation	(2.2)	4.7	11.9	1.6	3.4	6.5
Self-employed without any paid employee	(27.2)	29.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer in own family-oriented farm or business	(0.0)	2.4	3.4	0.0	1.9	0.0
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	(9.7)	2.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	(10.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nature of employment						
Permanent	(64.2)	58.1	67.8	72.8	65.8	66.0
Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work	(25.5)	19.5	32.2	27.2	34.2	34.0
Worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis	(10.3)	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of persons	42	72	134	65	145	227

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Educational attainment is as of pre-migration to the last country abroad.

Table 7.16 Job recruitment and benefits of international migrants in the last country abroad, by educational attainment

Percentage of employed international migrants age 15 and over, by characteristics of employment in last country abroad and by educational attainment, Philippines 2018 NMS

Employment characteristics	Last country abroad (first job)		
	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college
Manner of recruitment			
Direct hire by employer	47.4	22.6	29.3
Private recruitment agency	48.7	71.6	65.6
Gov't to gov't arrangement	0.0	4.7	1.4
Assignment to foreign office	0.0	0.3	0.5
Others	3.9	0.8	3.3
Manner of application			
Face-to-face (walk-in)	43.1	45.0	53.3
Classified ads (internet, print)	0.0	9.7	10.0
Employer/recruitment agency initiated contact	23.7	27.1	20.7
Relatives/friends in the Philippines	17.3	7.8	9.5
Relatives/friends abroad	15.9	10.4	6.3
Others	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	65	138	223
Benefits provided by employer			
Health insurance/medical allowance	35.5	55.8	75.5
Paid sick leave	23.3	36.9	63.4
Retirement pension	13.8	9.3	24.7
Separation pay	12.9	20.1	46.5
Compensation for work accidents	19.9	47.8	65.7
Paid leave/vacation	18.8	28.9	54.7
Payment for overtime work	40.8	44.2	67.9
Maternity/paternity leave	11.1	12.9	31.8
Housing/lodging	66.7	80.8	69.8
Rice/food allowance or other consumer good	66.6	79.4	65.6
Holiday bonus and other bonuses	35.1	40.2	51.2
Number of persons	65	142	227
Health insurance coverage			
PhilHealth paying member	42.6	58.3	66.8
PhilHealth dependent	5.6	3.2	7.2
Health maintenance organization (HMO) paying member	0.7	0.0	1.9
Health maintenance organization (HMO) dependent	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other health insurance paying member	2.8	2.1	0.4
Other health insurance dependent	0.0	0.2	0.1
No/None	48.3	37.9	24.5
Social pension/security plans			
SSS	26.9	50.7	73.0
GSIS	2.8	2.4	0.8
Private insurance/pre-need insurance plan	3.0	0.6	8.8
No/none	68.4	49.3	23.0
Number of persons	65	145	227

Notes: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Educational attainment is as of pre-migration to the last country abroad.

RETURN MIGRATION

> ## KEY FINDINGS:
>
> - **Awareness of and membership in migration networks**: About a quarter (24%) of international migrants were aware of migration networks organized by the government. At the time the survey was conducted, only 2% of migrants were current members of such networks and less than one percent were former members. Awareness of migration networks was highest among migrants from CAR and Eastern Visayas, and lowest in Central Luzon and ARMM.
> - **Difficulties experienced upon return**: Half (51%) of the international migrants experienced difficulty since they returned to the country. Finding a job was the most commonly cited difficulty.
> - **Support received upon return**: Very few (4%) of the migrants received any government support for their return or upon their return to the country. Welfare, financial and livelihood assistance were the most common types of support received from the government.
> - **Financial situation since return**: More than seven in 10 migrants reported that their financial resources after they returned to the country are sufficient (67%) or more than sufficient (5%) to meet their household's basic needs.

This chapter examines the experiences of international migrants upon their return to the Philippines, specifically their engagement in migration networks, the difficulties they experienced, and the support they received from the government and other sources. These information are invaluable inputs in evaluating existing government programs for returning overseas Filipinos and in developing better interventions that will benefit these migrants, their families, and the entire community.

8.1   AWARENESS OF AND MEMBERSHIP IN MIGRATION NETWORKS

The Philippine government has instituted a number of social services, support mechanisms, and migration networks for returning overseas Filipinos, particularly labor migrants. One such network is the Philippine Job Exchange Network (Phil-

> **Return Migrants**. Respondents who have resided continuously in another country for three months or more for tourism, studies, employment or other reasons, and were in the country at the time of the survey either for vacation or for permanent residence
>
> *Sample*: International migrants age 15 years and over

JobNet), which provides a listing of job vacancies that can be tapped by returning overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) seeking local employment (Public Services International, 2015). There are also the OFW Family Circles (OFCs) that the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) has been organizing nationwide to serve as support system to OFWs and returnees, as well as their families, for their psycho-social needs. Awareness of and membership in such networks can facilitate the smooth reintegration of returning migrants to their family and community, particularly when they have been away for an extended period of time.

Table 8.1 shows the international migrants' level of awareness of and membership in migration networks organized by the government for overseas Filipino returnees. About a quarter (24%) of the migrants were aware of these migration networks. Membership in such networks was very low, with only 2% of migrants reporting that they were current members and less than one percent saying they were former members. The need for further improvement in the dissemination of information about such networks is underscored by the high percentage (76%) of international migrants who reported to be unaware of the existence of such migration networks.

Patterns by background characteristics
- More females (27%) than males (21%) were aware of migration networks.
- International migrants with low education had lower level of awareness than those who are more educated. One in five (20%) migrants who are not high school graduates were aware of migration networks compared to one in four (25% each) among those who have completed high school and those with college education.
- As shown in **Figure 8.1**, awareness of migration networks was highest among migrants from CAR (44%) and Eastern Visayas (41%) and lowest in Central Luzon (9%) and ARMM (12%). Membership in migration networks was highest in SOCCSKSARGEN (5%) and CALABARZON (4%) (**Table 8.1**).

8.2   DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED UPON RETURN

Half (51%) of the return migrants admitted experiencing difficulty since they returned to the country (**Table 8.2**). Among migrants who reported any difficulty, searching for employment was the most commonly cited difficulty (70%). A far second is the difficulty finding a job corresponding to their skills (12%), followed by the difficulty establishing a business (10%). Four percent each reported reintegration into society and mismatched skills acquired abroad with jobs available in the country while

2% cited security issues. Apart from the difficulties mentioned, at least 25 % of the migrants cited other difficulties such as financial concerns and estrangement of relationships.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Slightly more males than females (52% vs. 50%, respectively) reported difficulty upon returning to the country.
- The percentage of migrants who experienced any difficulty decreases with rising level of education, from 61% among those who did not complete high school to 47% among those who have reached the collegiate level.
- The same declining pattern is evident with increasing household wealth; from 76% reporting difficulty among those in the lowest quintile (poorest) to 43% among those in the highest quintile (wealthiest) (**Figure 8.2**).

Figure 8.1 Awareness of migration networks by region

Percentage of international migrants age 15 and over who are aware of migration networks organized by the government for overseas returnees
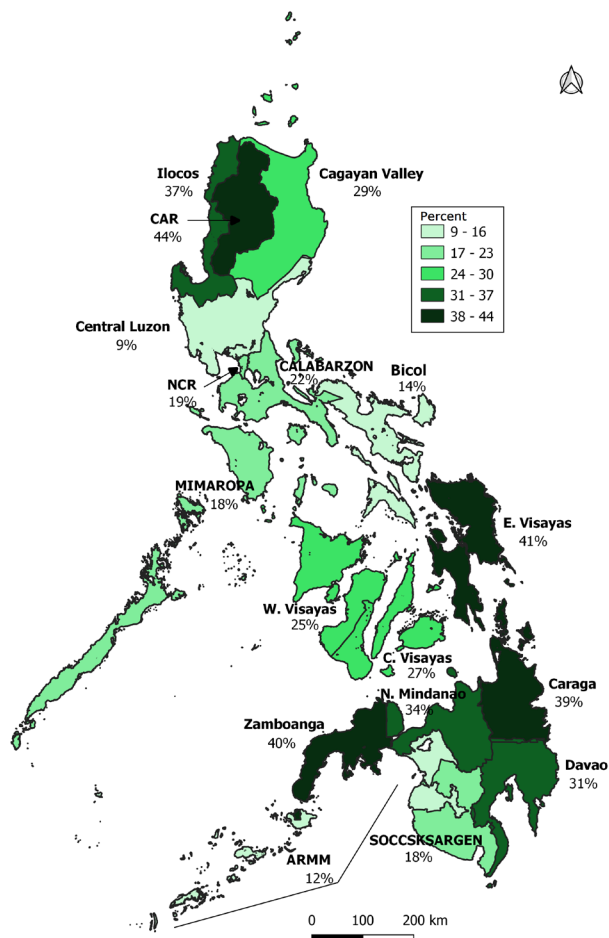
- Across regions, experience of difficulty was highest among international migrants residing in ARMM (82%) and lowest among those in the Ilocos Region (33%) (**Figure 8.3**)

8.3 SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SOURCES

In addition to migration networks, there are several programs, instituted by government agencies and non-government organizations, that provide support to facilitate the migrants' return to the country and to ease their reintegration to their community. These include, among others, the repatriation program of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the reintegration services package of the Department of Labor and Employment, and the free skills training program for OFWs and their family members of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).

Did migrants receive any support from the government for their return to the country or upon their return? Very few (4%) of the migrants responded affirmatively. An overwhelming majority (96%) of migrants responded that they did not receive any government support (**Table 8.3**). Only 2% received support either for their return or upon their return to the country, while 1% received support both for their return and upon return. Another 5% of migrants also received support from sources other than the government.

Patterns by background characteristics
- Given that very few migrants received support for or upon their return to the

Figure 8.2 Difficulty experienced upon return to the country, by wealth quintile
Percentage of international migrants age 15 and over who experienced any difficulty upon return to the country
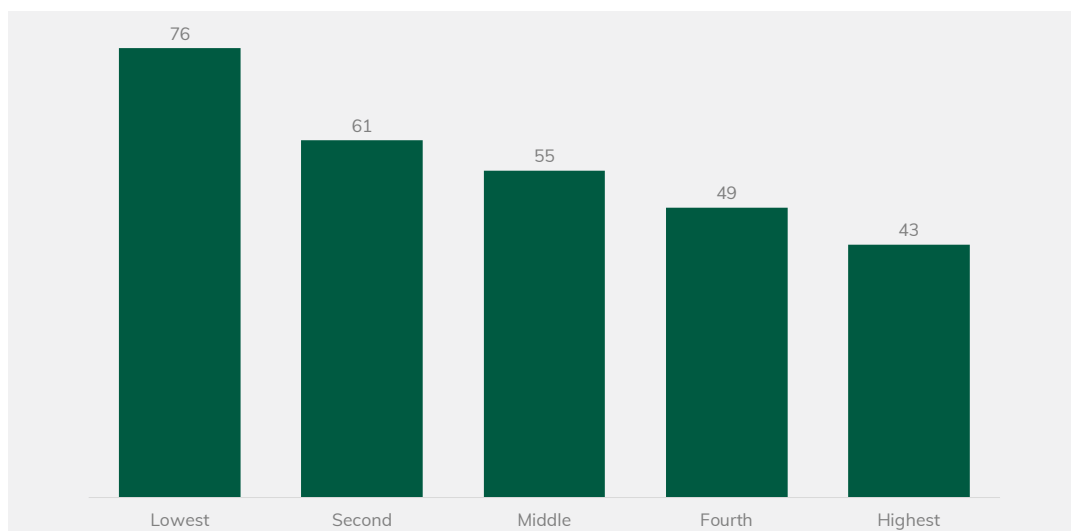
country, there are no substantial variations in the migrants' receipt of support across the categories of background characteristics except for region of residence.

- Nearly all migrants in NCR, Western Visayas, and Central Visayas had not availed of assistance from the government. The regions with the highest percentage of migrants who received support from the government are CALABARZON (11%) and Central Luzon (10%).
- Likewise, CALABARZON and Central Luzon had the highest percentage of return migrants who received assistance from other sources (12% and 14%, respectively).

The three most common types of government support received by migrants either prior to or upon their return to the country are assistance in the forms of welfare (42%), financial (36%), and livelihood (17%) (**Table 8.4**). Nine percent of migrants received legal assistance while 2% each were recipients of training or scholarship, employment support, and other types of government assistance.

Figure 8.3 Difficulty experienced upon return to the country by region
Percentage of international migrants age 15 and over who experienced any difficulty upon return to the country
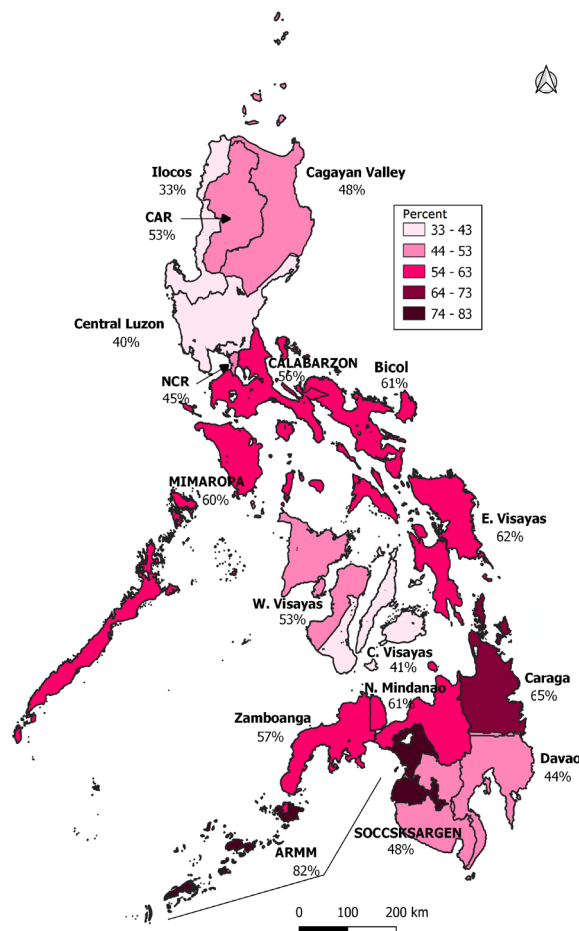
Among males, financial assistance (42%) was the predominant type of government support received, followed by welfare (34%) and livelihood (23%). Half of female migrants were recipients of government welfare assistance, the main form of support they received. Also worth noting is the substantial 14% of females who reported receiving legal assistance from the government, considerably larger than the percentage among males (5%).

8.4   FINANCIAL SITUATION AFTER RETURN

One of the major concerns of returning migrants, particularly labor migrants, is their economic situation when they return to the country. In the survey, migrants who went abroad in the past five years were asked to assess the sufficiency of their financial resources to meet the basic needs of their households after the last time they returned to the country. As shown in **Figure 8.4**, nearly seven in 10 migrants reported that their financial resources are sufficient (67%) or more than sufficient (5%) to meet their household's basic needs after they returned to the country. The remaining 28% of migrants replied that their financial situation is less than sufficient to meet their household's needs.

Figure 8.4 Sufficiency of financial resources after return to the country

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over by sufficiency of their financial resources to meet the basic needs of their household after their return to the country
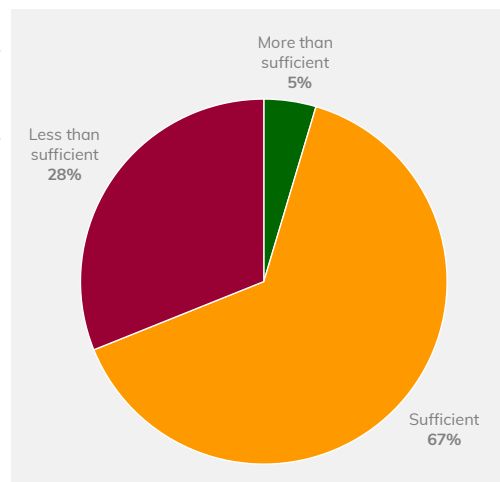
Patterns by background characteristics
- More male than female returnees (72% and 63%, respectively) reported having sufficient financial resources after their return to the country (**Table 8.5**).
- The percentage of migrants with sufficient financial resources increases with increasing level of education and wealth quintile. As **Table 8.5** shows, the percentage of migrants reporting that they have sufficient or more than sufficient economic resources is highest among those who reached college and those belonging to the highest wealth quintile (wealthiest).

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 8.1 Awareness of and membership in migration networks
- Table 8.2 Difficulties experienced upon return to the country
- Table 8.3 Receipt of support from the Philippine government and other sources
- Table 8.4 Types of support received from the Philippine government
- Table 8.5 Sufficiency of financial resources after return from the last country abroad

Table 8.1 Awareness of and membership in migration networks

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over by awareness of and membership in migration networks organized by the government for overseas returnees, and by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristics	Aware	Aware			Not aware	Total	Number of International Migrants
		Never been a member	Current member	Former member			
Sex							
Male	21.1	18.5	1.9	0.6	78.9	100.0	1,330
Female	26.7	23.8	2.4	0.4	73.3	100.0	1,654
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
20-29	24.4	21.9	2.5	0.1	75.6	100.0	277
30-39	27.3	23.2	3.3	0.8	72.7	100.0	804
40-49	26.1	23.0	2.7	0.4	73.9	100.0	746
50-59	24.2	22.8	1.0	0.4	75.8	100.0	594
60 and over	17.0	15.5	0.9	0.6	83.0	100.0	552
Marital status							
Never married	26.9	22.9	3.6	0.4	73.1	100.0	547
Married	23.4	20.9	2.1	0.5	76.6	100.0	1,792
Common-law/live-in	23.3	21.8	0.9	0.5	76.7	100.0	279
Divorced/separated/annulled	23.4	22.2	0.7	0.5	76.6	100.0	164
Widowed	25.5	21.9	2.3	1.2	74.5	100.0	202
Education							
Less than high school graduate	20.2	18.0	1.1	1.0	79.8	100.0	562
High school graduate	25.0	21.4	3.3	0.3	75.0	100.0	1,182
Some college or higher	25.1	23.1	1.6	0.5	74.9	100.0	1,240
Employment status							
Employed	24.9	22.1	2.1	0.7	75.1	100.0	1,508
Not employed	23.4	20.8	2.3	0.3	76.6	100.0	1,476
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	10.4	8.9	0.8	0.7	89.6	100.0	230
Second	23.3	20.5	2.6	0.3	76.7	100.0	315
Middle	25.8	23.4	2.1	0.3	74.2	100.0	510
Fourth	30.7	26.8	3.2	0.7	69.3	100.0	726
Highest	22.4	20.1	1.7	0.6	77.6	100.0	1,202
Place of residence							
Urban	25.2	21.7	2.8	0.6	74.8	100.0	1,408
Rural	23.3	21.2	1.6	0.4	76.7	100.0	1,576
Region							
National Capital Region	18.5	16.9	1.1	0.5	81.5	100.0	509
Cordillera Administrative Region	44.0	41.7	1.5	0.9	56.0	100.0	76
I - Ilocos Region	36.4	33.8	0.8	1.9	63.6	100.0	252
II - Cagayan Valley	28.8	26.4	2.2	0.2	71.2	100.0	179
III - Central Luzon	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	91.4	100.0	191
IVA - CALABARZON	22.3	17.4	4.3	0.5	77.7	100.0	499
MIMAROPA Region	17.7	14.3	3.4	0.0	82.3	100.0	53
V - Bicol	14.4	12.4	0.2	1.8	85.6	100.0	94
VI - Western Visayas	24.7	21.2	3.4	0.1	75.3	100.0	212
VII - Central Visayas	27.1	25.3	1.8	0.0	72.9	100.0	181
VII - Eastern Visayas	41.2	38.5	2.7	0.0	58.8	100.0	80
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	39.9	37.5	2.4	0.0	60.1	100.0	97
X - Northern Mindanao	33.6	32.5	1.1	0.0	66.4	100.0	98
XI - Davao	30.5	29.3	1.0	0.2	69.5	100.0	119
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	18.0	12.4	4.5	1.1	82.0	100.0	131
XIII - Caraga	39.2	34.4	3.8	1.0	60.8	100.0	32
ARMM	11.9	8.9	2.3	0.7	88.1	100.0	180
All	24.2	21.5	2.2	0.5	75.8	100.0	2,984

Notes: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 8.2 Difficulties experienced upon return to the country

Percentage of international migrants age 15 and over who experienced any difficulty upon return, by type of difficulty experienced, and by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristics	Any difficulty	Number of international migrants	Difficulty experienced upon return							Number of international migrants who experienced difficulty
			Finding any job	Finding job corresponding to skills	Re-integration into society	Establishing a business	Mismatched skills acquired abroad with jobs available in the Philippines	Security issues	Others	
Sex										
Male	52.1	1,330	72.9	15.6	4.7	9.0	5.1	2.4	19.3	693
Female	50.0	1,654	67.3	9.6	4.2	10.7	2.7	2.5	28.8	828
Age										
15-19	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
20-29	45.3	277	65.0	15.1	4.0	4.8	7.8	1.3	21.7	125
30-39	58.0	804	70.0	13.4	5.5	8.7	3.0	2.2	26.5	466
40-49	52.2	746	74.5	10.4	3.4	10.7	5.2	3.0	21.4	389
50-59	49.2	594	74.3	13.7	3.2	14.8	3.3	2.7	19.5	292
60 and over	44.7	552	59.3	10.5	5.4	7.9	1.7	2.2	32.6	247
Marital status										
Never married	50.9	547	67.1	14.5	2.8	9.7	3.3	1.2	24.1	278
Married	50.3	1,793	71.7	12.8	4.7	10.7	2.7	2.6	23.1	901
Common-law/live-in	60.8	279	66.1	7.4	5.0	6.3	12.6	2.5	28.7	169
Divorced/separated/annulled	54.2	164	67.5	15.8	1.5	8.6	1.6	3.9	30.7	89
Widowed	41.3	202	68.0	7.1	8.7	10.6	1.8	3.2	25.2	83
Education										
Less than high school graduate	60.8	562	67.5	10.5	2.9	11.8	1.4	4.9	29.1	342
High school graduate	50.8	1,182	74.1	12.2	3.2	9.1	5.7	1.8	22.6	600
Some college or higher	46.7	1,240	66.8	13.6	6.7	9.6	3.3	1.6	23.7	579
Employment status										
Employed	52.7	1,509	73.5	13.7	4.4	9.7	4.7	2.0	21.6	796
Not employed	49.2	1,476	65.8	10.9	4.5	10.1	2.8	2.9	27.7	726
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	76.1	230	79.8	8.2	0.4	16.1	0.7	7.3	17.3	175
Second	60.5	315	72.9	8.0	4.5	14.0	0.9	2.4	21.2	191
Middle	54.9	510	73.2	15.6	3.9	10.5	5.9	1.3	22.4	280
Fourth	49.2	726	73.9	13.7	2.4	8.4	5.0	0.6	21.5	358
Highest	43.1	1,202	60.6	12.7	7.5	7.1	4.0	2.6	31.2	518
Place of residence										
Urban	50.3	1,409	64.3	11.7	5.0	8.5	2.0	2.0	29.4	708
Rural	51.6	1,576	74.7	13.0	4.0	11.2	5.4	2.8	20.1	813
Region										
National Capital Region	45.3	509	74.8	10.9	2.3	9.1	3.2	1.7	17.1	230
Cordillera Administrative Region	52.8	76	70.8	7.2	15.0	12.7	2.6	0.7	17.3	40
I - Ilocos Region	33.1	252	70.5	5.1	0.0	10.7	4.1	1.0	29.1	83
II - Cagayan Valley	47.8	179	71.1	18.9	6.7	6.0	1.5	1.4	23.2	86
III - Central Luzon	40.1	191	(60.5)	(46.0)	(3.4)	(1.8)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(25.1)	77
IVA - CALABARZON	56.5	499	62.2	4.1	8.6	3.0	3.9	3.6	38.2	282
MIMAROPA Region	59.6	54	66.7	13.0	1.7	7.3	2.4	0.0	23.3	32
V - Bicol	60.8	94	73.4	10.4	6.2	7.9	9.6	0.0	21.5	57
VI - Western Visayas	52.6	212	75.7	28.1	0.0	16.7	2.7	0.0	16.5	111
VII - Central Visayas	40.6	181	67.8	4.0	2.7	12.4	1.6	0.0	19.5	74
VII - Eastern Visayas	61.9	80	51.2	13.6	6.2	6.3	4.8	0.0	45.0	49
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	57.4	97	72.8	12.8	2.2	12.9	1.6	2.1	26.7	56
X - Northern Mindanao	61.4	98	85.5	15.3	6.9	8.1	2.7	2.6	8.9	60
XI - Davao	44.0	119	64.8	3.6	3.6	21.6	1.4	1.0	37.1	53
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	47.5	131	72.9	19.7	3.8	6.9	2.9	0.0	16.7	62
XIII - Caraga	64.7	32	78.7	4.2	8.8	6.2	4.3	1.8	14.6	21
ARMM	82.1	180	73.8	6.9	2.1	22.8	0.0	11.2	18.2	148
All	51.0	2,985	69.8	12.4	4.4	9.9	3.8	2.4	24.5	1,521

Notes: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 8.3 Receipt of support from the Philippine government and other sources

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over by receipt of support from the Philippine government and from other sources, and by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristics	Support from the Philippine government				Total	Received support from other sources for or upon return	Number of International Migrants
	Received support for return	Received support upon return	Received support for and upon return	Did not receive any support			
Sex							
Male	2.4	1.7	0.9	95.0	100.0	4.2	1,330
Female	1.8	1.6	0.2	96.5	100.0	5.4	1,654
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
20-29	2.3	4.3	0.0	93.4	100.0	2.0	277
30-39	1.0	1.4	1.4	96.2	100.0	6.9	804
40-49	4.6	1.3	0.3	93.8	100.0	6.1	746
50-59	1.8	1.1	0.0	97.1	100.0	3.7	594
60 and over	0.2	1.7	0.2	97.9	100.0	2.7	552
Marital status							
Never married	2.4	2.0	2.3	93.3	100.0	2.9	547
Married	1.5	0.9	0.1	97.5	100.0	4.2	1,792
Common-law/live-in	5.0	3.7	0.0	91.3	100.0	15.3	279
Divorced/separated/annulled	4.1	5.7	0.0	90.2	100.0	4.0	164
Widowed	0.6	1.1	0.1	98.3	100.0	2.4	202
Education							
Less than high school graduate	1.9	0.9	0.0	97.2	100.0	2.4	562
High school graduate	2.8	1.9	1.2	94.1	100.0	6.3	1,182
Some college or higher	1.4	1.7	0.1	96.8	100.0	4.6	1,240
Employment status							
Employed	2.6	1.8	0.2	95.4	100.0	5.9	1,508
Not employed	1.5	1.4	0.8	96.2	100.0	3.7	1,476
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	2.2	0.9	0.0	96.9	100.0	0.8	230
Second	3.5	2.0	0.0	94.5	100.0	2.1	315
Middle	0.9	0.9	0.4	97.9	100.0	6.1	510
Fourth	2.0	1.8	0.1	96.0	100.0	6.3	726
Highest	2.2	1.9	1.0	94.9	100.0	4.9	1,202
Place of residence							
Urban	2.1	1.4	0.9	95.5	100.0	5.5	1,408
Rural	2.0	1.8	0.2	96.1	100.0	4.3	1,576
Region							
National Capital Region	0.5	0.1	0.1	99.4	100.0	1.1	509
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.8	1.0	0.4	96.7	100.0	7.0	76
I - Ilocos Region	1.2	0.5	0.2	98.1	100.0	1.5	252
II - Cagayan Valley	2.8	0.6	0.1	96.5	100.0	3.6	179
III - Central Luzon	3.2	6.4	0.0	90.3	100.0	13.6	191
IVA - CALABARZON	4.8	3.9	2.3	89.0	100.0	11.6	499
MIMAROPA Region	0.7	2.2	0.0	97.1	100.0	2.2	53
V - Bicol	1.0	3.2	0.4	95.4	100.0	8.5	94
VI - Western Visayas	0.0	0.3	0.3	99.5	100.0	4.8	212
VII - Central Visayas	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.8	100.0	3.1	181
VII - Eastern Visayas	0.1	1.1	0.0	98.8	100.0	1.6	80
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.2	2.7	0.0	97.1	100.0	1.8	97
X - Northern Mindanao	0.8	1.7	0.0	97.5	100.0	3.2	98
XI - Davao	3.2	0.0	0.2	96.6	100.0	2.3	119
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.2	0.4	0.0	96.5	100.0	2.6	131
XIII - Caraga	2.4	0.5	0.4	96.7	100.0	5.6	32
ARMM	4.5	1.5	0.5	93.5	100.0	0.4	180
All	2.1	1.6	0.5	95.8	100.0	4.8	2,984

Notes: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 8.4 Types of support received from the Philippine government

Percentage of international migrants age 15 and over who received support from the Philippine government for or upon return to the country, by types of support received and sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Types of support received	Male	Female	Both sexes
Welfare	34.5	50.4	41.9
Financial	42.1	28.5	35.8
Liveihood	23.1	9.6	16.8
Legal	5.1	14.3	9.3
Training/ scholarship	2.2	2.1	2.2
Employment	2.1	1.9	2.0
Others	0.4	2.6	1.4
Number of international migrants who received support	67	58	125

Table 8.5 Sufficiency of financial resources after return from the last country abroad

Percent distribution of international migrants age 15 and over by sufficiency of their financial resources to meet the basic needs of their household after their return to the country, and by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	More than sufficient	Sufficient	Less than sufficient	Total	No. of international migrants
Sex					
Male	4.6	72.4	22.9	100.0	243
Female	4.8	62.7	32.5	100.0	311
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	100.0	2
20-29	5.2	71.1	23.8	100.0	167
30-39	3.3	62.6	34.1	100.0	221
40-49	3.0	65.9	31.2	100.0	90
50-59	2.7	71.2	26.2	100.0	36
60 and over	15.9	72.8	11.3	100.0	38
Marital status					
Never married	5.7	73.2	21.1	100.0	147
Married	4.8	71.5	23.7	100.0	260
Common-law/live-in	2.6	48.7	48.7	100.0	95
Divorced/separated/annulled	5.2	67.6	27.2	100.0	34
Widowed	(5.2)	(46.4)	(48.4)	100.0	17
Education					
Less than high school graduate	6.3	62.7	31.0	100.0	100
High school graduate	1.5	64.6	33.9	100.0	220
Some college or higher	7.1	71.1	21.9	100.0	234
Employment status					
Employed	2.9	71.7	25.4	100.0	234
Not employed	6.1	63.5	30.4	100.0	320
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.3	57.5	40.2	100.0	34
Second	0.8	57.5	41.7	100.0	72
Middle	2.2	62.8	35.0	100.0	111
Fourth	5.7	66.6	27.7	100.0	132
Highest	7.2	74.5	18.3	100.0	204
Place of residence					
Urban	5.2	66.5	28.3	100.0	304
Rural	4.1	67.6	28.3	100.0	249
Region					
National Capital Region	1.2	71.1	27.6	100.0	71
Cordillera Administrative Region	7.5	76.2	16.3	100.0	14
I - Ilocos Region	1.2	75.6	23.2	100.0	34
II - Cagayan Valley	(0.0)	(71.1)	(28.9)	100.0	32
III - Central Luzon	*	*	*	100.0	31
IVA - CALABARZON	(0.3)	(70.5)	(29.2)	100.0	101
MIMAROPA Region	(10.4)	(53.8)	(35.8)	100.0	13
V - Bicol	(26.7)	(41.1)	(32.2)	100.0	23
VI - Western Visayas	(9.2)	(58.8)	(32.0)	100.0	48
VII - Central Visayas	(0.0)	(89.5)	(10.5)	100.0	29
VII - Eastern Visayas	(2.1)	(60.9)	(37.0)	100.0	16
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	(6.8)	(65.0)	(28.2)	100.0	15
X - Northern Mindanao	6.1	80.7	13.1	100.0	32
XI - Davao	(12.2)	(63.9)	(24.0)	100.0	29
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	9.1	58.4	32.6	100.0	36
XIII - Caraga	*	*	*	100.0	8
ARMM	(0.0)	(62.1)	(37.9)	100.0	21
All	4.7	67.0	28.3	100.0	554

Notes: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

09

REMITTANCES

KEY FINDINGS:

- **Level of remittances**: There is a considerable level of remittance flows and financial exchange networks both within the Philippines and in other countries. About 16% of the population 15 years old and over received remittances and 10% sent remittances in the past year.
- **Sources of remittances**: Receiving remittances from international and domestic sources occurs at the same level, with 48% of respondents reporting they have received remittances from either source.
- **Sex differentials in remittances**: Females are more active participants in the remittance flows: 20% of females and 12% of males received remittances. The corresponding percentage who sent remittances are 11% and 9%, respectively.
- **Differentials in receiving remittances**: Higher percentages of the older cohorts, widowed or separated, unemployed, rural residents, and those living in the economically more deprived regions receive remittances, as compared to other population sub-groups.
- **Remittance flows**: Most (65%) of remittance flows received in the past year from abroad emanated from countries in the Asian region, and to a lesser extent from Northern America (21%) and Europe (8%). The median amount of cash transferred is PhP26,000.
- **Mode of sending remittances**: Money transfer operations (MTO) are the most predominant mode for transferring remittances both at the domestic and international levels.
- **Use of remittances**: Remittances are mostly used to purchase basic necessities particularly food and other household needs, and for human development investments, particularly education and health.

The Philippines is among the largest and leading remittance recipients in the world, ranking third highest after India and China (World Bank, 2016). The remittances received have become the single most important source of foreign exchange to the country's economy (Ang, et al., 2009). Over the past two decades, the Philippines has recorded a steady stream and an increasing inflow of remittances, which have helped prop up domestic income and help sustain the country's economic development. Cash remittances improve living standards of families left behind. The remittances are partly invested in human capital development such as education and health.

This chapter presents the characteristics of international and domestic remittances in the country, taking into account (1) level and differential patterns of receiving and sending remittances across population subgroups and (2) direction, volume, and amount of remittance flows.

9.1   LEVEL AND DIFFERENTIALS OF RECEIVING AND SENDING REMITTANCES

The analysis for this section is based on the number of respondents reporting whether or not they have received or sent remittances within the year preceding the survey.

> **Remittance**. Level of receiving, or the inflow of, remittances is based on the question: In the past 12 months (July 2017 to June 2018), did you receive money/cash remittance from anyone living in another city/municipality and province or country?
>
> The reverse flow, i.e., the level of outflow of remittance is determined from the question: In the past 12 months, did you send/give money/cash remittance to anyone living in another city/municipality and province or country?
>
> *Definition*: Respondents age 15 and over

Results indicate that there are more members of the population 15 years old and over who have received than sent remittances in the past 12 months. At least 16% received remittances as compared to 10% who sent remittances. Females were more active participants than males in the remittance flows, both as receivers (20% for females vs. 12% for males) and senders of remittances (10% vs. 8%, respectively, **Table 9.1**).

An equal proportion of respondents (48% each) received remittances from international or domestic sources while 4% received from both sources (**Table 9.1**). The height of the columns in **Figure 9.1** shows the level who received remittances by sex (12% for males and 20% for females). The percent share of origin of remittance shows slightly more males than females received remittances from outside the country (50% vs. 47%, respectively).

Similarly, the height of the columns in **Figure 9.2** shows the level who sent remittances by sex (9% for males and 11% for females). The percent share of destination of

remittance shows almost all (98%) were sent to domestic destinations; a neglible proportion were sent overseas (2%). There is no sex difference in the level of remittances sent.

Patterns by background characteristics
Level of remittances varies across differenct sectors of the population.

- There was a higher level of remittances received by the females, older cohorts, those whose marriage was dissolved due to death of spouse (widowed) or separation (divorced/separated/ annulled), unemployed, rural residents, and living in the economically more deprived regions such as Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, MIMAROPA, Bicol, and Cagayan Valley (**Table 9.2**, **Figure 9.3**).
- The age gradient is particularly evident in the proportion receiving remittance, which increases monotonically with advancing age, specifically, from 10% among those in the age group 15-19 years, to 21% among the older people (i.e., 60 years old and over).
- The NCR respondents recorded the second lowest level of remittances received (13%) but ranked the highest in terms of sending remittances (16%). Another high remittance-sending region is MIMAROPA (15%, **Figure 9.4**). Unlike the NCR, however, this region also ranked high in terms of receiving remittances.
- Compared to other population sectors, those who are highly educated and those in the richest quintile reported higher levels of inflow and outflow of remittances. For both subgroups, at least a fifth received remittances in the past year and around one in 10 sent remittances.

Figure 9.1 Origin of remittances received
Percentage of population age 15 and over who received remittances in the past 12 months, by origin of remittance and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS
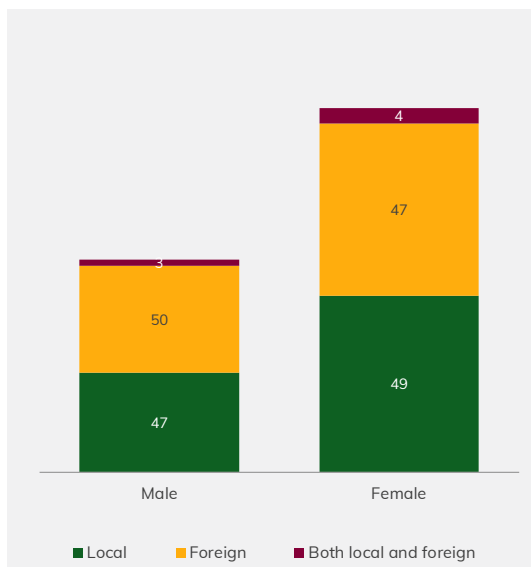
Figure 9.2 Destination of remittances sent
Percentage of population age 15 and over who sent remittances in the past 12 months, by destination of remittances and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS
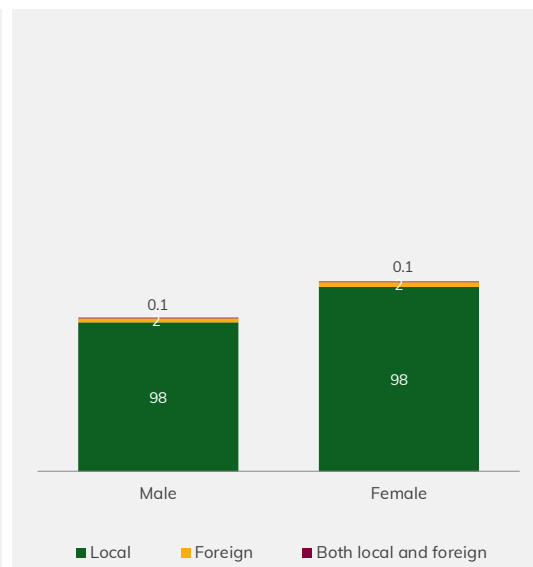
- Corollary to the foregoing findings, those with the lowest education and in the lowest wealth strata are the least active in the remittance exchange flows. For example, about 10% among those with no education received remittances, which is about half of those in the opposite end of the education spectrum (i.e., 22% for those who have completed a college degree or higher). The corresponding percentages for those who sent remittances are 3% and 15%, respectively.
- In like manner, 12% of those in the lowest quintile received remittances and half that proportion (6%) sent remittances. This finding means that even those in the poorest sector of the population manage to transfer wealth and participate in the exchange of financial flows in the country.

Figure 9.3 Receipt of remittances by region

Percentage of population age 15 and over who received remittances in the past 12 months, Philippines 2018 NMS
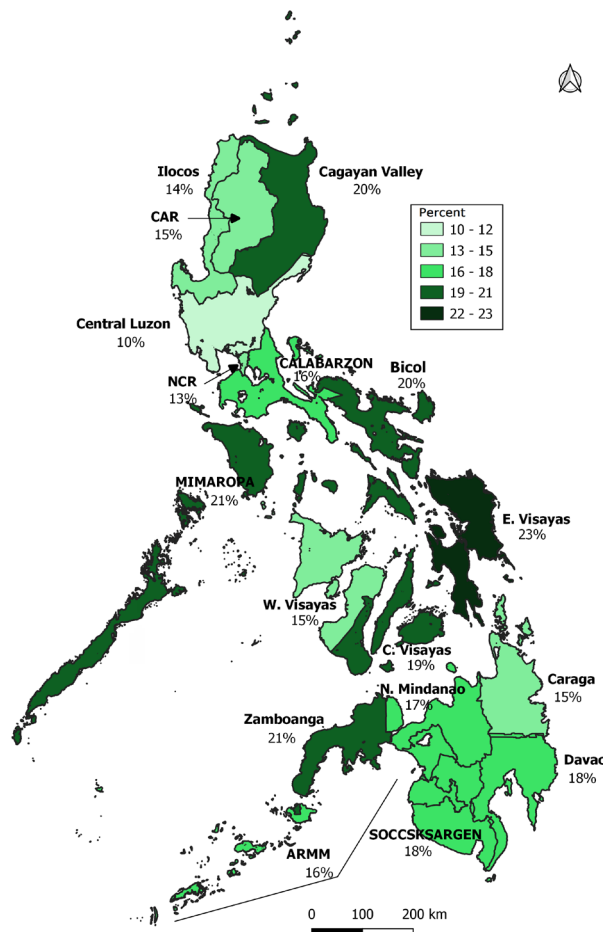
9.2   DIRECTION, VOLUME, AND AMOUNT OF REMITTANCE FLOWS

In the this section, remittance flows rather than individual respondents are used as unit of analysis in determining the direction, volume, and amount of remittances received and sent.

Remittances received from outside the country

A person may receive remittances from multiple sources within the year. For those who received remittances more than once from a particular source, the total amount received from that same source was used to estimate the amount of remittance from that particular flow.

Table 9.3 presents the remittances coming from outside the country classified in terms of the region of origin, amount, mode of transfer, and use.

Figure 9.4 Sending of remittances by region

Percentage of population age 15 and over who sent remittances in the past 12 months, Philippines 2018 NMS
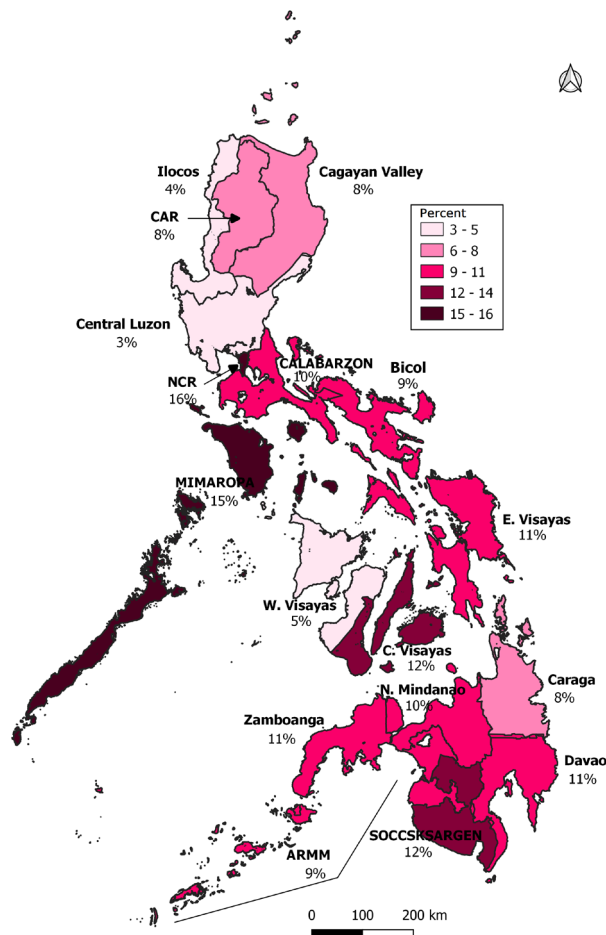
Two-thirds (65%) of remittance flows received in the past year from abroad emanated from countries in the Asian region. A fifth (21%) came from Northern America while 8% came from Europe. The median amount of cash transferred is PhP26,000.

Cash transfers were mainly done through money transfer operators (MTOs, 72%). Banks accounted for a mere 26% of the total inflows from overseas. Informal channels such are family and friends accounted for 4%, while other modes including agency and other means were used in less than 1% of cash transfer transactions.

Remittances from outside the country were mostly invested in basic necessities, especially food and other household needs (75%). A substantial proportion also went to human development investments, particularly education (42%) and medical expenditures (30%). A tenth of remittances were used to pay debts while the rest were spent on investments (5%), purchase of consumer durables (4%), house and lot (4%), and motor vehicles (2%).

Remittances received from within the country
Table 9.4 shows the equivalent picture for remittance flows emanating from within the country.

A third (33%) of remittance flows from within the country originated from the NCR, trailed by CALABARZON (16%) and Central Visayas (10%, **Figure 9.5**). These three regions accounted for about 60% of the domestic remittance flows; Central Luzon (6%), Davao (6%), and the rest of the 12 regions in the country accounted for the remaining remittances. The amount of flow was relatively low, with a median value of PhP5,000.

Use of MTO was the dominant means for transferring local remittances (90%). Banks and informal means (i.e., sent through friends and family) each accounted for 5% of the total domestic financial tranfers.

Just like the international remittances, domestically-sourced transfers were mostly used to purchase basic necessities such as food and other household needs (73%), and to pay for education (34%) and medical expenses (20%). Local remittances were also occasionally used to pay debts (7%). A very small proportion (4%) was invested as savings.

Remittances sent to international destinations
As mentioned earlier, the remittances sent beyond the Philippine borders in the year prior to the survey was relatively miniscule, accounting for a mere 2% of the total remittance flows. Most of these were directed towards Asian destinations (67%). Less than one-fifth of the remittances were sent to North America (17%) and Europe (14%). The median amount sent was PhP60,000 (**Table 9.5**), which is more than twice the median amount of the reverse flow, i.e., received from overseas for the same timeframe.

MTO was also the most preferred mode for transferring money abroad (76%). Remittance through banks was less common (27%). These transfers were mostly intended for basic necessities, education, medical expenses, debt payments, savings, and purchase of house and lot.

Remittances sent to domestic destinations

Table 9.6 presents the data on the remittance flow sent within the Philippines by region of destination, amount sent, mode of transfer, and reason for sending the remittance.

The NCR came out as the top destination for domestic remittances. It must be noted, however, that the NCR also accounted for the biggest proportion of remittances sent out (see **Table 9.4**). Its neighboring region, CALABARZON, ranked second top

Figure 9.5 Origin of domestic remittances by region

Percent distribution of remittance flows received from within the Philippines in the past 12 months, by region of origin, Philippines 2018 NMS
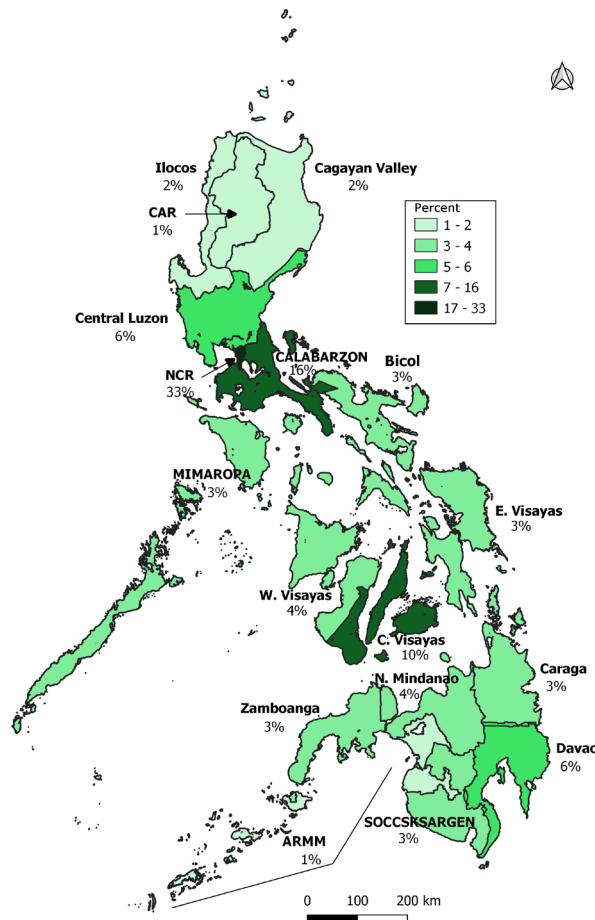
destination of local remittances followed by Central Visayas. The median level of remittance is PhP5,000, which is similar to the level of remittances received.

The MTO also emerged as the top choice for sending domestic remittances (94%), with the banks ranking a distant second (5%). Domestic remittances sent were mostly spent on basic necessities, and education and health expenditures. They were less frequently used for paying debts, investments, and savings.

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 9.1 Remittance origins and destinations by sex
- Table 9.2 Remittances received and sent by background characteristics
- Table 9.3 Remittances from outside the country
- Table 9.4 Remittances from within the country
- Table 9.5 Remittances sent outside the country
- Table 9.6 Remittances sent within the country

Table 9.1 Remittance origins and destinations by sex

Percentage of population age 15 and over who received or sent remittances in the past 12 months, by sex, and by origin and destination of remittance, Philippines 2018 NMS

Types of support received	Male	Female	Both sexes
Receipt of remittances			
Received	11.9	20.4	16.2
Did not receive	88.1	79.6	83.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	23,003	23,352	46,355
Origin of remittances received			
Local	46.9	48.5	47.9
Foreign	50.3	47.3	48.4
Both local and foreign	2.8	4.2	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons who received remittances	**2,736**	**4,761**	**7,488**
Sending of remittances			
Sent	8.5	10.5	9.5
Did not send	91.5	89.5	90.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	23,003	23,352	46,355
Destination of remittances sent			
Local	97.5	97.7	97.6
Foreign	2.4	2.2	2.3
Both local and foreign	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons who sent remittances	**1,951**	**2,462**	**4,412**

Table 9.2 Remittances received and sent by background characteristics

Percentage of population age 15 and over who received or sent remittances in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Percentage who received	Percentage who sent	Number of persons
Sex			
Male	11.9	8.5	23,003
Female	20.4	10.5	23,352
Age			
15-19	9.5	2.6	5,989
20-29	14.2	10.5	9,994
30-39	16.0	12.5	9,168
40-49	17.5	12.7	8,181
50-59	19.2	9.7	6,699
60 and over	21.1	5.8	6,323
Marital status[1]			
Never married	12.7	7.0	15,962
Married	17.9	10.6	21,277
Common-law/live-in	15.4	13.4	5,427
Divorced/separated/annulled	23.7	11.2	1,180
Widowed	21.9	6.9	2,508
Education			
No education	9.9	3.3	799
Some elementary	14.5	5.9	5,864
Completed elementary	15.4	6.8	5,255
Some high school	12.7	6.1	8,439
Completed high school	14.4	9.9	12,045
Completed post-secondary	21.1	15.2	2,528
Some college	20.8	12.6	4,975
Completed college or higher	21.5	15.1	6,449
Employment status			
Employed	15.3	12.2	24,479
Not employed	17.1	6.6	21,876
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	12.1	5.6	8,410
Second	15.4	8.4	9,053
Middle	15.6	9.7	9,624
Fourth	16.0	10.7	9,652
Highest	21.2	12.7	9,616
Place of residence			
Urban	14.6	11.3	21,361
Rural	17.5	8.0	24,994
Region			
National Capital Region	13.1	15.7	5,962
Cordillera Administrative Region	15.1	7.9	829
I - Ilocos Region	14.0	3.6	2,338
II - Cagayan Valley	19.8	8.1	1,608
III - Central Luzon	10.1	3.2	5,185
IVA - CALABARZON	16.2	9.9	6,598
MIMAROPA Region	20.5	15.0	1,344
V - Bicol	20.3	9.3	2,634
VI - Western Visayas	15.2	4.7	3,550
VII - Central Visayas	19.3	11.6	3,411
VII - Eastern Visayas	22.8	10.5	2,013
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	20.6	10.8	1,677
X - Northern Mindanao	16.7	10.4	2,133
XI - Davao	17.5	11.4	2,256
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	17.6	12.2	2,056
XIII - Caraga	14.5	8.2	1,210
ARMM	16.1	8.9	1,550
All	**16.2**	**9.5**	**46,355**

[1] Excludes 1 case with unknown marital status

Table 9.3 Remittances from outside the country

Percent distribution of remittance flows received from outside the country in the past 12 months, by region of origin and amount received, and percentage of remittance flows received by mode of transfer and use of remittance, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Percentage received
Region of origin	
Africa	1.0
Asia	64.9
Europe	8.1
Latin America and The Caribbean	0.9
Northern America	21.2
Oceania and Antartica	3.9
Total	100.0
Amount received[1]	
1 - 5000	19.6
5001 - 20000	27.5
20001 - 50000	16.7
50001 - 75000	8.0
75001 - 100000	8.5
100001 and over	19.7
Total	100.0
Median amount	26,000
Mode of transfer	
Money transfer operations (MTO)	72.4
Bank	26.4
Family/friends	4.1
Agency/local office	0.2
Others	0.5
Use of remittance	
Food and other household needs	75.0
Education	41.9
Medical expenses	29.8
Savings	13.3
Debt payments	9.9
Investment	4.8
Purchase of appliances/consumer durables	4.0
Purchase of house/lot	3.5
Purchase of car/motor vehicle	2.2
Allowances (general)	0.6
Travel/transportation expenses	0.4
Others	6.4
Number of remittance flows	**4,211**

[1] Excludes 37 cases with missing information on amount received

Table 9.4 Remittances from within the country

Percent distribution of remittance flows received from within the Philippines in the past 12 months, by region of origin, and amount received, and percentage of remittance flows received by mode of transfer, and use of remittance, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Percentage received
Region of origin	
National Capital Region	32.9
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.0
I - Ilocos Region	1.8
II - Cagayan Valley	1.6
III - Central Luzon	6.3
IVA - CALABARZON	15.5
MIMAROPA Region	2.7
V - Bicol	3.2
VI - Western Visayas	3.7
VII - Central Visayas	9.7
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.9
X - Northern Mindanao	3.8
XI - Davao	5.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.7
XIII - Caraga	2.5
ARMM	1.3
Total	100.0
Amount received[1]	
1 - 5000	54.3
5001 - 20000	28.4
20001 - 50000	11.1
50001 - 75000	2.1
75001 - 100000	1.6
100001 and over	2.5
Total	100.0
Median amount	5,000
Mode of transfer	
Money transfer operations (MTO)	90.3
Bank	5.3
Family/friends	4.6
Agency/local office	0.5
Others	0.6
Use of remittance	
Food and other household needs	72.9
Education	33.9
Medical expenses	20.3
Debt payments	7.0
Savings	4.0
Purchase of appliances/consumer durables	1.5
Purchase of house/lot	0.8
Investment	3.5
Purchase of car/motor vehicle	1.0
Travel/transportation expenses	1.3
Allowances (general)	0.4
Others	5.4
Number of remittance flows	**4,207**

[1] Excludes 8 cases with missing information on amount received

Table 9.5 Remittances sent outside the country

Percent distribution of remittance flows sent outside the country in the past 12 months, by region of destination and amount sent, and percentage of remittance flows sent by mode of transfer and reason for sending, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Percentage sent
Region of destination	
Africa	0.0
Asia	67.0
Europe	14.1
Latin America and The Caribbean	0.2
Northern America	17.1
Oceania and Antartica	1.6
Total	100.0
Amount sent[1]	
1 - 5000	9.5
5001 - 20000	24.5
20001 - 50000	15.1
50001 - 75000	6.9
75001 - 100000	13.4
100001 and over	30.7
Total	100.0
Median amount	60,000
Mode of transfer	
Money transfer operations (MTO)	75.6
Bank	27.1
Agency/local office	1.9
Family/friends	0.8
Reason for sending	
Food and other household needs	65.6
Education	48.9
Medical expenses	32.6
Debt payments	13.0
Savings	11.0
Purchase of house/lot	7.9
Purchase of appliances/consumer durables	4.5
Purchase of car/motor vehicle	2.5
Investment	1.7
Others	6.1
Number of remittance flows	**111**

[1] Excludes 2 cases with missing information on amount sent

Table 9.6 Remittances sent within the country

Percent distribution of remittance flows sent within the country in the past 12 months, by region of destination and amount sent, and percentage of remittance flows sent by mode of transfer and reason for sending, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristic	Percentage received
Region of destination	
National Capital Region	13.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.2
I - Ilocos Region	3.0
II - Cagayan Valley	2.6
III - Central Luzon	5.7
IVA - CALABARZON	11.4
MIMAROPA Region	4.4
V - Bicol	6.8
VI - Western Visayas	7.8
VII - Central Visayas	9.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.0
X - Northern Mindanao	5.8
XI - Davao	6.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.7
XIII - Caraga	3.4
ARMM	1.2
Total	100.0
Amount sent[1]	
1 - 5000	56.7
5001 - 20000	26.8
20001 - 50000	8.9
50001 - 75000	2.4
75001 - 100000	1.8
100001 and over	3.4
Total	100.0
Median amount	5,000
Mode of transfer	
Money transfer operations (MTO)	94.2
Bank	4.5
Family/friends	2.3
Agency/local office	0.1
Others	0.3
Reason for sending	
Food and other household needs	61.8
Education	27.0
Medical expenses	21.6
Debt payments	7.1
Investment	3.7
Savings	2.6
Travel/transportation expenses	2.3
Allowances (general)	2.3
Purchase of house/lot	1.6
Purchase of appliances/consumer durables	1.0
Purchase of car/motor vehicle	0.6
Others	7.1
Number of remittance flows	**4,644**

[1] Excludes 7 cases with missing information on amount sent

INVOLUNTARY LABOR OR WORK ARRANGEMENT

KEY FINDINGS:

- **Prevalence of involuntary work arrangement**: Among those who ever worked, 4% experienced at least one involuntary work arrangement.
- **Migration status differentials in involuntary work arrangement**: Only a few internal migrants (3%) and non-migrants (2%) who ever worked have experienced any involuntary work arrangement. Fifteen percent of those with international migration experience only and 23% of those with both internal and international migration experience ever experienced an involuntary work arrangement.
- **Help-seeking**: Of those who have ever experienced an involuntary work arrangement, only 29% sought help.
- **Sources of help**: The most common sources of help are family/friends/relatives, government agency/representatives, and the Philippine embassy.

An important section in the 2018 National Migration Survey looks into the experience of involuntary work arrangements. These refer to the experience of negative work conditions that are not of the workers' own making and that they, in all likelihood, neither expected nor acceded to voluntarily. These conditions could be encountered at any time in the course of a person's working life. To gather the needed data, a list of specific involuntary work arrangements were presented to the respondents and they were asked to indicate if they ever experienced each item in the list. The list was asked only of those who ever worked and there was no specific reference period for reckoning the experience of involuntary work arrangement.

Involuntary work arrangements. Experience of negative work conditions that are not of the workers' own making and that they, in all likelihood, neither expected nor acceded to voluntarily

Sample: Respondents age 15 and over who have ever worked

10.1   SEX DIFFERENTIALS IN INVOLUNTARY WORK ARRANGEMENT EXPERIENCE

Table 10.1 presents the percentage of respondents who have ever worked, in total and by sex, who have ever experienced an involuntary work arrangement. In general, this experience is not common; only about 4% of those who ever worked experienced it. There are slightly more females (4%) than males (3%) who have experienced involuntary work.

Among those who experienced involuntary work arrangements, the most commonly reported were taking up employment not according to the provisions of the work contract or agreed terms (45%), and not having possession of one's own identification documents (29%), and not being able to come from and go to work as pleased (29%).

10.2   MIGRATION STATUS DIFFERENTIALS IN INVOLUNTARY WORK ARRANGEMENT EXPERIENCE

Table 10.2 differentiates the experience of involuntary work arrangement by the person's migration status. In this table, migration status refers to moves within the person's lifetime. The same definition of internal and international migrant used in Chapter 4 is used to categorize respondents according to migration status. The reference period is from birth to the time of the survey. A migrant status of "Both" means the person experienced both internal and international moves.

As shown in **Table 10.2** and **Figure 10.1**, there is a substantial difference in the experience of involuntary work arrangements between those who experienced an international move and those who did not. Compared to international migrants, internal migrants only and non-migrants both have lower prevalence of ever experiencing an involuntary work arrangement, at 3% for internal migrants and 2% for non-migrants. In contrast, 15% of those who experienced international migration only, and 23% of those with both internal and international migration experience reported ever having experienced an involuntary work arrangement.

Zeroing in on those who ever experienced an involuntary work arrangement (**Table 10.2**), the most common involuntary work arrangements reported by migrants with both internal and international experience (Both) are having their identification documents in someone else's custody to keep them from leaving (63%), taking up employment not according to the provisions of the work contract (57%), not being able

to come and go from work as they pleased (29%), and pressured or forced to engage in any work against their will (22%). Among those who experienced international migration only, these conditions are also the most commonly reported. Among those with no international migration experience (internal migrants and non-migrant) the most commonly reported involuntary work arrangements are taking up employment not according to the provisions of the work contract (40% for internal and 41% for non-migrant), not being able to come and go from work as they pleased (30% for internal and 15% for non-migrants), and being pressured or forced to engage in any work against their will (23% for internal and 21% for non-migrant).

Figure 10.1 Experience of involuntary work arrangement by migration status
Percentage who experienced involuntary work arrangement by migration status
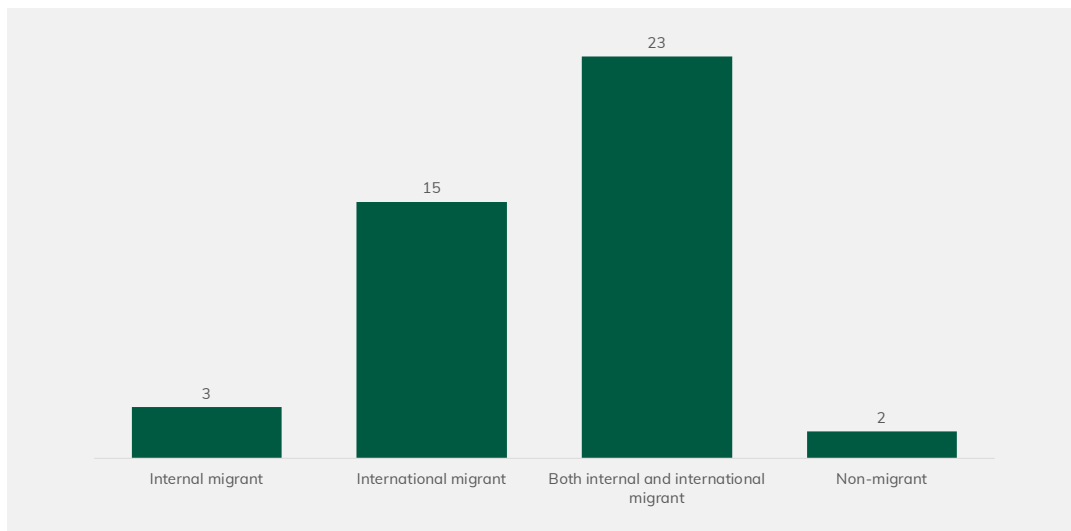
10.3   SEX DIFFERENTIALS IN HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Of those who had ever experienced an involuntary work arrangement, close to three in 10 (29%) sought help, with the percentage seeking help about the same for men and women (**Table 10.3** and **Figure 10.2**). Those who sought help were asked further from whom help was sought. The respondent was allowed to give as many as three sources of help. Results shown in **Table 10.3** indicate that the most common source of help were family/friends/relatives, mentioned by 43% of those who sought help. The second most common source of help was a government office/representative, mentioned by 24% of respondents.

Disaggregating the data by sex, results show that more women sought help from family/relatives/friends (46%) than did men (39%) while more men sought help from government offices/representatives (30%) than did women (19%). Furthermore, more women sought help from the Philippine embassy than did men (13% for women, 8% for men).

As for the outcome of help sought, respondents were again allowed to give at most three responses. In all, 47% of those who sought help reported that through their help-seeking, the situation was resolved. However, three in 10 reported that they were ignored by the people they sought help from. About one in five said they were rescued, and 14% reported that they received emotional support or were comforted. There is a gender difference in the outcome of help-seeking. More women than men reported that they received emotional support (18% for women, 9% for men) while more men reported that as a result of their seeking help, a complaint/case was filed (12% for men vs. 5% for women).

Among those who experienced an involuntary work condition but did not seek help, the most common reasons cited for not seeking help were that they were afraid (18%) or that they thought no one would listen or believe them (18%). More women than men said they were afraid (23% of women vs. 12% of men) while slightly more men (18%) than women (14%) said they did not think anyone would listen to them.

Figure 10.2 Experience of involuntary work arrangement and help-seeking
Percentage who have experienced involuntary work arrangement and among them, percentage who sought help
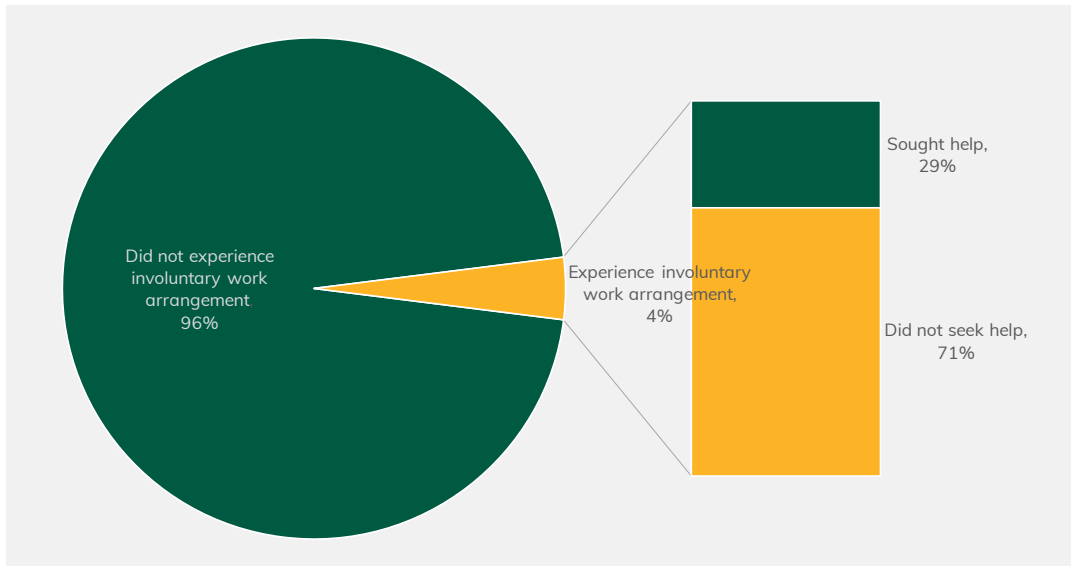
10.4   MIGRATION STATUS DIFFERENTIALS IN HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Differentiating the data by the respondents' migrant status, it was found that a third of those with both internal and international migration experience who had encountered an involuntary work condition sought help (33%), the highest of all the migrant types (**Table 10.4**). The second highest percentage who sought help for an involuntary work condition are the non-migrants (31%).

For all migrant types, help was most commonly sought from family/friends/relatives and from a government office/representative. Among those with both internal and international migration experience, about a fifth reported that they also sought help from the Philippine embassy. As to the result of the help sought, the most common response was that the problem was solved. However, the second most common response was that the respondents were ignored by those they sought help from. This pattern of response is true of all migrant types. For those with both internal and international migration experience, three in 10 of those who sought help were rescued.

For those who did not seek help, the most common reason for not seeking help, across all migrant types, was that they were afraid; the second most cited reason was they thought no one would listen to/believe them. More of those with international migration experience, as compared to those without this experience, said they believed that the involuntary work arrangement was normal/part of the work/contract signed.

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 10.1 Involuntary work arrangement experience by sex
- Table 10.2 Involuntary work arrangement experience by migration experience
- Table 10.3 Help-seeking behavior by sex
- Table 10.4 Help-seeking behavior by migration experience

Table 10.1 Involuntary work arrangement experience by sex

Percentage of population age 15 and over who experienced involuntary work arrangement by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Involuntary work arrangement	Males	Females	Both sexes
Experience of any involuntary work arrangement			
Experienced	3.3	4.1	3.7
Never experienced	96.7	95.9	96.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of individuals	19,091	17,401	36,492
Involuntary labor experiences			
Pressured or forced to engage in any work that is against your will	27.5	15.3	21.0
Pressured or forced to sign a contract that was not understood	13.5	7.0	10.0
Pressured or forced to sign a contract that was understood but did not want to sign	10.9	5.6	8.1
Contract signed was used as a threat against you	6.7	7.0	6.8
Transported to different locations to engage in any work against your will	12.2	8.2	10.1
Took up employment not according on the provisions of the work contract or agreed terms	50.2	40.1	44.8
Not able to come and go from work as pleased	26.2	31.0	28.7
Someone is holding identification documents to keep you from leaving	16.5	39.8	28.9
Employer threatened you or your family	7.8	9.7	8.8
Employer slapped, hit, kicked you at the workplace	8.3	12.9	10.7
Employer used your debt to threaten you	3.8	4.8	4.4
Communication with family or friends was restricted or monitored	5.2	26.1	16.3
Pressured to engage in sexual acts with anybody for favors, money, drugs, clothes, or gifts	2.7	2.7	2.7
Pressured or forced to engage in any activity that is against your will	10.0	13.5	11.9
Number of individuals	629	712	1,342

Table 10.2 Involuntary work arrangement experience by migration experience

Percentage of population age 15 and over who have experienced involuntary work arrangement by type of migrant, Philippines 2018 NMS

Involuntary work arrangement	Internal migrant	International migrant	Both	Non-migrant	Total
Experience of any involuntary work arrangement					
Experienced	2.9	14.5	22.7	1.5	3.7
Never experienced	97.1	85.5	77.3	98.5	96.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of individuals	19,484	1,107	1,794	14,107	36,492
Involuntary labor experiences					
Pressured or forced to engage in any work that is against your will	22.7	11.6	22.4	20.9	21.0
Pressured or forced to sign a contract that was not understood	8.2	4.9	15.6	8.0	10.0
Pressured or forced to sign a contract that was understood but did not want to sign	7.8	3.6	9.1	10.4	8.1
Contract signed was used as a threat against you	3.9	6.5	8.6	11.9	6.8
Transported to different locations to engage in any work against your will	9.2	8.2	8.6	17.0	10.1
Took up employment not according on the provisions of the work contract or agreed terms	40.3	36.0	56.5	41.1	44.8
Not able to come and go from work as pleased	30.0	40.5	29.2	15.1	28.7
Someone is holding identification documents to keep you from leaving	5.3	55.5	62.9	5.7	28.9
Employer threatened you or your family	9.8	5.9	10.7	4.5	8.8
Employer slapped, hit, kicked you at the workplace	10.2	12.0	14.0	4.8	10.7
Employer used your debt to threaten you	6.0	1.6	4.1	2.6	4.4
Communication with family or friends was restricted or monitored	11.8	33.4	21.5	4.9	16.3
Pressured to engage in sexual acts with anybody for favors, money, drugs, clothes, or gifts	2.2	1.3	4.9	0.7	2.7
Pressured or forced to engage in any activity that is against your will	10.1	11.8	15.0	10.3	11.9
Number of individuals	569	160	407	205	1,342

Table 10.3 Help-seeking behavior by sex

Percentage of population age 15 and over who have experienced involuntary work arrangement, by sex, by persons sought help from, and by result of help sought, Philippines 2018 NMS

Help-seeking behavior	Males	Females	Both sexes
Sought help			
Yes	28.3	29.0	28.6
No	71.7	71.0	71.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of individuals who experienced involuntary work arrangement	629	712	1,342
Persons respondent sought help from			
Family/friend/relative	39.3	46.1	42.9
Religious leader	0.9	0.9	0.9
Doctor/medical personnel	0.9	0.4	0.6
Police	0.5	3.5	2.1
Lawyer	6.6	2.1	4.2
Social service organization	4.6	1.3	2.9
Embassy	8.3	13.2	11.0
Government office/representative	30.3	18.9	24.2
Others	14.9	26.9	21.4
Number of individuals who sought help	178	206	384
Result of help sought			
Ignored	34.2	29.6	31.8
Solved	45.7	48.8	47.4
Rescued	18.0	21.4	19.8
Filed a complaint/case	12.3	4.9	8.3
Received emotional support/comforted	9.8	18.2	14.3
Others	2.4	3.9	3.2
Number of individuals who sought help	178	206	384
Reason for not seeking help			
Threatened	4.2	3.8	4.0
Afraid	11.6	22.9	17.6
No financial support	5.8	3.9	4.8
Thinks no one would listen/believe	21.9	13.8	17.6
Embarrassed/ashamed	5.8	5.3	5.5
Can still manage/not a big deal/didn't bother to seek help	17.5	13.3	15.3
No contact with employer anymore (closed/ gone home/ contract ended)	7.6	13.3	10.6
Believes it's normal/part of work/contract signed	9.3	10.3	9.9
Employer is good so did not feel that she/he was abused	3.4	4.7	4.0
Others	16.5	16.3	16.4
Number of individuals who did not seek help	451	506	957

Table 10.4 Help-seeking behavior by migration experience

Percentage of population age 15 and over who have experienced involuntary work arrangement, by type of migrant, by persons sought help from, and by result of help sought, Philippines 2018 NMS

Help-seeking behavior	Internal migrant	International migrant	Both	Non-migrant	Total
Sought help					
Yes	25.7	24.6	33.1	31.1	28.6
No	74.3	75.4	66.9	68.9	71.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of individuals who experienced involuntary work arrangement	569	160	407	205	1,342
Persons respondent sought help from					
Family/friend/relative	57.4	(34.9)	34.6	32.3	42.9
Religious leader	1.4	(0.0)	1.0	0.0	0.9
Doctor/medical personnel	1.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.7	0.6
Police	3.0	(0.0)	2.3	1.2	2.1
Lawyer	2.6	(0.0)	2.2	14.5	4.2
Social service organization	2.2	(6.8)	3.6	0.3	2.9
Embassy	0.1	(19.2)	25.5	0.0	11.0
Government office/representative	19.1	(13.7)	26.4	37.6	24.2
Others	16.9	(38.0)	22.6	19.0	21.4
Number of individuals who sought help	146	39	135	64	384
Result of help sought					
Ignored	28.6	(58.0)	33.5	19.0	31.8
Solved	42.4	(31.4)	49.0	65.4	47.4
Rescued	19.2	(13.8)	29.6	4.2	19.8
Filed a complaint/case	0.8	(2.4)	16.7	11.4	8.3
Received emotional support/comforted	21.8	(5.5)	11.4	8.9	14.3
Others	3.2	(1.3)	4.6	1.3	3.2
Number of individuals who sought help	146	39	135	64	384
Reason for not seeking help					
Threatened	5.9	3.4	2.2	2.3	4.0
Afraid	18.9	23.2	15.8	12.2	17.6
No financial support	5.8	1.4	3.5	7.2	4.8
Thinks no one would listen/believe	19.2	21.2	16.4	12.0	17.6
Embarrassed/ashamed	8.2	4.8	0.3	8.1	5.5
Can still manage/not a big deal/didn't bother to seek help	16.5	12.6	15.8	13.0	15.3
No contact with employer anymore (closed/ gone home/ contract ended)	10.3	6.8	12.8	10.7	10.6
Believes it's normal/part of work/contract signed	5.3	11.4	16.1	10.1	9.9
Employer is good so did not feel that she/he was abused	2.9	7.6	3.0	6.4	4.0
Others	13.3	14.8	19.9	20.4	16.4
Number of individuals who did not seek help	423	121	272	141	957

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

11

MIGRATION INTENTIONS

KEY FINDINGS:

- **Migration intentions**: About one in seven Filipinos (14%) intend to migrate in the next five years. Migration intention is highest among those who have previous internal and/or international migration experience, young adults, those not in union, and residents of ARMM, CAR and NCR. The percentage planning to move in the next five years increases with increasing education and wealth.
- **Intended migration destinations**: More than one in three Filipinos who intend to migrate plan to move abroad (36%); the rest plan to migrate within the Philippines. The United States (17%), Canada (13%), United Arab Emirates (11%), and Saudi Arabia (11%) are the top preferred destination countries. CALABARZON and NCR are the top choices for local migration.
- **Main reasons for migrating or not migrating**: Employment is the main driver of planning to migrate in the next five years (44%). The main reason Filipinos do not intend to migrate is housing-related (36%).

The culture of migration in the Philippines has emerged in the last several decades with many Filipinos wanting to work abroad despite difficulties they might encounter (Asis, 2006). Work, as reported in Chapter 5, is the main reason for migration for both international and internal migrants.

Analyzing migration intentions, therefore, is important in understanding the complexity of migration and how it is executed. In the 2018 NMS, all individual respondents were asked if they have plans to move or reside in another city or municipality in the Philippines, or in another country, in the next five years. They were

also asked for their destination choices and reasons for moving. Those who do not plan to move were asked for their reasons as well.

11.1 MIGRATION INTENTIONS

Table 11.1 shows the distribution of the population age 15 and over by their intention to migrate within the next five years. Overall, about one in seven Filipinos (14%) had intentions to migrate in the next five years.

Patterns by background characteristics
- Slightly more females than males (14% vs. 13%) and the young adults (less than 30 years old, 38%) had intentions to migrate.
- Except for the widowed, about 17% to 18% of those who were not in a marital union expressed plans to change residence within the next five years.
- The percentage of the population who plan to migrate increases as education increases (**Figure 11.1**).
- Migration intentions vary little between those who were employed (13%) and not employed (14%) Filipinos.
- The percentage of the population with plans to migrate is almost twice higher in the wealthiest wealth quintile than in the lowest quintile (**Figure 11.2**).
- More residents of urban areas (16%) than residents of rural areas (11%) said that they plan to migrate within the next five years.

Figure 11.1 Migration intentions by education

Percentage of the population age 15 and over who intend to move within the next five years, by highest educational attainment, Philippines 2018 NMS

Education	%
Completed college or higher	21
Some college	20
Completed post-secondary	19
Completed high school	14
Some high school	12
Completed elementary	7
Some elementary	6
No education	5
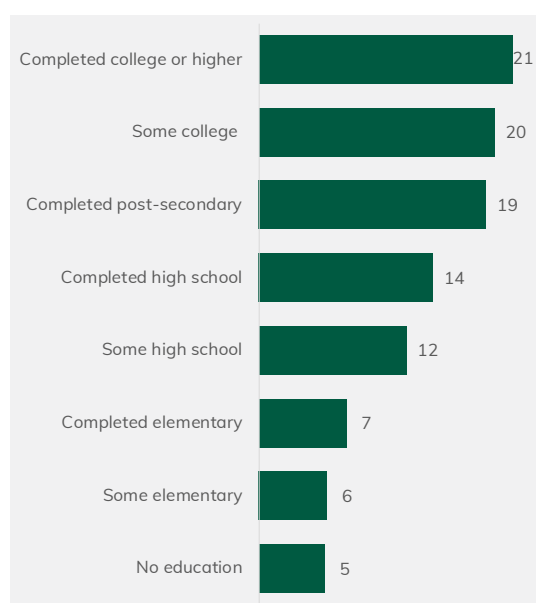
Figure 11.2 Migration intentions by household wealth

Percentage of the population age 15 and over who intend to move within the next five years, by household wealth, Philippines 2018 NMS

Household wealth	%
Lowest (Poorest)	10
Second	12
Middle	13
Fourth	14
Highest (Richest)	18
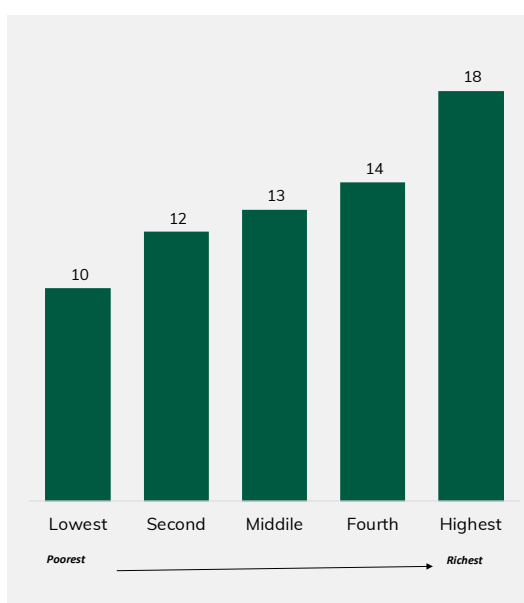
- Plans to migrate in the next five years were highest among those from ARMM (23%), followed by those from CAR (21%) and NCR (20%). They were lowest among those from Western Visayas (6%).
- By migration experience, the highest percentage who plan to migrate in the next five years was among those who experienced both internal and international migration (26%). Twelve percent of those who have never migrated have plans of moving in the near future.

11.2   INTENDED MIGRATION DESTINATIONS

Overall, more than one in three Filipinos who said that they intend to migrate in the next five years plan to move to another country (36%). However, nearly half of them were undecided on the specific country they would like to move to (49%). Among those who had a particular country in mind, 30% chose North America as their destination (17% in the United States and 13% in Canada). The next most preferred region was the Middle East, particularly the United Arab Emirates (11%) and Saudi Arabia (11%, **Table 11.2**).

Sixty-four percent of those who intend to migrate in the next five years plan to move within the Philippines. Developed and highly urbanized regions like CALABARZON and NCR were the top local destination choices (20% and 17%, respectively), followed by Central Visayas (11%) and Central Luzon (9%, **Figure 11.3**).

As also shown in **Table 11.2**, both males and females who expressed plans to move abroad chose the United States and Canada as their top two destination countries. However, more males than females listed the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia as their preferred destination countries. It is also notable that 8% of the females had plans to move to Hong Kong. The top destinations among those who planned to move within the country do not vary much between males and females.

Examination of the destination choices by migration status, that is, by whether the individual has experienced migration (international only, internal only, both international and internal), or not (**Table 11.3**), reveals some important patterns. Most of the migrants who have international migration experience also had plans to migrate abroad (66%); similarly, most of the migrants who have moved within the country were also planning to move again within the next five years to another place within the Philippines (73%). Among non-migrants, 58% had plans to migrate within the country.

Probably owing to their migration experience, those who have migrated internationally already had a country in mind as their destination, the top two countries being Saudi Arabia (14%) and United Arab Emirates (13%). The same two countries, along with the United States and Canada, were also the top destination choices of internal migrants and non-migrants who would like to migrate in the next five years.

Among the internal migrants who would like to move to another place within the Philippines, CALABARZON (18%), NCR (16%), and Central Visayas (12%) were their top destination regions. Among non-migrants, their top choices were likewise CALABARZON and NCR (20% each) followed by Central Luzon (14%) and Central Visayas (9%).

Analysis of differentials by educational attainment (see **Table 11.4**) reveals that plans to move to places closer to home were higher among the less educated than the more educated members of the population. Seventy-five percent of those with less than high school education said that they plan to migrate within the Philippines; the corresponding figure for those who graduated from high school is 64%, and for those with at least some college education, 55%. Stated differently, more higher educated individuals had plans to migrate abroad than those with lower education (**Figure 11.4**).

Figure 11.3 Migration by intended regional destination

Percentage who intend to move within the Philippines in the next five years by intended regional destination, Philippines 2018 NMS
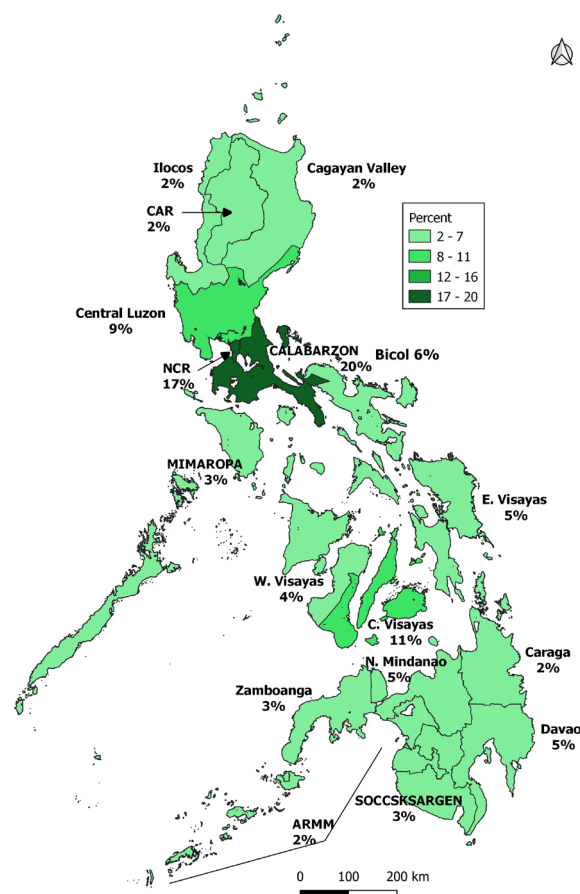
There are no differences in the top destination choices across educational attainment. Among those with plans to migrate internationally, Saudi Arabia (19%) was the top destination choice of those with less than high school education and the United States (14% + 14%), for those with at least high school education.

Figure 11.4 Type of intended move by education

Percent distribution of the population age 15 and over who intend to move within the next five years, by type of move and by highest educational attainment, Philippines 2018 NMS
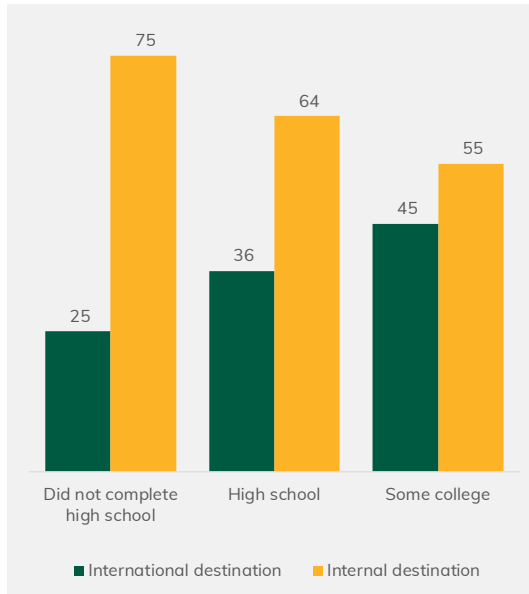
11.3   MAIN REASONS FOR PLANNING TO MIGRATE OR NOT

Those who intended to move in the next five years plan to do so mainly for employment-related reasons (44%), moreso among males (46%) than females (41%, **Table 11.5**). Others plan to move because of factors related to housing (27%) and living environment (10%).

In contrast, housing-related reason (36%) was the top reason for not intending to move in the next five years (**Table 11.6**). Housing-related reason may include ownership of house in current residence or difficulty in finding a house elsewhere. This is followed by reasons related to the living environment (22%) and employment (16%).

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 11.1 Migration intentions by background characteristics
- Table 11.2 Intended migration destinations by sex
- Table 11.3 Intended migration destinations by migration status
- Table 11.4 Intended migration destinations by educational attainment
- Table 11.5 Main reason for moving
- Table 11.6 Main reason for not moving

Table 11.1 Migration intentions by background characteristics

Percent distribution of the population age 15 and over who intend to move within the next five years, by background characteristics and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Background characteristics	Migration intention in the next 5 years		Total	Number of persons
	With plans	Without plans		
Sex				
Male	13.1	86.9	100.0	23,003
Female	14.0	86.0	100.0	23,352
Age				
15-19	16.8	83.2	100.0	5,989
20-29	21.1	78.9	100.0	9,994
30-39	15.2	84.8	100.0	9,168
40-49	11.4	88.6	100.0	8,181
50-59	7.8	92.2	100.0	6,699
60 and over	4.8	95.2	100.0	6,323
Marital status[1]				
Never married	17.6	82.4	100.0	15,962
Married	10.2	89.8	100.0	21,277
Common-law/live-in	16.9	83.1	100.0	5,427
Divorced/separated/annulled	17.5	82.5	100.0	1,180
Widowed	7.2	92.8	100.0	2,508
Education				
Did not complete high school	8.7	91.3	100.0	20,357
High school graduate	14.9	85.1	100.0	14,572
Some college	20.3	79.7	100.0	11,425
Employment status				
Employed	12.8	87.2	100.0	24,479
Not employed	14.3	85.7	100.0	21,876
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.5	90.5	100.0	8,410
Second	12.0	88.0	100.0	9,053
Middle	13.0	87.0	100.0	9,624
Fourth	14.2	85.8	100.0	9,652
Highest	18.3	81.7	100.0	9,616
Place of residence				
Urban	16.2	83.8	100.0	21,361
Rural	11.2	88.8	100.0	24,994
Region				
National Capital Region	19.7	80.3	100.0	5,962
Cordillera Administrative Region	20.7	79.3	100.0	829
I - Ilocos Region	11.1	88.9	100.0	2,338
II - Cagayan Valley	12.8	87.2	100.0	1,608
III - Central Luzon	11.1	88.9	100.0	5,185
IVA - CALABARZON	13.1	86.9	100.0	6,598
MIMAROPA Region	15.1	84.9	100.0	1,344
V - Bicol	12.1	87.9	100.0	2,634
VI - Western Visayas	6.2	93.8	100.0	3,550
VII - Central Visayas	13.1	86.9	100.0	3,411
VII - Eastern Visayas	12.4	87.6	100.0	2,013
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	15.7	84.3	100.0	1,677
X - Northern Mindanao	12.5	87.5	100.0	2,133
XI - Davao	16.0	84.0	100.0	2,256
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	9.2	90.8	100.0	2,056
XIII - Caraga	11.2	88.8	100.0	1,210
ARMM	23.1	76.9	100.0	1,550
Type of migrant				
Internal	14.1	85.9	100.0	22,565
International	16.4	83.6	100.0	1,146
Both internal and international	25.5	74.5	100.0	1,842
Non-migrant	11.7	88.3	100.0	20,802
All	**13.5**	**86.5**	**100.0**	**46,355**

[1] Excludes 1 case with unknown marital status

Table 11.2 Intended migration destinations by sex

Percent distribution of the population age 15 years and over who intend to move within the next five years, by place to move to and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Place to move to	Males	Females	Both sexes
International	35.1	37.2	36.2
Internal	64.9	62.8	63.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	3,007	3,258	6,265
Country decided	46.2	55.5	51.2
Country undecided	53.8	44.5	48.8
Number of persons	1,054	1,211	2,265
Country			
United States	15.1	19.1	17.4
Canada	14.3	11.7	12.8
United Arab Emirates	13.7	9.6	11.3
Saudi Arabia	14.1	9.2	11.2
Japan	6.4	5.7	6.0
Hong Kong	1.3	8.0	5.2
Australia	6.7	4.0	5.1
South Korea	3.6	4.9	4.4
Singapore	4.1	4.2	4.1
Taiwan	3.5	3.2	3.3
Other country	17.2	20.4	19.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	487	672	1,159
Region/province decided	91.9	92.7	92.3
Region/province undecided	8.1	7.3	7.7
Number of persons	1,953	2,047	4,000
Region			
National Capital Region	18.0	16.1	17.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.9	1.5	1.7
I - Ilocos Region	1.8	2.2	2.0
II - Cagayan Valley	1.6	1.6	1.6
III - Central Luzon	9.4	8.8	9.1
IVA - CALABARZON	19.1	21.0	20.1
MIMAROPA Region	2.9	3.1	3.0
V - Bicol	4.6	7.8	6.2
VI - Western Visayas	4.2	3.5	3.9
VII - Central Visayas	10.9	10.5	10.7
VII - Eastern Visayas	4.6	5.3	5.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.2	2.4	3.2
X - Northern Mindanao	5.0	4.3	4.6
XI - Davao	5.4	5.4	5.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.8	3.0	2.9
XIII - Caraga	1.9	1.6	1.8
ARMM	1.5	2.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	1,795	1,897	3,692

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 11.3 Intended migration destinations by migration status

Percent distribution of the population age 15 and over who intend to move within the next five years, by place to move to and by migration status, Philippines 2018 NMS

Place to move to	Internal	International	Both	Non-migrant	All
International	26.8	66.3	58.2	41.8	36.2
Internal	73.2	33.7	41.8	58.2	63.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	3,177	187	469	2,431	6,265
Country decided	49.2	68.8	64.7	47.1	51.2
Country undecided	50.8	31.2	35.3	52.9	48.8
Number of persons	851	124	273	1,017	2,265
Country					
United States	18.1	9.6	10.6	20.7	17.4
Canada	11.7	8.8	13.6	14.1	12.8
United Arab Emirates	11.1	12.9	16.2	9.5	11.3
Saudi Arabia	12.2	13.5	10.9	10.1	11.2
Japan	6.9	0.0	6.8	5.9	6.0
Hong Kong	4.2	2.3	8.9	5.1	5.2
Australia	8.4	2.1	4.6	3.0	5.1
South Korea	3.7	0.3	2.8	6.3	4.4
Singapore	2.6	4.9	3.5	5.6	4.1
Taiwan	2.2	4.2	2.9	4.3	3.3
Other country	18.9	41.4	19.2	15.4	19.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	418	85	177	479	1,159
Region/province decided	93.4	(98.1)	88.7	90.8	92.3
Region/province undecided	6.6	(1.9)	11.3	9.2	7.7
Number of persons	2,326	63	196	1,414	4,000
Region					
National Capital Region	15.6	(10.0)	14.0	20.2	17.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.5	(0.5)	0.7	2.2	1.7
I - Ilocos Region	1.7	(1.5)	3.2	2.3	2.0
II - Cagayan Valley	1.4	(0.4)	2.7	1.9	1.6
III - Central Luzon	6.4	(0.0)	8.0	14.2	9.1
IVA - CALABARZON	18.3	(40.7)	34.8	20.1	20.1
MIMAROPA Region	3.4	(0.0)	1.3	2.6	3.0
V - Bicol	6.8	(10.3)	4.2	5.4	6.2
VI - Western Visayas	4.9	(4.0)	2.7	2.3	3.9
VII - Central Visayas	12.2	(8.5)	8.1	8.6	10.7
VII - Eastern Visayas	6.4	(10.9)	4.1	2.4	5.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.2	(4.7)	2.7	3.4	3.2
X - Northern Mindanao	5.3	(5.2)	4.5	3.6	4.6
XI - Davao	5.8	(0.3)	2.4	5.4	5.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.2	(0.0)	1.7	2.8	2.9
XIII - Caraga	2.0	(0.9)	0.9	1.5	1.8
ARMM	2.0	(2.2)	3.8	1.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	2,173	62	174	1,283	3,692

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 11.4 Intended migration destinations by educational attainment

Percent distribution of the population age 15 and over who intend to move within the next five years, by place to move to and by educational attainment, Philippines 2018 NMS

Place to move to	Less than high school	High school	Some college	All
International	25.2	36.1	44.6	36.2
Internal	74.8	63.9	55.4	63.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	1,777	2,167	2,322	6,265
Country decided	49.9	47.4	54.6	51.2
Country undecided	50.1	52.6	45.4	48.8
Number of persons	447	781	1,036	2,265
Country				
United States	14.1	14.4	20.7	17.4
Canada	6.4	10.4	16.8	12.8
United Arab Emirates	12.6	13.7	9.3	11.3
Saudi Arabia	19.1	9.6	9.2	11.2
Japan	4.7	8.6	4.8	6.0
Hong Kong	4.9	6.9	4.1	5.2
Australia	1.2	1.8	8.9	5.1
South Korea	3.7	6.5	3.3	4.4
Singapore	1.5	6.1	3.9	4.1
Taiwan	0.7	3.4	4.3	3.3
Other country	31.1	18.6	14.7	19.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	223	370	566	1,159
Region/province decided	91.7	92.9	92.3	92.3
Region/province undecided	8.3	7.1	7.7	7.7
Number of persons	1,329	1,386	1,285	4,000
Region				
National Capital Region	15.4	17.2	18.4	17.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7
I - Ilocos Region	1.1	3.3	1.5	2.0
II - Cagayan Valley	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.6
III - Central Luzon	9.3	11.1	6.6	9.1
IVA - CALABARZON	15.3	23.9	20.8	20.1
MIMAROPA Region	4.2	3.1	1.6	3.0
V - Bicol	6.7	5.5	6.5	6.2
VI - Western Visayas	4.6	2.8	4.3	3.9
VII - Central Visayas	10.6	9.9	11.6	10.7
VII - Eastern Visayas	6.1	3.5	5.4	5.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.4	2.1	2.3	3.2
X - Northern Mindanao	3.8	5.4	4.6	4.6
XI - Davao	5.1	4.9	6.2	5.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.4	1.9	2.6	2.9
XIII - Caraga	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8
ARMM	3.1	0.4	1.9	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	1,219	1,287	1,186	3,692

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 11.5 Main reason for moving

Percent distribution of the population age 15 and over who intend to move within the next five years, by reason for moving and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Reason for moving	Males	Females	Both sexes
School	3.8	3.6	3.7
Employment/job change/job relocation	46.5	40.9	43.6
Family business succession	1.2	1.3	1.3
Finished contract	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retirement	0.7	0.6	0.6
Housing-related reason	24.9	28.8	26.9
Living environment	10.1	10.2	10.2
Commuting-related reasons	1.1	0.4	0.7
To live with parents	1.8	3.2	2.5
To live with spouse/partner	0.0	0.0	0.0
To live with children	1.4	2.1	1.8
Marriage	2.4	2.4	2.4
Divorce/Annulment	0.3	0.3	0.3
Health-related reasons	0.3	0.4	0.3
Peace and security	1.9	1.6	1.7
Other reasons	3.8	4.0	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	3,007	3,258	6,265

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 11.6 Main reason for not moving

Percent distribution of the population age 15 and over who do not intend to move within the next five years, by reason for not moving and by sex, Philippines 2018 NMS

Reason for not moving	Males	Females	Both sexes
School	6.8	7.1	7.0
Employment/job change/job relocation	20.0	11.7	15.8
Family business succession	1.3	1.1	1.2
Finished contract	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retirement	2.8	3.4	3.1
Housing-related reason	34.2	38.3	36.2
Living environment	21.5	22.5	22.0
Commuting-related reasons	0.7	0.8	0.7
To live with parents	5.7	4.9	5.3
To live with spouse/partner	2.2	4.8	3.5
To live with children	0.8	1.3	1.0
Marriage	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorce/Annulment	0.9	0.9	0.9
Health-related reasons	0.7	0.7	0.7
Peace and security	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other reasons	2.4	2.5	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	19,996	20,093	40,089

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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APPENDIX A
SAMPLING DESIGN

A.1 Introduction

The National Migration Survey 2018 (NMS 2018) is the first nationwide survey on migration in the Philippines with a nationally representative sample of approximately 45,000 housing units.

The NMS 2018 is designed to provide baseline information on internal and international migration of Filipinos.

The sample for the NMS 2018 is designed to produce a representative result for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 17 regions in the country: National Capital Region (NCR), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region I (Ilocos Region), Region II (Cagayan Valley), Region III (Central Luzon), Region IVA (CALABARZON), MIMAROPA Region, Region V (Bicol), Region VI (Western Visayas), Region VII (Central Visayas), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), Region X (Northern Mindanao), Region XI (Davao), Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN), Region XIII (Caraga), and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

A.2 Sample Frame

The sampling frame used for the survey is the 2013 Master Sample Frame (MSF) designed and compiled by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

Administratively, Philippines is divided into 17 regions with each region comprising of provinces, some with highly urbanized cities (HUC) or other special areas. Provinces are subdivided into cities and municipalities. HUCs, cities, and municipalities are further subdivided into barangays. The barangay is the smallest local government

unit. At the time of the study, the country has a total of 81 provinces, 145 cities including 33 HUCs, 1,489 municipalities, and 42,036 barangays, of which 5,697 are urban barangays and the remainder are rural barangays.

The MSF's primary sampling unit (PSU) can be a barangay, a portion of a large barangay, or two or more adjacent small barangays. The PSUs were initially constructed based on the results of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and were updated based on the 2015 Census of Population conducted in August 2015. The 2015 POPCEN was used to reconstruct the PSUs and 2015 lists of housing units were used as the Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) frame. There is a total of 87,098 PSUs formed out of 42,036 barangays. There are also 910 barangays that were reported as least accessible and excluded from the MSF.

The MSF is a compilation of all possible systematic samples of PSUs in the country. Samples in the MSF are stratified according to 117 sampling domains in the country as follows: 81 provinces (including the newly created province Davao Occidental); 33 highly urbanized cities (including 16 cities in the National Capital Region); and 3 other special areas (Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City). Each province/HUC domain has urban and rural PSUs except for the domain in NCR where all PSUs are urban. Within each province/HUC domain, all PSUs are grouped into replicates of 3 to 8 PSUs. For example, the City of Manila has 198 replicates, which means that out of 1,584 PSUs in Manila, 198 systematic samples/replicates were formed where each replicate has about 8 PSUs. Before forming the replicates, and within each province/ HUC domain, all PSUs were ordered and sorted according to the following: (1) north-south/west-east geographic location; (2) decreasing proportion of households with overseas workers; and, (3) decreasing wealth index, to achieve implicit stratification using these variables

A.3 Sample Design and Implementation

Four (4) replicates of the MSF were used as sample in the NMS 2018. The first stage involved a systematic selection of 2,940 primary sampling units (PSUs) distributed by province or HUC.

In the second stage, an average of 12 (for HUCs) or 16 (for provinces) sample housing units were selected from each sampled PSU based on proportionate allocation and using systematic random sampling.

In the second stage, the sample housing units were selected from each sampled PSU using a probability proportional to size (PPS). In situations where a housing unit contained one to three households, all households were included in the study. In the rare situation where a housing unit contained more than three households, interviews were limited to a maximum of three households. Only the pre-selected households were interviewed.

The following were interviewed in each sampled housing unit/household: (1) all individuals aged 15 years and over who ever had an international migration experience (international migrant); (2) one randomly selected individual aged 15 years and over who ever had an internal migration experience (internal migrant); and (3) one individual age 15 years and over who had no migration experience (non-migrant), randomly selected among all eligible respondents.

Replacement of housing units and households were allowed. Replacements were pre-selected and were provided to the teams together with the list of original samples. A maximum of three (3) replacement households per sample PSU were allowed.

Housing units were replaced if they were found ineligible during the enumeration. A housing unit was considered ineligible if:

1. The housing unit was vacant;
2. The housing unit had been destroyed or demolished;
3. The given address was not a housing unit or there was no housing unit in the given address, and;
4. Other reasons:
   - Had permanently moved out of the housing unit
   - Had merged with another household in the same housing unit
   - Not a permanent resident of the housing unit
   - The single-person household occupying the housing unit had passed away

Households were replaced if they were found ineligible during the enumeration. A household was considered ineligible if the entire household had been absent for an extended period of time. However, new housing units that were constructed 1 year before the survey were not included in the frame, which may result in a slight bias.

APPENDIX B
SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the Philippines National Migration Survey (NMS) 2018 to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the NMS 2018 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

The NMS 2018 sample is the result of a multi-stage clustered design, and, consequently, it is necessary to use complex formulas for the estimation of the sampling errors. The sampling errors are computed in Stata, following the programs

developed by ICF for the National Demographic and Health Survey 2017. These programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, r = y/x, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = \mathrm{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - r x_{hi}$$

$$z_h = y_h - r x_h$$

where
h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth stratum, and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

Sampling errors for the NMS 2018 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Table B.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE), for each selected variable.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Philippines NMS 2018

Variables	Estimate	Base Population
Lifetime Migration by sex	Proportion	15 years old and over
Ever moved for 3 months or more since birth by sex	Proportion	15 years old and over
Migration experience in the last 5 years by type of migration and by background characteristics:		
Sex	Proportion	15 years old and over
Age groups	Proportion	15 years old and over
Marital status	Proportion	15 years old and over
Education	Proportion	15 years old and over
Employment Status	Proportion	15 years old and over
Place of Residence	Proportion	15 years old and over
Region	Proportion	15 years old and over
Wealth quintile	Proportion	15 years old and over

Table B.2 Sampling errors on selected variables, Philippines NMS 2018

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence Limits Lower (R+2SE)
Lifetime migration					
Inter-regional	0.23	0.0092	0.0404	0.2087	0.2446
Inter-provincial	0.05	0.0019	0.0368	0.0474	0.0548
Inter-municipality	0.12	0.0031	0.0249	0.1187	0.1308
Non-migrant	0.60	0.0089	0.0150	0.5800	0.6150
Ever moved for 3 months or more since birth					
Internal migrant	0.49	0.0061	0.0125	0.4749	0.4987
International migrant	0.02	0.0013	0.0525	0.0222	0.0273
Both internal and international	0.04	0.0017	0.0440	0.0363	0.0432
Non-migrant	0.45	0.0061	0.0137	0.4367	0.4608
Migration experience in the last 5 years					
Internal migrant	0.12	0.0051	0.0408	0.1149	0.1349
International migrant	0.02	0.0014	0.0685	0.0171	0.0225
Both internal and international	0.00	0.0005	0.1758	0.0018	0.0037
Non-migrant	0.85	0.0057	0.0067	0.8414	0.8637
Lifetime migration by sex					
Males					
Inter-regional	0.21	0.0092	0.1898	0.2259	0.2253
Inter-provincial	0.05	0.0022	0.0420	0.0506	0.0504
Inter-municipality	0.12	0.0038	0.1103	0.1252	0.1250
Non-migrant	0.63	0.0102	0.6089	0.6487	0.6490
Females					
Inter-regional	0.25	0.0105	0.0425	0.2267	0.2679
Inter-provincial	0.06	0.0028	0.0495	0.0505	0.0614
Inter-municipality	0.13	0.0044	0.0336	0.1229	0.1403
Non-migrant	0.57	0.0096	0.0171	0.5463	0.5841
Ever moved for 3 months or more since birth by sex					
Males					
Internal migrant	0.47	0.0070	0.0150	0.4547	0.4822
International migrant	0.02	0.0018	0.0818	0.0189	0.0262
Both internal and international	0.04	0.0019	0.0537	0.0315	0.0389
Non-migrant	0.47	0.0070	0.0148	0.4600	0.4875
Females					
Internal migrant	0.51	0.0076	0.0151	0.4903	0.5201
International migrant	0.03	0.0017	0.0631	0.0234	0.0300
Both internal and international	0.04	0.0023	0.0515	0.0397	0.0486
Non-migrant	0.42	0.0077	0.0182	0.4087	0.4390

Table B.2 Sampling errors on selected variables, Philippines NMS 2018 (cont'd)

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits Lower (R-2SE)	Lower (R+2SE)
Migration experience in the last 5 years by background characteristics					
INTERNAL					
Sex					
Males	0.48	0.0138	0.0284	0.4578	0.5118
Females	0.52	0.0138	0.0267	0.4882	0.5422
Age Group					
15-19	0.14	0.0141	0.1024	0.1099	0.1651
20-29	0.44	0.0179	0.0409	0.4016	0.4717
30-39	0.22	0.0114	0.0514	0.1997	0.2445
40-49	0.11	0.0110	0.1012	0.0873	0.1305
50-59	0.04	0.0045	0.1094	0.0323	0.0499
60 and over	0.05	0.0082	0.1521	0.0377	0.0698
Marital status					
Never married	0.39	0.0148	0.0382	0.3574	0.4153
Married	0.31	0.0147	0.0476	0.2807	0.3384
Common-law/live-in	0.24	0.0133	0.0559	0.2114	0.2634
Divorced/separated/annulled	0.03	0.0047	0.1415	0.0242	0.0428
Widowed	0.03	0.0045	0.1369	0.0243	0.0421
Education					
Less than high school graduate	0.37	0.0164	0.0446	0.3355	0.3997
High school graduate	0.35	0.0155	0.0441	0.3218	0.3827
College level or higher	0.28	0.0122	0.0436	0.2562	0.3041
Employment status					
Employed	0.50	0.0186	0.0374	0.4605	0.5334
Not employed	0.50	0.0186	0.0370	0.4666	0.5395
Place of residence					
Urban	0.42	0.0299	0.0705	0.3652	0.4824
Rural	0.58	0.0299	0.0519	0.5176	0.6348
Region					
National Capital Region	0.11	0.0118	0.1055	0.0884	0.1345
Cordillera Administrative Region	0.02	0.0022	0.1062	0.0163	0.0249
I - Ilocos Region	0.04	0.0066	0.1799	0.0236	0.0493
II - Cagayan Valley	0.02	0.0036	0.1840	0.0126	0.0268
III - Central Luzon	0.02	0.0043	0.1961	0.0135	0.0303
IVA - CALABARZON	0.13	0.0388	0.2955	0.0552	0.2071
MIMAROPA Region	0.04	0.0048	0.1287	0.0278	0.0466
V - Bicol	0.09	0.0099	0.1045	0.0750	0.1137
VI - Western Visayas	0.06	0.0085	0.1497	0.0399	0.0730
VII - Central Visayas	0.08	0.0102	0.1263	0.0610	0.1011
VII - Eastern Visayas	0.08	0.0103	0.1223	0.0642	0.1047
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.06	0.0075	0.1331	0.0419	0.0715
X - Northern Mindanao	0.06	0.0062	0.1105	0.0437	0.0678
XI - Davao	0.07	0.0069	0.1035	0.0535	0.0807
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.05	0.0057	0.1213	0.0359	0.0584
XIII - Caraga	0.03	0.0037	0.1206	0.0232	0.0375
ARMM	0.05	0.0074	0.1533	0.0337	0.0626
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.20	0.0138	0.0673	0.1777	0.2317
Second	0.23	0.0149	0.0659	0.1963	0.2545
Middle	0.19	0.0128	0.0665	0.1677	0.2179
Fourth	0.18	0.0120	0.0658	0.1591	0.2063
Highest	0.19	0.0243	0.1248	0.1468	0.2419

Table B.2 Sampling errors on selected variables, Philippines NMS 2018 (cont'd)

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
				Lower (R-2SE)	Lower (R+2SE)
INTERNATIONAL					
Sex					
Males	0.45	0.0328	0.0735	0.3813	0.5097
Females	0.55	0.0328	0.0591	0.4903	0.6187
Age Group					
15-19*	0.00	0.0026	0.5583	0.0016	0.0140
20-29	0.27	0.0283	0.1065	0.2101	0.3210
30-39	0.40	0.0337	0.0841	0.3343	0.4663
40-49	0.19	0.0289	0.1558	0.1287	0.2419
50-59	0.07	0.0155	0.2150	0.0416	0.1022
60 and over	0.07	0.0158	0.2192	0.0412	0.1033
Marital status					
Never married	0.27	0.0315	0.1182	0.2049	0.3284
Married	0.49	0.0327	0.0661	0.4305	0.5586
Common-law/live-in	0.15	0.0230	0.1561	0.1021	0.1921
Divorced/separated/annulled	0.06	0.0140	0.2455	0.0297	0.0847
Widowed	0.03	0.0097	0.2800	0.0156	0.0535
Education					
Less than high school graduate	0.18	0.0259	0.1419	0.1315	0.2328
High school graduate	0.44	0.0346	0.0796	0.3674	0.5032
College level or higher	0.38	0.0323	0.0844	0.3193	0.4459
Employment status					
Employed	0.39	0.0338	0.0862	0.3261	0.4587
Not employed	0.61	0.0338	0.0557	0.5413	0.6739
Place of residence					
Urban	0.56	0.0366	0.0648	0.4926	0.6360
Rural	0.44	0.0366	0.0839	0.3640	0.5074
Region					
National Capital Region	0.14	0.0220	0.1591	0.0951	0.1812
Cordillera Administrative Region	0.02	0.0047	0.1946	0.0150	0.0334
I - Ilocos Region	0.06	0.0128	0.1973	0.0399	0.0901
II - Cagayan Valley	0.06	0.0115	0.1989	0.0354	0.0805
III - Central Luzon	0.06	0.0264	0.4317	0.0094	0.1129
IVA - CALABARZON	0.20	0.0395	0.1971	0.1230	0.2779
MIMAROPA Region	0.03	0.0071	0.2796	0.0115	0.0394
V - Bicol	0.03	0.0100	0.3136	0.0123	0.0517
VI - Western Visayas	0.09	0.0203	0.2265	0.0499	0.1295
VII - Central Visayas	0.05	0.0126	0.2319	0.0296	0.0790
VII - Eastern Visayas	0.02	0.0075	0.3900	0.0045	0.0340
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.02	0.0072	0.3225	0.0082	0.0362
X - Northern Mindanao	0.05	0.0125	0.2346	0.0287	0.0775
XI - Davao	0.05	0.0112	0.2363	0.0254	0.0693
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.06	0.0124	0.2241	0.0311	0.0798
XIII - Caraga	0.02	0.0041	0.2739	0.0070	0.0232
ARMM	0.04	0.0117	0.2982	0.0163	0.0620
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.06	0.0134	0.2068	0.0384	0.0908
Second	0.13	0.0201	0.1593	0.0869	0.1659
Middle	0.19	0.0262	0.1389	0.1371	0.2397
Fourth	0.25	0.0270	0.1085	0.1961	0.3019
Highest	0.37	0.0371	0.0998	0.2989	0.4442

Table B.2 Sampling errors on selected variables, Philippines NMS 2018 (cont'd)

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence Limits Lower (R+2SE)
BOTH (INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL)					
Sex					
Males	0.54	0.0893	0.1664	0.3615	0.7115
Females	0.46	0.0893	0.1926	0.2885	0.6385
Age Group					
15-19					
20-29	0.47	0.0895	0.1909	0.2933	0.6440
30-39	0.43	0.0997	0.2306	0.2369	0.6276
40-49*	0.07	0.0408	0.5996	0.0203	0.2050
50-59*	0.01	0.0087	1.0095	0.0012	0.0603
60 and over	0.19	0.0039	0.0206	0.1821	0.1974
Marital status					
Never married	0.34	0.0753	0.2205	0.1938	0.4888
Married	0.28	0.0693	0.2475	0.1443	0.4161
Common-law/live-in	0.30	0.1132	0.3818	0.0746	0.5185
Divorced/separated/annulled	0.08	0.0324	0.3947	0.0186	0.1454
Widowed					
Education					
Less than high school graduate	0.12	0.0490	0.4004	0.0264	0.2186
High school graduate	0.23	0.0603	0.2599	0.1138	0.3503
College level or higher	0.65	0.0782	0.1211	0.4922	0.7987
Employment status					
Employed	0.57	0.0859	0.1513	0.3997	0.7365
Not employed	0.43	0.0859	0.1990	0.2635	0.6003
Place of residence					
Urban	0.57	0.0858	0.1517	0.3974	0.7337
Rural	0.43	0.0858	0.1974	0.2663	0.6026
Region					
National Capital Region	0.08	0.0349	0.4142	0.0158	0.1527
Cordillera Administrative Region	0.03	0.0124	0.3922	0.0073	0.0561
I - Ilocos Region*	0.01	0.0092	0.7189	0.0031	0.0514
II - Cagayan Valley*	0.05	0.0250	0.5335	0.0162	0.1287
III - Central Luzon					
IVA - CALABARZON*	0.21	0.1241	0.5974	0.0564	0.5351
MIMAROPA Region*	0.02	0.0082	0.5412	0.0052	0.0430
V - Bicol	0.10	0.0432	0.4549	0.0103	0.1798
VI - Western Visayas*	0.04	0.0247	0.6678	0.0098	0.1300
VII - Central Visayas*	0.02	0.0175	0.7076	0.0061	0.0953
VII - Eastern Visayas	0.09	0.0437	0.4953	0.0026	0.1739
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.06	0.0264	0.4688	0.0046	0.1081
X - Northern Mindanao	0.08	0.0283	0.3690	0.0212	0.1323
XI - Davao	0.07	0.0300	0.4475	0.0082	0.1258
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.13	0.0419	0.3275	0.0459	0.2103
XIII - Caraga*	0.01	0.0083	0.7363	0.0026	0.0468
ARMM*	0.02	0.0094	0.5535	0.0057	0.0493
Wealth quintile					
Lowest*	0.03	0.0178	0.5768	0.0098	0.0928
Second	0.10	0.0333	0.3179	0.0395	0.1700
Middle	0.23	0.0646	0.2784	0.1054	0.3586
Fourth	0.17	0.0529	0.3108	0.0665	0.2739
Highest	0.46	0.0972	0.2104	0.2716	0.6528

Table B.2 Sampling errors on selected variables, Philippines NMS 2018 (cont'd)

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits Lower (R-2SE)	Lower (R+2SE)
NON-MIGRANT					
Sex					
Males	0.47	0.0055	0.0117	0.4615	0.4832
Females	0.53	0.0055	0.0105	0.5168	0.5385
Age Group					
15-19	0.05	0.0035	0.0701	0.0429	0.0566
20-29	0.14	0.0041	0.0289	0.1352	0.1514
30-39	0.21	0.0046	0.0216	0.2039	0.2220
40-49	0.22	0.0042	0.0186	0.2163	0.2327
50-59	0.19	0.0039	0.0206	0.1821	0.1974
60 and over	0.18	0.0043	0.0237	0.1714	0.1881
Marital status					
Never married	0.22	0.0062	0.0280	0.2085	0.2327
Married	0.56	0.0063	0.0112	0.5483	0.5729
Common-law/live-in	0.12	0.0047	0.0381	0.1152	0.1337
Divorced/separated/annulled	0.03	0.0017	0.0638	0.0232	0.0298
Widowed	0.07	0.0025	0.0362	0.0630	0.0726
Education					
Less than high school graduate	0.43	0.0066	0.0154	0.4149	0.4406
High school graduate	0.31	0.0057	0.0181	0.3032	0.3255
College level or higher	0.26	0.0065	0.0251	0.2452	0.2706
Employment status					
Employed	0.57	0.0062	0.0109	0.5598	0.5843
Not employed	0.43	0.0062	0.0146	0.4157	0.4402
Place of residence					
Urban	0.49	0.0152	0.0308	0.4640	0.5236
Rural	0.51	0.0152	0.0300	0.4764	0.5360
Region					
National Capital Region	0.14	0.0076	0.0524	0.1299	0.1597
Cordillera Administrative Region	0.02	0.0012	0.0673	0.0153	0.0200
I - Ilocos Region	0.04	0.0038	0.0904	0.0349	0.0499
II - Cagayan Valley	0.03	0.0033	0.1037	0.0251	0.0379
III - Central Luzon	0.08	0.0082	0.0962	0.0688	0.1008
IVA - CALABARZON	0.15	0.0140	0.0929	0.1232	0.1781
MIMAROPA Region	0.03	0.0022	0.0690	0.0270	0.0354
V - Bicol	0.06	0.0037	0.0653	0.0498	0.0644
VI - Western Visayas	0.07	0.0055	0.0770	0.0605	0.0820
VII - Central Visayas	0.08	0.0064	0.0816	0.0662	0.0914
VII - Eastern Visayas	0.04	0.0037	0.0839	0.0367	0.0512
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.04	0.0024	0.0645	0.0322	0.0416
X - Northern Mindanao	0.05	0.0033	0.0645	0.0449	0.0579
XI - Davao	0.05	0.0034	0.0641	0.0468	0.0602
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.05	0.0030	0.0612	0.0427	0.0543
XIII - Caraga	0.03	0.0019	0.0708	0.0234	0.0309
ARMM	0.03	0.0027	0.0954	0.0231	0.0338
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.17	0.0057	0.0326	0.1632	0.1855
Second	0.19	0.0052	0.0274	0.1808	0.2013
Middle	0.20	0.0053	0.0265	0.1910	0.2120
Fourth	0.21	0.0059	0.0282	0.1967	0.2197
Highest	0.22	0.0089	0.0394	0.2076	0.2423

* Logit confidence Intervals were applied as the point estimate of the proportion is small

APPENDIX C
DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de jure household population by sex, Philippines NMS 2018

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,561	1.9	1,461	1.8	33	1,130	1.4	1,120	1.4
1	1,656	2.1	1,474	1.9	34	1,176	1.5	1,114	1.4
2	1,794	2.2	1,655	2.1	35	1,060	1.3	1,071	1.4
3	1,888	2.3	1,759	2.2	36	987	1.2	1,072	1.4
4	1,894	2.4	1,965	2.5	37	1,088	1.4	1,099	1.4
5	1,621	2.0	1,494	1.9	38	1,119	1.4	981	1.2
6	1,693	2.1	1,637	2.1	39	1,048	1.3	977	1.2
7	1,675	2.1	1,574	2.0	40	995	1.2	1,051	1.3
8	1,762	2.2	1,733	2.2	41	1,032	1.3	905	1.1
9	1,698	2.1	1,596	2.0	42	973	1.2	952	1.2
10	1,659	2.1	1,532	1.9	43	898	1.1	895	1.1
11	1,552	1.9	1,542	2.0	44	879	1.1	859	1.1
12	1,569	1.9	1,413	1.8	45	851	1.1	825	1.0
13	1,570	2.0	1,564	2.0	46	816	1.0	849	1.1
14	1,700	2.1	1,591	2.0	47	808	1.0	785	1.0
15	1,568	1.9	1,510	1.9	48	881	1.1	912	1.2
16	1,614	2.0	1,445	1.8	49	882	1.1	791	1.0
17	1,697	2.1	1,435	1.8	50	804	1.0	764	1.0
18	1,602	2.0	1,568	2.0	51	838	1.0	698	0.9
19	1,379	1.7	1,436	1.8	52	678	0.8	699	0.9
20	1,677	2.1	1,540	1.9	53	700	0.9	758	1.0
21	1,541	1.9	1,461	1.8	54	669	0.8	752	1.0
22	1,526	1.9	1,338	1.7	55	701	0.9	692	0.9
23	1,407	1.7	1,479	1.9	56	580	0.7	616	0.8
24	1,432	1.8	1,402	1.8	57	570	0.7	580	0.7
25	1,385	1.7	1,371	1.7	58	607	0.8	657	0.8
26	1,365	1.7	1,409	1.8	59	553	0.7	531	0.7
27	1,449	1.8	1,319	1.7	60	498	0.6	547	0.7
28	1,425	1.8	1,271	1.6	61	471	0.6	495	0.6
29	1,258	1.6	1,287	1.6	62	493	0.6	501	0.6
30	1,307	1.6	1,295	1.6	63	415	0.5	450	0.6
31	1,232	1.5	1,174	1.5	64	413	0.5	452	0.6
32	1,111	1.4	1,118	1.4	65+	3,587	4.5	4,757	6.0
					Total	80,467	100.0	79,055	100.0

Note: The de jure population includes all usual residents of the household

Table C.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed

De jure household population, number and percent distribution of interviewed population age 15 and over, and percentage of eligible population who were interviewed, by 5-year age groups, Philippines NMS 2018

Age group	Household population 15+		Interviewed Migrants		Interviewed Non-migrants		Percentage of eligible household population interviewed
	Migrants	Non-migrants	Number	Percentage	Number	Percent	
15-19	1,264	4,816	1,031	3.8	4,342	22.6	88.4
20-24	2,264	2,715	1,711	6.3	2,343	12.2	81.4
25-29	3,485	2,264	2,520	9.3	1,991	10.4	78.5
30-34	3,820	2,084	2,923	10.7	1,893	9.9	81.6
35-39	3,973	1,825	3,130	11.5	1,666	8.7	82.7
40-44	3,597	1,392	2,899	10.7	1,273	6.6	83.6
45-49	3,381	1,243	2,784	10.2	1,176	6.1	85.6
50-54	2,962	1,147	2,572	9.5	1,077	5.6	88.8
55-59	2,558	980	2,238	8.2	916	4.8	89.1
60-64	2,057	870	1,867	6.9	815	4.2	91.6
65 and over	3,916	1,864	3,527	13.0	1,693	8.8	90.3
15 and over	33,277	21,200	27,202	100.0	19,185	100.0	85.1

Notes: The de jure population includes all usual residents of the household. Weights for both household population and interviewed population are individual weights. Interviewed population includes 32 who are non-Filipino citizens that were excluded from all tables in this report; it also includes 2,526 who were overseas at the time of the survey. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions (weighted), Philippines NMS 2018

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Completion of high school/senior high school		
Usual place of residence - Country	0.06	14,634
Usual place of residence - Barangay[1]	6.84	14,596
Age	13.50	14,634
First job/business		
Usual place of residence - Country	0.02	22,385
Usual place of residence - Barangay[1]	15.81	21,961
Age	0.01	22,385
First union/marriage		
Usual place of residence before union - Country	0.01	19,355
Usual place of residence before union - Barangay[1]	8.17	19,228
Age	0.00	30,392
Usual place of residence after union - Country	0.01	19,355
Usual place of residence after union - Barangay[1]	4.90	19,273
First internal move		
Month	28.41	24,407
Year	0.00	24,407
First international move		
Month	0.23	2,988
Year	0.23	2,988
Residence 5 years ago (January 1, 2013)		
Country	0.00	25,553
Barangay[1]	1.56	25,063

[1] Barangay among those in the Philippines

APPENDIX D

PERSONS INVOLVED IN 2018 NATIONAL MIGRATION SURVEY (2018 NMS)

PSA CENTRAL TEAM

Claire Dennis Mapa
Lisa Grace Bersales
Rosalinda Bautista
Romeo Recide

Social Sector Statistics Service
Wilma Guillen
Plenee Grace Castillo
Jocelyn Abrenica
Romelyn Anden
Lorenzo Bautista
Kristalyn Bauyon
Joanna Bentoso
Czarina Mae Blanco
Lirieza Calixtro
Adelaida Calderon
Benjamin Espiritu
Mercedes Hoquis
Charlyndon Ligaya
Filipinas Lim
Jeremias Luis
Gemelyn Macabiog
Elpidio Maramot
Keziah Odtujan
Maria Teresa Olivares
Racquel Dolores Sabeñano
Percival Salting
Laiza Sebongga
Wilma Sulit
Gianne Yvette Talan
Maritess Tan
Randolph Valdez
Daniel Varona
Emmanuel Zapanta

NATIONAL CENSUSES SERVICE

Minerva Eloisa Esquivias
Florante Varona
Teodoro Orteza
Johanna Abad

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND DISSEMINATION SERVICE (ITDS)

Edwin Aragon
Gene Lorica
Noel Perez
Karina Paz Bacuyag

UPPI CENTRAL TEAM

Maria Midea Kabamalan
Maria Paz Marquez
Nimfa Ogena
Josefina Natividad
Grace Cruz
Christian Joy Cruz
Michael Dominic Del Mundo

Programmers
Leo Angelo Ocampo
Jeconiah Boongaling
Gianna Lauren Ruizol
Reggie Esmenda

Research Associates/ Assistants
Klarriness Tanalgo
Micaella Lou-Andrea Garduce
Jodie Mae Penado
Armand Camhol
Joseph Franco Febre
Felipe Ramos

Administrative Staff
Imelda Reyes
Daezelle Pernia
Renea Santos
Marilou Ramirez
Sharmaine Acutayan
Angello Delos Santos
Nadesa Genson
Ericka Mae Estrada-San Jose

DATA COLLECTION

National Capital Region (NCR)

PSA Regional Director: OIC Paciano Dizon
PSA Regional Focal Person: Estrella Vargas
UP Regional Coordinator: Maria Midea Kabamalan

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Carmelita Andres
Amelia Basilio
Joel Pertez
Jennelyn Santos
Marianita Tabus

Team Supervisors

Rose Mae Aguado
Abner Alusen
Maria Melanie Bagwang
Julie Ann Bitgue
Erwin Escanillan
Charles Quenny Haban
Mahalla Ileen Marquez
Rowena Paulino
Gamela Ann Septo
Carole Tenio

Field Interviewers

Vanessa Mae Abril
Abner Alusen
Silver Anthony Andal
Jun Andres
Jessica Aquino
Andrea Baoalan
David Paul Bolen
Rochelle Brioso
Jane Cabalonga
Glen Cabrera
Ma. Kristina Cabrera
Eden Cariño
Clarita Celada
Catherine Coronel
Maeble Jean Crescini
Gerardo Cruz
Jimbo Dayao
Jean Dijamco
Alma Escanillan
Ernesto Escanillan Jr.
Aurelia Estimo
Jonnalyn Flores
Jay Arr Masarate
Danielle Lyn Navarro
Ma. Lourdes Oliver
Jayson Palencia
Reinnere Palomaria
Angelyn Patacsil
Rowena Paulino
Mary Rose Perin
Dioreca Bianca Pollicar
Fernando Presno
Luz Ramores
Ana Charisse Sanchez
Merlyn Santos
Ma. Ardaine Suan
Sylvarstein Razner Sursigis
Humber Zamora Jr.

Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)

PSA Regional Director: Villafe Alibuyog
PSA Regional Focal Person: Jeanniel Barcayan
UP Regional Coordinator: Josefina Natividad
UP Regional Contact Person: Renz Venielle Lamayo

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Chowen Jay Arellano
Cesar Bautista
Florante Bigornia
Nalyn Esican
Mary Cleofe Gacusana
Bernadette Guledew

Team Supervisors

Celia Abbago
Rizal Alonzo
Editha Navarro
Judalyn Grace Pinkihan
Fema Tangonan

Field Interviewers

Mark Joseph Abbago
Casilyn Allama
Spencer Barretto
Jessica Dumar
Ma. Elena Dumaual
Renea Dumpit
Lorelie Joy Estudillo
Kathleen Loste
Cassandra Kate Magabilin
May Ann Mariones
Jhon Vernie Muñoz
Jefferson Nagnot
Nelyn Ognayon
Richmond Simeon
Jessica Tamayo

Region I Ilocos Region

PSA Regional Director: OIC Sheila De Guzman
PSA Regional Focal Person: Joseph Severo
UP Regional Coordinator: Josefina Natividad
UP Regional Contact Person: Cherie Orpia

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Artemio Alibayan
Jacqueline Baldovi
Corina Balajadia
Gloria Pascua

Team Supervisors

Abner Alusen
Charles Estabillo
Angelyn Patacsil
Harlynn Joy Antonio

Field Interviewers

Rona Leigh Bueno
Princess Ivy Cabie
Angeline Caoile
Mark Devenadera
Lizette Galzote
Marissa Lista
Kimberly Musni
Jenica Dayne Nefangui
Jerico Padamada
Krizza Camille Ragus
Quincy Savellano
Jester Taclan

Region II Cagayan Valley

PSA Regional Director: Marilyn Estrada
PSA Regional Focal Person: Angelita Buenaventura
UP Regional Coordinator: Christian Joy Cruz
UP Regional Contact Person: Antonio Tamayao

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Cholly Bayon
Jaime Cobico
Marilou Contillo
Julius Emperador
Marison Lomboy

Team Supervisors

Jovelyn Abiva
Maria Melanie Bagwang
Romalyn Bucayu

Field Interviewers

Regina Barsabal
Nanette Bulusan
Kenneth Clemente
Junalyn Coloma
Jheosua De Guzman
Dominic Flaminiano
Rochelle Mundoc
Jasmere Panerio
Jiovanni Ramos
Marlyn Sorquiano
Dan Angelo Tabao
John Paul Talay

Region III Central Luzon

PSA Regional Director: Edgardo Pare
PSA Regional Focal Person: Jessie Lobo
UP Regional Coordinator: Grace Cruz
UP Regional Contact Person: Madonna Valenzuela

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Matrinia Bicomong
Reynaldo Caparas
Hilario Delos Santos
Bituin Mayor
Evelyn Reyes
Amalio Salak
Ferdinand Santiago

Team Supervisors

Lovell Abello
Jeffrey Cabal
Catherine Coronel
Edessa Flordeliz
Erwin Escanillan
Jetron Velasco

Field Interviewers

Justine John Aguilar
Jerica Mae Baut
Princes Carreon
Cryshia Veihn Castro
Rowena Dizon
Monica Fiesta
Janerry Lapuag
Analyn Manliclic
Marcedillo Prado
Ancel Francis Rapsing
Ana Charisse Sanchez
Allan Soliman Jr.
Genevieve Tamala
Jayson Tiglao
Rosemer Tripulca
Joshua Lazir Tungul
Alfie Valenzuela
Justin Viñas
Jayson Nicholas Viray
Aileen Yambao

Region IVA CALABARZON

PSA Regional Director: Charito Armonia
PSA Regional Focal Person: Charity Bautista
UP Regional Coordinator: Maria Paz Marquez
UP Regional Contact Person: Maria Victoria Rodriguez

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Dalisay Ambion
Margarita Cada
Annelyn Condino
Archieval Malabanan
Mercy Liza Tibay

Team Supervisors

Erwin Escanillan
Alberto Marin
Catherine Pagorogon
Tyrone Jasper Reodica

Field Interviewers

Silver Anthony Andal
Roni Mae Arabit
Eden Cariño
Maeble Jean Crescini
Francis Dela Cruz
Rafael Encina
Jessa Mae Feria
Shaina Kristine Garcia
Michael Austria Marasigan
Jay Arr Masarate
Larce Modino
Noslen Faye Natividad

MIMAROPA Region

PSA Regional Director: Leni Rioflorido
PSA Regional Focal Person: Jeile Gandia
UP Regional Coordinator: Maria Paz Marquez
UP Regional Contact Person: Rhina Boncocan

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Pepito David
Esperanza Hambali
Imelda Miciano
Eric Odsinada
Johnny Solis

Team Supervisors

Andrea Baoalan
Erwin Escanillan
Wesley Gagarin
Aureo Narag
Rowena Paulino

Field Interviewers

Jessica Aquino
Argelyn Balbutan
Rochelle Brioso
Martin Cabalza Jr.
Glen Cabrera
Jimbo Dayao
Ma. Lourdes Oliver
Bisun Onsong
Rowena Paulino
Amaina Joyce Ricarte
Rachel San Pedro
Christian Sembrano
Melanie Zamora

Region V Bicol

PSA Regional Director: Cynthia Perdiz
PSA Regional Focal Person: Naser Tuazon
UP Regional Coordinator: Nimfa Ogena
UP Regional Contact Person: Glenton Guiriba

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Aurea Angas
Cecilia Castilla
Eloisa De Lima
Romella Fe Gasgas
Cross Doreh Lee
Erlita Oliverio

Team Supervisors

D-J Dominic De Jesus
Aurelia Estimo
Danica Miggs Rebultan

Field Interviewers

Dianne Bermas
Kimberly Ann Copa
Crystal Kay Cortez
Rayven Mabilin
Almira Shane Manlapaz
Arlene Millena
Reymel Monzon
Jerico Peñaflor
Diana Retuerma
Sheridan Ricafranca
Leonelyn Rocia
Jenyveve Tampoco

Region VI Western Visayas

PSA Regional Director: Fred Sollesta
PSA Regional Focal Person: Rovelyn Llamas
UP Regional Coordinator: Nimfa Ogena
UP Regional Contact Person: Cristabel Rose Parcon

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Celerino Aquillo
Dominador Cabrera Jr.
Fred Feliciano
Thomas Gay
Vicente Geonanga
Anthony Lazaro Rovero

Team Supervisors

Erna Canale
Mariecris Gatpolintan
Ceres Mao
Barbara Grace Santuyo

Field Interviewers

Kent John Abello
Romulo Amparo Jr.
Mark Christian Basco
Elenita De La Peña
Tanisha Egaran
Ger Mhar Escalarga
Kenneth Roy Ferrer
Darven Dave Ferrer
Jemima Guzman
Juvelyn Kylie Hofileña
Mary June Porras
Shienna Anne Robles
Victor Sanceda
Jemma Marie Tillo
Frelyn Tomulto
Humber Zamora Jr.

Region VII Central Visayas

PSA Regional Director: Ariel Florendo
PSA Regional Focal Person: Joseph Jim Abadingo
UP Regional Coordinator: Marilyn Cinco

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Jill Bernadette Abing
Ariel Fortuito
Juanilla Premne
Jocelyn Sarmiento

Team Supervisors

Isabelita Bas
Sonny Bechayda
Paulita Duazo
Tita Lorna Perez

Field Interviewers

Lorry Ann Belonguel
Cherry Lyn Borbajo
Jeneveb Cantago
Verginia Caparida
Lilibeth Casinillo
Eulomar Delan
Venus Dumdoma
Rosemarie Gabison
Hanna Sarrah Lesmes
Ronie Omega Jr.
Julian Reales Jr.
Conchita Sicad

Region VIII Eastern Visayas

PSA Regional Director: Wilma Perante
PSA Regional Focal Person: Zonia Salazar
UP Regional Coordinator: Grace Cruz
UP Regional Contact Person: Pierce Docena

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Alicia Abesamis
Ronnie Bajado
Elissa Carbonilla
Renavil Cueva
Nora Ligan
Rodolfo Novillo Jr.

Team Supervisors

Clarita Celada
Shannon Francis Chan
Louiella Shane Paderugao
Jessa Mae Villero

Field Interviewers

Daniel Amosco
Iscent Bhea Bagas
Earl Lester Baranda
Danielle Francis Chan
Renalyn De Sulat
Aura Escorido
May Christie Geniston
Wilma Isanan
Ruel Lavado
Charlyn Montes
Avelyn Morallos
Renato Nacionales
Allison Kaye Obon
Pearly Joy Peja
Grace Anne Sesio
Shaira Wayne Tano

Region IX Zamboanga Peninsula

PSA Regional Director: Mewchun Pamaran
PSA Regional Focal Person: Sonia Supnet
UP Regional Coordinator: Chona Echavez

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Evangeline Garcia
Rasul Maruji
Rosalia Sumalpong

Team Supervisors

Vergil Boac
Idna Rodero
Prospercora Vega

Field Interviewers

Shakie Marie Achas
Valerie Ang
Jesselle Anquilero
Raymond Dela Peña
Alyanna Elago
Rae Aimee Galima
Cindy Lingcong
Ricky John Mabaquiao
Teofilo Telecio Jr.
Jopet Vincent Yamson

Region X Northern Mindanao

PSA Regional Director: Ronaldo Taghap
PSA Regional Focal Person: Arsellita Daanoy
UP Regional Coordinator: Michael Lou Montejo

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Jerwin Asinero
Maximino Cabangisan
Lovenia Lagang
Osler Mejares
Rene John Pangilinan

Team Supervisors

Esther Briones
Venus Catubig
Pamela Pauline Guimalan
Ildelyn Jamin

Field Interviewers

Lea Alivar
Bobby Rey Ang
Karl Matthew Bondoc
Gennie Camacho
Mark Anthony Caneos
Aljun Castaño
Arceli Clinia Catubig
Israilee Gantalao
Ailele Inocian
Sol Lomopog
King Joseph Dennis
Lomopog
Mark Dwayne Paculba
Rhea Jane Po
Kim Xavier Rodero
Rex Adryann Sutacio
Joel Verano

Region XI Davao

PSA Regional Director: Ruben Abarro Jr.
PSA Regional Focal Person: Maria Vaneza Te
UP Regional Coordinator: Grace Cruz
UP Regional Contact Person: Mildred Megarbio-Estanda

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Teresa Libre
Randolph Anthony Gales
Archie Mejos
Ronald Piad
Charmaine Sabanal

Team Supervisors

Christine Floreta
Nova Xeres Guimalan
Sylvarstein Razner Sursigis
Evelyn Tablan

Field Interviewers

Anelyn Agang-Ang
Jasper Cabacungan
Jocelyn Dumasig
Lorelaine Gestopa
Emmylou Labustro
Mea Flor Maramara
Faith Michelle Puerin
Lani Rivera
Marietta Simborio
Sean Michael Tesoro
Ana Urbano

Region XII SOCCSKSARGEN

PSA Regional Director: Maqtahar Manulon
PSA Regional Focal Person: Mujahid Jaji
UP Regional Coordinator: Christian Joy Cruz
UP Regional Contact Person: Mildred Megarbio-Estanda

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Jurilyn Abraham
Daniel Baligasa
Helen Colango
Carla Mary Lou Fusilero

Team Supervisors

Ernesto Escanillan Jr.
June Pearl Sarmiento
Jeshia Serdoncillo

Field Interviewers

John Riz Acoba
Norbiya Alon
Rhima Andi
Allan Rey Belgera
Mae Amor Brigoli
Jhohana Daglok
Rhodel Dejapon
Grandel Laurel
Aiza May Pakilit
Victor Ragas
Peter Paul Salilitin
Jhona Samonte
Dale Serquiña

Region XIII Caraga

PSA Regional Director: Rosalinda Apura
PSA Regional Focal Person: Presa Villarina
UP Regional Coordinator: Caroline Laarni Sereñas

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Jennifer Estose
Charis Fernandez
Nanette Nellas
Susan Pantilo
Benedict Raneses

Team Supervisors

Eil Ryan Barillo
Josie Briones
Jo Ann Legaspi

Field Interviewers

Jeric Lemuel Cabigas
Mercedita Cabotaje
Sharmine Cuizon
Jeychris Dagandan
Donna Marie Doong
Juvy Dugenio
Darlynn Geonzon
Maria Agnes Haguingan
Manylin Holgado
Geraldine Mae Tumaning
Andre Ron Jerome Undalok
Alexa Dominique Vista

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

PSA Regional Director: OIC Razulden Mangelen
PSA Regional Focal Person: Abdulbasit Abdulsamad
UP Regional Coordinator: Jennefer Lyn Bagaporo

PSA Provincial Focal Persons

Pedro Baradi Jr.
Mokendi Calid
Yasrullah Shiek
Moh. Farouk Simihag
Amar Hailaya

Team Supervisors

Rowena Abellija
Lucia Sabanal
Soledad Zaballero

Field Interviewers

Nurima Abdulkadir
Jabar Arobinto
Ma. Asuncion Grace Asibal
Marilou Bacol
Animaidah H. Satar
Nurshida Nagder
Alshaira Pioh
Alberta Pondoc
Sittie Aina Rangaig
Sonica Salcedo
Stephanie Ubagan
Roxendo Jayson Ucat

PSA ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
Adelaida Calderon
Benjamin Espiritu
Mercedes Hoquis
Filipinas Lim
Gemelyn Macabiog
Laiza Sebongga
Emmanuel Zapanta

UPPI DATA PROCESSING TEAM
Celia Abbago
Felipe Ramos
Marilyn Cinco
Jermelita Cruz
Marina Kathlyne De Vera

PRETESTS
Celia Abbago
Romelyn Anden
Lorenzo Bautista
Ana Cadaro
Adelaida Calderon
Lirieza Calixtro
Plenee Grace Castillo
Christian Joy Cruz
Benjamin Espiritu
Wilma Guillen
Gloren Hinlo
Mercedes Hoquis
Maria Midea Kabamalan
Elma Laguna
Charlyndon Ligaya
Filipinas Lim
Jeremias Luis
Gemelyn Macabiog
Elpidio Maramot
Keziah Odtujan
Maria Teresa Olivares
Felipe Ramos
Racquel Dolores Sabeñano
Percival Salting
Wilma Sulit
Gianne Yvette Talan
Klarriness Tanalgo
Maritess Tan
Randolph Valdez

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL MIGRATION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FORM 1

NMS FORM 1
PSA Approval No.: **PSA-1740-1**
Expires: 31 January 2019

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL MIGRATION SURVEY

JUNE 2018
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Sir/Madam:

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), in collaboration with the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI), is conducting a nationwide survey on migration. The survey aims to provide baseline data on internal and international migration in the Philippines. The information would assist our policy makers and program managers in evaluating and designing strategies for improving services and assistance to people going abroad or moving within the country.

Your household is one of the 45,000 sample households selected nationwide.

Please be assured that the data you supply will be treated STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL and cannot be used for taxation, investigation or law enforcement purposes. The results will be published in the form of statistical summaries and no reference to any individual person shall appear. Your cooperation is sincerely appreciated.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact UPPI at nms.uppi@up.edu.ph.

Truly yours,

LISA GRACE S. BERSALES, Ph.D.
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

Booklet _____ of _____ Booklet/s

A. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION CODES

REGION _____

PROVINCE _____

CITY/MUN _____

BARANGAY _____

EA ....

HUSN ....

HSN ....

NMS SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD NO. ....

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT

RECORD OF INDIVIDUAL VISIT

Visit	1	2	3
Time:			
Began			
Ended			
Date:			
Result:			

CODE FOR FINAL VISIT

Result ....

Number of Visits ....

Name of Household Head:
_____

Name and Line No. of Respondent:
_____ LINE NO.

Address:
_____

RESULT CODES

1 - Completed Interview
2 - Refusal
3 - Entire Household Absent for Extended Period of Time
4 - Vacant Housing Unit
5 - Housing Unit Destroyed/Demolished
6 - Address Not a Housing Unit
7 - Housing Unit Not Found
8 - Critical Area or Flooded Area
9 - Others _____
(Specify)

TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD (HH) MEMBERS ....

TOTAL NO. OF HH MEMBERS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER ....

TOTAL NO. OF HH MEMBERS WITH INTERNAL MIGRATION EXPERIENCE ....

TOTAL NO. OF HH MEMBERS WITH INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION EXPERIENCE ....

TOTAL NO. OF HH MEMBERS WITH INTERNAL & INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION EXPERIENCE ....

TOTAL NO. OF HH MEMBERS WHO ARE NON-MIGRANTS ....

TOTAL NO. OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS FOR INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE ....

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the data gathered in this questionnaire were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instructions stated in the Interviewer's Manual.

_____ INTERVIEWER NO.
Signature Over Printed Name of Interviewer

_____ SUPERVISOR NO.
Signature Over Printed Name of Supervisor

_____
Date Accomplished

_____
Date Reviewed

B. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

L I N E N U M B E R	NAME	RELA-TIONSHIP	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	CITIZEN OF THE PHILIPPINES	CITIZEN OF OTHER COUNTRY
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household starting with the head of the household. *Pakibigay po ang mga pangalan ng mga miyembro ng inyong sambahayan na palagiang nakatira dito, mula sa puno ng sambahayan.* (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME)	What is ____'s relationship to the head of the household? *Ano po ang kaugnayan ni ___ sa puno ng sambahayan?*	Is ____ male or female? *Si ___ po ba ay lalake o babae?* 1 - MALE 2 - FEMALE	In what month and year was ____ born? *Sa anong buwan at taon po ipinanganak si ___?* IF DON'T KNOW MONTH, WRITE "98"	What is ____'s age as of his/her last birthday? *Ano po ang edad ni ____ noong kanyang huling kaarawan?* IF LESS THAN 1 YR. OLD, WRITE "00" IF LESS THAN 10 YRS. OLD, PREFIX "0" IF AGE IS 95 AND OVER, WRITE "95"	Is ____ single, married, widowed, divorced/ separated/ annulled, or in a common-law/ live-in arrange-ment? *Si ___ po ba ay walang asawa, may asawa, balo, hiwalay, diborsyado, annulled, o may kinakasama?* IF LESS THAN 10 YRS. OLD, WRITE "1"	Is ____ a citizen of the Philippines? *Si ___ po ba ay citizen ng Pilipinas?* 1 - YES, FILIPINO CITIZEN GO TO COL 11 2 - YES, FILIPINO WITH DUAL CITIZENSHIP 3 - NO	In what country/ other country is ____ a citizen of? *Sa anong bansa/ iba pang bansa mamamayan si ___?*
	ENCIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	ENTER CODE	ENTER CODE			ENTER CODE	ENTER CODE	ENTER CODE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01		0 1		MONTH YEAR				
02				MONTH YEAR				
03				MONTH YEAR				
04				MONTH YEAR				
05				MONTH YEAR				
06				MONTH YEAR				
07				MONTH YEAR				
08				MONTH YEAR				

3A. Are there any other persons such as Overseas Filipinos, small children or infants that we have not listed?

Mayroon pa po bang ibang tao tulad ng Overseas Filipinos, mga bata o sanggol na hindi pa natin nailista?

YES ☐ → ENTER EACH IN TABLE   NO ☐

3B. In addition, are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic helpers/lodgers or friend who usually live here?

Mayroon pa po bang ibang tao na maaaring hindi miyembro ng inyong pamilya tulad ng kasambahay, mga nangungupahan o mga kaibigan na palagiang nakatira dito?

YES ☐ → ENTER EACH IN TABLE   NO ☐ → CONTINUE ASKING COL. 4

PUT AN X MARK IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED ———————→ ☐

Codes for Column 3
(Relationship to Household Head)
01 - Household Head
02 - Spouse
03 - Son/Stepson
04 - Daughter/Stepdaughter
05 - Son-in-law
06 - Daughter-in-law
07 - Grandson
08 - Granddaughter
09 - Father
10 - Mother
11 - Other Relative
12 - Non-relative
13 - Boarder
14 - Domestic Helper

Codes for Column 7
(Marital Status)
1 - Single
2 - Married
3 - Widowed
4 - Divorced/Separated/Annulled
5 - Common-law/Live-in
6 - Unknown

	C. EDUCATION			D. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				
	3 - 24 YEARS OLD		5 YEARS OLD & OVER	15 YEARS OLD & OVER				
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	GRADE/YEAR ATTENDED IN SY 2017-2018	HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	JOB OR BUSINESS	TYPE OF JOB/ BUSINESS	TYPE OF INDUS-TRY	CLASS OF WORKER	NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT
L I N E N U M B E R	Did ____ attend school in School Year (SY) 2017-2018? Si ____ ba ay nag-aral nitong SY 2017-2018? IF YES, PROBE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 1 - YES, PUBLIC 2 - YES, PRIVATE 3 - NO, GO TO COL. 13 ENTER CODE	What grade/ year did ____ attend in SY 2017-2018? Sa anong grado/ antas pumasok si ____ noong SY 2017-2018? ENTER CODE	What is the highest grade completed by ____? Ano po ang pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral ang natapos ni ____? ENTER CODE	During the past 6 months, did ____ has job or business (occupation)? Sa loob ng nakalipas na anim na buwan, si ____ po ba ay may trabaho o pinagkakakitaan (hanapbuhay)? 1 - YES 2 - NO, GO TO COL. 20 ENTER CODE	What is ____'s job or business (occupation)? Ano po ang trabaho o pinagkakakitaan (hanapbuhay) ni ____? ENTER CODE	In what kind of industry did ____ work? Sa anong uri ng industriya po kabilang ang trabaho o pinagkaka-kitaan (hanap-buhay) ni ____? ENTER CODE	What is ____'s class of worker? Ano pong klase ng manggagawa si ____? ENTER CODE	What is ____'s nature of employment? Ano po ang katayuan ni ____ sa trabaho/ pinagkaka-kitaang (hanapbuhay) pinapasukan? ENTER CODE
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								

Codes for Column 12 & 13
(Grade/Year Currently Attending/Highest Educational Attainment)
000 - No Grade Completed
010 - Preschool

Elementary
110 - Grade 1
120 - Grade 2
130 - Grade 3
140 - Grade 4
150 - Grade 5
160 - Grade 6
170 - Grade 7
180 - Elementary Graduate
191 - SPED Elem., not graduated
192 - SPED Elem., graduate
193 - SPED HS, not graduated
194 - SPED HS, graduate

K to 12
400 - Kindergarten
410 - Grade 1
420 - Grade 2
430 - Grade 3
440 - Grade 4
450 - Grade 5
460 - Grade 6
470 - Grade 7
480 - Grade 8   JR. H.S.
490 - Grade 9
500 - Grade 10
510 - Grade 11   SR. H.S.
520 - Grade 12
530 - K-12 Graduate

High School
210 - 1st Year
220 - 2nd Year
230 - 3rd Year
240 - 4th Year
250 - H. S. Graduate

Post-Secondary (Non-degree Programs)
310 - 1st Year
320 - 2nd Year
330 - 3rd Year
340 - PS Graduate
IF GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE

College
710 - 1st Year
720 - 2nd Year
730 - 3rd Year
740 - 4th Year
750 - 5th Year
760 - 6th Year
770 - College Graduate
IF GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE

Post baccalaureate
910 - Master's degree, not graduated
920 - Master's degree graduate
930 - Doctorate degree, not graduated
940 - Doctorate degree, graduate

Codes for Column 17
(Class of Worker)
0 - Worked for private household
1 - Worked for private establishment
2 - Worked for gov't/gov't-controlled corporation
3 - Self-employed without any paid employee
4 - Employer in own family-operated farm or business
5 - Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business
6 - Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business

Codes for Column 18
(Nature of Employment)
1 - Permanent
2 - Short-term or seasonal or casual job/ business/unpaid family work
3 - Worked for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis

		E. MIGRATION EXPERIENCE			F. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS			ELIGIBILITY	
		15 YEARS OLD & OVER			ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS				
LINE NUMBER		**EVER EXPERIENCED MIGRATION**	**OVERSEAS FILIPINO**	**OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKER**	**REASON FOR INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT**	**PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE**	**DATE OF MOVE-MENT**	**MIGRANT**	**NON-MIGRANT**
		Did ____ ever move and reside continuously for 3 months or more in any city/municipality and province, or country other than his/her current residence? *Si ____ po ba ay lumipat at nani-rahan nang tuloy-tuloy sa loob ng 3 buwan o higit pa sa ibang syu-dad/munisipyo at probinsya o ibang bansa maliban sa kasalukuyan niyang tirahan?* ENTER CODE	Is ____ (currently) outside the Philippines? *Si ____ po ba ay (kasalukuyang) nasa labas ng Pilipinas?* 1 - YES 2 - NO ENTER CODE	Was/Is ____ an OFW? *Si ____ po ba ay isang/naging OFW?* 1 - YES, CURRENTLY WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS 2 - YES, PRIOR TO THE LAST 12 MONTHS 3 - NO ENTER CODE	In the past 12 months (Month of Interview, 2017), did ____ move here due to natural calamities, man-made disaster/event, peace and order or relocation due to other reasons? *Sa nakalipas na 12 buwan (Month of Interview, 2017), si ____ po ba ay lumipat dito dahil sa kalamidad, sakuna/ pangyayari na likha ng tao, problemang pang-kapayapaan at pang-kaayusan, o paglipat dulot ng iba pang kadahilanan?* IF NO, GO TO COL. 26 ENTER CODE	In what city/municipality and province did ____ come from? *Sa anong siyudad/ munisipyo at probinsya nanggaling si ____?* ENTER CODE	In what month did ____ move? *Sa ano pong buwan lumipat si ____?*	ENCIRCLE ALL LINE NUMBER OF HOUSE-HOLD MEMBERS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH CODE "1", "2" OR "3" IN COL. 20	ENCIRCLE ALL LINE NUMBER OF HOUSE-HOLD MEMBERS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH CODE "4" IN COL. 20
19		**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
01		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐ MONTH	01	01
02		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐ MONTH	02	02
03		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐ MONTH	03	03
04		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐ MONTH	04	04
05		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐ MONTH	05	05
06		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐ MONTH	06	06
07		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐ MONTH	07	07
08		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐ MONTH	08	08

Codes for Column 20
(Ever experienced migration)
1 - Yes, within the Philippines
2 - Yes, abroad
3 - Yes, both within the Philippines and abroad
4 - No

Codes for Column 23
(Reason for internally displaced)
1 - No
2 - Yes, natural calamities
3 - Yes, man-made disaster/event
4 - Yes, peace and order
5 - Yes, relocation due to other reasons

Earlier, we talked about household members currently residing here. Now I would like to ask you if there are persons who used to live in this household in the past 5 years (since January 1, 2013) who permanently moved and now residing abroad.

Kanina po, ang pinag-usapan natin ay tungkol sa mga taong palagiang naninirahan sa inyong sambahayan. Ngayon nais kong magtanong kung mayroon bang mga tao na noo'y naninirahan dito nitong nakalipas na 5 taon na ngayon (mula Enero 1, 2013) ay permanente nang lumipat at naninirahan na sa ibang bansa.

28 Are there any person/s who used to live in this household in the past 5 years (since January 1, 2013) who permanently moved abroad, that is, they were members of this household at the time of their departure?

Mayroon pa po bang ibang tao na dating naninirahan dito sa inyong sambahayan nitong nakalipas na 5 taon na ngayon (mula Enero 1, 2013) ay permanente nang lumipat at naninirahan na sa ibang bansa?

YES ☐   NO ☐ → **GO TO Q39**

G. ALL FORMER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO PERMANENTLY MOVED AND NOW RESIDING ABROAD

	DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (AT THE TIME OF DEPARTURE)				5 YEARS OLD & OVER EDUCATION	MIGRATION		
FORMER RESIDENTS	RELA-TION-SHIP	SEX	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	MONTH & YEAR OF DEPARTURE	REASON FOR MOVING
Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household, in the past 5 years, (since January 1, 2013) who permanently moved and now residing abroad. *Pakibigay po ang mga pangalan ng mga taong dating naninirahan po dito sa inyong sambahayan na permanente nang lumipat at sa ngayon ay naninirahan na sa ibang bansa nitong nakalipas na 5 taon (mula Enero 1, 2013)?* (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME)	What was ____'s relation-ship to the head of the house-hold? *Ano po ang kaugna-yan noon ni ___ sa puno ng samba-hayan?* ENTER CODE	Is ____ male or female? *Si ___ po ba ay lalake o babae?* 1 - MALE 2 - FEMALE ENTER CODE	What was ____'s age as of last birthday when he/she left? *Ano po ang edad ni ___ noong kanyang huling kaarawan noong siya ay umalis?* IF LESS THAN 1 YR. OLD, WRITE "00" IF LESS THAN 10 YRS. OLD, PREFIX "0" IF AGE IS 95 AND OVER, WRITE "95"	Was ____ single, married, widowed, divorced/ separated/ annulled, or in a common-law/ live-in arrangement? *Si ___ po ba ay walang asawa, may asawa, balo, hiwalay, diborsyado, annulled, o may kinaka-sama?* IF LESS THAN 10 YRS. OLD, WRITE "1" ENTER CODE	What was ____'s highest grade completed when he/she left? *Ano po ang pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral ang natapos ni ___ noong siya po ay umalis?* ENTER CODE	In what country did ____ go? *Sa anong bansa po pumunta si ___?* ENTER COUNTRY OF DESTINATION ENTER CODE	In what month & year did ____ leave the Philippines? *Sa anong buwan at taon po umalis si ___ ng Pilipinas?* IF DON'T KNOW MONTH, WRITE "98"	What was ____'s main reason for moving? *Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan ng paglipat ni ___?* ENTER CODE
29	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**
01	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ MONTH YEAR	☐☐
02	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ MONTH YEAR	☐☐
03	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ MONTH YEAR	☐☐
04	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ MONTH YEAR	☐☐
05	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ MONTH YEAR	☐☐
06	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ MONTH YEAR	☐☐

(Note: columns 30 and 38 also present — col 30 is the FORMER RESIDENTS name write-in, col 38 is REASON FOR MOVING code)

31A. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants who used to live here that we have not listed?

Mayroon pa po bang ibang tao tulad ng maliit na bata o sanggol na dating nakatira dito at hindi pa natin nailista?

YES ☐ → **ENTER EACH IN TABLE**   NO ☐

31B. In addition, are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic helpers/lodgers or friend who used to live here?

Mayroon pa po bang ibang tao na maaaring hindi miyembro ng pamilya tulad ng kasambahay, mga nangungupahan o mga kaibigan na dating nakatira dito?

YES ☐ → **ENTER EACH IN TABLE**   NO ☐ → **CONTINUE ASKING COL. 32**

PUT AN 'X' MARK IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED → ☐

Codes for Column 31
(Relationship to Household Head)
01 - Household Head
02 - Spouse
03 - Son/Stepson
04 - Daughter/Stepdaughter
05 - Son-in-law
06 - Daughter-in-law
07 - Grandson
08 - Granddaughter
09 - Father
10 - Mother
11 - Other Relative
12 - Non-relative
13 - Boarder
14 - Domestic Helper

Codes for Column 34
(Marital Status)
1 - Single
2 - Married
3 - Widowed
4 - Divorced/Separated/Annulled
5 - Common-law/Live-in
6 - Unknown

Codes for Column 35
(Highest Educational Attainment)
000 - No Grade Completed
010 - Preschool
Elementary
110 - Grade 1
120 - Grade 2
130 - Grade 3
140 - Grade 4
150 - Grade 5
160 - Grade 6
170 - Grade 7
180 - Elementary Graduate
191 - SPED Elem., not graduated
192 - SPED Elem., graduate
193 - SPED HS, not graduated
194 - SPED HS, graduate
High School
210 - 1st Year
220 - 2nd Year
230 - 3rd Year
240 - 4th Year
250 - HS Graduate

Post-Secondary
(Non-degree Programs)
310 - 1st Year
320 - 2nd Year
330 - 3rd Year
340 - PS Graduate
IF GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE
College
710 - 1st Year
720 - 2nd Year
730 - 3rd Year
740 - 4th Year
750 - 5th Year
760 - 6th Year
770 - College Graduate
IF GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE
Post baccalaureate
910 - Master's degree, not graduated
920 - Master's degree graduate
930 - Doctorate degree, not graduated
940 - Doctorate degree, graduate

K to 12
400 - Kindergarten
410 - Grade 1
420 - Grade 2
430 - Grade 3
440 - Grade 4
450 - Grade 5
460 - Grade 6
470 - Grade 7
480 - Grade 8 ⎱ JR.
490 - Grade 9 ⎰ H.S.
500 - Grade 10
510 - Grade 11 ⎱ SR.
520 - Grade 12 ⎰ H.S.
530 - K-12 Graduate

Codes for Column 38
(Reason for Moving)
01 - Schooling
02 - Employment/Job Change/ Job Relocation
03 - Family Business Succession
04 - Finish Contract
05 - Retirement
06 - Housing-related Reasons
07 - Living Environment
08 - Commuting-related Reasons
09 - To Live with Parents
10 - To Join Spouse/Partner
11 - To Live with Children
12 - Marriage
13 - Divorce/Annulment
14 - Health-related Reasons
15 - Peace and security
90 - Others _____ (SPECIFY)

5

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

H. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

39	**TYPE OF BUILDING/HOUSE**
	
	RECORD OBSERVATION
		SINGLE HOUSE 1
		DUPLEX.. 2
		APARTMENT/ACCESORIA CONDOMINIUM/
		  TOWNHOUSE 3
		COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/
		  AGRICULTURAL BUILDING/HOUSE 4
		OTHER HOUSING UNIT (E.G., CAVE, BOAT) _____ 5
		                                (SPECIFY)
			☐

40	**MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF** **RECORD OBSERVATION**	STRONG MATERIALS (GALVANIZED IRON, ALUMINUM, TILE, CONCRETE, BRICK, STONE, ETC.) .... 1 LIGHT MATERIALS (COGON, NIPA, ANAHAW) .... 2 SALVAGED/MAKESHIFT MATERIALS .... 3 MIXED BUT PREDOMINANTLY STRONG MATERIALS ...... 4 MIXED BUT PREDOMINANTLY LIGHT MATERIALS .... 5 MIXED BUT PREDOMINANTLY SALVAGED MATERIALS ... 6 NOT APPLICABLE 7	☐
41	**MAIN MATERIAL OF THE OUTER WALL** **RECORD OBSERVATION**	STRONG MATERIALS (GALVANIZED IRON, ALUMINUM, TILE, CONCRETE, BRICK, STONE, ETC.) .... 1 LIGHT MATERIALS (COGON, NIPA, ANAHAW) .... 2 SALVAGED/MAKESHIFT MATERIALS .... 3 MIXED BUT PREDOMINANTLY STRONG MATERIALS ...... 4 MIXED BUT PREDOMINANTLY LIGHT MATERIALS .... 5 MIXED BUT PREDOMINANTLY SALVAGED MATERIALS ... 6 NOT APPLICABLE 7	☐

42	**MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR**
	
	RECORD OBSERVATION
		NATURAL FLOOR
		  EARTH/SAND 11
		  DUNG... 12
		RUDIMENTARY FLOOR
		  WOOD PLANKS 21
		  PALM/BAMBOO.................................. 22
		FINISHED FLOOR
		  PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31
		  VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32
		  CERAMIC TILES 33
		  CEMENT 34
		  CARPET 35
		  MARBLE 36
		OTHERS _____ 96
		             (SPECIFY)
			☐☐

43	What is the tenure status of the housing unit and lot occupied by your household?
	
	Ano po ang katayuan/kalagayan ninyo sa pag-okupa ng bahay at lupa na inyong tinitirahan?
		OWN HOUSE AND LOT OR OWNER-LIKE
		  POSSESSION OF HOUSE AND LOT 1
		RENT HOUSE/ROOM INCLUDING LOT 2
		OWN HOUSE, RENT LOT 3
		OWN HOUSE, RENT-FREE LOT
		  WITH CONSENT OF OWNER 4
		OWN HOUSE, RENT-FREE LOT
		  WITHOUT CONSENT OF OWNER 5
		RENT-FREE HOUSE AND LOT
		  WITH CONSENT OF OWNER 6
		RENT-FREE HOUSE AND LOT
		  WITHOUT CONSENT OF OWNER 7
		NOT APPLICABLE 8
			☐

44	Is there any electricity in the building/house? *Mayroon po bang kuryente sa gusali/bahay?*	YES.. 1 NO 2	☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES			CODE
45	Does your household own the following items? *Ang inyo po bang sambahayan ay nagmamay-ari ng mga sumusunod:*		**YES**	**NO**	
	a) Car, jeep, van	a) CAR, JEEP, VAN	1	2	a. ☐
	b) Motorcycle, tricycle	b) MOTORCYCLE, TRICYCLE	1	2	b. ☐
	c) Motorized boat/banca	c) MOTORIZED BOAT/BANCA	1	2	c. ☐
	d) Aircon	d) AIRCON	1	2	d. ☐
	e) Washing Machine	e) WASHING MACHINE	1	2	e. ☐
	f) Stove with oven/Gas Range	f) STOVE WITH OVEN/GAS RANGE	1	2	f. ☐
	g) Refrigerator/Freezer	g) REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER	1	2	g. ☐
	h) Personal computer (desktop, laptop, netbook, ipad, tablet)	h) PERSONAL COMPUTER/LAPTOP	1	2	h. ☐
	i) Cellular phone or mobile phone	i) CELLULAR PHONE/ MOBILE PHONE	1	2	i. ☐
	j) Landline/Wireless Telephone	j) LANDLINE/WIRELESS TELEPHONE	1	2	j. ☐
	k) Audio Component/Stereo Set	k) AUDIO COMPONENT/STEREO SET	1	2	k. ☐
	l) Karaoke/Videoke/Magic Sing	l) KARAOKE/VIDEOKE/MAGIC SING	1	2	l. ☐
	m) CD/VCD/DVD Player	m) CD/VCD/DVD PLAYER	1	2	m. ☐
	n) Television	n) TELEVISION	1	2	n. ☐
	o) Radio/Radio Cassette Player	o) RADIO/RADIO CASSETTE PLAYER	1	2	o. ☐

46	What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?
	
	Ano po ang pangunahing pinanggagalingan ng inuming tubig na ginagamit ng inyong sambahayan?
		PIPED WATER
		  PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
		  PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12
		  PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13
		  PUBLIC TAP/STAND PIPE 14
		TUBED WELL/BOREHOLE 21
		DUG WELL
		  PROTECTED DUG WELL 31
		  UNPROTECTED DUG WELL 32
		SPRING
		  PROTECTED SPRING 41
		  UNPROTECTED SPRING 42
		RAINWATER....................................... 51
		TANKERTRUCK 61
		CART WITH SMALL TANK 71
		REFILLING STATION 72
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81
		BOTTLED WATER 91
		OTHERS _____ 96
		(SPECIFY)
					☐☐

47	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?
	
	Ano po ang pangunahing pinanggagalingan ng tubig na ginagamit ng inyong sambahayan para sa ibang gawain tulad ng pangluto at panghugas ng kamay?
		PIPED WATER
		  PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
		  PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12
		  PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13
		  PUBLIC TAP/STAND PIPE 14
		TUBED WELL/BOREHOLE 21
		DUG WELL
		  PROTECTED DUG WELL 31
		  UNPROTECTED DUG WELL 32
		SPRING
		  PROTECTED SPRING 41
		  UNPROTECTED SPRING 42
		RAINWATER....................................... 51
		TANKERTRUCK 61
		CART WITH SMALL TANK 71
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81
		OTHERS _____ 96
		(SPECIFY)
					☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

48	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?
	
	Ano pong uri ng palikuran ang ginagamit ng miyembro ng inyong sambahayan?
		FLUSH/POUR FLUSH TOILET
		   FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11
		   FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12
		   FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13
		   FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14
		   FLUSH TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 15
		PIT LATRINE
		   VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21
		   PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22
		   PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT 23
		COMPOSTING TOILET 31
		BUCKET TOILET 41
		HANGING TOILET/ HANGING LATRINE 51
		NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61
		OTHERS _____ 96
		                (SPECIFY)
			☐☐

49	**NUMBER OF MIGRANT RESPONDENT(S) FOR INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE**	
	1. *COUNT THE TOTAL NO. OF MIGRANT ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN **ELIGIBILITY COLUMN 26**. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF **MIGRANT** RESPONDENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (FORM 2).*	☐☐

50   **SELECTION OF A NON-MIGRANT RESPONDENT FOR INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (NMS FORM 2)**

1. *USE THE TABLE BELOW TO RANDOMLY SELECT A NON-MIGRANT RESPONDENT.*

2. *COUNT THE TOTAL NO. OF NON-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN **COLUMN 27**. IF ONLY ONE NON-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, HE/SHE WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY THE ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT.*

3. *IF MORE THAN ONE NON-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, ENCIRCLE THE COUNT IN THE TABLE.*

4. *CHECK COVER PAGE FOR THE **LAST DIGIT OF THE NMS SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER**, ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING LAST DIGIT IN THE TABLE.*

5. *ENCIRCLE THE NUMBER WHEREIN THE LAST DIGIT AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS MEET. THIS IS THE RANK OF THE SELECTED **NON-MIGRANT** ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (NMS FORM 2).*

LAST DIGIT OF NMS SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD NO. IS:	IF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IS:						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
	THE RANK IS:						
0	2	1	4	3	6	3	1
1	1	2	1	4	4	2	5
2	2	2	3	1	2	5	7
3	1	3	2	2	1	6	8
4	1	2	1	5	5	7	6
5	2	1	3	5	3	4	3
6	1	2	4	3	4	1	2
7	1	1	2	2	6	3	5
8	2	3	1	4	5	1	4
9	1	2	4	1	3	5	7

51   **RECORD THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED NON-MIGRANT ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT**

    NAME: _____   **LINE NUMBER:** ☐☐

RECORD TIME ENDED

  HOUR .... ☐☐   MINUTES .... ☐☐

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENT

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL MIGRATION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FORM 2

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL MIGRATION SURVEY

JUNE 2018
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIALITY:

Section 26 of RA 10625, stipulates that individual data furnished by a respondent to statistical surveys and censuses of the PSA shall be considered privileged information and such shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding.

Likewise, Section 27 of RA No 10625 states that a person, including parties within the PSA Board and the PSA, who breach the confidentiality of information, whether by carelessness, improper and behaviour with malicious intent and use of confidential information for profit shall be liable to a fine of five thousand pesos (Php 5,000.00) to not more than ten thousand pesos (Php 10,000.00) and or imprisonment of three months but not to exceed one year, subject to the degree of breach.

Sir/Madam:

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), in collaboration with the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI), is conducting a nationwide survey on migration. The survey aims to provide baseline data on internal and international migration in the Philippines. The information would assist our policy makers and program managers in evaluating and designing strategies for improving services and assistance to people going abroad or moving within the country.

Your household is one of the 45,000 sample households selected nationwide.

Please be assured that the data you supply will be treated STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL and cannot be used for taxation, investigation or law enforcement purposes. The results will be published in the form of statistical summaries and no reference to any individual person shall appear. Your cooperation is sincerely appreciated.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact UPPI at nms.uppi@up.edu.ph.

Truly yours,

LISA GRACE S. BERSALES, Ph.D.
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

Booklet _____ of _____ Booklet/s

A. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION CODES

REGION _____

PROVINCE _____

CITY/MUN _____

BARANGAY _____

EA ....

HUSN ....

HSN ....

NMS SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD NO. ....

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT

RECORD OF INDIVIDUAL VISIT

Visit	1	2	3
Time:			
Began			
Ended			
Date:			
Result:			

CODE FOR FINAL VISIT

Result ....

Number of Visits ....

Name of Household Head:

_____

Name and Line No. of Respondent:

_____ LINE NO.

Address:

_____

RESULT CODES

1 - Completed Interview
2 - Not at Home
3 - Postponed
4 - Refused
5 - Partly Completed
6 - Respondent Incapacitated
7 - Overseas
8 - Others _____
(Specify)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the data gathered in this questionnaire were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instructions stated in the Interviewer's Manual.

_____ INTERVIEWER NO.
Signature Over Printed Name of Interviewer

_____ SUPERVISOR NO.
Signature Over Printed Name of Supervisor

_____
Date Accomplished

_____
Date Reviewed

Hello! My name is _____. I am working with the University of the Philippine Population Institute (UPPI). We are conducting a nationwide survey on migration. This survey aims to provide baseline data on internal and international migration in the Philippines. The information to be collected would assist our policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing strategies for improving services and assistance to people going abroad or moving within the country.

All the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Your cooperation and the information you will provide in this survey is important and highly appreciated.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact UPPI at nms.uppi@up.edu.ph.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

Kumusta po! Ako si _____. Nagtatrabaho po ako sa University of the Philippine Population Institute (UPPI). Kami ay nagsasagawa ng sarbey sa buong bansa ukol sa paglilipat-lipat ng mga tao sa iba't ibang lugar o pandarayuhan. Ang sarbey na ito ay naglalayon na makapagbigay pang-unang datos ukol sa paglilipat-lipat ng tirahan ng mga Pilipino sa loob at labas ng bansa at ang mga impormasyong ito ay makatutulong sa ating mga tagagawa ng polisiya at tagapamahala ng mga programa sa pagsusuri at pagdidisenyo ng mga estratehiya upang mapabuti ang mga serbisyo at tulong sa mga taong nangingibang bansa sa anumang layunin o lumilipat sa ibang siyudad/munisipyo sa Pilipinas.

Lahat po ng iyong kasagutan ay magiging confidential at hindi ibabahagi sa kaninuman, maliban sa mga miyembro ng aming pangkat. Ang iyong pakikiisa at ang mga impormasyon na ibibigay mo sa sarbey na ito ay lubhang mahalaga at

Kung may mga nais kayong malaman ukol sa sarbey na ito, maaari kayong makipag-ugnayan sa UPPI sa nms.uppi@up.edu.ph.

Mayroon po ba kayong anumang katanungan?
Maaari ko na bang simulan ang interbyu?

B. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND			
NO.	**QUESTIONS**	**CODING CATEGORIES**	**CODE**
200	Since birth, have you ever moved and resided continuously for 3 months or more in any other city/municipality within the Philippines and/or abroad? *Simula noong isilang ka, ikaw ba ay lumipat at naninirahan nang tuloy-tuloy sa loob ng 3 buwan o higit pa sa ibang siyudad/munisipyo dito sa Pilipinas at/o sa ibang bansa?*	YES, WITHIN THE PHILIPPINES .... 1 YES, ABROAD .... 2 YES, BOTH WITHIN THE PHILIPPINES AND ABROAD .... 3 NO 4	☐
201	In what month, day, and year were you born? *Sa anong buwan, araw at taon ka ipinanganak?* **IF DON'T KNOW MONTH AND/OR DAY, ENTER "98"**	MONTH .... DAY .... YEAR	☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐
202	How old were you on your last birthday? *Ilang taon ka noong huli mong kaarawan?* **COMPARE AND CORRECT Q201 OR Q202 IF INCONSISTENT.**	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	☐☐
203	Are you a citizen of the Philippines? **PROBE:** Do you have dual citizenship? *Citizen ka ba ng Pilipinas?* **PROBE:** *Ikaw ba ay mayroong dual citizenship?*	YES, FILIPINO CITIZEN .... 1 **GO TO 205** ←┘ YES, FILIPINO WITH DUAL CITIZENSHIP 2 NO 3	☐
204	In what country/other country are you a citizen of? *Sa anong bansa/ibang bansa ka citizen?* **IF THE RESPONDENT IS NOT A FILIPINO CITIZEN, END THE INTERVIEW**	_____ (NAME OF COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP)	☐☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
205	At the time of your birth, did your mother usually live in a city, in a town proper/poblacion, in the barrio or rural area, or abroad? *Noong ipinanganak ka, ang iyong ina ay naninirahan ba sa isang siyudad, bayan/poblacion, baryo/rural area, o sa ibang bansa?*	CITY . . . . 1 TOWN PROPER/POBLACION . . . . 2 BARRIO/RURAL AREA . . . . 3 ABROAD . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	☐
206	In what city/municipality and province, or country did your mother usually live at the time of your birth? *Sa anong siyudad/munisipyo at probinsya, o ibang bansa kadalasang nakatira ang iyong ina noong ipinanganak ka?*	_____ COUNTRY _____ PROVINCE _____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY	☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
207	For most of the time until you were 15 years old, did you live in a city, in a town proper/poblacion, in a barrio or rural area, or abroad? *Mula sa kapanganakan hanggang labinlimang taong gulang, kadalasan ay nakatira ka ba sa isang siyudad, bayan/poblacion, baryo o rural area, o sa ibang bansa?*	CITY . . . . 1 TOWN PROPER/POBLACION . . . . 2 BARRIO/RURAL AREA . . . . 3 ABROAD 4	☐
208	What is your ethnicity by blood? *Ano ang iyong lahing pinagmulan?* **MENTION THE PREDOMINANT/COMMON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (IP) OR NON-IP GROUPS IN THE AREA.**	ETHNICITY BY BLOOD _____ (SPECIFY)	☐☐☐
209	What languages can you speak? *Anong mga wika ang ginagamit mo sa pakikipag-usap?* **ENCIRCLE AT MOST 5 RESPONSES**	ILOCANO . . . . A TAGALOG . . . . B BIKOL . . . . C WARAY . . . . D HILIGAYNON . . . . E CEBUANO . . . . F ENGLISH . . . . G OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	☐☐☐☐☐
210	What is your mother tongue/ native language (language spoken at home growing up)? *Ano ang kinalakhan mong wika?*	ILOCANO . . . . 01 TAGALOG . . . . 02 BIKOL . . . . 03 WARAY . . . . 04 HILIGAYNON . . . . 05 CEBUANO . . . . 06 ENGLISH . . . . 07 OTHERS _____ 90 (SPECIFY)	☐☐
211	What is your religious affiliation? *Ano ang iyong relihiyon?*	ROMAN CATHOLIC . . . . 01 PROTESTANT . . . . 02 IGLESIA NI CRISTO . . . . 03 AGLIPAY. . . . . 04 ISLAM . . . . 05 NO RELIGION . . . . 06 OTHERS _____ 90 (SPECIFY)	☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
212	Have you ever attended school? *Nakapag-aral po ba kayo?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 GO TO 223 ◄┘	☐
213	What is the highest grade/year you completed? *Ano ang pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral ang natapos mo?* **IF COLLEGE GRADUATE OR HIGHER, SPECIFY COURSE** **IF NOT HIGH SCHOOL/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, GO TO 220**	_____ (SPECIFY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED)	☐☐☐
214	CHECK 200 : EVER MOVED ANSWERED ☐ 1, 2, OR 3 ↓	ANSWERED 4 ☐ ────► GO TO 216	
215	Where was your usual place of residence at completion of **high school/ senior high school**? *Saan ka kadalasang nakatira noong natapos ka ng **high school/senior high school**?*	_____ COUNTRY _____ PROVINCE _____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____ BARANGAY	☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐
216	What was your age at completion of **high school/senior high school**? *Ilang taon ka nang makatapos ng **high school/senior high school?***	AGE	☐☐

Codes for Q213
(Highest Educational Attainment)
000 - No Grade Completed
010 - Preschool

Elementary
110 - Grade 1
120 - Grade 2
130 - Grade 3
140 - Grade 4
150 - Grade 5
160 - Grade 6
170 - Grade 7
180 - Elementary Graduate

191 - SPED Elem., not graduated
192 - SPED Elem., graduate
193 - SPED HS, not graduated
194 - SPED HS, graduate

K to 12
400 - Kindergarten
410 - Grade 1
420 - Grade 2
430 - Grade 3
440 - Grade 4
450 - Grade 5
460 - Grade 6
470 - Grade 7
480 - Grade 8   } JR.
490 - Grade 9   } H.S.
500 - Grade 10
510 - Grade 11 } SR.
520 - Grade 12 } H.S.
530 - K-12 Graduate

High School
210 - 1st Year
220 - 2nd Year
230 - 3rd Year
240 - 4th Year
250 - H. S. Graduate

Post-Secondary (Non-degree Programs)
310 - 1st Year
320 - 2nd Year
330 - 3rd Year
340 - Post Secondary Graduate
IF GRADUATE,
SPECIFY COURSE

College
710 - 1st Year
720 - 2nd Year
730 - 3rd Year
740 - 4th Year
750 - 5th Year
760 - 6th Year
770 - College Graduate
IF GRADUATE,
SPECIFY COURSE

Post baccalaureate
910 - Master's degree, not graduated
920 - Master's degree graduate
930 - Doctorate degree, not graduated
940 - Doctorate degree, graduate

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
217A	CHECK 0 : EVER MOVED ANSWERED [ ] ↓ 1, 2, OR 3	ANSWERED 4 [ ] ——→ GO TO 220	
217	CHECK 213 : COMPLETED COLLEGE COMPLETED [ ] ↓ COLLEGE	NOT COMPLETED [ ] ——→ GO TO 220 COLLEGE	
218	Where was your usual place of residence at completion of **college**? *Saan ka kadalasang nakatira noong matapos ka ng **kolehiyo**?*	_____ COUNTRY _____ PROVINCE _____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____ BARANGAY	[ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ]
219	What was your age at completion of **college**? *Ilang taon ka nang makatapos ng **kolehiyo**?*	AGE..................................	[ ][ ]
220	Do/Did you take Post Secondary (PS) or Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) course/program? *Kumukuha/Kumuha ka ba ng Post Secondary (PS) o Technical Vocational and Training (TVET) na kurso o programa?*	YES, PS ONLY .... 1 YES, TVET ONLY .... 2 YES, BOTH PS AND TVET .... 3 NO .... 4 GO TO 223 ↵	[ ]

PS OR TVET COURSE/PROGRAM		YEAR GRADUATED
What course/program did you take/ are you taking? *Anong kurso/programa ang kinuha/kinukuha mo?*		In what year did you graduate? *Anong taon ka natapos?*
221		**222**
A. Post Secondary IF MORE THAN TWO POST SECONDARY COURSE/PROGRAM TAKEN, RECORD THE 2 MOST PREFERRED	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] _____ (SPECIFY) [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] _____ (SPECIFY)	**A.** [ ][ ][ ][ ] STILL STUDYING ... 9993 [ ][ ][ ][ ] STILL STUDYING ... 9993
B. Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) course/program IF MORE THAN THREE TVET COURSE/ PROGRAM TAKEN, RECORD THE 3 MOST PREFERRED	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] _____ (SPECIFY) [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] _____ (SPECIFY) [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] _____ (SPECIFY)	**B.** [ ][ ][ ][ ] STILL STUDYING ... 9993 [ ][ ][ ][ ] STILL STUDYING ... 9993 [ ][ ][ ][ ] STILL STUDYING ... 9993

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
223	Have you ever worked for pay or for profit? *Nakapagtrabaho ka na ba nang sahuran o para sa kita?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 227** ↵	☐
224	**CHECK 200 : EVER MOVED** **ANSWERED** ☐ ↓ **1, 2, OR 3**	**ANSWERED 4** ☐ → **GO TO 226**	
225	Where is/was your usual place of residence at **first** job/business? *Saan ka kadalasang nakatira noong **una** kang magtrabaho/magnegosyo?*	_____ COUNTRY _____ PROVINCE _____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____ BARANGAY	☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐
226	What is/was your age at **first** job /business? *Ilang taon ka noong **una** kang magtrabaho/magnegosyo?*	AGE	☐☐
227	Are you currently single, married, widowed, divorced/separated/annulled, or in a common-law/live-in arrangement? *Ikaw ba ay walang asawa, may asawa, balo, hiwalay, diborsyado, annulled, o may kinakasama?*	SINGLE . . . . 1 **GO TO 300** ↵ MARRIED . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . 3 DIVORCED/SEPARATED/ANNULLED . 4 COMMON-LAW/LIVE-IN . . . . 5 UNKNOWN . . . . 6 **GO TO 300** ↵	☐
228	**CHECK 200 : EVER MOVED** **ANSWERED** ☐ ↓ **1, 2, OR 3**	**ANSWERED 4** ☐ → **GO TO 230**	
229	Where is/was your usual place of residence **before first** union/marriage? *Saan ka kadalasang nakatira **bago ang unang beses** mong mag-asawa/ makisama?*	_____ COUNTRY _____ PROVINCE _____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____ BARANGAY	☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐
230	What is/was your age at **first** union/ marriage? *Ilang taon ka noong **unang beses** mong mag-asawa/makisama?*	AGE AT FIRST UNION/MARRIAGE	☐☐
231	**CHECK 200 : EVER MOVED** **ANSWERED** ☐ ↓ **1, 2, OR 3**	**ANSWERED 4** ☐ → **GO TO 300**	
232	Where is/was your usual place of residence **after first** union/marriage? *Saan ka kadalasang nakatira **pagkatapos ang unang beses** mong mag-asawa/makisama?*	_____ COUNTRY _____ PROVINCE _____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____ BARANGAY	☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐

300	CHECK 200 : EVER MOVED		

300 CHECK **200** : EVER MOVED

ANSWERED 1, 2, OR 3 [ ]

ANSWERED 4 [ ] → GO TO 800

Now, I would like to ask you about the changes in places of residence you have had since birth. By this I mean the places you have resided continuously for 3 months or more whether within the Philippines or abroad.

Ngayon, nais ko namang magtanong tungkol sa paglilipat-lipat mo ng tirahan simula noong ika'y ipinanganak. Ang ibig kong sabihin, mga lugar kung saan tumira/nanirahan nang tuloy-tuloy sa loob ng 3 buwan o higit pa sa loob at/o labas ng Pilipinas.

C. MIGRATION HISTORY

C.1. Migration Since Birth (FIRST MOVE)

IF ANSWERED CODE 1 IN Q200, 301-304 A. INTERNAL MUST HAVE ENTRIES
IF ANSWERED CODE 2 IN Q200, 301-304 B. INTERNATIONAL MUST HAVE ENTRIES
IF ANSWERED CODE 3 IN Q200, 301-304 A. INTERNAL AND B. INTERNATIONAL MUST HAVE ENTRIES

CITY/MUNICIPALITY AND/OR COUNTRY OF FIRST MOVE	MONTH AND YEAR	REASON FOR MOVING	PERSON WHO DECIDED THE MOVE
Let us talk about the first time you changed residence from the city/municipality and province, or country **where your mother lived at the time of your birth (Q206)**. *Pag-usapan natin ngayon noong unang beses kang lumipat ng tirahan **mula sa karaniwang tirahan ng iyong nanay noong ipanganak ka (Q206)** .*	In what month and year did you move? *Sa anong buwan at taon ka lumipat?* **IF DON'T KNOW MONTH, WRITE "98"**	What is the main reason for moving? *Ano ang pangunahing dahilan ng iyong paglipat?* **SEE CODES BELOW**	Who primarily made the decision to move? *Sinoang pangunahing nagdesisyon ng iyong ng paglipat?* **SEE CODES BELOW**
301	302	303	304
A. Internal In what barangay, city/municipality and province did you **first move** to and resided in continuously for 3 months or more? *Sa anong barangay, siyudad/munisipyo at probinsya ka **unang lumipat** at nani-rahan nang tuloy-tuloy sa loob ng 3 buwan o higit pa?* PROVINCE [ ][ ] CITY/MUN [ ][ ] BARANGAY	MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ] ___	[ ][ ] ___
B. International In what country did you **first move** to and resided in continuously for 3 months or more? *Sa anong bansa ka **unang lumipat** at nanirahan nang tuloy-tuloy sa loob ng 3 buwan o higit pa?* NAME OF COUNTRY [ ][ ][ ]	MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ] ___	[ ][ ] ___

FOR FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS, THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL MOVE TO BE CONSIDERED IN THIS TABLE IS THE MOVE IN WHICH THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN IS THE PHILIPPINES.

Codes for Q303
(Reason for Moving)

SCHOOL	01	COMMUTING-RELATED REASONS	08
EMPLOYMENT/JOB CHANGE/ JOB RELOCATION	02	TO LIVE WITH PARENTS	09
FAMILY BUSINESS SUCCESSION	03	TO JOIN SPOUSE/PARTNER	10
FINISHED CONTRACT	04	TO LIVE WITH CHILDREN	11
RETIREMENT	05	MARRIAGE	12
HOUSING-RELATED REASON	06	DIVORCE/ANNULMENT	13
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	07	HEALTH-RELATED REASONS	14
		PEACE AND SECURITY	15
		OTHER REASONS _____ (SPECIFY)	90

Codes for Q304
(Person who decided the move)

MYSELF	01	IMMEDIATE FAMILY	04
SPOUSE	02	OTHER RELATIVES	05
JOINT DECISION WITH SPOUSE	03	OTHERS _____ (SPECIFY)	90

C.2.	Migration In The Past Five Years		
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
305	On January 1, 2013, in what barangay, city/municipality and province, or country were you residing? *Noong Enero 1, 2013, sa anong barangay, siyudad/munisipyo at probinsya, o ibang bansa ka nanirahan?*	_____ COUNTRY _____ PROVINCE _____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____ BARANGAY	☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

306	Since January 1, 2013, did you move/ reside continuously for 3 months or more in any other city/municipality within the Philippines and/or abroad?
	
	Mula noong Enero 1, 2013, tumira/ nanirahan ka ba nang tuloy-tuloy sa loob ng 3 buwan o higit pa sa ibang siyudad/munisipyo sa Pilipinas at/o ibang bansa maliban sa kasalukuyan mong tinitirhan?
		YES, WITHIN THE PHILIPPINES 1
		YES, ABROAD 2
		YES, BOTH WITHIN THE PHILIPPINES
		  AND ABROAD 3
		NO 4
		               GO TO 400 ↵
			☐

Codes for Q309
(Reason for Moving)

SCHOOL	01	TO LIVE WITH PARENTS	09
EMPLOYMENT/JOB CHANGE/		TO JOIN SPOUSE/PARTNER	10
JOB RELOCATION	02	TO LIVE WITH CHILDREN	11
FAMILY BUSINESS SUCCESSION	03	MARRIAGE	12
FINISHED CONTRACT	04	DIVORCE/ANNULMENT	13
RETIREMENT	05	HEALTH-RELATED REASONS	14
HOUSING-RELATED REASON	06	PEACE AND SECURITY	15
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	07	OTHER REASONS _____	90
COMMUTING-RELATED REASONS ...	08	(SPECIFY)	

Codes for Q310
(Person who decided the move)

MYSELF	01	IMMEDIATE FAMILY	04
SPOUSE	02	OTHER RELATIVES	05
JOINT DECISION WITH SPOUSE	03	OTHERS _____	90
		(SPECIFY)	

You said that on January 1, 2013, you were residing in (USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE in Q305). Since then, tell me about all the places you resided in continuously for 3 months or more.

Ang sabi mo noong Enero 1, 2013, naninirahan kasa (USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE in Q305). Simula noon, pakisabi sa akin ang lahat ng mga tinirahan mong lugar nang tuloy-tuloy sa loob ng 3 buwan o higit pa.

PLACES MOVED TO/RESIDED IN THE PAST FIVE (5) YEARS	MONTH AND YEAR	REASON FOR MOVING	PERSON WHO DECIDED THE MOVE
From (your USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE in Q305, 1st row, 2nd row, …), where did you move to? *Mula (sa USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE in Q305, 1st row, 2nd row, …), saan ka lumipat?* **RECORD PLACES MOVED TO AND RESIDED IN SINCE JANUARY 2013 UNTIL CURRENT RESIDENCE** **LAST ENTRY SHOULD BE THE CURRENT RESIDENCE)**	In what month and year did you move? *Sa anong buwan at taon ka lumipat?* **IF DON'T KNOW MONTH, WRITE "98"**	What is the main reason for moving? *Ano ang pangunahing dahilan ng paglipat?* **SEE CODES FROM PAGE 8**	Who primarily made the decision of the move? *Sino ang pangunahing nagdesisyon ng paglipat?* **SEE CODES FROM PAGE 8**
307	308	309	310
1st COUNTRY / PROVINCE / CITY/MUN / BARANGAY	MONTH / YEAR		
2nd COUNTRY / PROVINCE / CITY/MUN / BARANGAY	MONTH / YEAR		
3rd COUNTRY / PROVINCE / CITY/MUN / BARANGAY	MONTH / YEAR		
4th COUNTRY / PROVINCE / CITY/MUN / BARANGAY	MONTH / YEAR		
5th COUNTRY / PROVINCE / CITY/MUN / BARANGAY	MONTH / YEAR		

| 311 | PROBE: Just to make sure we have listed all the places you have moved to and resided in the past 5 years, is there any other place you have moved to and resided in continuously for 3 months or more between (your PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE in Q305 and 1st row, 1st row and 2nd row, ...)? *Para makasigurong tama ang lahat ng mga nailistang lugar na nilipatan at tinirahan mo sa nakalipas na 5 taon, mayroon ka pa bang ibang lugar na nilipatan at tinirahan nang tuloy-tuloy sa loob ng 3 buwan o higit pa sa pagitan ng (PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE in Q305 and 1st row, …)?* | YES. . . . . 1 **GO TO 307** ⏎ NO . . . . 2 **IF THERE'S ANY 'YES' RESPONSE, GO BACK TO THE ABOVE MATRIX AND ENTER DETAILS IN Q307-Q310. USE ADDITIONAL BOOKLET IF NECESSARY.** PUT AN X MARK IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED ⟶ | | |

400	CHECK 301B : FIRST MOVE TO/RESIDED IN ANY COUNTRY ABROAD		
	YES ☐	NO ☐ →	GO TO 700

Now I would like to ask you about your situations and motives the first time you moved to a country abroad as well as the time when you moved to the last country abroad, in the past five (5) years. I also have questions about migration networks you had and assistance you might have received from anyone when you were in the first and in the last country abroad. In this section, we will talk about your job/business while you were abroad.

Ngayon, nais kong magtanong tungkol sa iyong mga sitwasyon at motibo sa pinakauna mong pag-alis ng bansa, maging sa pinakahuli mong pag-alis nitong nakalipas na 5 taon. Mayroon rin akong mga katanungan tungkol sa migration networks at ang mga tulong na maaari mong natanggap mula sa kaninuman noong ika'y nasa ibang bansa. Sa bahaging ito, pag-uusapan rin natin ang iyong trabaho/negosyo habang nasa ibang bansa.

D. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

D.1. Pre-Migration Situations and Motives for Moving to FIRST Country Abroad

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
401	CHECK 301B : RECORD NAME OF FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD	_____ (NAME OF FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD)	☐☐☐
402	How old were you when you moved to/ resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Ilang taon ka noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	☐☐
403	What was the highest grade or year you completed when you moved to/ resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Ano ang pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral ang natapos mo noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?* **IF COLLEGE GRADUATE OR HIGHER, SPECIFY COURSE**	_____ SPECIFY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	☐☐☐
404	Were you single, married, widowed, divorced/separated/annulled, or in a common-law/live-in arrangement when you moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Ikaw ba ay walang asawa, may asawa, balo, hiwalay, diborsyado, annulled, o may kinakasama noong lumipat/nani-rahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*	SINGLE . . . . 1 MARRIED . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . 3 DIVORCED/SEPARATED/ANNULLED . . . 4 COMMON-LAW/LIVE-IN . . . . 5 UNKNOWN 6	☐

Codes for Q403
(Highest Educational Attainment)
000 - No Grade Completed
010 - Preschool

Elementary
110 - Grade 1
120 - Grade 2
130 - Grade 3
140 - Grade 4
150 - Grade 5
160 - Grade 6
170 - Grade 7
180 - Elementary Graduate

191 - SPED Elem., not graduated
192 - SPED Elem., graduate
193 - SPED HS, not graduated
194 - SPED HS, graduate

K to 12
400 - Kindergarten
410 - Grade 1
420 - Grade 2
430 - Grade 3
440 - Grade 4
450 - Grade 5
460 - Grade 6
470 - Grade 7 ⎤
480 - Grade 8 ⎬ JR.
490 - Grade 9 ⎭ H.S.
500 - Grade 10
510 - Grade 11 ⎤ SR.
520 - Grade 12 ⎦ H.S.
530 - K-12 Graduate

High School
210 - 1st Year
220 - 2nd Year
230 - 3rd Year
240 - 4th Year
250 - H. S. Graduate

Post-Secondary (Non-degree Programs)
310 - 1st Year
320 - 2nd Year
330 - 3rd Year
340 - Post Secondary Graduate
IF GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE

College
710 - 1st Year
720 - 2nd Year
730 - 3rd Year
740 - 4th Year
750 - 5th Year
760 - 6th Year
770 - College Graduate
IF GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE

Post baccalaureate
910 - Master's degree, not graduated
920 - Master's degree graduate
930 - Doctorate degree, not graduated
940 - Doctorate degree, graduate

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

405	Before you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), how many of your children were living with you?
	
	Bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), ilan sa mga anak mo ang naninirahang kasama mo?
	
	WRITE CODE IN THE BOXES
		NO CHILDREN AT ALL 92
		
		NO CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT
		   IN THE HOUSEHOLD 00
		
		NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING IN
		   THE HOUSEHOLD ....
			GO TO
			409
			
			▢▢

406	Of those children living with you before you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), how many were:
	
	Sa mga anak mong naninirahan kasama mo noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), ilan sa kanila ang:
	
	a. Age below 1?
	   Mababa sa isang taong gulang?
	b. Age 1-4?
	   Isa hanggang apat na taong gulang?
	c. Age 5-12?
	   Lima hanggang labingdalawang taong gulang?
	d. Age 13-17?
	   Labingtatlo hanggang labingpitong taong gulang?
	e. Age 18 and above?
	   Labingwalong taong gulang pataas?
	
	IF NONE, WRITE "00"
		a. AGE BELOW 1 ....
		
		b. AGE 1-4 ....
		
		c. AGE 5-12 ....
		
		d. AGE 13-17 ....
		
		e. AGE 18 AND ABOVE ....
			▢▢
			▢▢
			▢▢
			▢▢
			▢▢

407	When you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), how many of your children living with you were left behind?
	
	Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), ilan sa mga anak mong naninirahan kasama mo na naiwan ang:
	
	a. Age below 1?
	   Mababa sa isang taong gulang?
	b. Age 1-4?
	   Isa hanggang apat na taong gulang?
	c. Age 5-12?
	   Lima hanggang labingdalawang taong gulang?
	d. Age 13-17?
	   Labingtatlo hanggang labingpitong taong gulang?
	e. Age 18 and above?
	   Labingwalong taong gulang pataas?
	
	IF NONE, WRITE "00"
	
	IF SUM OF A TO E IS EQUAL TO 0, GO TO 409
		a. AGE BELOW 1 ....
		
		b. AGE 1-4 ....
		
		c. AGE 5-12 ....
		
		d. AGE 13-17 ....
		
		e. AGE 18 AND ABOVE ....
			▢▢
			▢▢
			▢▢
			▢▢
			▢▢

408	Who took care of them while you were in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Sino ang nag-alaga sa kanila habang ikaw ay nasa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pabang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE .... A SPOUSE/PARTNER .... B SPOUSE TO BE/FIANCÉ .... C SON/DAUGHTER .... D SIBLING .... E PARENT .... F OTHER RELATIVES .... G CLOSE FRIENDS .... H OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	▢▢▢ ▢▢▢

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
409	When you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), who were the other members of the family (within the household) which were left behind? *Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), sino pa sa ibang miyembro ng iyong pamilya ang naiwan?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE . . . . A SPOUSE/PARTNER . . . . B SIBLING . . . . C PARENT . . . . D OTHER RELATIVES . . . . E	
410	Were you working before you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Nagtatrabaho/may pinagkakakitaan ka sa bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 　　　　　　　　　　　　　**GO TO 416** ↵	
411	What was your job/business before you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Ano ang iyong trabaho/pinagkakakitaan bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*	_____ (JOB/BUSINESS BEFORE MOVING TO FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD)	
412	Before you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), in what kind of industry did you work in? *Bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), sa anong uri ng industriya ka nagtrabaho/ may pinagkakakitaan?*	_____ (INDUSTRY)	
413	Before you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), what class of worker were you? *Bago ka lumipat sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), anong uri ng manggagawa ka?*	WORKED FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD . 0 WORKED FOR PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT 1 WORKED FOR GOV'T/ 　GOV'T-CONTROLLED CORPORATION　2 SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT ANY PAID 　EMPLOYEE . . . . 3 EMPLOYER IN OWN FAMILY-OPERATED 　FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . 4 WORKED WITH PAY IN OWN FAMILY- 　OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 5 WORKED WITHOUT PAY IN OWN FAMILY- 　OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 6	
414	Before you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), what was the nature of your employment? *Bago ka lumipat sa (FIRST COUNTRY COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), ano ang iyong katayuan sa trabahong pinasukan/ pinagkakakitaan mo?*	PERMANENT . . . . 1 SHORT-TERM OR SEASONAL OR CASUAL 　JOB/BUSINESS/UNPAID FAMILY WORK 2 WORKED FOR DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS 　OR CUSTOMERS ON DAY-TO-DAY OR 　WEEK-TO-WEEK BASIS 3	
415	On the average, how much was your monthly salary, and income derived from other sources before you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), magkano ang karaniwan mong buwanang sahod, at kita na mula sa iba pang pinagkakakitaan mo?* **IF NO SALARY OR INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES, WRITE "00000000"**	A.　SALARY 　　MONTHLY . . . . B.　INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES 　　MONTHLY	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
416	How did you finance your move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Paano mo tinustusan ang iyong paglipat sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	SOLD/PAWNED ASSETS .... A SALARY, PERSONAL FUND, SAVINGS ... B FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM FAMILY ... C FORMAL LOANS (E.G., BANK) .... D BORROWED FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS ... E INFORMAL LOANS (E.G., 5-6) .... F GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE .... G EMPLOYER .... H SCHOLARSHIP .... I OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	GO TO 418
417	What type of assets did you pawn/sell to finance your move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Anong uri ng mga ari-arian ang iyong isinangla/ibinenta para makalipat/ makapunta/makapanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*	REAL PROPERTY .... 1 PERSONAL ASSETS .... 2 BOTH REAL PROPERTY AND PERSONAL ASSETS 3	
418	What type of visa/permit did you have when you entered (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Anong uri ng visa/permit ang mayroon ka noong magpunta ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*	DID NOT NEED VISA .... 01 TOURIST VISA .... 02 WORK VISA/PERMIT .... 03 STUDENT VISA .... 04 FIANCE/E VISA .... 05 IMMIGRANT VISA .... 06 SEAFARER'S VISA .... 07 RESIDENCE PERMIT .... 08 OTHERS _____ 90 (SPECIFY)	
419	From (TYPE OF VISA in Q418), was there a change in your visa/permit status abroad while in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Nagkaroon ba ng pagbabago sa iyong visa/permit habang ikaw ay nasa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401) mula sa (TYPE OF VISA in Q418)?*	NO CHANGE .... 01 **GO TO 421** TOURIST VISA .... 02 WORK VISA/PERMIT .... 03 STUDENT VISA .... 04 FIANCE/E VISA .... 05 IMMIGRANT VISA .... 06 SEAFARER'S VISA .... 07 RESIDENCE PERMIT .... 08 OTHERS _____ 90 (SPECIFY)	
420	Where did you have your visa/permit changed? *Saan nabago/napalitan ang iyong visa/permit?*	SAME AS (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401) .... 997 IN ANOTHER COUNTRY _____ (SPECIFY NAME OF COUNTRY)	
421	Before you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), was the financial situation of your household more than sufficient, sufficient, or less than sufficient for meeting all basic needs of the household? *Bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), ang kalagayang pinansyal ba ng iyong sambahayan ay higit sa sapat, sapat lang, o kulang para matustusan ang pang-araw-araw na pangangailangan?*	MORE THAN SUFFICIENT .... 1 SUFFICIENT .... 2 LESS THAN SUFFICIENT 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
	D.2. Migration Networks and Assistance Received in the FIRST Country Abroad		
422	Now, let us talk about your family and friends, and any assistance you received from them. When you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), who moved with you? *Ngayon, pag-usapan natin ang iyong pamilya at mga kaibigan, at ang anumang tulong na natanggap mo mula sa kanila. Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), sino ang kasama mo?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE .... A SPOUSE/PARTNER .... B SPOUSE TO BE/FIANCÉ .... C SON/DAUGHTER .... D SIBLING .... E PARENT .... F OTHER RELATIVES .... G CLOSE FRIENDS .... H OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
422A	When you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), who joined you within 1 year of your arrival? *Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), sino sumunod sa loob ng 1 taon simula noong dumating ka?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE .... A SPOUSE/PARTNER .... B SPOUSE TO BE/FIANCÉ .... C SON/DAUGHTER .... D SIBLING .... E PARENT .... F OTHER RELATIVES .... G CLOSE FRIENDS .... H OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
423	At the time you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), did you have relatives or friends living there? *Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), mayroon ka bang mga kamag-anak o mga kaibigang naninirahan doon?*	RELATIVES ONLY .... 1 FRIENDS ONLY .... 2 RELATIVES AND FRIENDS .... 3 NONE .... 4 **GO TO 425** ↵	

424	What types of assistance did they provide when you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?
	
	Anong uri ng tulong ang ibinigay nila sa iyo noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?
	
	Anything else?
	
	Mayroon pa bang iba?
	
	ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED
		HELPED TO OBTAIN
		  VISA/RESIDENCE PERMIT .... A
		PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION .... B
		PROVIDED FOOD AND/OR LODGING ... C
		PROVIDED MONEY/LOAN .... D
		PROVIDED INFORMATION ABOUT
		  WORK POSSIBILITIES/REFERRAL ... E
		HELPED TO FIND WORK .... F
		HELPED TO FIND ACCOMMODATION ... G
		PROVIDED FULL SUPPORT UNTIL
		  YOU FOUND A JOB .... H
		OTHERS _____ X
		(SPECIFY)
		NONE .... Y	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

425	When you moved to/resided in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), did you receive any assistance from the following:
	
	Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), naka-tanggap ka ba ng anumang tulong mula sa sumusunod:
	
	1. Philippine Embassy/Consulate?
	   Philippine Embassy/Consulate?
	
	2. other Philippine government agencies?
	   Iba pang ahensya ng pamahalaan?
	
	3. Philippine NGOs?
	   NGOs mula sa Pilipinas?
	
	4. foreign NGOs?
	   NGOs mula sa ibang bansa?
	
	5. host country government?
	   gobyerno ng bansang iyong pinagtatrabahuan?
	
	6. Filipino associations/communities?
	   asosasyon/komunidad ng mga Filipino?
	
	IF ALL RESPONSES ARE NO, GO TO 427
		YES **NO**
		1. PHILIPPINE EMBASSY/
		   CONSULATE 1 2
		
		2. OTHER PHILIPPINE
		   GOV'T AGENCIES 1 2
		
		3. PHILIPPINE NGOs 1 2
		
		4. FOREIGN NGOs 1 2
		
		5. HOST COUNTRY GOV'T 1 2
		
		6. FILIPINO ASSOCIATIONS/
		   COMMUNITIES 1 2
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐

426	What types of assistance did they provide when you moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?
	
	Anong uri ng tulong ang ibinigay nila sa iyo noong lumipat ka sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?
	
	Anything else?
	
	Mayroon pa bang iba?
	
	ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED
		HELPED TO OBTAIN
		   VISA/RESIDENCE PERMIT . . . . A
		PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION B
		PROVIDED FOOD AND/OR LODGING . . . C
		PROVIDED MONEY/LOAN . . . . D
		PROVIDED INFORMATION ABOUT
		   WORK POSSIBILITIES/REFERRAL . . . E
		HELPED TO FIND WORK . . . . F
		HELPED TO FIND ACCOMMODATION . . . G
		PROVIDED FULL SUPPORT UNTIL
		   YOU FOUND A JOB . . . . H
		OTHERS _____ X
		               (SPECIFY)
			☐☐☐
			☐☐☐

D.3.	**First Job/Business in FIRST Country Abroad**		
427	Did you ever work in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Nagtrabaho/may pinagkakitaan ka ba sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 442**	☐
428	What was your **first** job/business in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Ano ang iyong **unang** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*	_____ (FIRST JOB/BUSINESS IN THE FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD)	☐☐☐☐
429	In your **first** job/business in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), in what kind of industry did you work in? *Sa iyong **unang** trabaho/pinagkakitaan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), sa anong uri ng industriya ka nagtrabaho/may pinagkakitaan?*	_____ (INDUSTRY)	☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

430	In your **first** job/business in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), what class of worker were you?
	
	 *Sa iyong **unang** trabaho/pinagkakitaan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), anong uri ng manggagawa ka?*
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD . 0
		 WORKED FOR PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT 1
		 WORKED FOR GOV'T/
		   GOV'T-CONTROLLED CORPORATION 2
		 SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT ANY PAID
		   EMPLOYEE 3
		 EMPLOYER IN OWN FAMILY-OPERATED
		   FARM OR BUSINESS 4
		 WORKED WITH PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		   OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS ... 5
		 WORKED WITHOUT PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		   OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS ... 6
			☐

431	What was the nature of your employment in your **first** job/business in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?
	 *Ano ang iyong katayuan sa **unang** trabahong pinasukan/pinagkakitaan mo sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*
		PERMANENT 1
		 SHORT-TERM OR SEASONAL OR CASUAL
		   JOB/BUSINESS/UNPAID FAMILY WORK 2
		 WORKED FOR DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS
		   OR CUSTOMERS ON DAY-TO-DAY OR
		   WEEK-TO-WEEK BASIS 3
			☐

432	How long did you work in your **first** job/business in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? *Gaano ka katagal na nagtrabaho/ kumita sa **una** mong trabaho/ pinagkakitaan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?*	MONTH .... 1 YEAR 2	☐☐ ☐☐

433	On the average, how much was your monthly or yearly salary, and income derived from other sources in your **first** job/business in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?
	 *Sa iyong **unang** trabaho/pinagkaki-taan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), magkano ang karaniwan mong buwanan o taunang sahod, at kita na mula sa iba pang pinagkakakitaan mo?*
	
	 IF MONTHLY/YEARLY SALARY AND/OR INCOME IS IN CURRENCY OTHER THAN PESO, CONVERT INTO PESO AT THAT TIME
	
	 IF NO SALARY OR INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES, WRITE "00000000"
		A. SALARY
		
		   MONTHLY .... 1 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		   YEARLY .... 2 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		 B. INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES
		
		   MONTHLY .... 1 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		   YEARLY .... 2 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	

434	How were you recruited in your **first** job in the (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? Was it through direct hire, private recruitment agency, government-to-government arrangement, or assignment to foreign office?
	 *Paano ka natanggap/nakapasok sa iyong **unang** trabaho sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)? Sa pamamagitan ba ng direct hire, private recruitment agency, government-to-government arrangement, o nalipat ka sa foreign office ng kompanyang pinagtatrabahuhan mo?*
		DIRECT HIRE BY EMPLOYER 01
		 PRIVATE RECRUITMENT AGENCY 02
		 GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT
		   ARRANGEMENT .... 03 ⌐
		 ASSIGNMENT TO FOREIGN OFFICE ... 04 ⌐
		                 GO TO 437 ◄
		 OTHERS _____ 90
		          (SPECIFY)
			☐☐

435	How did you get in touch with that employer/recruitment agency?
	
	 Paano ka nakipag-ugnayan sa employer/recruitment agency na iyon?
		FACE-TO-FACE (WALK-IN) 01
		 CLASSIFIED ADS (INTERNET, PRINT) ... 02
		 EMPLOYER/RECRUITMENT AGENCY
		   INITIATED CONTACT 03
		 RELATIVES/FRIENDS IN THE PHILIPPINES 04
		 RELATIVES/FRIENDS ABROAD 05
		 OTHERS _____ 90
		          (SPECIFY)
			☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
436	Did the employer/recruitment agency provide you a written contract or terms of employment? *Nagbigay ba ng nakasulat na kontrata o terms of employment ang employer/ recruitment agency na iyon?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
437	Did you have to pay any fees to get the work contract? *Kinailangan mo bang magbayad ng kahit na anong fees para matanggap ka sa trabahong iyon?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 439** ⤶	☐

438	How much did you pay for:
	Magkano ang iyong binayad para sa:
	
	A. Recruitment fee?
	B. Compliance cost?
	C. Other recruitment cost like transportation, accomodation while processing your travel?
	Iba pang recruitment cost tulad ng transportasyon, akomodasyon habang pinoproseso ang iyong paglalakbay?
	D. Transportation cost to leave the Philippines to move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?
	Transportation cost sa pag-alis ng Pilipinas para lumipat sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401)?
	
	IF AMOUNT PAID IS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY, CONVERT TO PHILIPPINE PESO AT THAT TIME
	
	IF NO AMOUNT PAID, WRITE "00000000"
		A. RECRUITMENT FEE . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		B. COMPLIANCE COST
		    (E.G., PASSPORT, MEDICAL) . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		C. OTHER COST . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		D. TRANSPORTATION COST TO LEAVE
		    THE PHILIPPINES . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	

439	**CHECK 430 : ANSWERED 0, 1, 2, OR 5? (CLASS OF WORKER)** **ANSWERED** ☐ **ANSWERED** ☐ ⟶ **GO TO** **0, 1, 2, OR 5** **3, 4, OR 6** **440A** ↓		

440	Did your employer in your **first** job in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401) provide the following benefits:
	Nagbigay ba ang iyong employer sa iyong unang trabaho sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401) ng mga sumusunod na benepisyo:
	
	1. Health insurance/medical allowance?
	2. Paid sick leave?
	3. Retirement pension?
	4. Separation pay?
	5. Compensation for work accidents?
	6. Paid leave/vacation?
	    (e.g., annual, semi-annual)
	7. Payment for overtime work?
	8. Maternity/paternity leave?
	9. Housing/lodging?
	10. Rice/food allowance or other consumer goods?
	11. Holiday bonus and other bonuses?
	12. Others?
	    Iba pa?
		YES NO
		1. HEALTH INSURANCE/
		    MEDICAL ALLOWANCE ... 1 2
		2. PAID SICK LEAVE 1 2
		3. RETIREMENT PENSION 1 2
		4. SEPARATION PAY 1 2
		5. COMPENSATION FOR WORK
		    ACCIDENTS 1 2
		6. PAID LEAVE/VACATION 1 2
		
		7. PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME
		    WORK 1 2
		8. MATERNITY/PATERNITY
		    LEAVE 1 2
		9. HOUSING/LODGING 1 2
		10. RICE/FOOD ALLOWANCE
		    OR OTHER CONSUMER
		    GOOD 1 2
		11. HOLIDAY BONUS AND
		    OTHER BONUSES 1 2
		12. OTHERS _____ 1 2
		    (SPECIFY)
			☐
			☐
			☐
			
			☐
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

440A	While you were in your **first** job/ business in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), were you covered by PhilHealth or any health insurance, either as a member or as a dependent?
	
	*Habang ikaw ay nasa **unang** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan mo sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), ikaw ba ay sakop ng PhilHealth, o anumang health insurance, bilang isang miyembro o bilang isang dependent?*
	
	PROBE
	
	ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED
		PHILHEALTH PAYING MEMBER .... A
		PHILHEALTH DEPENDENT .... B
		HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION C
		    PAYING MEMBER
		HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION D
		    DEPENDENT
		OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE
		    PAYING MEMBER .... E
		OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE
		    DEPENDENT .... F
		NO/NONE .... Y	

440B	While you were in your **first** job/ business in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), were you covered by social pension/social security plans such as SSS, GSIS, and other pension plans? *Habang ikaw ay nasa **unang** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), ikaw ba ay sakop ng social pension/social security tulad ng SSS, GSIS, at iba pa?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	SSS .... A GSIS .... B PRIVATE INSURANCE/ PRE-NEED INSURANCE PLAN .... C NO/NONE .... Y	
441	While you were in your **first** job/ business in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), were you covered by OWWA benefits? *Habang ikaw ay nasa **unang** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan sa (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q401), ikaw ba ay sakop ng OWWA benefits?*	YES .... 1 NO 2	

D.4. Pre-Migration Situations and Motives for Moving to LAST Country Abroad

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
442	CHECK 307 : MOVED TO/RESIDED IN A COUNTRY ABROAD THE PAST FIVE (5) YEARS YES ☐ NO ☐ → GO TO 500		
442A	CHECK 307 : **RECORD NAME OF LAST COUNTRY ABROAD**	_____ (NAME OF LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) SAME AS THE FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD . **997** **GO TO 483** ↵	
443	How old were you when you moved to/ resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Ilang taon ka noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
444	What was the highest grade or year you completed when you moved to/ resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Ano ang pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral ang natapos mo noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?* **IF COLLEGE GRADUATE OR HIGHER, SPECIFY COURSE**	_____ SPECIFY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	☐☐☐
445	Were you single, married, widowed, divorced/separated/annulled, or in a common-law/live-in arrangement when you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Ikaw ba ay walang asawa, may asawa, balo, hiwalay, diborsyado, annulled, o may kinakasama noong lumipat/ lnanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	SINGLE .... 1 MARRIED .... 2 WIDOWED .... 3 DIVORCED/SEPARATED/ANNULLED ... 4 COMMON-LAW/LIVE-IN .... 5 UNKNOWN 6	☐
446	When you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), how many of your children were living with you? *Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ilan sa mga anak mo ang naninirahan kasama mo?* **WRITE CODE IN THE BOXES**	NO CHILDREN AT ALL .... 92 NO CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT IN THE HOUSEHOLD .... 00 HOUSE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD	**GO TO 450** ☐☐

Codes for Q444
(Highest Educational Attainment)
000 - No Grade Completed
010 - Preschool

Elementary
110 - Grade 1
120 - Grade 2
130 - Grade 3
140 - Grade 4
150 - Grade 5
160 - Grade 6
170 - Grade 7
180 - Elementary Graduate

191 - SPED Elem., not graduated
192 - SPED Elem., graduate
193 - SPED HS, not graduated
194 - SPED HS, graduate

K to 12
400 - Kindergarten
410 - Grade 1
420 - Grade 2
430 - Grade 3
440 - Grade 4
450 - Grade 5
460 - Grade 6
470 - Grade 7 ⎤
480 - Grade 8 ⎟ JR.
490 - Grade 9 ⎟ H.S.
500 - Grade 10 ⎦
510 - Grade 11 ⎤ SR.
520 - Grade 12 ⎦ HS.
530 - K-12 Graduate

High School
210 - 1st Year
220 - 2nd Year
230 - 3rd Year
240 - 4th Year
250 - H. S. Graduate
250 - H. S. Graduate

Post-Secondary (Non-degree Programs)
310 - 1st Year
320 - 2nd Year
330 - 3rd Year
340 - Post Secondary Graduate
IF GRADUATE,
SPECIFY COURSE

College
710 - 1st Year
720 - 2nd Year
730 - 3rd Year
740 - 4th Year
750 - 5th Year
760 - 6th Year
770 - College Graduate
IF GRADUATE,
SPECIFY COURSE

Post baccalaureate
910 - Master's degree, not graduated
920 - Master's degree graduate
930 - Doctorate degree, not graduated
940 - Doctorate degree, graduate

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
447	Of those children living with you when you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), how many were: *Sa mga anak mong naninirahan kasama kasama mo noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ilan sa kanila ang:* a. Age below 1? *Mababa sa isang taong gulang?* b. Age 1-4? *Isa hanggang apat na taong gulang?* c. Age 5-12? *Lima hanggang labingdalawang taong gulang?* d. Age 13-17? *Labingtatlo hanggang labingpitong taong gulang?* e. Age 18 and above? *Labingwalong taong gulang pataas?* **IF NONE, WRITE "00"** **IF SUM OF A TO E IS EQUAL TO 0, GO TO 450**	a. AGE BELOW 1 . . . . b. AGE 1-4 . . . . c. AGE 5-12 . . . . d. AGE 13-17 . . . . e. AGE 18 AND ABOVE	
448	When you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), how many of your children living with you were left behind? *Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ilan sa mga anak mong naninirahan kasama mo na naiwan ang:* a. Age below 1? *Mababa sa isang taong gulang?* b. Age 1-4? *Isa hanggang apat na taong gulang?* c. Age 5-12? *Lima hanggang labingdalawang taong gulang?* d. Age 13-17? *Labingtatlo hanggang labingpitong taong gulang?* e. Age 18 and above? *Labingwalong taong gulang pataas?* **IF NONE, WRITE "00" THEN GO TO 450**	a. AGE BELOW 1 . . . . b. AGE 1-4 . . . . c. AGE 5-12 . . . . d. AGE 13-17 . . . . e. AGE 18 AND ABOVE	
449	Who took care of them while you were in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Sino ang nag-aalaga sa kanila habang ikaw ay nasa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE . . . . A SPOUSE/PARTNER . . . . B SPOUSE TO BE/FIANCÉ . . . . C SON/DAUGHTER . . . . D SIBLING . . . . E PARENT . . . . F OTHER RELATIVES . . . . G CLOSE FRIENDS . . . . H OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
450	When you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), who were the other members of the family (within the household) which were left behind? *Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), sino pa sa ibang miyembro ng iyong pamilya ang naiwan?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE . . . . A SPOUSE/PARTNER . . . . B SIBLING . . . . C PARENT . . . . D OTHER RELATIVES . . . . E	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
451	Were you working before you moved to/ resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Nagtatrabaho/may pinagkakakitaan ka ba bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 GO TO 457 ↵	☐
452	What was your job/business before you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Ano ang iyong trabaho/pinagkakakitaan bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	_____ (JOB/BUSINESS BEFORE MOVING TO LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)	☐☐☐☐
453	Before you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), in what kind of industry did you work in? *Bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), sa anong uri ng industriya ka nagtrabaho/ ang pinagkakakitaan mo?*	_____ (INDUSTRY)	☐☐

454	Before you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), what class of worker were you?
	
	Bago ka lumipat sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), anong uri ng manggagawa ka?
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD . 0
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT 1
		WORKED FOR GOV'T/
		  GOV'T-CONTROLLED CORPORATION 2
		SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT ANY PAID
		  EMPLOYEE 3
		EMPLOYER IN OWN FAMILY-OPERATED
		  FARM OR BUSINESS 4
		WORKED WITH PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 5
		WORKED WITHOUT PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 6
			☐

455	Before you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), what was the nature of your employment?
	
	Bago ka lumipat sa (LAST COUNTRY COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ano ang iyong katayuan sa trabahong pinasukan mo/ ang pinagkakitaan mo?
		PERMANENT 1
		SHORT-TERM OR SEASONAL OR CASUAL
		  JOB/BUSINESS/UNPAID FAMILY WORK 2
		WORKED FOR DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS
		  OR CUSTOMERS ON DAY-TO-DAY OR
		  WEEK-TO-WEEK BASIS 3
			☐

456	On the average, how much was your monthly or yearly salary, and income derived from other sources before you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	Bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), magkano ang karaniwan mong buwanan o taunang sahod, at kita na mula sa iba pang pinagkakakitaan mo?
	
	IF MONTHLY/YEARLY SALARY AND/OR INCOME IS IN CURRENCY OTHER THAN PESO, CONVERT INTO PESO AT THAT TIME
	
	IF NO SALARY OR INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES, WRITE "00000000"
		A. SALARY
		
		  MONTHLY . . . . 1 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		  YEARLY . . . . 2 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		B. INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES
		
		  MONTHLY . . . . 1 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		  YEARLY . . . . 2 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
457	How did you finance your move to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Paano mo tinustusan ang iyong paglipat sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?* Anything else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	SOLD/PAWNED ASSETS .... A SALARY, PERSONAL FUND, SAVINGS . B FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM FAMILY ... C FORMAL LOANS (E.G., BANK) .... D BORROWED FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS . E INFORMAL LOANS (e.g., 5-6) .... F GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE .... G EMPLOYER .... H SCHOLARSHIP .... I OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	GO TO 459
458	What type of assets did you pawn/sell to finance your move to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Anong uri ng mga ari-arian ang iyong isinangla/ibinenta para makalipat/ makapanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	REAL PROPERTY .... 1 PERSONAL ASSETS .... 2 BOTH REAL PROPERTY AND PERSONAL ASSETS 3	
459	What type of visa/permit did you have when you entered (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Anong uri ng visa/permit ang mayroon ka noong magpunta ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	DID NOT NEED VISA .... 01 TOURIST VISA .... 02 WORK VISA/PERMIT .... 03 STUDENT VISA .... 04 FIANCE/E VISA .... 05 IMMIGRANT VISA .... 06 SEAFARER'S VISA .... 07 RESIDENCE PERMIT .... 08 OTHERS _____ 90 (SPECIFY)	
460	From (TYPE OF VISA in Q459), was there a change in your visa/permit status abroad while in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Nagkaroon ba ng pagbabago sa iyong visa/permit habang ikaw ay nasa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A) mula sa (TYPE OF VISA in Q459)?*	NO CHANGE .... 01 GO TO 462 ⏎ TOURIST VISA .... 02 WORK VISA/PERMIT .... 03 STUDENT VISA .... 04 FIANCE/E VISA .... 05 IMMIGRANT VISA .... 06 SEAFARER'S VISA .... 07 RESIDENCE PERMIT .... 08 OTHERS _____ 90 (SPECIFY)	
461	Where did you have your visa/permit changed? *Saan nabago/napalitan ang iyong visa/permit?*	SAME AS (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A) .... 997 IN ANOTHER COUNTRY _____ (SPECIFY NAME OF COUNTRY)	
462	Before you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), was the financial situation of your household more than sufficient, sufficient, or less than sufficient for meeting all basic needs of the household? *Bago ka lumipat/nanirahan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ang kalagayang pinansyal ba ng iyong sambahayan ay higit sa sapat, sapat lang, o kulang para matustusan ang pang-araw-araw na pangangailangan?*	MORE THAN SUFFICIENT .... 1 SUFFICIENT .... 2 LESS THAN SUFFICIENT 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

D.5. Migration Networks and Assistance Received in the LAST Country Abroad

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
463	When you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), who moved with you? *Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), sino ang kasama mo?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE . . . . A SPOUSE/PARTNER . . . . B SPOUSE TO BE/FIANCÉ . . . . C SON/DAUGHTER . . . . D SIBLING . . . . E PARENT . . . . F OTHER RELATIVES . . . . G CLOSE FRIENDS . . . . H OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
464	At the time you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), did you have relatives or friends living there? *Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), mayroon ka bang mga kamag-anak o mga kaibigang naninirahan doon?*	RELATIVES ONLY . . . . 1 FRIENDS ONLY . . . . 2 RELATIVES AND FRIENDS . . . . 3 NONE . . . . 4 **GO TO 466 ◄┘**	

465	What types of assistance did they provide when you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	Anong uri ng tulong ang ibinigay nila sa iyo noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	Anything else?
	
	Mayroon pa bang iba?
	
	ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED
		HELPED TO OBTAIN
		  VISA/RESIDENCE PERMIT . . . . A
		PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION . . . . B
		PROVIDED FOOD AND/OR LODGING . . . C
		PROVIDED MONEY/LOAN . . . . D
		PROVIDED INFORMATION ABOUT
		  WORK POSSIBILITIES/REFERRAL . . . E
		HELPED TO FIND WORK . . . . F
		HELPED TO FIND ACCOMMODATION . . . G
		PROVIDED FULL SUPPORT UNTIL
		  YOU FOUND A JOB . . . . H
		OTHERS _____ X
		(SPECIFY)
		NONE . . . . Y	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

466	When you moved to/resided in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), did you receive any assistance from the following:
	
	Noong lumipat/nanirahan ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), nakatanggap ka ba ng anumang tulong mula sa sumusunod:
	
	                            YES NO
	
	1. Philippine Embassy/Consulate?
	   Philippine Embassy/Consulate?
	
	2. other Philippine government agencies?
	   Iba pang ahensya ng pamahalaan?
	
	3. Philippine NGOs?
	   NGOs mula sa Pilipinas?
	
	4. foreign NGOs?
	   NGOs mula sa ibang bansa?
	
	5. host country government?
	   gobyerno ng bansang iyong pinagtatrabahuan?
	
	6. Filipino associations/communities?
	   asosasyon/komunidad ng mga Filipino?
	
	IF ALL RESPONSES ARE NO, GO TO 468
		YES NO
		
		1. PHILIPPINE EMBASSY/
		   CONSULATE 1 2
		
		2. OTHER PHILIPPINE
		   GOV'T AGENCIES 1 2
		
		3. PHILIPPINE NGOs 1 2
		
		4. FOREIGN NGOs 1 2
		
		5. HOST COUNTRY GOV'T 1 2
		
		6. FILIPINO ASSOCIATIONS/
		   COMMUNITIES 1 2
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐

467	What types of assistance did they provide when you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	Anong uri ng tulong ang ibinigay nila sa iyo noong lumipat ka sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	Anything else?
	
	Mayroon pa bang iba?
	
	ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED
		HELPED TO OBTAIN
		   VISA/RESIDENCE PERMIT . . . . A
		PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION . . . . B
		PROVIDED FOOD AND/OR LODGING . . . C
		PROVIDED MONEY/LOAN . . . . D
		PROVIDED INFORMATION ABOUT
		   WORK POSSIBILITIES/REFERRAL . . . E
		HELPED TO FIND WORK . . . . F
		HELPED TO FIND ACCOMMODATION . . . G
		PROVIDED FULL SUPPORT UNTIL
		   YOU FOUND A JOB . . . . H
		OTHERS _____ X
		                   (SPECIFY)
			☐☐☐
			☐☐

D.6.	**First Job/Business in LAST Country Abroad**		
468	Did you ever work in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Nagtrabaho/may pinagkakitaan ka ba sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 500** ↵	☐
469	What was your **first** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Ano ang iyong **unang** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	_____ (FIRST JOB/BUSINESS IN LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)	☐☐☐☐
470	In your **first** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), in what kind of industry did you work in? *Sa iyong **unang** trabaho/pinagkakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), sa anong industriya ka nag-trabaho/ang pinagkakitaan mo?*	_____ (INDUSTRY)	☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

471	In your **first** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), what class of worker were you?
	
	*Sa iyong **unang** trabaho/pinagkakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), anong uri ng manggagawa ka?*
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD . 0
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT 1
		WORKED FOR GOV'T/
		  GOV'T-CONTROLLED CORPORATION 2
		SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT ANY PAID
		  EMPLOYEE 3
		EMPLOYER IN OWN FAMILY-OPERATED
		  FARM OR BUSINESS 4
		WORKED WITH PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS ... 5
		WORKED WITHOUT PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS ... 6
			☐

472	What was the nature of your employment in your **first** job/business in *(LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*
	
	*Ano ang iyong katayuan sa **unang** trabahong pinasukan/pinasukan mo sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*
		PERMANENT 1
		SHORT-TERM OR SEASONAL OR CASUAL
		  JOB/BUSINESS/UNPAID FAMILY WORK 2
		WORKED FOR DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS
		  OR CUSTOMERS ON DAY-TO-DAY OR
		  WEEK-TO-WEEK BASIS 3
			☐

473	How long did you work in your **first** job/business in the (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Gaano ka katagal na nagtrabaho/ kumita sa **una** mong trabaho/ pinagkakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	MONTH .... 1 YEAR 2	☐☐

474	On the average, how much was your monthly or yearly salary, and income derived from other sources in your **first** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	*Sa iyong **unang** trabaho/pinagkakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY in Q442A), magkano ang karaniwan mong buwanan o taunang sahod, at kita na mula sa iba pang pinagkakakitaan mo?*
	
	IF MONTHLY/YEARLY SALARY AND/OR INCOME IS IN CURRENCY OTHER THAN PESO, CONVERT INTO PESO AT THAT TIME
	
	IF NO SALARY OR INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES, WRITE "00000000"
		A. SALARY
		
		  MONTHLY .... 1 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		  YEARLY .... 2 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		B. INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES
		
		  MONTHLY .... 1 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		  YEARLY .... 2 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	

475	How were you recruited in your **first** job in the (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? Was it through direct hire, private recruitment agency, government-to-government arrangement, assignment to foreign office?
	
	*Paano ka natanggap/nakapasok sa iyong **unang** trabaho sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? Sa pamamagitan ba ng direct hire, private recruitment agency, government-to-government arrangement, o nalipat ka sa foreign office ng kompanyang pinagtatrabahuhan mo?*
		DIRECT HIRE BY EMPLOYER 01
		PRIVATE RECRUITMENT AGENCY 02
		GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT
		  ARRANGEMENT 03
		ASSIGNMENT TO FOREIGN OFFICE ... 04
		                    GO TO 478 ◄
		OTHERS _____ 90
		          (SPECIFY)
			☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

476	How did you get in touch with that employer/recruitment agency?
	
	Paano ka nakipag-ugnayan sa employer/recruitment agency na iyon?
		FACE-TO-FACE (WALK-IN) 01
		CLASSIFIED ADS (INTERNET, PRINT) . . . 02
		EMPLOYER/RECRUITMENT AGENCY
		   INITIATED CONTACT 03
		RELATIVES/FRIENDS IN THE PHILIPPINES 04
		RELATIVES/FRIENDS ABROAD 05
		OTHERS _____ 90
		           (SPECIFY)
			☐☐

477	Did the employer/recruitment agency provide you a written contract or terms of employment? *Nagbigay ba ng nakasulat na kontrata o terms of employment ang employer/ recruitment agency na iyon?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
478	Did you have to pay any fees to get the work contract? *Kinailangan mo bang magbayad ng kahit na anong fees para matanggap ka sa trabahong iyon?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 480** ↵	☐

479	How much did you pay for:
	
	Magkano ang iyong binayad para sa:
	
	A. Recruitment fee?
	
	B. Compliance cost?
	
	C. Other recruitment cost like transportation, accomodation while processing your travel?
	
	Iba pang recruitment cost tulad ng transportasyon, akomodasyon habang pinoproseso ang iyong paglalakbay?
	
	D. Transportation cost to leave the Philippines to move to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	Transportation cost sa pag-alis ng Pilipinas para lumipat sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	IF AMOUNT PAID IS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY, CONVERT TO PHILIPPINE PESO AT THAT TIME
	
	IF NO AMOUNT PAID, WRITE "00000000"
		A. RECRUITMENT FEE . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		B. COMPLIANCE COST
		    (E.G., PASSPORT, MEDICAL) . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		C. OTHER COST . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		D. TRANSPORTATION COST TO LEAVE
		   THE PHILIPPINES . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
480	CHECK 471 : ANSWERED 0, 1, 2, OR 5? (CLASS OF WORKER) ANSWERED 0, 1, 2, OR 5 ☐ ↓ ANSWERED 3, 4, OR 6 ☐ → GO TO 481A		
481	Did your employer in your **first** job in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), did your employer provide any of the following benefits: *Sa iyong **unang** trabaho, nagbigay ba ang iyong employer sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A) ng mga sumusunod na benepisyo:* 1. Health insurance/medical allowance? 2. Paid sick leave? 3. Retirement pension? 4. Separation pay? 5. Compensation for work accidents? 6. Paid leave/vacation? (e.g., annual, semi-annual) 7. Payment for overtime work? 8. Maternity/paternity leave? 9. Housing/lodging? 10. Rice/food allowance or other consumer goods? 11. Holiday bonus and other bonuses? 12. Others? *Iba pa?*	YES NO 1. HEALTH INSURANCE/ MEDICAL ALLOWANCE ... 1 2 2. PAID SICK LEAVE .... 1 2 3. RETIREMENT PENSION ..... 1 2 4. SEPARATION PAY .... 1 2 5. COMPENSATION FOR WORK ACCIDENTS .... 1 2 6. PAID LEAVE/VACATION ..... 1 2 7. PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME WORK .... 1 2 8. MATERNITY/PATERNITY LEAVE................. 1 2 9. HOUSING/LODGING .... 1 2 10. RICE/FOOD ALLOWANCE OR OTHER CONSUMER GOOD .... 1 2 11. HOLIDAY BONUS AND OTHER BONUSES ..... 1 2 12. OTHERS _____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
481A	While you were in your **first** job/ business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), were you covered by PhilHealth or any health insurance, either as a member or as a dependent? *Habang ikaw ay nasa **unang** trabaho/ negosyo sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ikaw ba ay sakop ng PhilHealth, o anumang health insurance, bilang isang miyembro o bilang isang dependent?* **PROBE** **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	PHILHEALTH PAYING MEMBER .... A PHILHEALTH DEPENDENT .... B HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION C PAYING MEMBER HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION D DEPENDENT OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE PAYING MEMBER .... E OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE DEPENDENT .... F NO/NONE .... Y	☐☐☐☐☐
481B	While you were in your **first** job/ business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), were you covered by social pension/social security plans such as SSS, GSIS, and other pension plans? *Habang ikaw ay nasa **unang** trabaho/ negosyo sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ikaw ba ay sakop ng social pension/social security tulad ng SSS, GSIS, at iba pa?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	SSS .... A GSIS .... B PRIVATE INSURANCE/ PRE-NEED INSURANCE PLAN .... C NO/NONE .... Y	☐☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
482	While you were in your **first** job/ business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), were you covered by OWWA benefits? *Habang ikaw ay nasa **unang** trabaho/ negosyo sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442), ikaw ba ay sakop ng OWWA benefits?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
D.7.	**Last Job/Business in LAST Country Abroad**		
483	What was your **last** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Ano ang iyong **huling** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	 _____ (LAST JOB/BUSINESS IN THE LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) SAME AS THE FIRST JOB/BUSINESS IN Q469 . . . . 9997 **GO TO 500** ⏎	☐☐☐☐
484	In your **last** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), in what kind of industry did you work in? *Sa iyong **huling** trabaho/pinagkakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), sa anong uri ng industriya ka nagtrabaho/ang pinagkakitaan mo?*	 _____ (INDUSTRY)	☐☐

485	In your **last** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), what class of worker were you?
	
	*Sa **huling** trabaho/pinagkakitaan mo bago ka lumipat sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), anong uri ng manggagawa ka?*
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD . 0
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT 1
		WORKED FOR GOV'T/
		  GOV'T-CONTROLLED CORPORATION 2
		SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT ANY PAID
		  EMPLOYEE 3
		EMPLOYER IN OWN FAMILY-OPERATED
		  FARM OR BUSINESS 4
		WORKED WITH PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 5
		WORKED WITHOUT PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 6
			☐

486	What was the nature of your employment in your **last** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	*Ano ang iyong katayuan sa **huling** trabahong pinasukan/pinagkakitaan mo sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*
		PERMANENT 1
		SHORT-TERM OR SEASONAL OR CASUAL
		  JOB/BUSINESS/UNPAID FAMILY WORK 2
		WORKED FOR DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS
		  OR CUSTOMERS ON DAY-TO-DAY OR
		  WEEK-TO-WEEK BASIS 3
			☐

487	How long did you work in your **last** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Gaano ka katagal na nagtrabaho/ kumita sa **huling** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan mo sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?*	MONTH . . . . 1 YEAR 2	☐☐ ☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

488	On the average, how much was your monthly or yearly salary, and income derived from other sources in your **last** job/business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?
	
	*Sa iyong **huling** trabaho/pinagkakakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), magkano ang karaniwan mong buwanan o taunang sahod, at kita na mula sa iba pang pinagkakakitaan mo?*
	
	IF MONTHLY/YEARLY SALARY AND/OR INCOME IS IN CURRENCY OTHER THAN PESO, CONVERT INTO PESO AT THAT TIME
	
	IF NO SALARY OR INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES, WRITE "00000000"
		A. SALARY
		
		   MONTHLY **1**
		
		   YEARLY **2**
		
		B. INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES
		
		   MONTHLY **1**
		
		   YEARLY **2**	

489	How were you recruited in your **last** job in the (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? Was it through direct hire, private recruitment agency, government-to-government arrangement, assignment to foreign office?
	
	*Paano ka natanggap/nakapasok sa iyong **huling** trabaho sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? Sa pamamagitan ba ng direct hire, private recruitment agency, government-to-government arrangement, o nalipat kayo sa foreign office ng kompanyang pinagtatrabahuhan mo?*
		DIRECT HIRE BY EMPLOYER 01
		PRIVATE RECRUITMENT AGENCY 02
		GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT
		   ARRANGEMENT 03
		ASSIGNMENT TO FOREIGN OFFICE . . . 04
		                          GO TO 492 ◄
		OTHERS _____ 90
		                  (SPECIFY)	

490	How did you get in touch with that employer/recruitment agency?
	
	Paano ka nakipag-ugnayan sa employer/recruitment agency na iyon?
		FACE-TO-FACE (WALK-IN) 01
		CLASSIFIED ADS (INTERNET, PRINT) . . . 02
		EMPLOYER/RECRUITMENT AGENCY
		   INITIATED CONTACT 03
		RELATIVES/FRIENDS IN THE PHILIPPINES 04
		RELATIVES/FRIENDS ABROAD 05
		OTHERS _____ 90
		                  (SPECIFY)	

491	Did the employer/recruitment agency provide you a written contract or terms of employment? *Nagbigay ba ng nakasulat na kontrata o terms of employment ang employer/ recruitment agency na iyon?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
492	Did you have to pay any fees to get the work contract? *Kinailangan mo bang magbayad ng kahit na anong fees para matanggap ka sa trabahong iyon?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 494** ◄	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
493	How much did you pay for: *Magkano ang iyong binayad para sa:* A Recruitment fee? B Compliance cost? C Other recruitment cost like transportation, accomodation while processing your travel? *Iba pang recruitment cost tulad ng transportasyon, akomodasyon habang pinoproseso ang iyong paglalakbay?* D Transportation cost to leave the Philippines to move to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)? *Transportation cost sa pag-alis ng Pilipinas para lumipat sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A)?* **IF AMOUNT PAID IS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY, CONVERT TO PHILIPPINE PESO AT THAT TIME** **IF NO AMOUNT PAID, WRITE "00000000"**	A. RECRUITMENT FEE .... B. COMPLIANCE COST (E.G., PASSPORT, MEDICAL) ..... C. OTHER COST .... D. TRANSPORTATION COST TO LEAVE THE PHILIPPINES	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
494	**CHECK 485 : ANSWERED 0, 1, 2, OR 5?** ANSWERED ☐ 0, 1, 2, OR 5 ↓	**(CLASS OF WORKER)** ANSWERED ☐ ⟶ GO TO 495A 3, 4, OR 6	
495	In your **last** job in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), did your employer provide any of the following benefits: *Sa iyong **huling** trabaho sa (LAST (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), nagbigay ba ang iyong employer ng mga sumusunod na benepisyo:* 1. Health insurance/medical allowance? 2. Paid sick leave? 3. Retirement pension? 4. Separation pay? 5. Compensation for work accidents? 6. Paid leave/vacation? (e.g., annual, semi-annual) 7. Payment for overtime work? 8. Maternity/paternity leave? 9. Housing/lodging? 10. Rice/food allowance or other consumer goods? 11. Holiday bonus and other bonuses? 12. Others? *Iba pa?*	YES NO 1. HEALTH INSURANCE/ MEDICAL ALLOWANCE ... 1 2 2. PAID SICK LEAVE .... 1 2 3. RETIREMENT PENSION ..... 1 2 4. SEPARATION PAY .... 1 2 5. COMPENSATION FOR WORK ACCIDENTS .... 1 2 6. PAID LEAVE/VACATION ..... 1 2 7. PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME WORK .... 1 2 8. MATERNITY/PATERNITY LEAVE................. 1 2 9. HOUSING/LODGING .... 1 2 10. RICE/FOOD ALLOWANCE OR OTHER CONSUMER GOOD .... 1 2 11. HOLIDAY BONUS AND OTHER BONUSES ..... 1 2 12. OTHERS _____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

495A	While you were in your **last** job/ business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), were you covered by PhilHealth or any health insurance, either as a member or as a dependent?
	
	Habang ikaw ay nasa huling trabaho/ pinagkakitaan mo sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ikaw ba ay sakop ng PhilHealth, o anumang health insurance, bilang isang miyembro o bilang isang dependent?
	
	PROBE
	
	ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED
		PHILHEALTH PAYING MEMBER .... A
		PHILHEALTH DEPENDENT .... B
		HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION C
		  PAYING MEMBER
		HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION D
		  DEPENDENT
		OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE
		  PAYING MEMBER .... E
		OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE
		  DEPENDENT .... F
		NO/NONE .... Y	

495B	While you were in your **last** job/ business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), were you covered by social pension/social security plans such as SSS, GSIS, and other pension plans? *Habang ikaw ay nasa huling trabaho/ pinagkakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ikaw ba ay sakop ng social pension/social security tulad ng SSS, GSIS, at iba pa?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	SSS .... A GSIS .... B PRIVATE INSURANCE/ PRE-NEED INSURANCE PLAN .... C NO/NONE .... Y	
496	While you were in your **last** job/ business in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), were you covered by OWWA benefits? *Habang ikaw ay nasa huling trabaho/ pinagkakitaan sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442A), ikaw ba ay sakop ng OWWA benefits?*	YES .... 1 NO 2	

Now I would like to ask you about engagement/joining in migration association that you might have while you were abroad. I will also ask about training and/or education you got abroad, if any.

Ngayon ay magtatanong naman ako tungkol sa pagsali mo sa samahan ng mga migrante habang nasa ibang bansa ka. Tatanungin ko rin ang tungkol sa anumang training at/o edukasyon na natanggap mo sa ibang bansa.

E. ENGAGEMENT IN MIGRATION ASSOCIATION AND TRAINING/EDUCATION ABROAD

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
500	Did you join any migrant association in any country abroad you have moved to/resided in? *Sumali ka ba sa anumang samahan ng mga migrante sa ibang bansang nilipatan/tinirahan mo?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 GO TO 502 ◄┘	☐
501	What activities/interest did this association engage in? *Anong aktibidad o gawain mayroon ang samahang ito?* Anthing else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **RECORD AT MOST 3 RESPONSES**	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES . . . A LEGAL ASSISTANCE (FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, LEGAL, DISCRIMINATION, ETC.) . . . . . B FACILITATE MONEY TRANSFERS TO THE PHILIPPINES . . . . C POLITICAL MOVEMENT . . . . D INVESTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES . . . . . E DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE PHILIPPINES . . . . F SCIENTIFIC DIASPORA (KNOWLEDGE SHARING) . . . . G OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	☐☐☐
502	In any of the country/ies abroad you have moved to/resided in, did you ever get training/education? *Sa anumang bansang iyong nilipatan/tinirahan, nakakuha ka ba ng training/pag-aaral?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 GO TO 600 ◄┘	☐
503	What kind of training/education was that? *Anong uri ng training/pag-aaral iyon?* Anthing else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	BACCALAUREATE/POST BACCALAUREATE DEGREE OBTAINED ABROAD . . . . A LANGUAGE TRAINING . . . . B WORK RELATED TRAINING . . . . C INTEGRATION COURSE . . . . D OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	☐☐☐☐

We will now talk about some things about your experiences when you returned to the Philippines.

Pag-usapan naman natin ang mga naging karanasan mo sa pagbalik mo sa Pilipinas.

F. RETURN MIGRATION

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
600	When you returned to the Philippines, have you ever heard about migration network organized by the government for Overseas Filipino (OF) returnees? *Noong bumalik ka sa Pilipinas, mayroon ka bang anumang narinig tungkol sa migration network na itinatag ng gobyerno para sa mga nagbalikbayan na Overseas Filipino (OF)?* **IF YES, ASK:** Are you currently a member of any migration network? *Kasalukuyan ka bang miyembro ng anumang migration network?*	YES, I AM AWARE BUT NOT A MEMBER . 1 YES, I AM A MEMBER . . . . 2 YES, I WAS A MEMBER . . . . 3 NO, I AM NOT AWARE 4	☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

601	What difficulties did you experience since you returned to the Philippines?
	
	Ano-anong mga hirap ang iyong naranasan simula noong bumalik ka dito sa Pilipinas?
	
	Anything else?
	
	Mayroon pa bang iba?
	
	RECORD AT MOST 3 RESPONSES
		DIFFICULTY TO FIND ANY JOB .... A
		DIFFICULTY TO FIND JOB
		   CORRESPONDING TO SKILLS .... B
		DIFFICULTY TO RE-INTEGRATE
		   INTO SOCIETY C
		DIFFICULTY TO ESTABLISH
		   A BUSINESS .... D
		MISMATCHED SKILLS ACQUIRED
		   ABROAD WITH JOBS AVAILABLE
		   IN THE PHILIPPINES .... E
		SECURITY ISSUES/PEACE AND ORDER . F
		OTHERS X
		NO/NONE .... Y	

602	Did you receive any support from the Philippine government for and upon return? *Nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong suporta mula sa pamahalaan ng Pilipinas para sa iyong pag-uwi at noong narito ka na?*	YES, FOR RETURN .... 1 YES, UPON RETURN .... 2 YES, FOR AND UPON RETURN .... 3 NO .... 4 **GO TO 604** ↵	
603	What type/s of support did you receive? *Anong uri ng suporta ang iyong natangap?* Anything else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	WELFARE (e.g., transport assistance) . A EMPLOYMENT .... B LEGAL............................. C LIVELIHOOD .... D FINANCIAL......................... E TRAINING/SCHOLARSHIP .... F OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
604	Did you receive any support from other sources for and upon return? *Nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong suporta mula sa iba para sa iyong pag-uwi at noong narito ka na?*	YES................................ 1 NO 2	
605	After you returned from (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442), was the financial situation of your household more than sufficient, sufficient, or less than sufficient for meeting all basic needs of your household? *Sa pagbalik mo mula sa (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q442),ang kalagayang pinansyal ba ng iyong sambahayan ay higit sa sapat, sapat lang, o kulang para matustusan ang pang-araw-araw na pangangailangan?*	MORE THAN SUFFICIENT .... 1 SUFFICIENT .... 2 LESS THAN SUFFICIENT 3	

700	CHECK 306 : ANSWERED 1 OR 3, RESIDED IN ANY PLACE WITHIN THE PHILIPPINES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS

ANSWERED 1 OR 3 ☐ ↓

ANSWERED 2 OR 4 ☐ ——→ GO TO 800

Now I would like to ask you about your situations and motives for moving to current residence from another city/municipality and province in the Philippines in the past five (5) years. I also have questions about migration networks you have and assistance you might received from anyone when you moved here. In this section, we will talk about job/business you might have.

Ngayon magtatanong ako sa iyo tungkol sa mga sitwasyon at motibo mo sa paglipat mo sa kasalukuyan mong tirahan mula sa ibang siyudad/munisipyo at probinsya sa Pilipinas nitong nakalipas na 5 taon. Mayroon din akong mga katanungan tungkol sa migration networks at ang mga tulong na maaari mong natanggap mula sa kaninuman. Sa bahaging ito, tatanungin kita tungkol sa trabaho/negosyo na mayroon ka.

G. INTERNAL MIGRATION

G.1. Pre-migration Situations and Motives for Moving to Current Residence in the Past 5 Years

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
701	CHECK 307 : RECORD THE CURRENT CITY/ MUNICIPALITY AND PROVINCE	_____ (NAME OF CURRENT CITY/ MUNICIPALITY AND PROVINCE)	☐☐ ☐☐
702	How old were you when you moved here? *Ilang taon ka na noong lumipat ka dito?*	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	☐☐
703	What was the highest grade or year you completed when you moved here? *Ano ang pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral ang natapos mo noong lumipat ka dito?* IF COLLEGE GRADUATE OR HIGHER, SPECIFY COURSE	_____ (SPECIFY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED)	☐☐☐
704	Were you single, married, widowed, divorced/separated/annulled, or in a common-law/live-in arrangement when you moved here? *Ikaw ba ay walang asawa, may asawa, balo, hiwalay, diborsyado, annulled, o may kinakasama noong lumipat/ lnanirahan ka dito?*	SINGLE . . . . 1 MARRIED . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . 3 DIVORCED/SEPARATED/ANNULLED . . . 4 COMMON-LAW/LIVE-IN . . . . 5 UNKNOWN 6	☐

Codes for Q703
(Highest Educational Attainment)
000 - No Grade Completed
010 - Preschool

Elementary
110 - Grade 1
120 - Grade 2
130 - Grade 3
140 - Grade 4
150 - Grade 5
160 - Grade 6
170 - Grade 7
180 - Elementary Graduate

191 - SPED Elem., not graduated
192 - SPED Elem., graduate
193 - SPED HS, not graduated
194 - SPED HS, graduate

K to 12
400 - Kindergarten
410 - Grade 1
420 - Grade 2
430 - Grade 3
440 - Grade 4
450 - Grade 5
460 - Grade 6
470 - Grade 7 ⎱ **JR.**
480 - Grade 8 ⎰ **H.S.**
490 - Grade 9
500 - Grade 10
510 - Grade 11 ⎱ **SR.**
520 - Grade 12 ⎰ **H.S.**
530 - K-12 Graduate

High School
210 - 1st Year
220 - 2nd Year
230 - 3rd Year
240 - 4th Year
250 - H. S. Graduate

Post-Secondary (Non-degree Programs)
310 - 1st Year
320 - 2nd Year
330 - 3rd Year
340 - Post Secondary Graduate
IF GRADUATE,
SPECIFY COURSE

College
710 - 1st Year
720 - 2nd Year
730 - 3rd Year
740 - 4th Year
750 - 5th Year
760 - 6th Year
770 - College Graduate
IF GRADUATE,
SPECIFY COURSE

Post baccalaureate
910 - Master's degree, not graduated
920 - Master's degree graduate
930 - Doctorate degree, not graduated
940 - Doctorate degree, graduate

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
705	Before you moved here, how many of your children were living with you? *Bago ka lumipat ka dito, ilan sa mga anak mo ang naninirahang kasama mo?* **WRITE CODE IN THE BOXES**	NO CHILDREN AT ALL .... 92 NO CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT IN THE HOUSEHOLD .... 00 HOUSE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD	GO TO 709 ☐☐

706	Of those children living with you before you moved to/resided here, how many were:
	
	Sa mga anak mong naninirahan kasama mo noong lumipat/nanirahan ka rito, ilan sa kanila ang:
	
	a. Age below 1?
	   Mababa sa isang taong gulang?
	b. Age 1-4?
	   Isa hanggang apat na taong gulang?
	c. Age 5-12?
	   Lima hanggang labingdalawang taong gulang?
	d. Age 13-17?
	   Labingtatlo hanggang labingpitong taong gulang?
	e. Age 18 and above?
	   Labingwalong taong gulang pataas?
	
	IF NONE, WRITE "00"
		a. AGE BELOW 1 ....
		
		b. AGE 1-4 ....
		
		c. AGE 5-12 ....
		
		d. AGE 13-17 ....
		
		e. AGE 18 AND ABOVE ....
			☐☐
			☐☐
			☐☐
			☐☐
			☐☐

707	When you moved here, how many of your children living with you were left behind?
	
	Noong lumipat ka dito, ilan sa mga anak mo ang naiwan?
	
	a. Age below 1?
	   Mababa sa isang taong gulang?
	b. Age 1-4?
	   Isa hanggang apat na taong gulang?
	c. Age 5-12?
	   Lima hanggang labingdalawang taong gulang?
	d. Age 13-17?
	   Labingtatlo hanggang labingpitong taong gulang?
	e. Age 18 and above?
	   Labingwalong taong gulang pataas?
	
	IF NONE, WRITE "00"
	
	IF SUM OF A TO E IS EQUAL TO 0, GO TO 709
		a. AGE BELOW 1 ....
		
		b. AGE 1-4 ....
		
		c. AGE 5-12 ....
		
		d. AGE 13-17 ....
		
		e. AGE 18 AND ABOVE ....
			☐☐
			☐☐
			☐☐
			☐☐
			☐☐

708	Who is taking care of them? *Sino ang nag-aalaga sa kanila?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE .... A SPOUSE/PARTNER .... B SPOUSE TO BE/FIANCÉ .... C SON/DAUGHTER .... D SIBLING .... E PARENT .... F OTHER RELATIVES .... G CLOSE FRIENDS .... H OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
709	Are there any other members of the family (within the household) which were left behind? *Mayroon pa bang ibang miyembro ng pamilya mo ang naiwan?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE . . . . A SPOUSE/PARTNER . . . . B SIBLING . . . . C PARENT . . . . D OTHER RELATIVES . . . . E	
710	Were you working before you moved here? *Nagtatrabaho/may pinagkakitaan ka ba bago ka lumipat dito?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 730** ↵	
711	What was your job/business before you moved here? *Ano ang iyong trabaho/pinagkakitaan bago ka lumipat dito?*	_____ (JOB/BUSINESS BEFORE MOVING TO CURRENT CITY/MUNICIPALITY)	
712	In what kind of industry did you work before you moved here? *Sa anong uri ng industriya ka nagtrabaho/ang pinagkakitaan mo bago ka lumipat dito?*	_____ (INDUSTRY)	

713	Before you moved here, what class of worker were you?
	
	 Bago ka lumipat dito, anong uri ng manggagawa ka?
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD . 0
		 WORKED FOR PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT 1
		 WORKED FOR GOV'T/
		   GOV'T-CONTROLLED CORPORATION 2
		 SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT ANY PAID
		   EMPLOYEE 3
		 EMPLOYER IN OWN FAMILY-OPERATED
		   FARM OR BUSINESS 4
		 WORKED WITH PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		   OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 5
		 WORKED WITHOUT PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		   OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 6	

714	What was the nature of your employment?
	
	 Ano ang iyong katayuan sa trabahong pinasukan/pinagkakitaan mo?
		PERMANENT 1
		 SHORT-TERM OR SEASONAL OR CASUAL
		   JOB/BUSINESS/UNPAID FAMILY WORK 2
		 WORKED FOR DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS
		   OR CUSTOMERS ON DAY-TO-DAY OR
		   WEEK-TO-WEEK BASIS 3	

715	On the average, how much was your monthly salary and income derived from other sources before you moved here? *Magkano po sa pangkaraniwan, ang inyong buwanang sahod, at kita na nagmula sa iba pa ninyong pinagkakakitaan bago po kayo lumipat dito?*
	 IF NO SALARY OR INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES, WRITE "00000000"
		A. SALARY
		
		   MONTHLY . . . .
		
		 B. INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES
		
		   MONTHLY	

716	What was your **first** job/business here? *Ano ang iyong **unang** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan dito?*	_____ (FIRST JOB/BUSINESS IN CURRENT CITY/MUNICIPALITY) SAME JOB/BUSINESS BEFORE MOVING TO CURRENT CITY/MUNICIPALITY . 9997 **GO TO 721** ↵ NEVER WORKED IN CURRENT RESIDENCE . . . . 9991 **GO TO 730** ↵	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
717	In your **first** job/business here, in what kind of industry did you work in? *Sa iyong **unang** trabaho dito, anong uri ng industriya ka nagtrabaho/ ang pinagkakitaan mo?*	_____ (INDUSTRY)	☐☐

718	In your **first** job/business here, what class of worker were you?
	
	*Sa iyong **unang** trabaho/pinagkakitaan dito, anong uri ng manggagawa ka?*
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD . . . 0
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT 1
		WORKED FOR GOV'T/
		  GOV'T-CONTROLLED CORPORATION 2
		SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT ANY PAID
		  EMPLOYEE 3
		EMPLOYER IN OWN FAMILY-OPERATED
		  FARM OR BUSINESS 4
		WORKED WITH PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 5
		WORKED WITHOUT PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 6
			☐

719	What was the nature of your employment in your first job here?
	
	*Ano ang iyong katayuan sa **unang** trabahong pinasukan/pinagkakitaan mo?*
		PERMANENT 1
		SHORT-TERM OR SEASONAL OR CASUAL
		  JOB/BUSINESS/UNPAID FAMILY WORK 2
		WORKED FOR DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS
		  OR CUSTOMERS ON DAY-TO-DAY OR
		  WEEK-TO-WEEK BASIS 3
			☐

720	On the average, how much was your monthly salary and income derived from other sources in your first job/business here?
	*Sa iyong **unang** trabaho/pinagkakitaan dito, magkano ang karaniwan mong buwanang sahod, at kita na nagmula sa iba pang pinagkakakitaan mo?*
	IF NO SALARY OR INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES, WRITE "00000000"
		A. SALARY
		
		    MONTHLY . . . .
		
		B. INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES
		
		    MONTHLY . . . .
			☐☐☐☐☐☐
			
			☐☐☐☐☐☐

721	CHECK 718 : ANSWERED 0, 1, 2, OR 5? (CLASS OF WORKER)
	
	      ANSWERED ☐ ANSWERED ☐ ⟶ GO TO
	      0, 1, 2, OR 5 ↓ 3, 4, OR 6 723A		

722	Did your employer in your **first** job here provide any of the following benefits:
	
	*Nagbigay ba ang iyong employer sa iyong **unang** trabaho ng mga sumusunod na benepisyo:*
	
	1. Health insurance/medical allowance?
	
	2. Paid sick leave?
	3. Retirement pension?
	4. Separation pay?
	5. Compensation for work accidents?
	
	6. Paid leave/vacation?
	  (e.g., annual, semi-annual)
	7. Payment for overtime work?
	
	8. Maternity/paternity leave?
	
	9. Housing/lodging?
	10. Rice/food allowance or other consumer goods?
	
	11. Holiday bonus and other bonuses?
	
	12. Others?
	    Iba pa?
		YES NO
		1. HEALTH INSURANCE/
		    MEDICAL ALLOWANCE ... 1 2
		2. PAID SICK LEAVE 1 2
		3. RETIREMENT PENSION 1 2
		4. SEPARATION PAY 1 2
		5. COMPENSATION FOR WORK
		    ACCIDENTS 1 2
		6. PAID LEAVE/VACATION 1 2
		
		7. PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME
		    WORK 1 2
		8. MATERNITY/PATERNITY
		    LEAVE 1 2
		9. HOUSING/LODGING 1 2
		10. RICE/FOOD ALLOWANCE
		      OR OTHER CONSUMER
		      GOOD 1 2
		11. HOLIDAY BONUS AND
		      OTHER BONUSES 1 2
		12. OTHERS _____ 1 2
		               (SPECIFY)
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			
			☐
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐
			
			☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
723A	While you were in your **first** job/ business here, were you covered by PhilHealth or any health insurance, either as a member or as a dependent? *Habang ikaw ay nasa **unang** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan mo, ikaw ba ay sakop ng PhilHealth, o anumang health insurance, bilang isang miyembro o bilang isang dependent?* **PROBE** **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	PHILHEALTH PAYING MEMBER . . . . A PHILHEALTH DEPENDENT . . . . B HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION C PAYING MEMBER HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION D DEPENDENT OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE PAYING MEMBER . . . . E OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE DEPENDENT . . . . F NO/NONE . . . . Y	
723B	While you were in your **first** job/ business here, were you covered by social pension/social security plans such as SSS, GSIS, and other pension plans? *Habang ikaw ay nasa **unang** trabaho/ pinagkakitaan mo, ikaw ba ay sakop ng social pension/security plans tulad ng SSS, GSIS, at iba pa?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	SSS . . . . A GSIS . . . . B PRIVATE INSURANCE/ PRE-NEED INSURANCE PLAN . . . . C NO/NONE . . . . Y	
724	Did you ever have any contact with an employer, a recruitment agency, or a private individual to work here? *Nakipag-ugnayan ka ba kailanman sa isang employer, recruitment agency, o pribadong indibidwal para makapagtrabaho ka dito?*	YES. . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 730** ◄┘	
725	How were you employed? *Paano ka natanggap sa trabaho?*	DIRECT HIRE BY EMPLOYER . . . . 1 PRIVATE RECRUITMENT AGENCY . . . . . 2 PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL 3	
726	How did you get in touch with that employer/recruitment agency? *Paano ka nakipag-ugnayan sa iyong employer/recruitment agency?*	FACE-TO-FACE (WALK-IN) . . . . 01 CLASSIFIED ADS (INTERNET, PRINT) . . . 02 EMPLOYER/RECRUITMENT AGENCY INITIATED CONTACT . . . . 03 RELATIVES/FRIENDS IN THE PHILIPPINES 04 RELATIVES/FRIENDS ABROAD . . . . 05 OTHERS _____ 90 (SPECIFY)	
727	Did the employer/recruitment agency provide you a written contract or terms of employment? *Nagbigay ba ng nakasulat na kontrata o mga tadhana sa pagtatrabaho ang employer/recruitment agency mo?*	YES. . . . . 1 NO 2	
728	Did you take up employment as you expected and according to the provisions of that work contract or agreed terms? *Ang naging trabaho mo ba ay naaayon sa iyong inaasahan at alinsunod sa mga probisyon ng kontrata o tadhana sa pagtratrabaho na binigay sa iyo?*	YES. . . . . 1 NO 2	
729	Did you have to pay any fees to get the work contract? *Kinailangan mo bang magbayad para makuha mo ang kontrata (trabaho)?*	YES. . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
730	How did you finance your move here? *Paano mo ginastusan ang paglipat mo dito?* Anything else? *Mayroon pa ba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	SOLD/PAWNED ASSETS .... A SALARY, PERSONAL FUND, SAVINGS ... B FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM FAMILY ... C FORMAL LOANS (E.G., BANK) .... D BORROWED FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS . E INFORMAL LOANS (E.G., 5-6) .... F GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE .... G EMPLOYER .... H SCHOLARSHIP .... I OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	(grid) GO TO **732**
731	What type of assets did you pawn/sell to finance your move here? *Anong uri ng mga ari-arian ang isinanla/ibinenta mo para makalipat ka dito?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	REAL PROPERTY .... 1 PERSONAL ASSETS .... 2 BOTH REAL PROPERTY AND PERSONAL ASSETS 3	(box)
732	Before you moved here was the financial situation of your household more than sufficient, sufficient, or less than sufficient for meeting all basic needs of the household? *Bago ka lumipat dito, ang kalagayang pinansyal ba ng iyong sambahayan ay higit sa sapat, sapat lang, o kulang para matustusan ang pang-araw-araw na pangangailangan?*	MORE THAN SUFFICIENT .... 1 SUFFICIENT .... 2 LESS THAN SUFFICIENT 3	(box)

G.2. Migration Networks and Assistance Received in Current Residence in the Past 5 Years

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
733	When you moved here, who moved with you? *Noong lumipat ka dito, sino ang kasama mo?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	NO ONE .... A SPOUSE/PARTNER .... B SPOUSE TO BE/FIANCÉ .... C SON/DAUGHTER .... D SIBLING .... E PARENT .... F OTHER RELATIVES .... G CLOSE FRIENDS .... H OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	(grid)
734	At the time you moved here did you have relatives or friends living here? *Noong lumipat ka dito, mayroon ka bang mga kamag-anak o mga kaibigan na naninirahan dito?*	RELATIVES ONLY .... 1 FRIENDS ONLY .... 2 RELATIVES AND FRIENDS .... 3 NONE .... 4 **GO TO 736** ◄┘	(box)

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE

735	What types of assistance did they provide when you moved here? *Anong klase ng tulong ang ibinigay nila sa iyo noong lumipat ka dito?* Anything else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION . . . . A
		PROVIDED FOOD AND/OR LODGING . . . B
		PROVIDED MONEY/LOAN C
		PROVIDED INFORMATION ABOUT
		  WORK POSSIBILITIES/REFERRAL . . . D
		HELPED TO FIND WORK . . . . E
		HELPED TO FIND ACCOMMODATION . . . F
		PROVIDED FULL SUPPORT UNTIL YOU
		  FOUND A JOB . . . . G
		OTHERS _____ X
		               (SPECIFY)
		NONE . . . . Y	

736	When you moved here, did you receive any assistance from the following: *Noong lumipat ka dito, nakatanggap ka ba ng anumang tulong mula sa sumusunod:* 1. local government unit? *lokal na yunit ng pamahalaan?* 2. Philippine non-government organization (NGO)? *NGOs mula sa Pilipinas?* 3. foreign NGO when you moved here? *NGOs mula sa ibang bansa?* **IF ALL RESPONSES ARE NO, GO TO 800**	YES NO 1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT . . . . . 1 2 2. PHILIPPINE NGO . . . . 1 2 3. FOREIGN NGO 1 2	

737	What types of assistance did they provide when you moved here? *Anong uri ng tulong ang ibinigay nila sa iyo noong lumipat ka dito?* Anything else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION . . . . A
		PROVIDED FOOD AND/OR LODGING . . . B
		PROVIDED MONEY/LOAN C
		PROVIDED INFORMATION ABOUT
		  WORK POSSIBILITIES/REFERRAL . . . D
		HELPED TO FIND WORK . . . . E
		HELPED TO FIND ACCOMMODATION . . . F
		PROVIDED FULL SUPPORT UNTIL YOU
		  FOUND A JOB . . . . G
		OTHERS _____ X
		               (SPECIFY)
		NONE . . . . Y	

Now, I have some questions about your current job/business.

Ngayon po, may mga katanungan ako tungkol sa kasalukuyang trabaho/pinagkakakitaan mo.

H. CURRENT JOB/BUSINESS AND REMITTANCES

H.1. Current Job/Business

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
800	Do you currently have a job/business? *May trabaho/pinagkakakitaan ka ba sa kasalukuyan?*	YES. . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 809** ↵	☐

801	What is your current job/business?
	
	Ano ang kasalukuyan mong trabaho/pinagkakakitaan?
		_____
		(CURRENT JOB/BUSINESS)
		
		SAME AS FIRST JOB IN
		  CURRENT RESIDENCE in Q716 . 9997
		
		SAME AS LAST JOB IN
		  LAST COUNTRY ABROAD in Q483 . 9994
			☐☐☐☐
			
			GO TO 812

802	In what kind of industry do you work? *Sa anong uri ng industriya ka nagtatrabaho/ang pinagkakakitaan mo?*	_____ (INDUSTRY)	☐☐

803	What is your class of worker?
	
	Anong uri ng manggagawa ka?
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD . 0
		WORKED FOR PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT 1
		WORKED FOR GOV'T/
		  GOV'T-CONTROLLED CORPORATION 2
		SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT ANY PAID
		  EMPLOYEE 3
		EMPLOYER IN OWN FAMILY-OPERATED
		  FARM OR BUSINESS 4
		WORKED WITH PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 5
		WORKED WITHOUT PAY IN OWN FAMILY-
		  OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS . . . 6
			☐

804	What is the nature of your employment?
	
	Ano ang iyong katayuan sa trabahong pinapasukan/ang pinagkakakitaan mo?
		PERMANENT 1
		SHORT-TERM OR SEASONAL OR CASUAL
		  JOB/BUSINESS/UNPAID FAMILY WORK 2
		WORKED FOR DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS
		  OR CUSTOMERS ON DAY-TO-DAY OR
		  WEEK-TO-WEEK BASIS 3
			☐

805	On the average, how much is your monthly salary and income derived from other sources in your **current** job/business?
	
	Magkano po, sa pangkaraniwan,ang inyong buwanang sahod, at kita na nagmumula sa iba pa ninyong pinag-kakakitaan liban sa **kasalukuyang** *trabaho/pinagkakakitaan mo dito?*
	
	IF NO SALARY OR INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES, WRITE "00000000"
		A. SALARY
		
		   MONTHLY . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
		
		B. INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES
		
		   MONTHLY . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
806	CHECK 803 : ANSWERED 0, 1, 2, OR 5? (CLASS OF WORKER) ANSWERED 0, 1, 2, OR 5 ↓	ANSWERED 3, 4, OR 6 → GO TO 807A	
807	Does your employer in your **current** job provide you any of the following benefits: *Nagbigay ba ang iyong employer sa iyong **kasalukuyang** trabaho dito ng mga sumusunod na benepisyo:* YES NO 1. Health insurance/medical allowance? 2. Paid sick leave? 3. Retirement pension? 4. Separation pay? 5. Compensation for work accidents? 6. Paid leave/vacation? (e.g., annual, semi-annual) 7. Payment for overtime work? 8. Maternity/paternity leave? 9. Housing/lodging? 10. Rice/food allowance or other consumer goods? 11. Holiday bonus and other bonuses? 12. Others? *Iba pa?*	1. HEALTH INSURANCE/ MEDICAL ALLOWANCE ... 1 2 2. PAID SICK LEAVE .... 1 2 3. RETIREMENT PENSION ..... 1 2 4. SEPARATION PAY .... 1 2 5. COMPENSATION FOR WORK ACCIDENTS .... 1 2 6. PAID LEAVE/VACATION ..... 1 2 7. PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME WORK .... 1 2 8. MATERNITY/PATERNITY LEAVE................. 1 2 9. HOUSING/LODGING .... 1 2 10. RICE/FOOD ALLOWANCE OR OTHER CONSUMER GOOD............... 1 2 11. HOLIDAY BONUS AND OTHER BONUSES ..... 1 2 12. OTHERS _____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
807A	Are you **currently** covered by PhilHealth or any health insurance, either as a member or as a dependent? *Ikaw ba ay **kasalukuyang** sakop ng PhilHealth, o anumang health insurance, bilang isang miyembro o bilang isang dependent?* **PROBE** **ENCIRCLE ALL MENTIONED**	PHILHEALTH PAYING MEMBER .... A PHILHEALTH DEPENDENT .... B HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION PAYING MEMBER .... C HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION DEPENDENT .... D OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE PAYING MEMBER .... E OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE DEPENDENT .... F NO/NONE .... Y	
807B	Are you **currently** covered by social pension/security plans such as SSS, GSIS, and other pension plans? *Ikaw ba ay **kasalukuyang** sakop ng social pension/security tulad SSS, GSIS, at iba pa?*	SSS .... A GSIS .... B PRIVATE INSURANCE/ PRE-NEED INSURANCE PLAN .... C NO/NONE .... Y GO TO 812	
809	Did you look for job or try to establish a business during the past 6 months? *Ikaw ba ay naghanap ng trabaho o sinubukang magtayo ng negosyo sa nakalipas na anim na buwan?*	YES................................ 1 GO TO 811 ↵ NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
810	Why did you not look for job or try to establish a business? *Bakit hindi kayo naghanap ng trabaho o sumubok magtayo ng negosyo?*	TIRED / BELIEVED NO WORK AVAILABLE 01 AWAITING RESULTS OF PREVIOUS JOB APPLICATION .... 02 TEMPORARY ILLNESS OR DISABILITY . 03 BAD WEATHER..................... 04 WAITING FOR REHIRE OR JOB RECALL 05 OLD .... 06 RETIRED .... 07 PERMANENT DISABILITY .... 08 HOUSEHOLD, FAMILY DUTIES .... 09 SCHOOLING .... 10 OTHERS _____ 90 (SPECIFY)	**GO TO 812**
811	How long have you been looking for job or trying to establish a business? *Gaano ka katagal na naghahanap na trabaho o sumusubok magtayo ng negosyo?* **IF LESS THAN A WEEK, RECORD "00"**	WEEK .... **1** MONTH **2**	

H.2. Remittances			

In this section, we will also talk about domestic and international cash remittances you might have received or sent from or to anyone in the past twelve (12) months.

Sa bahaging ito, pag-uusapan rin po natin ang mga cash remittances na maaaring natanggap mo o pinadala sa loob at labas ng bansa sa nakalipas na 12 buwan.

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
812	In the past 12 months (July 2017 to June 2018), did you receive money/ cash remittance from anyone living in another city/municipality and province, or country? *Sa nakalipas na labindalawang buwan, (July 2017 to June 2018), nakatatang-gap ka ba ng pera o cash remittance mula sa kaninumang naninirahan sa ibang siyudad/munisipyo at probinsya, o bansa?*	YES................................. 1 NO .... 2 **GO TO 817** ⏎	

PLACE OF ORIGIN	AMOUNT	MODE OF TRANSFER	USE OF MONEY/ CASH REMITTANCE
In what city/municipality and province, or country did the money/cash remittance you received come from? *Saang siyudad/munisipyo at probinsya, o bansa nagmula ang pera o cash remittance na natanggap mo?* ENTER CODE	In total, how much did you receive for the past 12 months (July 2017 - June 2018)? *Sa kabuuan, magkano ang iyong natanggap nitong nakalipas na 12 buwan?*	How did you usually receive the money/cash remittance? *Paano mo madalas na natatanggap ang pera o cash remittance?* ENTER CODES	How was the money/ cash remittance spent? *Paano mo ginastos ang pera o cash remittance na iyong natanggap?* ENTER CODES
813	814	815	816
A. INTERNAL _____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY AND PROVINCE			
_____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY AND PROVINCE			
_____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY AND PROVINCE			
B. INTERNATIONAL _____ COUNTRY			
_____ COUNTRY			
_____ COUNTRY			

PUT AN X MARK IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED ⟶ ☐

Codes for Q815 & Q820
(Mode of Transfer)
BANK . . . . A
MONEY TRANSFER OPERATORS (MTO) . B
FAMILY/FRIENDS C
AGENCY/LOCAL OFFICE . . . . D
OTHERS _____ X
(SPECIFY)

Codes for Q816 & Q821
(Use of Money/Cash Remittance)
FOOD AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD NEEDS A
EDUCATION . . . . B
MEDICAL EXPENSES C
DEBT PAYMENTS . . . . D
SAVINGS . . . . E
PURCHASE OF APPLIANCES/
  CONSUMER DURABLES . . . . F
PURCHASE OF HOUSE/LOT . . . . G
INVESTMENT . . . . H
PURCHASE OF CAR/MOTOR VEHICLE . . . I
OTHERS _____ X
(SPECIFY)

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
817	In the past 12 months, did you send/ give money/cash remittance to anyone living in another city/municipality and province, or country? *Sa nakalipas na labindalawang buwan, nagpapadala ka ba ng pera o cash remittance sa kaninumang nanini-rahan sa ibang siyudad/munisipyo at probinsya, o bansa?*	YES. . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 GO TO 900 ←	☐

PLACE OF DESTINATION	AMOUNT	MODE OF TRANSFER	REASON FOR SENDING
To what city/municipality and province, or country did you send the money/cash remittance? *Saang siyudad/munisipyo at probinsya, o bansa pinadala mo ang pera o cash remittance?* ENTER CODE	In total, how much did you send for the past 12 months (July 2017 - June 2018)? *Sa kabuuan, magkano ang iyong ipinadala nitong nakalipas na 12 buwan?*	How did you usually send the money/cash remittance? *Paano mo madalas pinapadala ang pera o cash remittance?* SEE CODES FROM PAGE 44	What were the reasons for sending the cash remittance/s in the past 12 months? *Para saan ang cash remittance na iyong ipinadala nito nakalipas na 12 buwan?* SEE CODES FROM PAGE 44
818	819	820	821

A. INTERNAL

_____
CITY/MUNICIPALITY AND PROVINCE

_____
CITY/MUNICIPALITY AND PROVINCE

_____
CITY/MUNICIPALITY AND PROVINCE

B. INTERNATIONAL

_____
COUNTRY

_____
COUNTRY

_____
COUNTRY

PUT AN X MARK IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED ⟶ ☐

	In this section, I have questions about your plans of moving to another place in the next 5 years.

In this section, I have questions about your plans of moving to another place in the next 5 years.

Sa bahaging ito, may mga katanungan po ako tungkol sa inyong mga planong paglipat ng tirahan kailan man sa susunod na 5 taon.

I. MIGRATION INTENTIONS

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
900	Do you have plans to move/reside in another city/municipality and province, or country in the next 5 years? *Mayroon ka bang mga plano na lumipat/ manirahan sa ibang siyudad/munisipyo at probinsya, o bansa sa susunod na limang taon?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 903** ↵	☐
901	Where do you plan to move/reside in the next 5 years? *Saan mo planong lumipat/manirahan sa susunod na 5 taon?* **IF UNDECIDED COUNTRY, WRITE "998"** **IF UNDECIDED BARANGAY, WRITE "998"**	_____ COUNTRY _____ PROVINCE _____ CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____ BARANGAY	☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐
902	What is the main reason for your plan to move or reside in Q901? *Ano ang iyong pangunahing dahilan para sa balak mong paglipat o paninirahan sa Q901?*	. . . . SPECIFY OTHER REASONS	☐☐ **GO TO 1000**
903	What is the main reason for your preference to stay? *Ano ang iyong pangunahing dahilan para sa balak mong pananatili?*	. . . . (SPECIFY OTHER REASONS)	☐☐

Codes for Q902 & Q903
(Reason for Moving/Staying)

SCHOOL	01	TO LIVE WITH PARENTS	09
EMPLOYMENT/JOB CHANGE/ JOB RELOCATION	02	TO JOIN SPOUSE/PARTNER	10
FAMILY BUSINESS SUCCESSION	03	TO LIVE WITH CHILDREN	11
FINISHED CONTRACT	04	MARRIAGE	12
RETIREMENT	05	DIVORCE/ANNULMENT	13
HOUSING-RELATED REASON	06	HEALTH-RELATED REASONS	14
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	07	PEACE AND SECURITY	15
COMMUTING-RELATED REASONS . . .	08	OTHER REASONS _____	90
		(SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
1000	CHECK 223 : EVER WORKED FOR PAY OR PROFIT		
	YES ☐	NO ☐ ➤ END OF INTERVIEW	

NOTE:	
DUE TO THE SENSITIVE NATURE OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ENSURE PRIVACY.	
CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS.	
DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.	

Now I would like to ask you some questions about other important aspects of a worker's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial help to better understand workers' condition in the Philippines and in other countries abroad. Let me assure you that your answers will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will not be divulge to anyone. No one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions.

First, I am going to ask you about some situations which may have happened to you.

Ngayon naman po, nais ko pong tanungin kayo tungkol sa mga importanteng aspeto ng buhay-manggagawa. Maaari po itong maging personal para sa inyo. Gayunpaman, ang inyong mga sagot ay napakahalagang tulong upang higit na maunawaan ang kalagayan ng mga manggagawa sa Pilipinas at sa ibang bansa. Sinisiguro ko po sa inyo na ang mga sagot ninyo ay magiging confidential at hindi sasabihin sa iba. Wala po sa mga myembro ng inyong sambahayan ang makakaalam na itinanong ko po ito sa inyo.

Una, tatanungin ko po kayo ng mga sitwasyon na maaring nangyari sa inyo.

J.   INVOLUNTARY LABOR/WORK ARRANGEMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
1001	Has anyone pressured or forced you to engage in any work that is against your will? *May pumilit o pumuwersa ba sa iyo na gumawa ng kahit anong trabaho na labag sa inyong kalooban/kagustuhan?*	YES.................................. 1 NO 2	☐
1002A	Were you ever pressured or forced to sign a contract that you did not understand? *Pinilit o pinuwersa na pumirma sa kontrata na hindi mo naiintindihan o nauunawaan?*	YES.................................. 1 NO 2	☐
1002B	Were you ever pressured or forced to sign a contract that you understood but did not want to sign? *Pinilit o pinuwersa na pumirma sa kontrata na naiintindihan o nauunawaan mo ngunit ayaw mong pirmahan?*	YES.................................. 1 NO 2	☐
1002C	Was a contract you signed ever used as a threat against you? *Ginamit ba ang anumang kontratang iyong pinirmahan laban sa iyo?*	YES.................................. 1 NO 2	☐
1003	Were you ever transported to different locations to engage in any work against your will? *Dinala ka ba sa ibang lugar para magtrabaho ngunit labag sa iyong kalooban/kagustuhan?*	YES.................................. 1 NO 2	☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
1004	Did you take up employment that is not according on the provisions of that work contract or agreed terms? *Nagtrabaho ka ba nang hindi naaayon sa iyong inasahan at hindi naaayon sa mga kondisyon/probisyon ng iyong kontrata at napagkasunduang tuntunin?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 1006** ↵	☐
1005	In what way was the situation different from what was in the contract or agreed terms? *Sa anong paraan naiba ang iyong kalagayan mula sa iyong inaasahan na nakasaad sa kontrata?* **RECORD AT MOST 3 RESPONSES**	WORK WAS DIFFERENT FROM WHAT WAS IN THE WORK CONTRACT OR AGREED TERMS . . . A PAYMENT OF SALARY WAS NOT ON TIME . . . . B DID NOT RECEIVE HOUSING BENEFITS . . . . C DID NOT RECEIVE FOOD BENEFITS . . . . D DID NOT RECEIVE HEALTH BENEFITS . E COULD NOT BRING FAMILY . . . . F DID NOT RECEIVE OTHER BENEFITS . G OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	☐☐☐
1006	Please tell me if these situations ever happened to you: *Pakisabi sa akin kung nangyari ba ang mga sumusunod na sitwasyon sa iyo:* a. Are you not able to come and go from home and work as you please? *Hindi ka pwedeng umalis at bumalik mula sa iyong tahanan at trabaho kung kailan mo gusto?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
	b. Someone is holding your identification documents to keep you from leaving? *Mayroon humahawak sa iyong mga identification documents upang hindi ka umalis?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
	c. Your employer ever threatened you or your family? *Pinagbantaan ka ba o ang pamilya mo ng inyong "employer"?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
	d. Your employer ever slapped, hit, or kicked you at the workplace? *Sinampal, sinaktan, o sinipa ka ng iyong "employer" sa iyong pinagtatrabahuan?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
	e. Your employer used your debt to threaten you? *Ginamit ng iyong "employer" ang iyong utang upang pagbantaan ka?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
	f. Your communication with your family or friends was restricted or monitored? *Limitado o sinusubaybayan ang iyong komunikasyon sa iyong pamilya at mga kaibigan?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
	g. You have been pressured to engage in sexual acts with anybody for favors, money, drugs, clothes, or gifts? *Pinilit kang gumawa ng mga gawaing sekswal sa kahit kanino para sa mga pabor, pera, droga, damit, o regalo?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	CODE
1007	Has anyone ever pressured or forced you to engage in any activity that is against your will? *May pumilit o pumuwersa ba sa iyo na gumawa ng kahit anong gawain na labag sa iyong kalooban/kagustuhan?*	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	☐
1008	**CHECK :** **ANY YES IN 1001 - 1007** ☐	**OTHERWISE** ☐ ⟶	**END OF INTERVIEW**
1009	Thinking about these experiences, have you ever tried to seek help? *Sa mga karanasan mong ito, sinubukan mo bang humingi ng tulong?*	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 **GO TO 1012** ↵	☐
1010	From whom did you seek for help? *Kanino ka humingi ng tulong?* Anyone else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **RECORD AT MOST 3 RESPONSES**	FAMILY/FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . A RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . B DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . C POLICE . . . . D LAWYER . . . . E SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . . . . F EMBASSY . . . . G GOVERNMENT OFFICE/REPRESENTATIVE H OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	☐ ☐ ☐
1011	What was the result of your request for assistance? *Ano ang naging resulta ng paghingi mo ng tulong?* Anything else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **RECORD AT MOST 3 RESPONSES**	IGNORED . . . . A SOLVED . . . . B RESCUED . . . . C FILED A COMPLAINT/CASE . . . . D RECEIVED EMOTIONAL SUPPORT/ COMFORTED . . . . E OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	☐ ☐ ☐ **END OF INTERVIEW**
1012	Why did you not seek for help? *Bakit hindi ka humingi ng tulong?* Anything else? *Mayroon pa bang iba?* **RECORD AT MOST 3 RESPONSES**	THREATENED . . . . A AFRAID . . . . B NO FINANCIAL SUPPORT . . . . C THINKS NO ONE WOULD LISTEN/ BELIEVE . . . . D EMBARASSED/ASHAMED . . . . E OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	☐ ☐ ☐

RECORD TIME ENDED

HOUR . . . . ☐ ☐   MINUTES . . . . ☐ ☐

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER COOPERATION.
REASSURE HIM/HER THAT ALL INFORMATION GIVEN ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENT

Philippine Statistics Authority
PSA Complex, East Avenue, Diliman Quezon City, Philippines 1101

University of the Philippines Population Institute
College of Social Sciences and Philosophy
Palma Hall, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines, 1101