A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF CFO-REGISTERED FILIPINO EMIGRANTS IN 1981-2021

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ACRONYMS

Commission on Filipinos Overseas	CFO
Freedom of Information	FOI
Guidance and Counseling Certificates	GCC
Guidance and Counseling Program	GCP
Management Information Systems Division	MISD
Migrant Integration and Education Division	MIED
National Capital Region	NCR
Peer Counseling Program	PSA
Philippine Statistics Authority	PPRD
Policy, Planning, and Research Division	PDOS
Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar	PSOC
Philippine Standard Occupational Classification	UK
United Kingdom	USA
United States of America	WHO
World Health Organization	

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ABSTRACT

Migration is a deeply ingrained phenomenon in Philippine culture, with millions of Filipinos seeking opportunities abroad. Mandated by Batas Pambansa 79, the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) plays a crucial role in overseeing Filipino emigrants and permanent residents abroad. Among its other functions, the Commission implements programs that promote their interests and well-being, including pre-departure orientations and counseling sessions.

The study analyzes raw data from various classes of emigrants registered by the CFO, including those registered under the Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS) and Peer Counseling Program (PCP), exempted registrants, immigrant workers, and individuals issued with Guidance and Counseling Certificates (GCC). By creating more precise statistical profiles, the study seeks to uncover trends and patterns in Filipino migration, including the motivations and intentions driving migration to different parts of the world.

The findings of this research are expected to provide valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, and organizations involved in migration. By understanding the characteristics of Filipino emigrants, stakeholders can develop more targeted policies and programs to support emigrants and address their needs. Additionally, the study aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on Filipino migration and serve as a basis for further research in this field.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Analysis of the annual movement of the number of Filipino emigrants registered by the CFO from 1981 to 2021 showed a consistent upward trend, which was disrupted by the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

- Analysis of the monthly movement of the number of Filipino emigrants registered by the CFO in 2014-2021 showed that there tends to be an increase in emigrant registrants in the months of March, May, January, July, February, and October and a decrease in December, November, September, April, June, and August.

- The top destination countries for Filipino emigrants have seen consistent patterns over the years, with the USA leading, accounting for more than half of CFO-registered Filipino emigrants in 1981-2021 at 60.04%.

- The population of CFO-registered Filipino emigrants is young to middle-aged, with individuals aged 14 years or younger consistently representing the highest percentage each year.

- Women consistently outnumbered men among Filipino emigrants, with an average ratio of 59.88% per year.

- Single and married individuals tend to migrate more than other civil statuses. From 2002 to 2021, more than half of CFO-registered emigrants were single. They were followed relatively closely by married individuals, who comprised more than two-fifths of the same population.

- More than a quarter of the total CFO-registered Filipino emigrants in 2002-2021 were college degree holders.

- Almost three-fourths of CFO-registered Filipino emigrants were unemployed in 2002-2011, with students and jobless individuals comprising the majority of those unemployed.

- A comparison of origin provinces over two decades shows consistency in the top 5 regions. These regions were Metro Manila, Calabarzon, Central Luzon, the Ilocos Region, and Central Visayas, altogether accounting for 77.87% of all emigrants in both decades.

- The registration data compiled by the CFO from 2014 to 2021 was used to create more precise statistical profiles across the top major countries of destination and registration classes of Filipino emigrants.

- While a general summary indicates consistent traits over the years, such as a higher representation of women, more emigrants originating from Metro Manila, and more college graduates, statistical profiles specific to registration classes and destinations vary significantly.

- The feminization of Filipino emigration is crystal clear, although there are instances where certain destination countries and registration classes exhibit a higher proportion of males than females. This includes destination countries such as Canada, Italy, and Spain, and registration classes PDOS, PCP, and Japan-bound.

- Given the significant impact of the pandemic on migration patterns, it is advisable to study its effects, isolate the original migration patterns, and create projections that do not consider the residual effects of COVID-19.

- It is also recommended that the MISD hire a dedicated database manager to ensure more information is live and raw data as far back as 1980 is accessible for special studies, and to regularly clean the CFO's databases to maintain data consistency and integrity.

INTRODUCTION

As the primary government agency responsible for overseeing Filipino emigrants and permanent residents abroad, the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) plays a crucial role in understanding Filipino migration trends and patterns. However, there remains a significant gap in comprehensive research on the characteristics of the CFO's clientele. While the CFO has disseminated summarized information on the subject through its official channels, such as its website, social media platforms, and Freedom of Information (FOI) portal, these presentations provide only a partial view of its extensive raw data. The disconnect between the released datasets likewise limits the depth of analysis that can be conducted by the CFO and third-party researchers alike.

To address this gap, the Policy, Planning, and Research Division (PPRD) has undertaken this study to delve into the data provided by Filipino emigrants themselves at the time of their registration with the CFO. This research aims to uncover the defining characteristics prevalent among Filipino emigrants in order to create more precise statistical profiles across various classes and categories of emigrants, as well as specific destination countries. In doing so, the CFO will be able to better understand the motivations and intentions driving Filipino migration to different parts of the world.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has significant implications for individuals, families, communities, and countries. Understanding the characteristics of Filipino emigrants is crucial for policymakers, researchers, and organizations involved in migration. This study will provide valuable insights into Filipino migration trends, helping to inform policies and programs that support Filipino emigrants and address their needs.

This study has the potential to significantly impact the understanding and management of challenges and opportunities related to Filipino migration, benefiting both the CFO and the wider community of stakeholders engaged in migration-related matters.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study aims to:
- Analyze the characteristics of Filipino emigrants registered with the CFO;
- Create more precise statistical profiles of Filipino emigrants across various classes and categories;
- Uncover trends and patterns in Filipino migration to different destination countries; and
- Understand the motivations and intentions driving Filipino migration.

By fulfilling the above-listed objectives, this study will provide valuable insights for students, policymakers, researchers, and organizations involved in migration, contribute to the existing body of knowledge on Filipino migration, and serve as a basis for further research in this field.

This study employed official data publicly released by the CFO, covering the period from 1981 to 2021, as well as raw registration data from 2014 to 2021, which includes individuals registered under the Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS) and Peer Counseling Program (PCP), exempted registrants, immigrant workers, individuals previously issued with Guidance and Counseling Certificates (GCC), and Guidance and Counseling Program (GCP) registrants with visas.

While this study utilized data summaries spanning 1981 to 2021, the statistical profiles were derived from data between 2014 and 2021 due to the unavailability of the CFO's raw emigrant registration data from 2013 and earlier years. It is important to acknowledge that the observed migration patterns may still be influenced by the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, rather than solely reflecting the intrinsic migration phenomenon.

Moreover, this analysis focuses exclusively on migration from the Philippines to destination countries and does not encompass third-country movement or the migration of Filipino emigrants who have relocated from one foreign country to another.

METHODOLOGY

DATA

This study utilized two sets of data:

1. Official summarized data tables spanning 1981 to 2021, available on the CFO official website at https://cfo.gov.ph/statistics-2/.
2. Registration data stored in the "emigrant" database, collected and verified by the Migrant Integration and Education Division (MIED) and encoded by the Management Information Systems Division (MISD). This dataset covers the years 2014 to 2021.

It is crucial to note that these two datasets may contain discrepancies due to continuous updates, corrections, and the removal of erroneous records. There may also be slight inconsistencies in the figures for certain variables of interest due to occurrences of "NULL" or "NO RESPONSE" in the live data.

SOFTWARE

For the descriptive analysis, three statistical software were used:

1. RStudio (trending, time series decomposition)
2. Microsoft Excel (data visualization)
3. Microsoft Power BI (data visualization)

For the data mining, two database software were used:

1. Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (data generation)
2. Mobile VPN with SSL Client (security)

METHODS

The methods and techniques utilized in this study are primarily descriptive. Any conclusions drawn are not solely based on the statistical tools employed but also on the expertise of the researchers. These conclusions are aligned with inferences made by other sources on Filipino migration, as documented in various studies and research papers.

I. MOVEMENT OVER TIME

Established through Batas Pambansa 79 in 1980, the CFO started catering to approximately 50,000 Filipino emigrants in 1981. This number steadily increased until 2019, with some random fluctuations but no significant increases or decreases. In 2015, it reached its peak with more than 90,000 registrants. However, the annual number of Filipino emigrants started to drop in 2019 and took a significant dive in 2020 during the pandemic with only 15,000 registrants, marking a 76% decrease from the previous year.

This sharp decline in the number of CFO-registered Filipino emigrants can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. Following the World Health Organization (WHO)'s declaration of the COVID-19 outbreak as a public health emergency of international concern, the Philippines declared a state of calamity and implemented mandatory quarantine and strict lockdown restrictions, while many other countries imposed entry travel bans and closed their borders.

CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (1981-2021) by Annual Totals
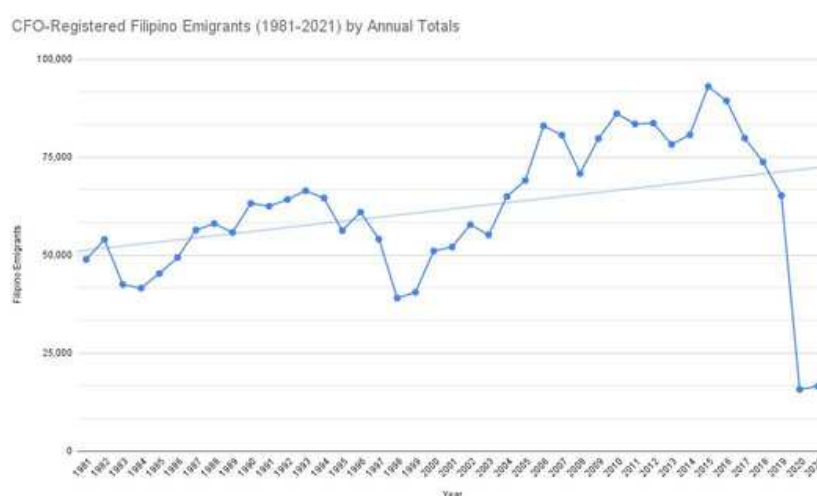
Figure 1. Annual Movement of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (1981-2021)

The seasonality was quantified and extracted from the time series data spanning 2014 to 2021 to understand the month-on-month movement of Filipino emigrant registration. Observing the seasonality estimates, a pattern becomes evident where there tends to be an increase in the number of Filipino emigrants registered by the CFO in the months of March, May, January, July, February, and October (in that order). Conversely, there is a decrease in registrations in December, November, September, April, June, and August (in that order). This pattern may be attributed to Filipinos' tendency to stay in their home country for holidays such as Christmas Day, All Souls Day, and All Saints Day, resulting in fewer registrations during those months.

II. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Destination

From 1981 to 2021, four out of every five Filipino emigrants who registered with the CFO were headed to North America. In fact, the top two destination countries among the population were both located on the said continent, hosting a combined total of over two million Filipino emigrants. Meanwhile, Asia represented the second most popular continent destination, accounting for 7.23% of the total population, followed by Oceania with 6.79%, and Europe with 5.50%.

The number of CFO-registered Filipino emigrants in the same period varied significantly across countries, ranging from just one emigrant for several countries to over a million for some. Out of 143 countries that hosted Filipino emigrants in this time frame, the United States of America (USA) led as the top destination, accounting for 60.04% of all registered emigrants. This was followed by Canada by a large margin, accounting for 20.42%.

Japan and Australia also had consistently high numbers of Filipino emigrants over the years, indicating a continuous, albeit relatively moderate, flow of migration. Together, they accounted for more than 10% of Filipino emigrants registered with the CFO. On the other hand, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom (UK), Germany, South Korea, and Spain lagged significantly behind. On average, these countries individually contributed 0.91% to the population. Meanwhile, there were 71 countries with emigrant totals less than 10.

The top destinations for Filipino emigrants had seen consistent patterns over the years, indicating that these countries remain popular choices among Filipinos seeking to emigrate.
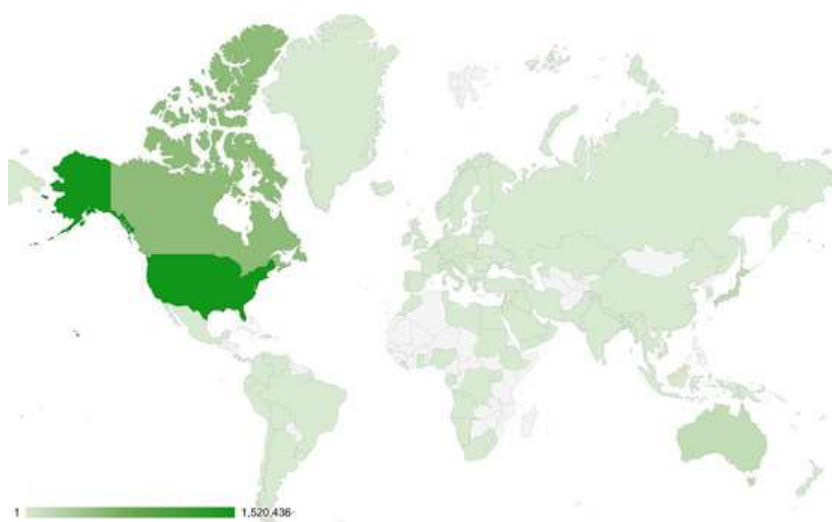
Figure 2. Destination of CFO Registered Filipino Emigrants (1981-2021)

Country	Count	% Share
United States of America	1,520,436	60.04%
Canada	517,108	20.42%
Japan	157,708	6.23%
Australia	147,854	5.84%
Italy	42,201	1.67%
New Zealand	23,958	0.95%
United Kingdom	19,848	0.78%
Germany	18,828	0.74%
South Korea	17,185	0.68%
Spain	16,572	0.65%

Table 1. Top 10 Destination Countries Among CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (1981-2021)

Age

Based on the CFO's official data from 2014 to 2021, individuals aged 14 years or younger consistently represented the highest percentage each year, comprising 22.32% of the total Filipino emigrants during this period. Following them were those aged 30 to 34, making up 12.27% of the population and consistently ranking as the second highest age group in these years except for 2015. Competing for the third position were the age groups 30 to 34 and 15 to 19, with respective shares of 12.27% and 11.20%. Notably, those aged 39 and below made up three-quarters of the entire population, indicating a predominantly young to early-middle-aged population.

Age Group	Count	% Share
14 - Below	114,693	22.32%
15 - 19	57,549	11.20%
20 - 24	48,253	9.39%
25 - 29	54,646	10.63%
30 - 34	63,069	12.27%
35 - 39	50,582	9.84%
40 - 44	33,580	6.53%
45 - 49	23,066	4.49%
50 - 54	18,044	3.51%
55 - 59	16,485	3.21%
60 - 64	13,905	2.71%
65 - 69	10,418	2.03%
70 - Above	9,525	1.85%
No Response	96	0.02%
Total	**513,911**	**100%**

Table 2. Age Groups of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2014-2021)

When examining individual ages instead of age groups, a consistent pattern emerges. From 2014 to 2019, there were notable spikes of approximately equal magnitude for both adolescents and individuals in their early 30s. However, in 2020 and 2021, there were more individuals in their early 30s than adolescents, with a notable difference. Additionally, senior citizen emigrants represented the smallest segment of the population, accounting for just over 5% in 2014-2021.
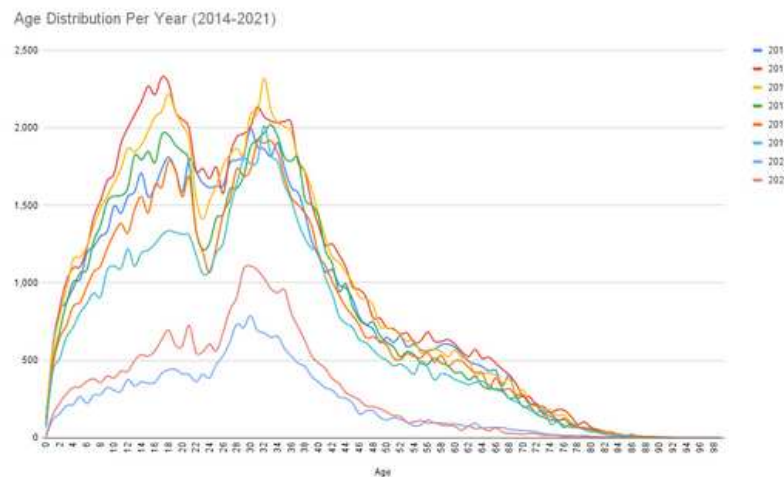
Figure 3. Age Distribution of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2014-2021)

Sex

The increasing feminization of Filipino migration, noted by international organizations such as the United Nations and migrant-serving Philippine agencies and non-government organizations, is also evident in the emigration data compiled by the CFO.

A higher number of women had been departing the country annually, a behavior observed since 1981. Women consistently outnumbered men among Filipino emigrants, with an average ratio of 59.88% per year, reaching its peak at 63.82% in 1999. This pattern may imply that Filipino emigration has inherently skewed toward females, validating the notion of feminization of Philippine migration.
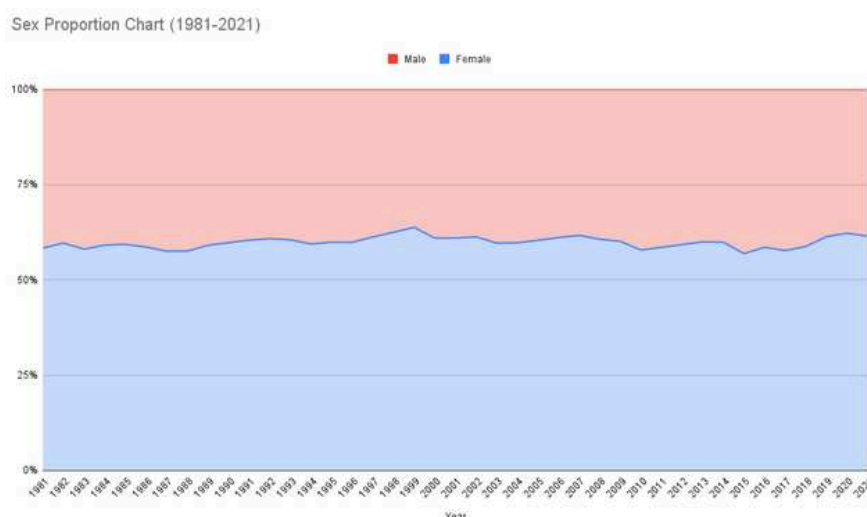
Figure 4. Sex Proportions of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (1981-2021)

Year	Female		Male	
2012	49,564	59.26%	34,076	40.74%
2013	46,940	60.00%	31,288	40.00%
2014	48,321	59.89%	32,368	40.11%
2015	52,919	56.90%	40,079	43.10%
2016	52,318	58.55%	37,036	41.45%
2017	46,038	57.71%	33,741	42.29%
2018	43,329	58.78%	30,390	41.22%
2019	39,999	61.38%	25,165	38.62%
2020	9,775	62.25%	5,928	37.75%
2021	10,148	61.48%	6,357	38.52%

Table 3. Sex Disaggregation of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants in Recent Decade (2012-2021)

Civil Status

Since 2002, the number of single Filipino emigrants who registered with the CFO outweighed other civil statuses. In the recent decade, there has been a relative increase of 4.73% in the number of single emigrants.

Additionally, there were slight increases in the percentages of separated (0.03%), divorced (0.17%), and widowed (0.06%) emigrants.
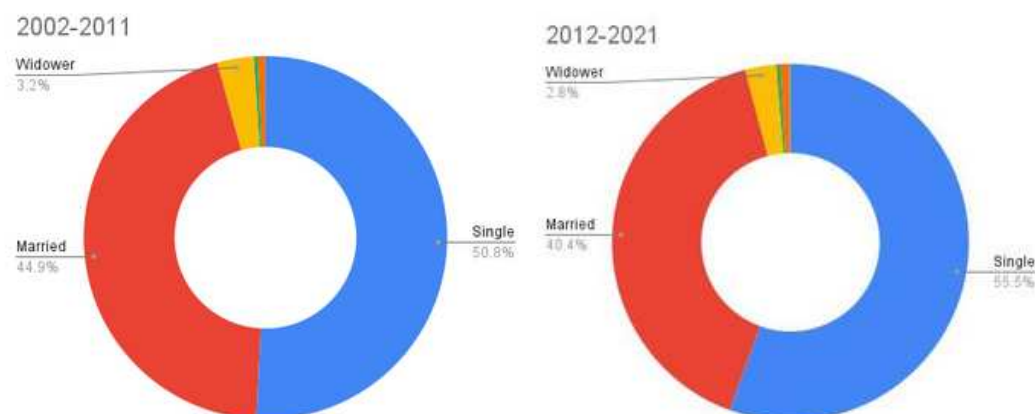
Figure 5: Civil Status of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2002-2021)

Civil Status	2002-2011		2012-2021	
Single	371,063	50.80%	375,277	55.53%
Married	327,969	44.90%	272,708	40.35%
Widower	23,724	3.25%	19,029	2.82%
Separated	2,748	0.38%	2,734	0.40%
Divorced	4,714	0.65%	5,501	0.81%

Table 4. Civil Status of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2002-2021)

Education

There appears to be little change in the relative distribution of the highest educational attainment among CFO-registered Filipino emigrants in the past two decades. There had been a slight increase of 1.72% in the share of registrants with a college degree, as well as those with a high school level education (0.85%), college level education (0.70%), vocational certificate (0.22%), and vocational level education (0.07%) in the recent decade.
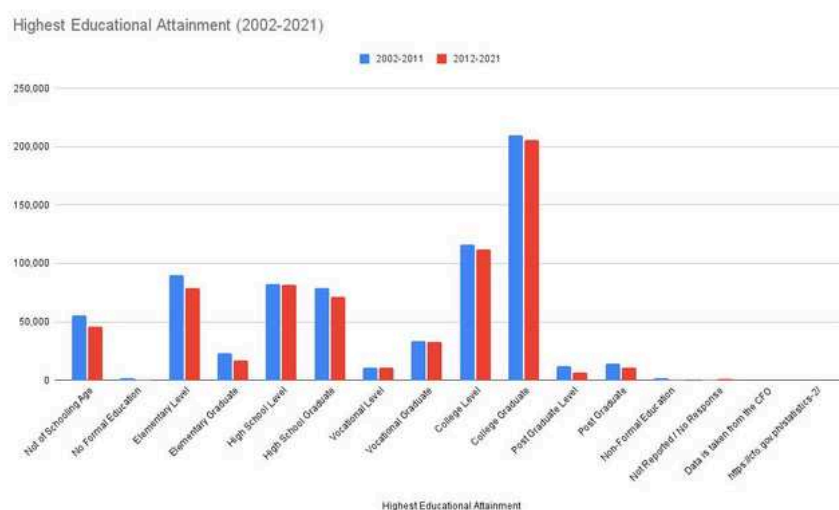
Figure 6: Highest Educational Attainment of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2002-2021)

Education	2002-2011		2012-2021	
Not of Schooling Age	55,661	7.62%	46,073	6.82%
No Formal Education	1,777	0.24%	668	0.10%
Elementary Level	90,273	12.36%	78,818	11.66%
Elementary Graduate	23,042	3.15%	16,681	2.47%
High School Level	82,238	11.26%	81,848	12.11%
High School Graduate	78,929	10.81%	71,519	10.58%
Vocational Level	10,904	1.49%	10,543	1.56%
Vocational Graduate	33,524	4.59%	32,472	4.81%
College Level	116,206	15.91%	112,229	16.61%
College Graduate	210,030	28.76%	205,958	30.48%
Post Graduate Level	11,817	1.62%	6,491	0.96%
Post Graduate	13,999	1.92%	10,867	1.61%
Non-Formal Education	1,494	0.20%	323	0.05%
Not Reported / No Response	484	0.07%	1,289	0.19%

Table 5. Highest Educational Attainment of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2002-2021)

Occupation
The distribution of the employment status of Filipino emigrants registered by the CFO in 2002-2011 showed that almost three-fourths of the population were unemployed (72.49%). In the next decade, this figure only increased to 77.34%, marking an increase of 4.85% in the percentage of unemployed emigrants.

Among those employed, there was an increase of 3.36% in service workers but a decrease in all other professions. On the other hand, among the unemployed registrants, there had been a moderate increase in emigrants without occupation (8.70%), students (1.75%), and refugees (0.16%).
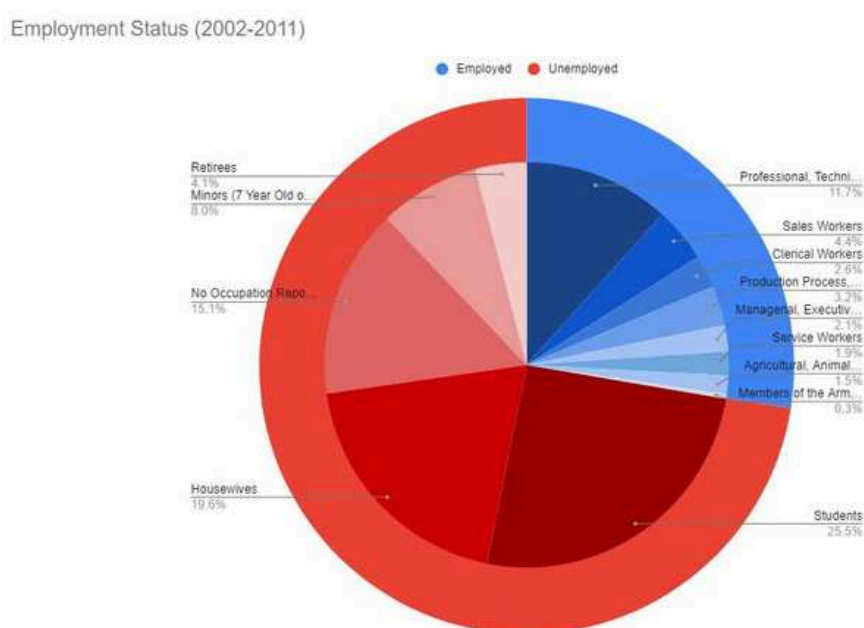
Figure 7: Employment Status of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2002-2021)

Status	Profession*	2002-2011	2012-2021
Employed	Professional, Technical, & Related Workers	84,879	53,272
Employed	Sales Workers	31,734	21,257
Employed	Clerical Workers	18,945	14,434
Employed	Production Process, Transport Equipment Operators, & Laborers	22,988	18,625
Employed	Managerial, Executive, & Administrative Workers	15,103	13,658
Employed	Service Workers	13,975	22,722
Employed	Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Workers, & Fishermen	10,786	7,450
Employed	Members of the Armed Forces	2,536	1,705
Unemployed	Students	185,014	183,016
Unemployed	Housewives	142,058	104,488
Unemployed	No Occupation Reported	109,857	160,407
Unemployed	Minors (7 Year Old or Below)	58,265	44,194
Unemployed	Retirees	29,786	25,330
Unemployed	Refugees	4,452	5,221

Table 6: Employment Status of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2002-2021)

The naming convention for professions is based on the Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA)'s 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC).

Origin

A comparison of origin provinces over two decades shows consistency in the top 5 regions. These regions were Metro Manila, Calabarzon, Central Luzon, the Ilocos Region, and Central Visayas, accounting for a total of 77.87% of all emigrants in both decades. Among these regions, the provinces with the highest contributions were District II (42.21%), Cavite (32.12%), Pampanga (34.01%), Pangasinan (44.13%), and Cebu (76.26%), respectively.

Furthermore, there had been an increase in the following regions compared to the previous decade: Cagayan Valley (0.98%), Eastern Visayas (0.29%), Northern Mindanao (0.27%), and SOCCSKSARGEN (0.36%).
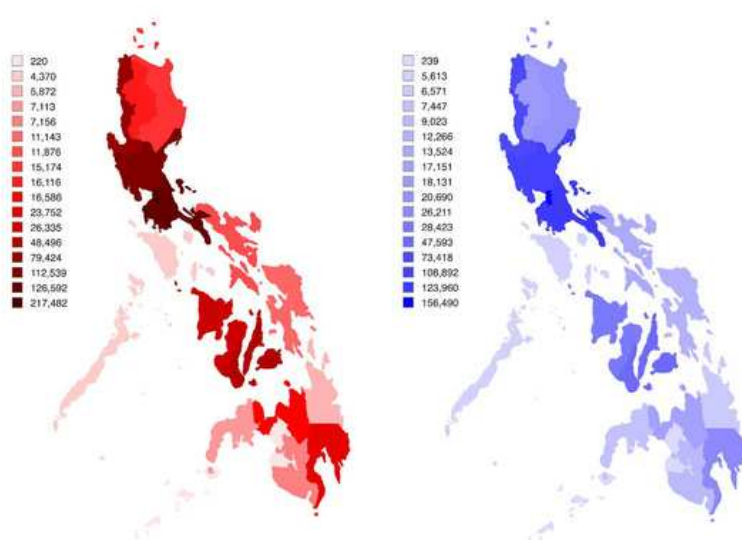
Figure 8. Origin of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2002-2021)

Province	2002-2011		2012-2021	
Region I - Ilocos Region	79,424	10.87%	73,418	10.86%
Region II - Cagayan Valley	15,174	2.08%	20,690	3.06%
Region III - Central Luzon	112,539	15.41%	108,892	16.11%
Region IV A - CALABARZON	126,592	17.33%	123,960	18.34%
Region IV B - MIMAROPA	4,370	0.60%	5,613	0.83%
Region V - Bicol Region	11,876	1.63%	13,524	2.00%
Region VI - Western Visayas	26,335	3.61%	28,423	4.21%
Region VII - Central Visayas	48,496	6.64%	47,593	7.04%
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	11,143	1.53%	12,266	1.82%
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7,113	0.97%	7,447	1.10%
Region X - Northern Mindanao	16,586	2.27%	17,151	2.54%
Region XI - Davao Region	23,752	3.25%	26,211	3.88%
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7,156	0.98%	9,023	1.34%
Region XIII - Caraga	5,872	0.80%	6,571	0.97%
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	220	0.03%	239	0.04%
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	16,116	2.21%	18,131	2.68%
National Capital Region (NCR)	217,482	29.78%	156,490	23.16%
Not Reported / No Response	132	0.02%	137	0.02%

Table 7. Origin Region of CFO-Registered Filipino Emigrants (2002-2021)

III. STATISTICAL PROFILES

The following is a series of statistical profiles that delve into the diverse characteristics of (1) Filipino emigrants en route to the top 10 major destination countries and (2) Filipino emigrants by registration class. Each profile provides an overview of the traits and attributes of Filipino emigrants to a specific destination and registration class by highlighting their most frequently occurring characteristics. By examining these profiles, the factors driving Filipino migration patterns and the unique dynamics shaping emigrant populations are uncovered.

Profiles per Destination Country
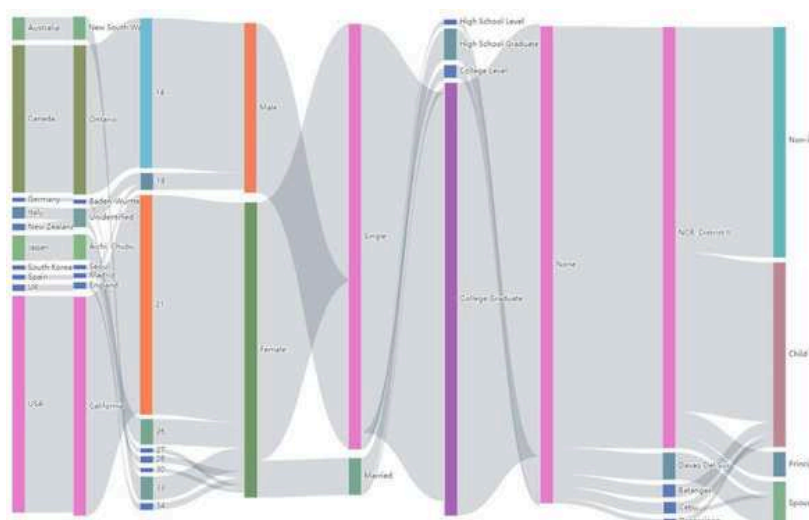
Figure 9. Statistical Profiles per Destination Country (2014-2021)

1. United States of America
- From 2014 to 2021, almost half of Filipino emigrants who registered with the CFO were bound for the USA, totaling 238,860 registrants, or 46.48% of the total population during this time.
- The majority were female, accounting for 63.28%.
- Twenty-one-year-olds dominated the population, making up 2.56% of the total.
- Civil status data also indicated that the largest proportion of emigrants en route to the USA were single, comprising 58.91% of the population.
- In terms of education, a significant portion were college graduates, representing 32.89% of the USA-bound Filipino emigrants in the same period.
- A large proportion of 77.10% did not report any occupation.

- The second district of the National Capital Region (NCR) contributed a notable percentage, with 10.22% of emigrants hailing from this region.
- A substantial number were classified as non-immediate relatives of foreign nationals or immigrants, comprising 12.42% of the entire population of Filipino emigrants en route to the USA.
- Geographically, California stood out as the most popular destination within the USA, with 33.36% of Filipino emigrants choosing to settle in this state.

2. Canada
- From 2014 to 2021, Canada was the second most popular destination country among Filipino emigrants after the USA, accounting for 31.69%, or 162,847, of the total registrants in this period.
- A little more than half of emigrants to Canada were male, at 52.32%.
- Emigrants aged 14 years old also made up the largest individual age portion, comprising 2.99%.
- Civil status data indicated that the largest segment of emigrants were single, comprising 56.75% of the population.
- In terms of education, a significant portion of Filipino emigrants to Canada were college graduates, representing 31.28% of the population.
- However, 74.44% reported a lack of occupation.
- As with the USA, District II of Metro Manila contributed a notable percentage to Canada-bound Filipino emigrants, with 8.08% hailing from this area.
- Almost two-fifths of the population were children of Filipino emigrants, at 35.57%.
- Ontario was the most popular destination within Canada among Filipino emigrants who registered with the CFO, accounting for 29.31% of the population in 2014-2021.

3. Japan
- In 2014-2021, Japan attracted 27,682 CFO-registered emigrants, constituting 5.39% of the total Filipino emigrant population in this period.
- There was a predominance of females among emigrants to Japan, comprising 65.48%.
- Individuals aged 26 represented a significant proportion, accounting for 4.06% of the total.
- Married individuals made up the largest portion of Filipino emigrants to Japan, at 54.87%.

- Almost a quarter, or 22.08%, were high school graduates, representing 22.08% of the population.
- An overwhelming majority of 88.46% also reported a lack of occupation.
- Davao del Sur emerged as the top origin province for Filipino emigrants bound for Japan, with 16.80% of emigrants originating from this region.
- Among the various classes of emigrants, 33.83% were classified as spouses of foreign nationals.
- Geographically, Aichi Prefecture in the Chubu region was the most popular destination within Japan, attracting 20.70% of the population.

4. Australia

- Between 2014 and 2021, Australia attracted 25,222 Filipino emigrants, accounting for 4.91% of the total Filipino emigrant population in this period.
- This portion of the population was predominantly female, making up 61.97%.
- In terms of age distribution, individuals aged 33 represented a significant proportion, or 4.38%, of the total Australia-bound emigrants.
- Single individuals made up the largest portion of emigrants to Australia, with 55.83% of the population being single.
- A significant percentage of emigrants were also college graduates, representing 40.28%, despite 66.18% reporting a lack of employment.
- Additionally, District II of Metro Manila emerged as the top significant origin for Filipino emigrants to Australia, with 11.16% of emigrants originating from this region.
- A fifth, or 19.68%, of the population were principal immigrants.
- Geographically, New South Wales was the most popular choice destination, attracting 29.64% of Filipino emigrants en route to this country.
- A significant percentage of emigrants were also college graduates, representing 40.28%, despite 66.18% reporting a lack of employment.
- Additionally, District II of Metro Manila emerged as the top significant origin for Filipino emigrants to Australia, with 11.16% of emigrants originating from this region.
- A fifth, or 19.68%, of the population were principal immigrants.
- Geographically, New South Wales was the most popular choice destination, attracting 29.64% of Filipino emigrants en route to this country.

5. Italy

- There were 13,139 Filipino emigrants bound for Italy who registered with the CFO between 2014 and 2021, representing 2.56% of the total population in this time frame.
- Males comprised 51.04% of the population.
- The most common age among Italy-bound emigrants was 19, representing 7.12% of the total.
- Single individuals constituted the largest portion of emigrants to Italy, with 59.02% of the population being single.
- A significant percentage of 21.36% had also attained a college-level education.
- A staggering portion of 90.23% reported unemployment.
- Among Italy-bound emigrants, Batangas emerged as the top origin, with 27.25% originating from this province.
- Additionally, more than half, or 53.78%, of the population were children of Filipino emigrants.

6. New Zealand

- In 2014-2021, New Zealand ranked as the sixth most popular destination country, attracting 7,382 Filipino emigrants, which comprised 1.44% of the total Filipino emigrant population in that period.
- Females were predominant, making up 55.87%.
- The most common age was 34, representing 4.26% of the total.
- Single individuals constituted 57.21% of emigrants to New Zealand.
- A significant percentage were also college graduates, accounting for 39.92%, but 63.02% did not report any occupation.
- Cebu was the top contributor to the number of Filipino emigrants to New Zealand in the same period, with 10.25% of emigrants originating from this province.
- Meanwhile, 31.77% of New Zealand-bound Filipino emigrants were children of fellow Filipino emigrants.

7. United Kingdom

- In the UK, 7,148 Filipino emigrants registered between 2014 and 2021, representing 1.39% of the total Filipino emigrant population in this period.
- Female emigrants dominated the demographic composition, comprising 78.75% of the population.

- The most common age among emigrants was 28, representing 4.44% of the total.
- Married individuals constituted the largest portion of emigrants to the UK, at 51.31%.
- In terms of education, a significant percentage of emigrants were college graduates, comprising 33.95% of the population.
- The majority of UK-bound emigrants did not report any occupation, accounting for 80.06%.
- District II of Metro Manila also emerged as the top province of origin for Filipino emigrants, with 8.40% originating from this area.
- Nearly half of emigrants, or 41.33%, en route to the UK were spouses of foreign nationals.
- England was their predominant destination state, with 58.30% of emigrants choosing to reside there.

8. Spain
- From 2014 to 2021, 5,270 Filipino emigrants en route to Spain registered with the CFO, accounting for 1.03% of the total Filipino emigrant population in that period.
- Among these emigrants, 51.48% were male.The most common age was 18, representing 7.33% of the total population.
- Single individuals comprised the majority of emigrants to Spain, with 56.46% of the population being single.
- In terms of education, a notable percentage of emigrants had a high school education, comprising 19.04% of the population.
- The majority of emigrants did not report any occupation, accounting for 86.00%.
- Pangasinan emerged as the top origin province for Filipino emigrants to Spain, with 13.18% of emigrants hailing from this area.
- A substantial number were children of Filipino emigrants, comprising 35.52% of the population.
- Madrid was the predominant destination state, with 39.22% of Spain-bound Filipino emigrants choosing to emigrate there.

9. South Korea

- In South Korea, 4,743 Filipino emigrants registered between 2014 and 2021, making up 0.92% of the total Filipino emigrant population in that period.
- Nearly all of these emigrants were female, at 95.42%.
- The most common age was 27, representing 7.71% of the total population.
- Married individuals comprised the majority of emigrants to South Korea, with 86.79% of the population being married.
- More than a quarter, or 28.77%, of emigrants bound for this country had a high school education, comprising 28.77% of the population.
- The majority, or 89.33%, also did not report any occupation.
- Metro Manila's District II emerged as the top province of origin for Filipino emigrants to South Korea, with 10.32% originating from this area.
- Nearly all were spouses of foreign nationals, at 92.53%.
- Seoul was the predominant destination city, with 12.39% of emigrants choosing to reside there.

10. Germany

- Germany ranked as the top 10 destination country and attracted 4,491 Filipino emigrants from 2014 to 2021, comprising 0.87%.
- The majority of emigrants to Germany were female, making up 85.14% of the population.
- The most common age was 30, representing 5.49% of the total population.
- Single individuals made up the majority of emigrants to Germany at 56.60%.
- A significant portion were college graduates, comprising 33.49%.
- A large proportion of emigrants did not report their occupation, accounting for 81.59%.
- Cebu emerged as a significant origin for Filipino emigrants to Germany, with 13.90% of emigrants originating from this province.
- Among the various categories of emigrants, a substantial number were spouses of foreign nationals, comprising 40.41%.
- The state of Baden-Wurttemberg was a popular destination within Germany for Filipino emigrants, with 11.68% of emigrants choosing to emigrate there in 2014-2021.

Profiles per Registration Class
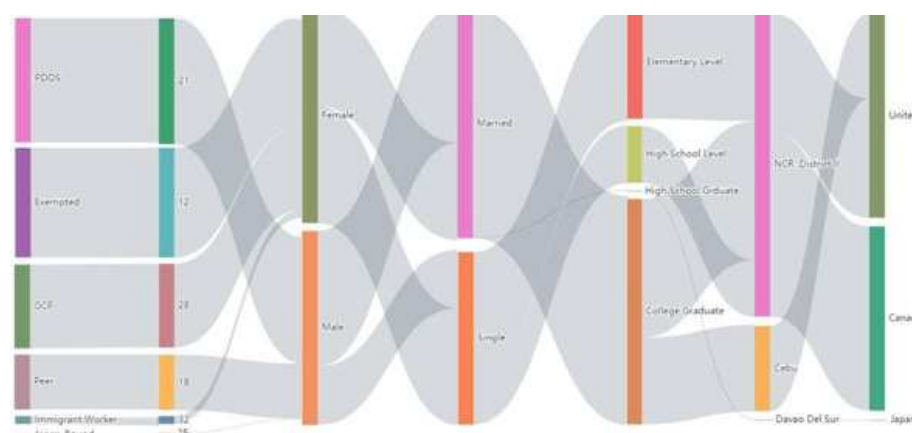
Figure 10. Statistical Profiles per Registration Class (2014-2021)

Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS)

Filipino emigrants, or those leaving the country to settle permanently abroad, are required to register for the PDOS. The PDOS is for emigrants aged 20-59 years old who are petitioned by their parents, siblings, or immediate relatives, including independent applicants. Topics discussed during the orientation seminar include travel regulations, immigration procedures, cultural differences, settlement concerns, employment and social security concerns, and the rights and obligations of Filipino migrants.

- From 2014 to 2021, the PDOS class accounted for a total of 170,129 registrants, representing 33.01% of the total CFO-registered emigrant population.
- Among these registrants, individuals aged 21 years were the most prevalent, comprising 5.35%.
- Males accounted for 51.99%.
- Married individuals made up the majority of PDOS registrants, totaling 62.35% of the class.
- Nearly half of the registrants, or 49.00%, were college graduates, indicating a relatively high level of education.
- In terms of origin, District II of Metro Manila was the most common, contributing 9.40% of the PDOS registrants in the same period.
- Canada emerged as the top country of destination among the registrants, with 43.37% of the registrants planning to move there.

Exempted

- Exempted registrants are those individuals who are required to register but are not required to attend the orientation seminar.
- In 2014-2021, this registration class comprised a total of 147,400 registrants, accounting for 28.60% of the total emigrant population registered by the CFO.
- Among these registrants, individuals aged 12 years were the most common, making up 6.78%.
- Females accounted for the majority, comprising 52.82% of the exempted registrants.
- The civil status of the exempted registrants was predominantly single, at 70.67%.
- A significant portion of the registrants, or 37.30%, had an elementary level of education.
- The second district of the NCR was the most common origin, contributing 9.63% of the total.
- The USA was the top destination choice, with 45.18% en route to the said country.

Guidance and Counseling Program (GCP)

- Filipinos in intermarriage are required to attend the GCP in compliance with Republic Act No. 10364, otherwise known as the "Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law."
- This registration class accounted for 112,730 registrants, making up 21.87% of the total CFO-registered emigrant population from 2014 to 2021.
- Among the GCP registrants, individuals aged 28 were the most prevalent, comprising 5.98% of the class.
- Females dominated this registration class, accounting for 88.96%.
- Civil status data showed that 52.60% of the registrants were married.
- Furthermore, 41.42% of the registrants were college graduates.
- Cebu was the most common origin for GCP registrants, representing 8.86% of the total.
- As for the intended destination, the USA was the top choice, with 54.72% of GCP registrants planning to move there.

Peer Counseling Program (PCP)

The PCP is a special seminar for youth migrants aged 13 to 19 that addresses their concerns about cultural adjustments, peer pressure, long-distance relationships, and bullying.

- This registration class accounted for 73,981 registrants, constituting 14.35% of the total emigrant population registered with the CFO from 2014 to 2021.
- Among peer registrants, individuals aged 18 were the most prevalent, comprising 15.34% of the class.
- More than half, or 51.24%, were male.
- 99.89% of peer counselees were single.
- A significant portion of the peer registrants had a high school level of education, at 54.51%.
- District II of the NCR was the most common origin for this registrant class, representing 8.52% of the total.
- As for the intended destination, Canada was the top choice, with 40.88% en route in this country.

Immigrant Workers

- From 2014 to 2021, the CFO registered 10,604 immigrant workers, which represented 2.06% of the total emigrant population in this period.
- Among these registrants, individuals aged 32 were the most prevalent, making up 10.32% of the class.
- The majority were female, at 73.40%.
- 60.59% were married.
- A high percentage of CFO-registered immigrant workers were also college graduates, at 84.57%.
- District II of Metro Manila was the most common origin, representing 12.28% of the total.
- The USA was the top destination country among this class, accounting for 97.34% of immigrant workers.

Japan-bound Emigrants

- In 2014-2021, 620 emigrants were bound for Japan, representing 0.12% of the total emigrant population in the said period.
- Among this number, emigrants aged 25 were the most common, accounting for 4.84% of the class.
- The majority of registrants in this class were male, at 50.65%.
- In terms of civil status, the majority of Japan-bound registrants were single, at 55.32%.
- A fifth of 9.84% of this group were high school graduates.
- Davao del Sur was the most common origin for CFO-registered Japan-bound registrants, representing 27.58% of the total.

The analysis of emigrant registration data from the CFO revealed key patterns based on the destination country and registration class. The following findings highlight the demographic characteristics of CFO-registered Filipino emigrants, as well as seasonal patterns and motivations underpinning Filipino emigration:

1. Filipino emigration exhibits a consistent upward trajectory, although this trend was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.
2. Filipino emigration appears to exhibit seasonal patterns, where the figure tends to increase the most every March and decrease the most every December of the year.
3. The population of Filipino emigrants is predominantly young, suggesting a potential pattern where Filipinos seeking improved economic prospects are bringing along their children and younger family members.
4. The feminization of Filipino emigration is crystal clear, although there are instances where certain destination countries and registration classes exhibit a higher proportion of males than females. This includes destination countries such as Canada, Italy, and Spain, and registration classes PDOS, PCP, and Japan-bound.
5. An overwhelming portion of Filipino emigrants reported no occupation across various registration classes and major destination countries.
6. While a general summary indicates consistent traits over the years, such as a higher representation of women, more emigrants originating from Metro Manila, and more college graduates, statistical profiles specific to registration classes and destinations vary significantly.
7. Overall, it appears that the primary motivation for emigration among Filipinos is the pursuit of better opportunities abroad. This is indicated by the prevalence of college graduates or individuals with lower educational attainment, a predominantly young demographic, and the significant number of emigrants being petitioned by relatives already residing abroad.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the key findings, several recommendations are proposed to enhance the management and utilization of the CFO's emigrant registration data. The following recommendations aim to improve the reliability and accessibility of data, as well as raise awareness among stakeholders and the public regarding migration trends and patterns:

Given the significant impact of the pandemic on migration patterns, it is advisable to study its effects, isolate the original migration patterns, and create projections that do not consider the residual effects of COVID-19 for greater reliability.

Database managers from the Management Information Systems Division (MISD) might consider ensuring more information is live and raw data as far back as 1980 is accessible for special studies, so researchers are not limited to data summaries.

It is likewise recommended that the MISD hire a dedicated database manager to regularly clean the CFO's databases to reduce null occurrences, as well as maintain consistency and reduce discrepancies between the official and live data.

Database managers should also provide data generation personnel with clear documentation and guidelines for the structure of database tables to ensure the correct usage of columns and maintain data integrity.
To heighten awareness among stakeholders and the general public, as well as in line with the FOI Act, it is recommended to publish such special studies and statistics even without a request from third parties.

Annual Data (1981-2021) - taken from the CFO's website

1981	48,867	1991	62,464	2001	52,054	2011	83,410
1982	53,953	1992	64,154	2002	57,720	2012	83,640
1983	42,481	1993	66,390	2003	55,137	2013	78,228
1984	41,551	1994	64,531	2004	64,924	2014	80,689
1985	45,269	1995	56,242	2005	69,028	2015	92,998
1986	49,338	1996	60,913	2006	82,967	2016	89,354
1987	56,350	1997	54,059	2007	80,599	2017	79,779
1988	58,020	1998	39,009	2008	70,800	2018	73,719
1989	55,745	1999	40,507	2009	79,718	2019	65,164
1990	63,149	2000	51,031	2010	86,075	2020	15,703
						2021	16,505

Monthly Data (2014-2021) - taken from the CFO's database

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	6,210	7,109	7,780	7,584	6,665	5,796	5,017	2,691
February	6,220	7,185	7,330	7,195	5,958	4,562	4,175	3,148
March	7,200	9,138	8,198	8,166	6,679	5,619	2,582	4,123
April	7,230	8,877	8,964	6,444	7,528	5,799	0	2,178
May	6,876	8,665	8,869	8,286	7,177	6,832	2	2,564
June	6,902	8,088	8,437	6,683	6,146	6,175	483	1,281
July	6,363	8,194	7,468	6,385	6,131	6,738	811	1,112
August	6,367	7,722	7,777	6,694	6,175	5,140	113	2,078
September	7,263	7,911	6,414	6,104	5,630	4,973	1,785	2,065
October	7,293	7,773	6,162	5,890	6,511	5,208	2,071	2,361
November	7,235	5,998	6,213	5,235	4,797	4,539	2,276	2,273
December	5,774	6,614	5,969	5,350	4,502	4,006	1,733	2,999
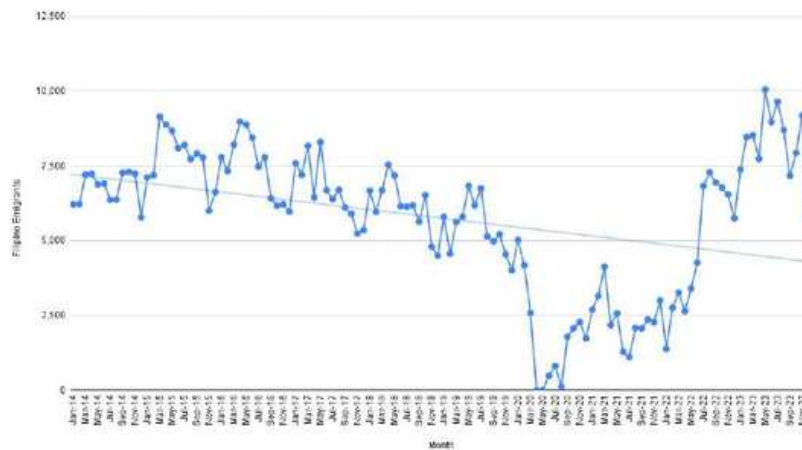
Monthly Data

Seasonality Estimates - estimated using RStudio

The estimated seasonality amounts per month indicate the expected movement of the series for each month, with positive amounts denoting an increase and negative amounts denoting a decrease.

January	126.05671	July	81.56134
February	31.82986	August	-10.05903
March	632.96875	September	-55.94792
April	-48.5081	October	42.33449
May	568.90856	November	-522.60995
June	-31.23032	December	-815.3044
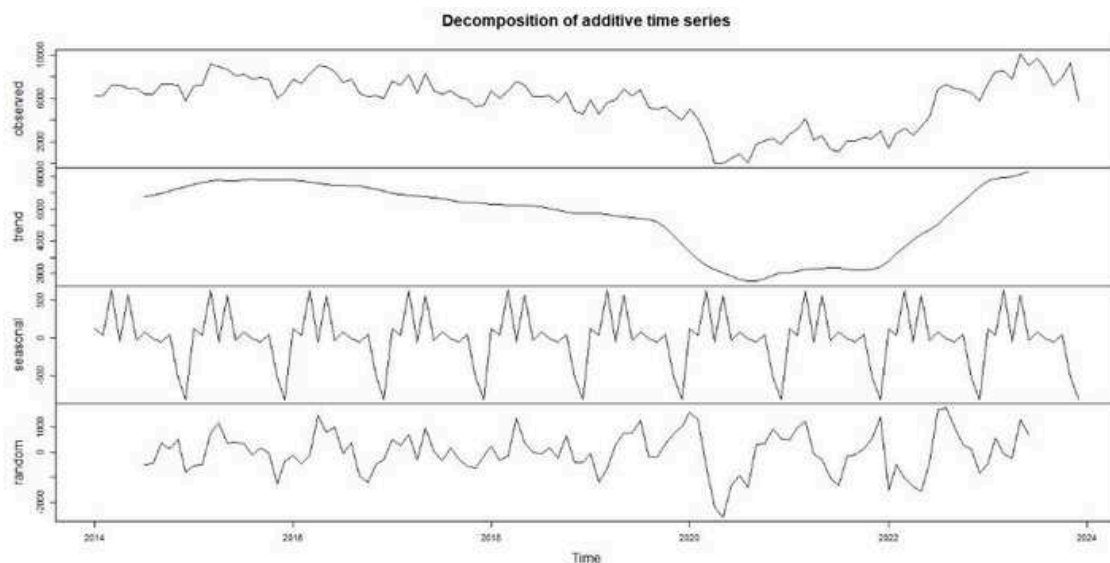
Decomposition Plot

Destination Countries (1981-2021) - taken from the CFO's database

Continent	Country	Total
North America	United States of America	1,520,436
North America	Canada	517,108
Asia	Japan	157,708
Oceania	Australia	147,854
Europe	Italy	42,201
Oceania	New Zealand	23,958
Europe	United Kingdom	19,848
Europe	Germany	18,828
Asia	South Korea	17,185
Europe	Spain	16,572
Europe	Norway	8,381
Europe	Sweden	7,814
Europe	Netherlands	5,899
Asia	Taiwan (ROC)	5,598
Europe	Belgium	4,008
Europe	France	3,496
Europe	Switzerland	3,172
Europe	Austria	2,436
Europe	Ireland	1,986
Europe	Denmark	1,792
Europe	Finland	1,108
Asia	United Arab Emirates	472
Asia	Hongkong	406
Europe	Iceland	374
Europe	Turkey	359
Asia	Malaysia	323
Asia	Saudi Arabia	249
Asia	India	243
Asia	Singapore	160
Europe	Greece	131
Europe	Portugal	130
Asia	Jordan	108
Europe	Romania	101
Asia	Kuwait	99

Asia	China (PROC)	93
Asia	Thailand	84
Europe	Malta	80
Europe	Poland	73
Oceania	Papua New Guinea	70
Asia	Pakistan	68
Asia	Bahrain	68
Europe	Bulgaria	57
Asia	Macau	56
North America	Mexico	55
Asia	Israel	55
Europe	Cyprus	55
North America	Puerto Rico	54
Europe	Luxembourg	53
Asia	Indonesia	50
Europe	Slovenia	48
Africa	South Africa	43
South America	Chile	41
Europe	Hungary	39
Africa	Egypt	31
Asia	Brunei Darussalam	28
Europe	Czech Republic	27
Africa	Nigeria	23
Asia	Oman	22
Asia	Lebanon	22
Asia	Sri Lanka	21
Europe	Slovak Republic	20
Europe	Croatia	19
South America	Brazil	19
Asia	Qatar	15
Oceania	New Caledonia	14
Asia	Bangladesh	14
Asia	Iran	13
Europe	Yugoslavia	11
Africa	Libya	11
North America	Greenland	11
Europe	Liechtenstein	10

South America	Argentina	10
Europe	Isle of Man	9
North America	Cayman Islands	9
Europe	Monaco	8
Oceania	Marshall Islands	8
Africa	Sudan	7
Asia	Syria	6
Europe	Russian Federation / USSR	6
Asia	Iraq	6
North America	Bermuda	6
Europe	Ukraine	5
Oceania	Solomon Islands	5
Oceania	Palau	5
Europe	Macedonia	5
Africa	Lesotho	5
Europe	Estonia	5
North America	Costa Rica	5
Europe	Andorra	5
South America	Venezuela	4
Europe	Netherlands Antilles	4
Asia	Myanmar (Burma)	4
Europe	Lithuania	4
Africa	Liberia	4
Europe	Albania	4
North America	Trinidad And Tobago	3
Africa	Namibia	3
Oceania	French Polynesia	3
Oceania	Fiji	3
Europe	Faroe Islands	3
Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
North America	Aruba	3
Asia	Yemen	2
Asia	Vietnam	2
Europe	San Marino	2
South America	Peru	2
North America	Panama	2
Asia	Nepal	2

Africa	Morocco	2
Oceania	Midway Island	2
Africa	Mauritius	2
Asia	Maldives	2
Europe	Latvia	2
South America	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2
Africa	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire)	2
South America	Colombia	2
North America	British Virgin Islands	2
North America	Bahamas	2
Africa	Angola	2
Oeaniana	Wake Island	1
Oceania	Vanuatu	1
South America	Uruguay	1
Africa	Uganda	1
North America	Turks And Caicos Islands	1
Africa	Tunisia	1
Africa	Seychelles	1
Africa	Reunion	1
Oceania	Pacific Islands	1
Oceania	Kiribati	1
Asia	Kazakhstan	1
Europe	Gibraltar	1
Africa	Ghana	1
Africa	Gabon	1
Africa	Ethiopia	1
South America	Ecuador	1
North America	Dominican Republic	1
Asia	Democratic Kampuchea	1
Asia	Cocos (Keeling) Island	1
Europe	Channel Island	1
South America	Bolivia	1
Asia	Armenia	1
North America	Antigua And Barbuda	1
North America	Anguilla	1

Continent	Count	% Share
North America	2,037,700	80.47
Asia	183,188	7.23
Oceania	171,925	6.79
Europe	139,195	5.50
South America	83	0.00

Individual Ages (2014-2021) - *taken from the CFO's database*

Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0	89	121	109	76	81	66	6	13
1	594	557	574	477	458	424	116	150
2	815	829	786	685	643	512	154	223
3	877	1,010	952	867	724	648	206	284
4	1,007	1,097	1,150	965	849	714	215	324
5	1,023	1,104	1,166	1,063	874	807	265	328
6	1,190	1,225	1,236	1,085	975	863	221	364
7	1,233	1,420	1,369	1,270	1,071	934	276	380
8	1,300	1,530	1,482	1,370	1,108	910	278	356
9	1,333	1,660	1,562	1,527	1,224	1,082	324	398
10	1,496	1,704	1,646	1,559	1,319	1,109	305	385
11	1,449	1,898	1,736	1,563	1,383	1,092	300	430
12	1,555	1,999	1,869	1,612	1,321	1,219	376	428
13	1,587	2,084	1,846	1,822	1,471	1,108	334	498
14	1,708	2,167	1,889	1,793	1,556	1,194	361	536
15	1,555	2,269	1,980	1,848	1,452	1,210	351	526
16	1,619	2,214	2,072	1,775	1,632	1,251	359	562
17	1,736	2,327	2,108	1,957	1,617	1,308	415	636
18	1,811	2,285	2,219	1,953	1,785	1,337	439	694
19	1,726	2,104	2,098	1,888	1,720	1,325	441	597
20	1,588	2,054	2,019	1,848	1,556	1,312	412	592
21	1,796	1,996	1,918	1,776	1,682	1,306	408	726
22	1,718	1,727	1,554	1,346	1,344	1,183	362	552
23	1,643	1,738	1,411	1,217	1,200	1,059	409	555
24	1,615	1,673	1,530	1,255	1,065	1,077	386	605
25	1,624	1,747	1,626	1,417	1,236	1,196	472	561

26	1,628	1,577	1,756	1,443	1,444	1,257	531	682
27	1,775	1,824	1,826	1,604	1,540	1,474	619	826
28	1,791	1,939	1,866	1,610	1,735	1,642	733	908
29	1,821	1,962	1,832	1,689	1,688	1,798	710	1,088
30	1,994	2,005	2,087	1,875	1,727	1,771	787	1,109
31	1,880	2,135	2,087	1,922	1,910	1,783	693	1,082
32	1,866	2,073	2,319	1,967	1,901	2,012	677	1,030
33	1,815	2,044	2,113	2,020	1,917	1,824	647	961
34	1,903	2,033	2,034	1,945	1,840	1,778	655	936
35	1,742	2,041	2,009	1,811	1,679	1,629	576	954
36	1,614	2,031	1,972	1,785	1,550	1,532	527	804
37	1,581	1,776	1,796	1,804	1,503	1,391	481	713
38	1,446	1,714	1,722	1,542	1,449	1,287	460	625
39	1,268	1,508	1,600	1,504	1,367	1,222	395	526
40	1,173	1,368	1,439	1,424	1,174	1,196	360	482
41	1,069	1,243	1,289	1,210	1,110	1,032	321	446
42	1,085	1,250	1,168	1,124	1,007	928	307	383
43	988	1,181	1,132	946	923	785	263	348
44	966	1,100	1,065	993	841	738	254	292
45	894	973	1,000	846	788	711	222	268
46	778	957	906	763	725	631	153	243
47	729	903	895	728	645	613	173	204
48	701	774	857	747	652	565	173	201
49	615	771	720	660	626	524	133	186
50	647	711	710	616	597	500	115	166
51	616	703	695	587	514	464	129	143
52	653	669	661	522	504	475	119	139
53	587	676	622	556	543	447	101	98
54	602	614	632	537	524	411	77	102
55	567	625	547	481	516	494	82	111
56	562	682	566	475	551	452	114	94
57	571	623	571	514	488	374	96	97
58	600	621	555	482	532	413	95	83
59	604	633	523	465	462	403	90	77
60	584	604	564	421	495	376	90	74
61	539	557	518	419	496	360	80	48
62	493	525	503	373	453	342	74	76

63	477	569	402	395	419	358	94	58
64	460	512	421	336	418	363	63	64
65	431	519	414	315	321	342	66	44
66	434	481	404	314	385	308	66	63
67	338	440	355	306	314	296	65	36
68	403	404	380	254	315	251	55	29
69	259	347	280	258	272	233	50	26
70	269	267	310	199	278	205	46	21
71	214	264	219	201	222	180	43	28
72	221	205	206	151	204	161	38	25
73	160	200	173	133	150	181	26	15
74	163	162	181	114	140	89	20	16
75	116	180	144	108	102	102	19	14
76	118	178	147	67	126	83	15	7
77	96	141	99	89	79	66	15	9
78	74	87	68	68	72	65	11	9
79	57	102	66	63	62	51	15	8
80	54	66	49	58	50	36	8	4
81	32	53	41	42	42	36	6	5
82	33	38	34	22	37	22	3	3
83	15	19	32	19	38	20	4	0
84	14	19	22	23	15	13	1	2
85	11	14	17	14	14	13	1	1
86	15	20	12	8	14	7	1	1
87	10	8	15	8	3	6	1	0
88	3	4	4	4	10	4	0	0
89	4	2	7	8	2	1	0	1
90	2	4	1	3	3	3	0	0
91	2	2	5	2	1	0	0	0
92	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0
93	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
94	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
97	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Sex-Disagreggation (1981-2021) - taken from the CFO's website

Year	Female	% Share	Male	% Share
1981	28,517	58.36%	20,350	41.64%
1982	32,201	59.68%	21,752	40.32%
1983	24,665	58.06%	17,816	41.94%
1984	24,581	59.16%	16,970	40.84%
1985	26,860	59.33%	18,409	40.67%
1986	28,930	58.64%	20,408	41.36%
1987	32,429	57.55%	23,921	42.45%
1988	33,395	57.56%	24,625	42.44%
1989	32,938	59.09%	22,807	40.91%
1990	37,749	59.78%	25,400	40.22%
1991	37,745	60.43%	24,719	39.57%
1992	39,026	60.83%	25,128	39.17%
1993	40,179	60.52%	26,211	39.48%
1994	38,351	59.43%	26,180	40.57%
1995	33,692	59.91%	22,550	40.09%
1996	36,467	59.87%	24,446	40.13%
1997	33,123	61.27%	20,936	38.73%
1998	24,380	62.50%	14,629	37.50%
1999	25,850	63.82%	14,657	36.18%
2000	31,124	60.99%	19,907	39.01%
2001	31,741	60.98%	20,313	39.02%
2002	35,391	61.31%	22,329	38.69%
2003	32,904	59.68%	22,233	40.32%
2004	38,783	59.74%	26,141	40.26%
2005	41,695	60.40%	27,333	39.60%
2006	50,708	61.12%	32,259	38.88%
2007	49,722	61.69%	30,877	38.31%
2008	42,961	60.68%	27,839	39.32%
2009	47,925	60.12%	31,793	39.88%
2010	49,788	57.84%	36,287	42.16%
2011	48,847	58.56%	34,563	41.44%
2012	49,564	59.26%	34,076	40.74%
2013	46,940	60.00%	31,288	40.00%
2014	48,321	59.89%	32,368	40.11%

2015	52,919	56.90%	40,079	43.10%
2016	52,318	58.55%	37,036	41.45%
2017	46,038	57.71%	33,741	42.29%
2018	43,329	58.78%	30,390	41.22%
2019	39,999	61.38%	25,165	38.62%
2020	9,775	62.25%	5,928	37.75%
2021	10,148	61.48%	6,357	38.52%

Registration Class (2014-2021) - taken from the CFO's database

	Class	2014-2021
Peer	PEER	71,582
Peer	PEER PREVIOUSLY ATTENDED	2,326
Peer	REVALIDATION PEER	73
PDOS	PDOS	164,056
PDOS	PDOS PREVIOUSLY ATTENDED	5,839
PDOS	REVALIDATION PDOS	234
GCP	F/S WITH VISA	57,349
GCP	WITH GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING CERTIFICATE	54,789
GCP	REVALIDATION FS WITH VISA	592
Immigrant Worker	IMMIGRANT WORKER	10,568
Immigrant Worker	IMMIGRANT WORKER WITH FOREIGN SPOUSE	30
Immigrant Worker	IMMIGRANT WORKER WITH FOREIGN SPOUSE	1
Immigrant Worker	REVALIDATION IMMIGRANT WORKER	4
Immigrant Worker	REVALIDATION IMMIGRANT WORKER WITH FOREIGN SPOUSE	1
Exempted	EXEMPTED	108,148
Exempted	EXEMPTEED	1
Exempted	EXEMPTED with PR Card	2,818
Exempted	EXEMPTED Attending PEER	413
Exempted	EXEMPTED Attending PDOS	35,409
Exempted	REVALIDATION EXEMPTED	611
Japan-Bound	JAPAN-Bound EMIGRANT	620

Profiles by Destination Country

Country	Count	State	Age	Sex	Civil Status	Education	Occupation	Origin	Category
USA	238,860	California	21	Female	Single	College Graduate	None	NCR, District II	Non-immediate relative of foreign national or immigrant
Canada	162,847	Ontario	14	Male	Single	College Graduate	None	NCR, District II	Child of Filipino Emigrant
Japan	27,682	Aichi, Chubu	26	Female	Married	High School Graduate	None	Davao Del Sur	Spouse of Foreign National
Australia	25,222	New South Wales	33	Female	Single	College Graduate	None	NCR, District II	Principal Immigrant
Italy	13,139	Unidentified	18	Male	Single	College Level	None	Batangas	Child of Filipino Emigrant
New Zealand	7,382	Unidentified	34	Female	Single	College Graduate	None	Cebu	Child of Filipino Emigrant
UK	7,148	England	28	Female	Married	College Graduate	None	NCR, District II	Spouse of Foreign National
Spain	5,270	Madrid	18	Male	Single	High School Level	None	Pangasinan	Child of Filipino Emigrant
South Korea	4,743	Seoul	27	Female	Married	High School Graduate	None	NCR, District II	Spouse of Foreign National
Germany	4,491	Baden-Wurttemberg	30	Female	Single	College Graduate	None	Cebu	Spouse of Foreign National

Profiles by Registration Class

Class	Count	Age	Sex	Civil Status	Education	Origin	Destination
PDOS	170,129	21	Male	Married	College Graduate	NCR, District II	Canada
Exempted	147,400	12	Female	Single	Elementary Level	NCR, District II	United States of America
GCP	112,730	28	Female	Married	College Graduate	Cebu	United States of America
Peer	73,981	18	Male	Single	High School Level	NCR, District II	Canada
Immigrant Worker	10,604	32	Female	Married	College Graduate	NCR, District II	United States of America
Japan-Bound	620	25	Male	Married	High School Graduate	Davao Del Sur	Japan