



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF **GENTLE PEOPLE**

A STUDY OF DUMAGUETE CITY'S MIGRATION LANDSCAPE

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ACRONYMS

BaLinkBayan	BLB
Community Education Program	CEP
City Social Welfare and Development Office	CSWDO
Commission on Filipinos Overseas	CFO
Communications and Media Committee	CMC
Country Familiarization Seminar	CFS
Dumaguete City Overseas Development Association	DCODA
Exchange Visitor Program	EVP
Gender and Development	GAD
Guidance and Counseling Certificate	GCC
Guidance and Counseling Program	GCP
GAD Plan and Budget	GPB
Land Bank of the Philippines	LBP
Local Government Unit	LGU
Lingkod sa Kapwa Pilipino	LINKAPIL
Migration Advocacy and Media	MAM
Month of Overseas Filipinos	MOF
Negros Island Region	NIR
Overseas Filipino Worker	OFW
Overseas Workers Welfare Administration	OWWA
Presidential Awards for Filipino Individuals and Organizations Overseas	PAFIOO
Peer Counseling Program	PCP
Policy, Planning, and Research Division	PPRD
Public Employment Service Office	PESO
Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar	PDOS
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority	TESDA
United Kingdom	UK
United States of America	USA

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Abstract

Dumaguete City has emerged as a major origin point for Filipino emigrants, ranking first among municipalities in Negros Oriental. In light of this trend, the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) is considering the establishment of a satellite office in the city and has initiated research to understand the underlying factors contributing to international migration from Dumaguete City.

This study integrates data from various sources, including registration records from the CFO and information requested from the city government of Dumaguete. To gain deeper insights, one-on-one interviews were conducted with Dumagueteños who have migrated or worked abroad, providing firsthand accounts of their experiences, challenges, benefits, and the overall impact of overseas migration. Additionally, a survey was conducted to gauge the migration intentions of city residents who do not have prior migration experience.

The findings reveal a complex interplay of economic, social, and personal factors driving migration, highlighting the diverse needs and motivations of migrants from Dumaguete City. These insights aim to inform policy decisions and support services tailored to the unique circumstances of the city's emigrant population.

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Executive Summary

- The CFO registered a total of 5,556 Filipino emigrants from Dumaguete City in 1988-2021, 1,122 Guidance and Counseling Program (GCP) registrants in 2005-2020, 153 Exchange Visitor Program (EVP) participants in 2014-2021, and 25 Filipino au pairs in 2014-2020.
- Filipino emigrants hailing from the City over the 34-year period were predominantly female, relatively young, mostly single, and largely holding bachelor's degrees, with a significant portion experiencing unemployment. Their primary destinations were North American countries, particularly the United States of America (USA) and Canada.
- Filipino marriage migrants originating from Dumaguete City were predominantly female, relatively young, and mostly unemployed. The most common mode of introduction was through the internet, and the majority had known their spouses and fiancées for more than a year. The USA remains the primary destination, with most petitioners being male, middle-aged, and often separated or divorced.
- EVP participants from Dumaguete City were primarily female, single, highly educated, and predominantly assuming teaching roles, with most heading to the state of New Mexico.
- Filipino au pairs originating from the City were mostly female, single, educated individuals who were unemployed prior to their registration to the CFS and mainly secured opportunities through referrals from family members.
- The average annual growth rates of the Dumagueteño emigrants and au pairs stood at 8.12% and 5.63%, respectively, indicating steady and consistent growth. In contrast, EVP participation from the city was increasing at an average rate of 29.98%. However, the number of Dumaguetenos registering for the Guidance and Counseling Program (GCP) was decreasing by an average of 5.56% annually.

- The city government of Dumaguete has yet to collect specific migration data for permanent migrants. It only monitors local residents who are flying overseas for the purposes of employment.
- Dumaguete City has limited policies concerning permanent migrants. The only program it offers, through the Public Employment Service Office (PESO), is a one-time financial assistance program exclusively for distressed overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) and their dependents. Other similar programs are initiated by national government agencies and are merely facilitated by the local government unit.
- The researchers surveyed 78 city residents aged 18 and above without prior migration experience. Half of them had previously planned to migrate or work abroad but did not proceed due to various reasons. The majority of the survey respondents (61.54%) consider migration a strategic and beneficial move given the country's current situation, while 44.87% firmly believe that the benefits of international migration outweigh its challenges and risks.
- The survey results showed that younger Dumagueteños, especially females and singles with a college bachelor's degree or some college education, tend to express stronger intentions to migrate abroad. Additionally, respondents familiar with the Commission are more likely to express a desire to migrate in the future.
- When asked whether they had heard of the Commission, a surprising majority of the survey respondents (55.13%) confirmed they had. Those familiar with the Commission cited Facebook (72.00%) and television (48.84%) as the main channels through which they learned about the agency. However, there is still a notable lack of awareness about its role in protecting the rights and interests of the Filipino diaspora.

- Four Dumagueteños who had previously either traveled or worked overseas were interviewed for case studies. All four cited cultural adjustments, homesickness, and other social challenges such as discrimination, isolation, and a lack of robust emotional and mental support overseas as significant difficulties. For overseas parents, these issues often lead to a breakdown in family dynamics as dependents are left behind. Despite these challenges, Dumagueteño migrants acknowledge the benefits of migration, particularly the ability to provide for the financial needs of their families and relatives. Interestingly, two of the interviewees encourage fellow Filipinos to go abroad, while the other two do not.
- The research findings highlight a significant gap in policies, programs, and activities for overseas Filipinos originating from Dumaguete City, despite a considerable number of residents expressing a desire to migrate in the future. Establishing a Commission satellite office in the city could help address this issue to some extent.
- With the impending reconstitution of the Negros Island Region (NIR), a satellite office would benefit even those residing within and around Negros Occidental, which has higher Filipino emigration statistics than Negros Oriental.
- It is recommended to conduct similar on-site data-gathering fieldwork to ensure that data used in future research studies is gathered from primary sources, ensuring a more realistic understanding of the international migration situation in provincial areas. Recommendations and changes were proposed to improve the conduct of such studies.

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Introduction



Dumaguete City, known as the "City of Gentle People," has seen significant emigration trends over the past few decades. From 1988 to 2021, 5,556 Filipinos emigrated from Dumaguete City, the highest among all municipalities in Negros Oriental. Negros Oriental ranked third among provinces in Central Visayas for having the most Filipino emigrants, following Cebu and Bohol. Central Visayas was also among the top five regions in the Philippines with the highest number of Filipino emigrants during the same period.

Additionally, between 2005 and 2020, Dumaguete City was the origin of 1,122 Filipino marriage migrants, the most among all municipalities in Negros Oriental. Negros Oriental was the second-most common origin province of marriage migrants in Central Visayas after Cebu, with a total of 3,626 marriage migrants. In the same period, Region VII ranked as the fourth largest region among Filipino marriage migrants.

Moreover, 153 Dumagueteños participated in the Exchange Visitor Program (EVP) from 2014 to 2021, while 25 Filipino au pairs were recorded from 2014 to 2020.

These figures have prompted the Commission to propose the establishment of a satellite office in Dumaguete City as part of its efforts to catalyze transformational change within its office and public service delivery, in line with President Ferdinand “BongBong” Marcos, Jr.’s Bagong Pilipinas brand of governance. This research serves as a crucial foundation for the said proposal.

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Significance of the Study

This study seeks to assess the strategic feasibility of setting up a satellite office for the Commission in Dumaguete City. This assessment is prompted by the city government's offer of land situated in a prime location within the future government boulevard of the city.

Additionally, the research aims to enhance understanding of migration patterns in Dumaguete City and provide insights for future policies and programs benefiting both Filipino emigrants and their families in the area. By analyzing migration trends, factors influencing migration, and the effects on the local community and economy, this study will offer valuable insights for policy development and program implementation.

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Objectives of the Study

This study seeks to determine the strategic viability of establishing a Commission satellite office in Dumaguete City by addressing the following specific objectives:

- Analyze migration patterns and trends in Dumaguete City;
- Understand the factors influencing migration from Dumaguete City;
- Assess the impact of migration on the local community and economy;
- Evaluate the local government's existing programs and services for Filipino emigrants from Dumaguete City; and
- Examine the migration intentions of Dumaguete City residents.

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Scope and Delimitations

CFO Registration Data

- The datasets used to create migration statistical profiles cover varying time periods, with some extending only until 2020 and others until 2021, due to the lack of recent official data.
- 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.
- The CFO's data only covers migration from the Philippines to destination countries and does not encompass third-country movement or the migration of Dumagueteños who have relocated from one foreign country to another.

Local Government Data

- Because of the lack of comprehensive local government records, this research primarily relied on data collected by the CFO through its registration mechanisms, as well as surveys and one-on-one interviews conducted in Dumaguete City.

Survey Administration

- The survey was conducted during standard office hours, from 08:00 AM to 05:00 PM, potentially leading to a higher representation of unemployed individuals in the sampled population.
- Given that Cebuano is the predominant language in Dumaguete City, there were instances where respondents may not have fully understood the questionnaire or the researchers' explanations in Filipino, potentially resulting in erroneous answers. This was evident in the inconsistencies detected in some responses.
- Several survey questionnaires were not fully accomplished by respondents. To address this issue, any questionnaire with at least one missing answer or inconsistency was excluded from the analysis. As a result, this further reduced the final sample size used in the data analysis.

Data Analyses

- The survey results are specific to residents of Dumaguete City and should not be generalized to populations in other cities, municipalities, or provinces across the Philippines.

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Methodology

This research employed a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques. The methodology was divided into six sections:

Analysis of CFO Registration Data

Official registration data collected by the Commission was analyzed to create a statistical profile of Filipino emigrants, marriage migrants, exchange program participants, and au pairs originating from Dumaguete City. These profiles included information on the registrants' top destination countries, predominant sex, age, highest educational attainment, civil status, employment status, and registration category, among others.

The datasets used in this section are as follows:

1. Raw data from the Commission's *CFOCompendium*, *FS 2020*, *evp*, and *aupair* databases
2. Official data publicly issued through the CFO website

The following database management software were employed to generate data from the

Commission's databases:

1. Microsoft SQL Server 2014 Management Studio (data mining)
2. Microsoft Access 2013 (data mining)
3. Mobile VPN with SSL Client (security)

Exploration of Dumaguete City Migration Data

With the full support of the Dumaguete City local government and Mayor Felipe Antonio B. Remollo himself, the research team sought data from key departments and offices involved in migration, including the City Population Office, Public Employment Service Office (PESO), and City Planning Office. The team also requested access to any existing migration studies, publications, and articles produced by these departments.

Dumaguete City's Approach to Migration

The research team coordinated with the local government to gather information on existing local policies for promoting and protecting the welfare of Dumagueteños overseas and supporting their families at home. The city's programs and efforts concerning Filipino migrants and OFWs, either independently or in conjunction with other migrant-serving national government agencies, were evaluated. This assessment included programs such as the Commission's own partnership with Dumaguete City under the BaLinkBayan (BLB) Project.

Migration Intentions of Dumagueteños

A brief survey was conducted among randomly selected residents of Dumaguete City to explore their perceptions and behaviors related to migration. Convenient sampling was employed, where residents encountered in the city's public areas were selected for inclusion in the survey. The survey covered topics such as demographics, associations with Filipino migrants or overseas workers, and their intentions regarding migration.

Ethical considerations were observed. Prior to their participation in the survey, participants were informed about the study's purpose and their right to withdraw at any time. The researchers appreciated the participants for their time and attention and provided them with CFO merchandise, IEC materials, or other tokens.

All data collected during the survey was likewise treated as confidential and anonymized. Encrypted data was transmitted digitally through a secure cloud service to ensure its integrity, while hard copies of the completed survey questionnaires were secured during transport.

Prominence of CFO in Dumaguete City

The same survey questionnaire in the above section also gauged the level of recognition among Dumaguete City residents regarding the Commission and its crucial role in safeguarding the welfare of Filipinos overseas. Respondents who are aware of the Commission were asked about the channels through which they learned about it, as well as which core programs and frontline services they are familiar with.

Case Studies: Migration Experience of Dumagueteños

Due to the absence of available Filipino emigrants in the area, the research team conducted case studies on one temporary migrant and three former OFWs from Dumaguete City. The researchers examined the challenges these individuals faced and how migration influenced their lives, families, relationships, and perspectives. The team also inquired about the government agencies, if any, that assisted in their reintegration into the country, as well as any economic opportunities or financial assistance provided upon their return to the Philippines.

Other Outputs

All other information collected from the local government of Dumaguete City were to be compiled into reference matrices for consumption by the Commission, if any.

For all sections of the research, the following data analytics software were utilized in the data analysis:

1. Microsoft Excel (data entry)
2. Google Sheets (data entry)
3. RStudio (data treatment)

The data-gathering stage was conducted during a week-long fieldwork in Dumaguete City on 06-09 May 2024.

15 Results

Analysis of CFO Registration Data

Statistical profiles of Filipino emigrants, marriage migrants, exchange program participants, and au pairs originating from Dumaguete City were developed based on registration data collected by the Commission.

Emigrant

Based on data collected by the CFO from 1988 to 2021, 5,556 Filipinos migrated internationally from Dumaguete City. The annual number of Filipino emigrants started low but increased steadily, reaching its peak in 2006 at 320 emigrants. However, it dropped significantly in the subsequent years, with a gradual increase resuming in 2009. In 2020, the annual number again took a sharp decline during the onset of the pandemic.

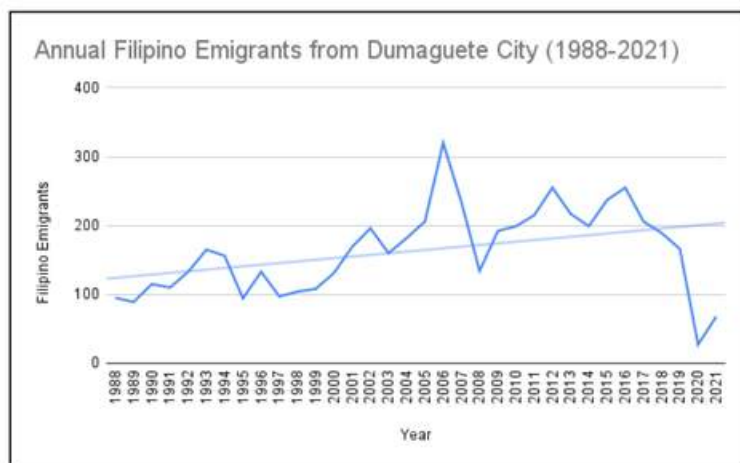


Figure 1. Annual Filipino Emigrants from Dumaguete City (1988-2021)

The statistical profile of Filipino emigrants from Dumaguete City reflects a predominantly female, relatively young, and educated emigrant population, with a substantial portion facing unemployment. The primary destinations for these emigrants were North American countries, particularly the USA and Canada.

The annual average growth rate of Dumagueteño emigrants stood at 8.12%, indicating slow but consistent growth.

- The largest group consists of individuals aged 14 and below, totaling 449 (17.55%). Meanwhile, a significant portion of the emigrant population, 1,197 (46.77%), falls within the 20-39 age range, indicating a relatively young emigrant demographic.
- Most of the emigrants were college graduates, at 946 (36.97%), while 480 (18.76%) have attained some college education but have not graduated.
- This population has a high unemployment rate, with 1,848 (72.22%) reporting themselves as unemployed. Among the unemployed, significant sub-groups include:
 - Students: 604 (32.68%)
 - No occupation: 490 (26.52%)
 - Homemakers: 382 (20.67%)
 - Among those who are either employed or self-employed, the major occupational groups are as follows:
 - Professional and Technical: 250 (41.33%)
 - Sales Workers: 99 (16.36%)
 - Service Workers: 65 (10.74%)
 - Managerial Positions: 61 (10.08%)
- The majority of emigrants from Dumaguete City migrate to the USA, with 1,511 individuals (59.05%). Canada was the second most common destination, attracting 560 emigrants (21.88%). Other notable destination countries include Australia, Japan, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom, although these account for smaller numbers.
- The petitioners were generally older than the registering Filipino emigrants originating from Dumaguete City. The largest age groups were ages 35-39 (409 or 15.99%) and 40-44 (337 or 13.17%). Additionally, 299 petitioners (11.68%) were aged 30-34 years, and 281 (10.98%) were aged 45-49 years.

- The emigrants belong to diverse registration classes. Almost a third were registrants of the Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS) at 757 (29.58%), while 535 (20.91%) were exempted. Four hundred four (15.79%) were previous registrants of the Guidance and Counseling Program (GCP) and issued with a Guidance and Counseling Certificate (GCC). Three hundred fifty-eight (13.99%) were marriage migrants with visas, and 274 (10.71%) were registrants to the Peer Counseling Program (PCP).
- Most petitioners were employed as professional and technical workers, at 851 (33.26%). They were followed by service workers (454 or 17.74%) and production and transport workers (292 or 11.41%).
- Most Filipino emigrants from the City were children of Filipinos already overseas, at 350 (13.68%), while 338 (13.21%) are spouses and 312 (12.19%) are fiances of foreign nationals.

The statistical profile of Filipino emigrants from Dumaguete City reflects a predominantly female, relatively young, and educated emigrant population, with a substantial portion facing unemployment. The primary destinations for these emigrants were North American countries, particularly the USA and Canada.

The annual average growth rate of Dumagueteño emigrants stood at 8.12%, indicating slow but consistent growth.

GCP Registrants

Between 2005 and 2020, Dumaguete City was the point of origin for 1,122 Filipino marriage migrants. Over this 16-year span, the yearly count of Dumagueteños registering for the Commission's Guidance and Counseling Program (GCP) remained steady and consistent, never dropping below 60 and peaking at 96 in 2014. However, in 2020, the number sharply declined at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

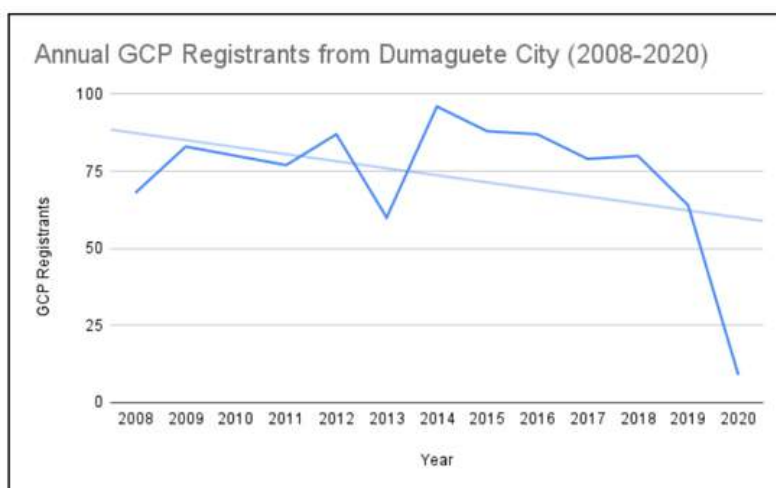


Figure 2. Annual GCP Registrants from Dumaguete City (2008-2020)

For the statistical profile, only marriage migrant data starting from 2008 to 2020 was taken to provide a more relevant and timely reference. The dataset comprised 958 GCP registrants and yielded the following highlights:

- The marriage migrant population from Dumaguete City was predominantly female, accounting for 906 registrants (94.57%). They were primarily petitioned by male petitioners at 844 (88.10%).
- A significant majority, 788 (82.26%), were single at the time of registration.
- The group was relatively young, with the age brackets 25-29 and 30-34 making up 237 (24.74%) and 248 (25.89%) individuals, respectively, totaling almost half of the population. Following closely were the age groups 20-24, comprising 160 (16.71%), and 35-39, with 126 (13.15%).
- A significant portion of the marriage migrants were college graduates, totaling 387 (40.4%), while 245 GCP registrants (25.57%) have some college education.
- The majority of the migrants were Catholic, with 738 individuals (77.04%) identifying with this religion. Meanwhile, most of the petitioners, 542 (56.58%), were non-Catholic.

- The employment status data indicates that a significant portion of the migrants, 373 individuals (38.94%), reported no occupation, while 178 (18.58%) identified themselves as homemakers. Among those who were employed, the largest occupational category was professional and technical workers, comprising 137 individuals (14.3%).
- The primary destination country for Dumageueteño marriage migrants was the USA, attracting 492 individuals (51.37%). Other notable destinations included Australia at 67 (7.00%) registrants, Canada at 60 (6.27%), and the United Kingdom (UK) at 51 (5.33%).
- Half of the marriage migrants' petitioners were American nationals, totaling 488 (50.94%). They were followed by other foreign petitioners, including Australians at 66 (6.89%), Canadians at 60 (6.27%), Norwegians at 44 (4.60%), and Germans at 43 (4.49%).
- The petitioners were generally older than the GCP registrants, with most being aged 50-54 at 126 (13.15%) and 55-59 at 121 (12.63%). These age groups were followed by those aged 45-49 at 108 (11.27%) and 40-44 at 104 (10.86%).
- Nearly half of the petitioners, 469 (48.96%), were separated or divorced, while a substantial portion, 424 (44.26%), were single.
- The educational background of petitioners varied, with college graduates and those who had some college education accounting for 371 (38.73%) and 200 (20.88%) individuals, respectively, while high school graduates constituted 168 individuals (17.54%).
- Two-hundred twenty-eight (23.80%) petitioners were working in professional and technical fields, 168 (17.54%) in production and transport, and 112 (11.69%) in service work. Meanwhile, 165 petitioners (17.22%) were retirees.
- The top three modes of introduction between the GCP registrants and their petitioners were as follows: 412 (43.01%) met via the internet, 286 (29.85%) through personal introductions, and 102 (10.65%) were introduced as pen or phone pals by a relative or friend.
- The majority, 667 (69.61%) of the registrants, had known their petitioner for more than a year at the time of their GCP registration.
- A significant portion of the registrants have limited knowledge of their host country, with 516 individuals (53.87%) indicating limited knowledge, while 391 (40.81%) reported having sufficient knowledge.

The statistical profile of Filipino emigrants from Dumaguete City reveals a predominantly female and relatively young population, with a substantial portion facing unemployment. The USA remains the primary destination, with most petitioners being male, middle-aged, and often separated or divorced.

The average annual growth rate for marriage migration from Dumaguete City between 2008 and 2020 was -5.56%, indicating a decline in the number of marriage migrants over this period.

EVP Participants

The Exchange Visitor Program (EVP) is an international exchange program administered by the USA to implement the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. From 2014 to 2021, the Commission registered a total of 135 EVP participants from Dumaguete City.

Although the numbers were modest, the annual count of Dumagueteños participating in the program showed a steady increase, averaging 23.50 participants per year until 2019. However, this number declined sharply starting in 2020 due to the onset of the global pandemic.

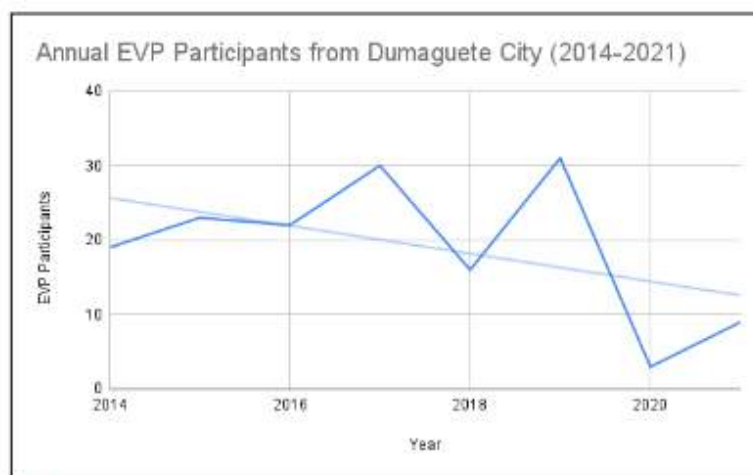


Figure 3. Annual EVP Participants from Dumaguete City (2014-2021)

- For the statistical profile, only data from 2014 to 2021 was taken to provide a more relevant and timely reference. The dataset comprised 153 EVP participants and yielded the following highlights:

- US exchange participants from Dumaguete were predominantly female, with 116 women accounting for 75.82% of the total participants.
- The majority of the population was single, comprising 106 individuals (69.28%), while 46 participants (30.07%) were married.
- The participants were highly educated, with 50 (32.68%) being college graduates, 45 (29.41%) having some college education, 35 (22.88%) holding postgraduate degrees, and 19 (12.42%) at the postgraduate level.
- The participants were primarily categorized into three groups: 63 (41.18%) were teachers, 29 (18.95%) were interns, and 28 (18.30%) were involved in summer work and travel.
- A fifth of Dumagueteño participants were bound for the state of New Mexico, totaling 32 (20.93%). Thirteen (8.50%) were headed to California, nine (5.89%) to Colorado, another nine (5.89%) to Florida, and eight (5.23%) to Arizona, while the remaining participants were dispersed across other states.
- A significant portion of the participants, 81 individuals (52.94%), reported being unemployed prior to participating in the EVP.
- The program has seen an average annual growth rate of 29.98%, indicating a substantial increase in the number of EVP participants from Dumaguete City over the period from 2014 to 2021. However, this growth was dampened in 2020 and 2021 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Au Pairs

The Commission registers Filipino au pairs bound for Europe through the Country Familiarization Seminar (CFS). Between 2014 and 2020, the CFO recorded 25 au pairs originating from Dumaguete City, with an annual average of 3.57 registrants.

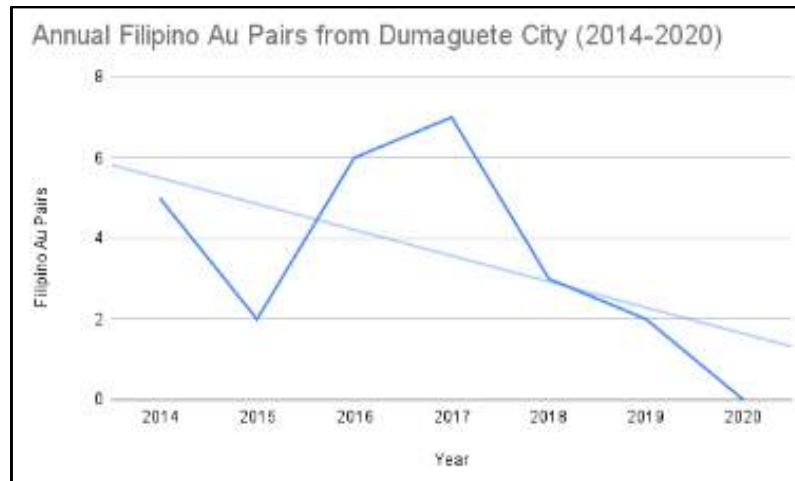


Figure 4. Annual Filipino Au Pairs from Dumaguete City (2014-2020)

For the statistical profile, only data from 2014 to 2020 was taken to provide a more relevant and timely reference. The dataset comprised 25 CFS registrants and yielded the following highlights:

- All 25 registered au pairs from Dumaguete City were female and single.
- Nearly half, 10 (40.00%), of au pairs were en route to Norway, while eight (32.00%) were bound for Denmark, and four (16.00%) to the Netherlands.
- More than half, 14 (56.00%), of Dumagueteño au pairs were aged 25-29. The next largest age group was 20-24 years old, comprising nine (36.00%) of the total.
- The educational attainment of these au pairs indicates that the majority have completed higher education. Fifteen (60.00%) were college graduates, while six (24.00%) were at the college level.
- A significant portion of the registrants were unemployed before their engagement as au pairs, with 22 individuals (88.00%) reporting unemployment.
- The occupations of the hosts varied, with a notable representation in the following roles: six (24.00%) managers, three lawyers (12.00%), and two businesswomen (8.00%).
- The majority of au pairs, 14 (56.00%), were introduced to their hosts through referrals made by family or relatives. Meanwhile, three (12.00%) were introduced personally, and another three (12.00%) through a recruitment agency.

The average annual growth rate of Filipino au pairs from Dumaguete City from 2014 to 2020 was 5.63%, indicating a slow but steady increase in the number of participants over the years.

Exploration of Dumaguete City Migration Data

Regrettably, Dumaguete City's local government does not maintain specific migration data for permanent migrants. It only monitors residents who are flying overseas for the purposes of employment.

The city government defines overseas Filipino workers (OFW) as those individuals currently abroad due to overseas employment. This includes those without a specific work contract and those on vacation but with existing overseas employment to return to. Undocumented migrant workers are also included in this group as long as they are still considered household members or have been away for less than 5 years.

As reported by the City Planning and Development Office, a total of 2,580 Dumagueteños were working overseas from 01 December 2021 to 18 June 2022. Of these, 1,384 (53.64%) were male, and 1,196 (46.36%) were female, comprising 2.11% of the total population of Dumaguete City.

Dumaguete City's Approach to Migration

While the local government unit (LGU) of Dumaguete City lacks specific policies and programs for permanent migrants, it has proactively provided aid to migrant workers and their dependents. Despite primarily relying on national government agency initiatives, the LGU launched its own project in 2020 titled **"Provision of Financial Assistance to Female and Male OFWs and their Families who are Distressed, Displaced, or Separated from Their Spouses."** This project aims to provide a one-time financial assistance of PHP 5,000.00 to distressed OFWs and their families, ensuring that their immediate needs are met. The project is funded by the city's Gender and Development (GAD) Plan and Budget (GPB), with a total allocation of PHP 300,000.00.

To be eligible for financial assistance, applicants must be Filipino citizens and bona fide residents of Dumaguete City and must be active and documented OFWs, or have been active within the last two years based on the latest arrival date stamped on their passport;

The documentary requirements vary depending on the applicant's situation, including distressed or displaced status, mortuary assistance for dependents of deceased OFWs, OFWs who have finished their employment contracts with a maximum of 6 months or more working abroad, and applicants abandoned by their OFW spouse.

The process for applying for financial assistance under this program generally involves these steps:

1. Applicants must first proceed to the PESO OFW Help Desk for an evaluation of their documents.
2. Next, they must visit the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) for the processing of their welfare case study by a social worker.
3. Finally, they will wait for an advisory from the Mayor's Office regarding the processing and release of their financial assistance.

In 2023, Dumaguete City assisted 30 distressed or displaced migrant workers through the same program.

The city government, through the PESO OFW Help Desk, also regularly collaborates with other agencies, such as the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA), to provide additional support, including financial literacy training and livelihood programs.

Migration Intentions of Dumagueteños

The researchers conducted a survey among over a hundred randomly selected residents of Dumaguete City. After excluding entries with incomplete or inconsistent answers, the final number of respondents was 78.

The survey criteria required respondents to be 18 years old, residents of Dumaguete City, and without prior migration experience. Those who did not meet these criteria were excluded from the survey.

Characteristics of Survey Respondents

In summary, 50 respondents (64.10%) were female, and 28 respondents (35.90%) were male, with a mean age of 31.78 years. The oldest respondent was 67 years old, and the youngest was 18 years old. The majority of respondents, 39 (50.00%), had attained a college-level education as their highest educational qualification. Nearly half of the respondents, 41 (52.56%), were unemployed, with 26 being students, 12 homemakers, and three reporting no occupation. Among those employed, the largest occupational group was service workers, totaling 16 (43.24%).

Only 52 respondents (66.67%) reported keeping abreast of international news and affairs. Of the 78 respondents, 71 (91.03%) believed that Philippine culture is better than that of other countries, 70 (89.74%) favored Philippine religion, and 42 (53.85%) preferred Philippine education. Conversely, 50 respondents (64.10%) stated that the economic situation, 44 (56.41%) healthcare, and 42 (53.85%) governments in other countries are better than those in the Philippines.

Interestingly, 39 respondents (50.00%) had previously planned to migrate or work abroad but did not proceed due to various reasons:

- Financial constraints: 21 (53.85%)
- Personal reasons: 15 (34.46%)
- Difficulty meeting requirements: 7 (17.95%)
- Lack of support: 7 (17.95%)
- Safety concerns: 7 (17.95%)
- Loss of job opportunity abroad: 5 (12.8%)
- Policy changes: 1 (2.56%)
- Other reasons: 1 (2.56%)

The Cramér's V value of 0.42 between prior plans for migration and future plans to migrate indicates a moderate association. Cramér's V is a statistical measure used to assess the strength of association between two nominal variables and provides a value between 0 and 1.

Challenges and Benefits of Migration

The respondents identified the following challenges to overseas migration:

- Homesickness: 45 (57.69%)
- Discrimination: 38 (48.72%)
- Job insecurity: 35 (44.87%)
- Culture shock: 30 (38.46%)
- Human trafficking: 25 (32.05%)
- Documentation issues: 23 (29.49%)
- Exploitation: 16 (20.51%)
- Other challenges: 1 (1.28%)

Meanwhile, they cited the following as benefits brought about by migration:

- Financial stability: 42 (53.85%)
- Skills development: 38 (48.72%)
- Career opportunities: 36 (46.15%)
- Healthcare: 34 (43.59%)
- Higher quality of life: 27 (34.62%)

- Quality education: 26 (33.33%)
- Personal growth: 24 (30.77%)
- Cultural immersion: 17 (21.79%)
- Networking: 9 (11.54%)
- Other benefits: 1 (1.28%)

Thirty-five respondents (44.87%) firmly believe that the benefits of international migration outweigh its challenges and risks, while 11 respondents (14.10%) hold the opposite view. The majority, 48 respondents (61.54%), also consider migration to be a strategic and beneficial move given the current situation in the country, while 8 respondents (10.26%) disagree.

Permanent Migration Intentions

Residents of Dumaguete City are generally familiar with fellow Dumagueteños who have lived or worked abroad, either previously or currently. Among the 78 respondents, 57 (73.08%) know a migrant or have family or relatives who have resided or worked abroad, either in the past or at present.

They are also well aware of the challenges and benefits associated with international migration. More than half of the respondents, 44 (56.41%), expressed a willingness to migrate in the future for various reasons: 36 (81.82%) cited employment, 11 (25.00%) mentioned education, 9 (20.45%) sought family reunification, 6 (13.64%) considered marriage, and 1 (2.27%) had other reasons.

The preferred migration destinations for these respondents include:

- United States of America: 25 (56.82%)
- Canada: 23 (52.27%)
- Australia: 20 (45.45%)
- Japan: 19 (43.18%)
- South Korea: 17 (38.64%)
- New Zealand: 13 (29.55%)
- United Kingdom: 12 (27.27%)
- Germany: 11 (25.00%)
- Italy: 8 (18.18%)
- Sweden: 8 (18.18%)
- Norway: 7 (15.91%)
- Taiwan: 6 (13.64%)
- Spain: 4 (9.09%)
- Other: 1 (2.27%)

Among the 44 individuals willing to migrate in the future, 34 (77.27%) have limited knowledge about their preferred destination country, 7 (15.91%) have sufficient knowledge, and 3 (6.82%) have no knowledge at all.

Of those willing to migrate, 41 (93.18%) plan to petition their family members to join them if they proceed with migration. Additionally, 35 (79.55%) stated they would engage in development initiatives upon integrating into their host country, and 33 (75.00%) mentioned they would eventually return to the Philippines.

Out of the 78 respondents, 56 (71.79%) said they would encourage migration, regardless of their own international migration intentions. People who desire to go abroad tend to encourage others to migrate, despite having no prior migration experience themselves, as indicated by a Cramér's V value of 0.4322, denoting a moderate association.

The association between the respondents' willingness to migrate and their acquaintance with an active or former migrant yielded a Cramér's V value of 0.3408, which denotes moderate association.

Marriage Migration Intentions

A majority of survey respondents were well acquainted with a friend or relative who had a foreign spouse, fiancé, or partner and subsequently migrated, at 57.69%. Among the respondents, 37 (47.44%) expressed willingness to be in a relationship with a foreign national, with 27 actively seeking relationships through the following channels:

- Personal introduction: 16 (59.26%)
- Social media: 14 (51.85%)
- Penpal referred by relatives: 5 (18.52%)
- Workplace: 4 (14.81%)
- Marriage bureau: 3 (11.11%)
- Penpal through ads: 2 (7.41%)
- Other channels: 1 (3.70%)

The Cramér's V value of 0.3589 between the willingness to engage in interrelationships and acquaintance with an active or former foreign fiancé, spouse, or partner indicates a moderate association.

Cultural Exchange Participation Intentions

Only 32 (41.03%) respondents were well acquainted with an individual who had participated in a foreign cultural exchange program, yet 47 (60.26%) expressed willingness to join similar programs. Among those willing, 29 (61.70%) desired to participate in programs administered by European countries, and 22 (46.81%) by the USA.

The Cramér's V value of 0.3045 between the willingness to participate in an international cultural exchange program and acquaintance with an active or former exchange program participant indicates a moderate association.

Factors Affecting Migration Intentions

The Cramér's V values for migration intentions versus other variables revealed the following correlations:

- Younger Dumagueteños tend to express stronger intentions to migrate abroad compared to older residents. (Cramér's V of 0.73)
- Individuals with a college bachelor's degree or some college education are more inclined to express migration intentions than those with other educational attainments. (Cramér's V of 0.42)
- Respondents familiar with the Commission are more likely to express a desire to migrate in the future. (Cramér's V of 0.40)
- Female residents express stronger intentions to migrate than males. (Cramér's V of 0.31)
- Single individuals are more likely to express intentions to migrate compared to those with other civil statuses. (Cramér's V of 0.29)

The survey results corroborated the characteristics of existing data from the CFO on the predominant traits of Filipino emigrants, marriage migrants, exchange program participants, and au pairs from Dumaguete City.

Additionally, the results indicated that a significant portion of Dumagueteños consider international migration despite being aware of the challenges and uncertainties abroad and lacking adequate knowledge of the necessary legal procedures required before departure.

Prominence of CFO in Dumaguete City

The same survey questionnaire used in the previous section included questions regarding the respondents' familiarity with and knowledge of local and national policies, programs, initiatives, and procedures related to overseas migration. The survey, administered among the same population, also assessed the recognition of the Commission in the area. The findings from the same sample revealed the following:

Of the sampled population, 56 (71.79%) are aware of national and 53 (67.95%) of local programs dedicated to Filipino migrants. In addition, 51 (65.38%) claimed they know at least one government agency related to Filipino migration.

Furthermore, 50 (64.10%) stated they are at least moderately aware of policies related to Filipino migration, but 42 (53.85%) admitted their lack of awareness of specific legal and documentary procedures required before international departure.

When asked whether they had heard of the Commission, a surprising majority of 43 (55.13%) confirmed they had. Those familiar with the Commission cited the following channels through which they learned about the agency:

- Facebook: 31 (72.09%)
- Television: 21 (48.84%)
- Website: 15 (34.88%)
- Radio: 11 (25.58%)
- News: 6 (13.95%)
- Flyers: 5 (11.63%)
- Word of mouth: 5 (11.63%)
- Bulletins: 4 (9.30%)
- Other social media platforms: 4 (9.30%)
- Viber 2 (4.65%)

Among the 43 respondents who were aware of the Commission:

- 23 (53.49%) had heard about the PDOS.
- 19 (44.19%) had heard about the GCP.
- 8 (18.60%) had heard about the EVP.
- 4 (9.30%) had heard about the CFS.

Meanwhile, even those who were not familiar with the Commission have heard about its other core programs. Among all 78 respondents, the awareness of the following core programs of the CFO was noted as follows:

- Lingkod sa Kapwa Pilipino (LINKAPIL) Project: 19 (24.36%)
- Peso Sense: 18 (23.08%)
- BLB Project: 17 (21.79%)
- Community Education Program (CEP): 14 (17.95%)
- Month of Overseas Filipinos (MOF): 12 (15.38%)
- Presidential Awards for Filipino Individuals and Organizations Overseas (PAFIOO): 9 (11.54%)
- Migration Advocacy and Media (MAM) Awards: 9 (11.54%)
- Mobile PDOS: 8 (10.26%)

Case Studies: Migration Experience of Dumagueteños

To evaluate the efforts of the Philippine government in supporting its Filipino migrants and the effectiveness of such efforts and programs, as well as delve into the migration experience, challenges faced, benefits reaped, and other insights into their experience, four residents of Dumaguete City were interviewed for the case study.

Case Study 1: Ms. “Regine” travels internationally for tourism. Her sister is married to a French national.

“Regine” has visited Malaysia and Singapore for tourism, while her sister relocated to France after marrying a French national. She noted significant advantages of this move, such as the quality healthcare system and higher salaries, which have greatly improved her sister’s financial situation. However, these benefits were accompanied by several challenges, including language barriers, homesickness, and a high cost of living, leading her sister to feel that life abroad can be even harder than in the Philippines.

When asked for recommendations for government programs for overseas Filipinos, Regine suggested offering more comprehensive information on migration and the settlement process to better assist those venturing abroad. She pointed out that while the CFO already undertakes such initiatives, they are not yet highly visible to the general public and those not directly involved with migration organizations and agencies.

Case Study 2: Mrs. Daisy Inid-Doria is a former OFW who is married to an active OFW and has children currently on tourist visas in Cambodia.

Daisy Inid-Doria, a mother of four and currently a government employee, worked as an OFW in Dubai for two and a half years. Driven by financial struggles and the desire to provide for her children, she sought employment abroad despite her fears and concerns about migration.

During her time in Dubai as a migrant worker, Daisy encountered several challenges:

- She experienced discrimination from her Indian employer, who mocked Filipinos for their pronunciation and accent and made other offensive jokes.
- Her employer violated her employment contract by providing no days off, and she had no agency to seek assistance from.
- With both Daisy and her husband working overseas, their children, who were left in the care of relatives, were found to be malnourished.
- Her relationship with her children suffered due to her absence. At one point, her youngest child, then in preschool, did not recognize her and called her "auntie."

Despite these difficulties, Daisy's religious faith and determination helped her persevere. After her contract ended, she returned to the Philippines to focus on her family. She re-established her role as a parent, and despite living on a single salary, she had no regrets.

Daisy observed that many overseas parents compensate for their physical absence with financial and material gifts, which can lead to broken families. She believes that it negatively impacts both children and parents. Children miss out on parental affection, and parents feel unfulfilled due to the lack of a strong relationship with their children. Daisy advocates for promoting communication between migrant workers and their families to maintain familial relationships, which is more convenient and accessible now through the internet and social media. Additionally, she emphasized the importance of a solid educational foundation for dependent children to prevent behavioral disruptions during their parents' absence.

Daisy benefited from financial literacy training and assistance provided by PESO and activities organized by embassies and the OWWA during her migration experience. She acknowledges the support from OWWA's Balik-Manggagawa program and other livelihood programs.

Identifying with Filipino migrant workers who are parents abroad, Daisy joined the Dumaguete City Overseas Development Association (DCODA), a migrant-centered non-governmental organization, where she served as a former president and remains an active member. DCODA channels concerns from members to PESO, which then refers them to the appropriate government agency. Daisy's commitment to giving back to the community is evident through her active involvement in DCODA and her efforts to support fellow OFWs.

When asked about recommendations for the government to better support its migrants and migrant workers, Daisy highlighted the importance of financial management knowledge to prevent scams and other fraudulent schemes, which are rampant even overseas. She also advocates for enhanced PDOS focusing on cultural awareness, family unity, spirituality, and emotional health, along with follow-through programs upon arrival in the host country. She also suggested orientations for dependents of migrant workers to maintain Christian values and help them stay on the right path.

For Filipino returnees, she encourages conducting livelihood programs and discussing Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) Pangkabuhayan features for overseas Filipinos due to the struggle of reintegrating with skills more suited for abroad.

Finally, when asked if she would encourage fellow Filipinos to work abroad, Daisy maintained that work and life are more difficult abroad, especially for individuals with robust emotional support in the Philippines, as such support might not be available overseas. She stressed that overseas employment entails adapting to a strange environment and culture, which can be particularly stressful.

Today, Daisy's children were not compelled to migrate but chose to do so. Her son resides in Cambodia with his Filipina girlfriend and is planning to apply in Australia. Daisy and her husband remain active in Christian organizations and prioritize their younger children's welfare. Daisy's family dreams of permanent residency together in Canada or Australia, inspired by her aunt, who is a permanent resident in New Zealand.

Note: Established in 2016, DCODA is the only non-government organization dedicated to emigrants and dependents from Dumaguete City, boasting over a hundred members to date. While the organization has not yet organized activities independently, its primary role is to assist fellow members in accessing government support. DCODA keeps members informed about government regulations and guidelines related to overseas Filipinos, including migrants and migrant workers.

Case Study 3: Ms. Rochel Pitulan is a former contract-based OFW in Saudi Arabia.

Rochel Pitulan, driven primarily by poverty, completed a two-year contract as a migrant worker in Dammam, Saudi Arabia. As an OFW, she encountered numerous challenges, including learning a new language; adjusting her religious practices to align with the host country's cultural and religious norms; adjusting to an extremely hot climate, coping with isolation, and dealing with a lack of free time.

Rochel's work schedule was demanding, allowing her only 4-5 hours of sleep daily. Once, during an eight-month period without communication with her family due to disconnected Wi-Fi, she endured significant stress as her employers' marital issues affected the household. Despite this, Rochel's employer showed some consideration, even opening a bank account for her and emphasizing the importance of saving money rather than sending everything back to the Philippines.

Before her deployment to Saudi Arabia, Rochel received support from OWWA through its orientations and from the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) through its housekeeping and other training programs. While she found some lessons needing updating, they were still beneficial. These agencies also provided her with brochures on the dos and don'ts of Islamic culture and practices, as well as a booklet with basic Arabic translations, which helped her navigate daily social interactions.

As a result of her experiences working abroad, Rochel claimed to have improved her patience, and her relationship with her family strengthened. Despite the challenges she faced, she views her overall experience positively, recognizing that struggles are inherent in overseas employment. Although she does not plan to work overseas again, she is open to future opportunities if the work conditions are favorable.

Case Study 4: Mr. Jupiter Agustin is a former OFW in Saudi Arabia who is married to a former OFW in Dubai.

Jupiter Agustin is a dry goods vendor at the Dumaguete Public Market and has resided in Dumaguete City for over two decades. Originally from Pangasinan, he relocated to the City after marriage. He worked as an OFW in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, as an office secretary for five years, driven by the instability of contractual employment in the Philippines and influenced by his mother, who also worked abroad in the past.

In Riyadh, Jupiter faced numerous challenges, including food deprivation, restricted movement, discrimination (noting that Filipinos often discriminated against their compatriots more than foreign nationals), cultural differences, and employers not honoring the salary and benefits stated in his contract. Despite these difficulties, his faith as a Muslim and Christian helped him persevere.

Five years ago, Jupiter also attempted to work in Macau, which resulted in a traumatic experience due to illegal recruitment. His recruiters abandoned him at the airport, leaving him homeless for six months. During this period, he relied on meal stubs from hotels and casinos for food. He did not receive any government assistance, which he admitted was largely due to his lack of awareness of available services.

Despite the hardships he faced, Jupiter maintains that life can be better overseas if one perseveres, as evidenced by his wife's generally positive experience as a former OFW in Dubai. He still harbors hopes of working in Canada or the United States if given the opportunity.

When asked for recommendations to improve government initiatives for overseas Filipinos and migrant workers, he emphasized the need for the government to enhance its PDOS for migrant workers before deployment abroad, particularly on cultural dos and don'ts and guidelines on conduct. He also calls for the government to provide reintegration support for returning OFWs to help them restart their lives in the Philippines.

Recurring themes in the four case studies are outlined as follows:

Migration Challenges	Migration Benefits	Interviewee Recommendations
Extreme cultural adjustments, adaptation to unfamiliar climates, social costs including homesickness, discrimination, isolation, and a lack of robust emotional and mental support systems overseas	Opportunities for personal reflection, consequently impacting life perspectives and outlook	Inclusion of spiritual components in PDOS before deployment to equip migrants with tools for mental and emotional well-being
For parent migrants, children left at home with relatives may not receive sufficient care, leading to strained relationships and tendencies to stray	The financial and material needs of children are met	Conduct orientations for migrant dependents prior to the departure of parent migrants, covering family unity and promoting regular communication through social media. Include topics on spiritual foundations to help dependents understand the positive reasons behind migration
Heavy workloads, employers not honoring employment contracts, high cost of living, and risks of illegal recruitment	Higher salaries, better compensation, and generally higher quality healthcare systems overseas	Improve financial management literacy training to include updates on risks posed by fraudulent activities and scams, such as investment scams
Lack of awareness of government programs and uncertainty about where to seek assistance in case of need	-	Offer more comprehensive information on migration and settlement processes, ensuring strategic dissemination to reach even those not connected to migration-related organizations and individuals

Table 1. Migration Challenges, Benefits, and Interviewee Recommendations

Other Outputs

In a local publication titled “Voices and Stories of People Despite Adversity: Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental,” it was reported that from December 7, 2021, to June 15, 2022, the city had 2,123 migrant workers, accounting for 1.79% of its total population of 118,925 residents. Of these migrant workers, 1,139 (53.65%) were male, and 984 (46.35%) were female. These individuals came from 1,555 households, representing 5.33% of the total 29,164 households in the city.

During the same period, remittances from migrant workers contributed PHP 499,748,384.00, or 1.66%, to the total household income in Dumaguete City. This made remittances the third-largest other source of income for the city, following income from imputed rent and cash benefits.

Due to the limited information and lack of specific policies, the research team was unable to gather additional data to create separate matrices for the Commission's consumption. However, the team was able to compile information on 44 currently active Dumagueteño migrant workers, including their age, gender, destination country, local address, and mobile number, through the PESO's OFW Help Desk.

A copy of the same can be found in the annex.

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Conclusion

This research paper uncovered several findings on the migration patterns and trends of Filipino residents from Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental:

- The Filipino emigrant, marriage migrant, cultural exchange program participant, and au pair populations from Dumaguete City share almost similar demographics. These groups are predominantly female, with emigrants being the youngest (mostly child dependents) and the others being relatively young to early adults. Most are college graduates or have at least some college education, are unemployed, and are single. The USA remains the top destination for emigrants and marriage migrants, with petitioners generally being older than the registering migrants.
- There is a steady and consistent growth in the yearly number of Dumagueteño emigrants and au pairs, while participation in the EVP from the city is increasing at more than three times this rate. However, the number of Dumagueteños registering for the GCP is slightly decreasing on average annually.
- Despite significant migration figures, Dumaguete City has yet to implement specific policies and programs for permanent migrants and their dependents, often only considering OFWs and not all overseas Filipinos.
- Survey results show that Dumaguete City residents without prior migration experience express a strong willingness to migrate if given the opportunity, despite lacking adequate knowledge of their preferred destination countries and of the necessary legal procedures before departure. They also tend to encourage migration, regardless of their own intentions.
- There is a moderate association between knowing a former or active migrant and the Dumaguete City residents' willingness to migrate, engage in interrelationships, participate in exchange programs, and be au pairs.
- While there is some surface-level familiarity, there is still a notable lack of awareness of the CFO's mandate, programs, and services among Dumaguete City residents.

- The internet plays a major role in Filipino migration from Dumaguete City. It provides residents with easy and convenient access to overseas opportunities. Based on the CFO's data, it also introduces most marriage migrants originating from Dumaguete City to their fiancés, spouses, and other foreign partners. Similarly, through the internet and social media, Dumagueteños, even those without prior migration experience, are made familiar with migrant-serving government agencies, such as the Commission.
- Based on the four case studies, former Dumagueteño migrants and migrant workers believe that the government's programs and initiatives for Filipino migrants and their families can be further improved. There is still room for enhancing its efforts, particularly in addressing the social costs of migration. Conducting more comprehensive case studies, including focus group discussions with both migrants and their dependents, could provide valuable insights for improvement.

Based on the above findings, the researchers conclude the significance of Dumaguete City's migration figures. Given the rising number of residents who migrate as emigrants and exchange cultural programs, as well as the strong intentions to migrate of those without migration experience, establishing a Commission satellite office would benefit a significant number of potential clients.

Unlike Bohol, where potential migrants can reach the CFO Cebu within two hours by ferry, Dumaguete City residents face a much longer six-hour commute. Establishing a satellite office in Dumaguete City would also be strategic, especially with the proposed reconstitution of the Negros Island Region (NIR), which will connect Negros Oriental and Occidental through the proposed Negros Island Highland Expressway and Interchanges. A CFO satellite office would not only benefit residents of Negros Oriental but also those within and around Negros Occidental, which has higher emigration statistics than the former.

CFO Registration Data

- It is recommended that the Management Information Systems Division (MISD) establish a monitoring mechanism to track the progress of its data cleaning backlog, particularly for the GCP.

Survey Administration

- Increase the sample size by assigning more personnel to the on-site data-gathering process. This will also ensure that survey questionnaires are accomplished completely and no items are left blank.
- Translate the survey questionnaire into the local language of the respondents.
- Compress the survey into a single page and reformat it to make it easier for respondents to fill out.

On Similar Activities

- Conduct regular fieldwork to ensure that the data used in future research is gathered from primary sources. This approach provides a more realistic understanding of the international migration situation in provincial areas.
- To address the language barrier during the data-gathering field work, specifically for the survey administration, it is advisable to include a team member who speaks the participants' local language. If no such member is available, it is recommended to request the LGU's assistance for this purpose.

Other Recommendations

- The Commission, through its Communications and Media Committee, should use the study's findings to deploy information dissemination strategies via the most common channels through which respondents have heard of the CFO. These include Facebook and television.

40 Annexes

Statistical Profile of Filipino Emigrants from Dumaguete City (2008-2021)

By Sex Female: 1,652 (64.56%) Male: 907 (35.44%)	By Age Group 14-below: 449 (17.55%) 15-19: 227 (8.87%) 20-24: 261 (10.20%) 25-29: 292 (11.41%) 30-34: 377 (14.73%) 35-39: 267 (10.43%) 40-44: 141 (5.51%) 45-49: 132 (5.16%) 50-54: 80 (3.13%) 55-59: 88 (3.44%) 60-64: 96 (3.75%) 65-69: 71 (2.77%) 70-above: 78 (3.05%)	By Civil Status Single: 1,338 (52.29%) Married: 1,083 (42.32%) Widower: 102 (3.99%) Divorced: 22 (0.86%) Separated: 13 (0.51%) No Response: 1 (0.03%)
By Highest Educational Attainment Not of Schooling Age: 152 (5.94%) Pre-School: 5 (0.20%) Elementary Level: 252 (9.85%) Elementary Graduate: 49 (1.92%) High School Level: 226 (8.83%) High School Graduate: 161 (6.29%) Vocational Level: 29 (1.13%) Vocational Graduate: 93 (3.63%) College Level: 480 (18.76%) College Graduate: 946 (36.97%) Post Graduate Level: 73 (2.85%) Post Graduate: 86 (3.36%) No Formal Education: 1 (0.04%) No Response: 6 (0.23%)	By Employment Status Unemployed: 1,848 (72.22%) Employed: 409 (15.98%) Self-Employed: 196 (7.66%) No Response: 106 (4.14%)	By Occupational Group <i>Employed & Self-Employed:</i> Professional and Technical: 250 (41.33%) Sales Worker: 99 (16.36%) Service Worker:- 65 (10.74%) Managerial: 61 (10.08%) Clerical Worker: 53 (8.76%) Production and Transport: 33 (5.46%) Other: 19 (3.14%) Agri Worker: 14 (2.31%) Member of Armed Forces: 11 (1.82%) <i>Unemployed:</i> Student: 604 (32.68%) Unemployed: 490 (26.52%) Homemaker: 382 (20.67%) Retiree: 157 (8.50%) Below-7 Minor: 152 (8.23%) No Occupation Reported: 33 (1.78%) Out-of-School Youth: 17 (0.92%) Other: 13 (0.70%)
By Destination Country USA: 1,511 (59.05%) Canada: 560 (21.88%) Australia: 150 (5.86%) Japan: 52 (2.03%) New Zealand: 45 (1.76%) Norway: 39 (1.52%) United Kingdom: 35 (1.37%) Germany: 32 (1.25%) Sweden: 26 (1.02%) South Korea: 21 (0.82%) Switzerland: 20 (0.78%) Spain: 14 (0.55%) Belgium: 12 (0.46%) Netherlands: 12 (0.46%) France: 6 (0.23%)	By Registration Class PDOS: 757 (29.58%) Exempted: 535 (20.91%) With GCC: 404 (15.79%) FS with Visa: 358 (13.99%) Peer: 274 (10.71%) Immigrant Worker: 143 (5.59%) Exempted Attending PDOS: 50 (1.95%) Emigrant (NAIA): 20 (0.78%) Exempted with PR Card: 7 (0.27%) Japan-Bound Emigrant: 4 (0.16%) PDOS Previously Attended: 4 (0.16%) Peer Previously Attended: 3 (0.11%)	By Category Child of Filipino Emigrant: 350 (13.68%) Spouse of Foreign National: 338 (13.21%) Fiancee of Foreign National: 312 (12.19%) Parent of Former Filipino Citizen: 248 (9.69%) Spouse of Filipino Immigrant: 209 (8.17%) Child of Former Filipino Citizen: 151 (5.90%) Principal Immigrant: 116 (4.53%) Child of Filipino Married to Foreign National: 114 (4.45%) No Response: 112 (4.38%) National/Immigrant: 109 (4.26%) Son/Daughter of Principal Immigrant: 97 (3.79%) Spouse of Former Filipino Citizen: 68 (2.66%) Son/Daughter of Co-Sponsored Immigrant: 57 (2.23%)

Austria: 5 (0.20%) Italy: 5 (0.20%) Ireland: 4 (0.16%) Egypt: 2 (0.08%) Slovenia: 2 (0.08%) Turkey: 2 (0.08%) Bulgaria: 1 (0.04%) Estonia: 1 (0.04%) Finland: 1 (0.04%) Poland: 1 (0.04%)		Spouse of Principal Immigrant: 52 (2.03%) Fiancee of Former Filipino Citizen: 45 (1.76%) Spouse of Co-Sponsored Immigrant: 38 (1.48%) Brother/Sister of Former Filipino Citizen: 37 (1.45%) Company-Sponsored Immigrant: 32 (1.25%) Child of Foreign National: 29 (1.13%) Child of the Spouse of Former Filipino Citizen: 17 (0.66%) Parent of Filipino Immigrant: 10 (0.39%) De-Facto Relationship: 5 (0.20%) Fiancee of Filipino Immigrant: 5 (0.20%) Non-Immediate Relative of Foreign Others: 5 (0.20%) Brother/Sister of Filipino Immigrant: 3 (0.11%)
By Petitioner's Age Group 15-19: 2 (0.08%) 20-24: 37 (1.45%) 25-29: 163 (6.37%) 30-34: 299 (11.68%) 35-39: 409 (15.99%) 40-44: 337 (13.17%) 45-49: 281 (10.98%) 50-54: 214 (8.36%) 55-59: 203 (7.93%) 60-64: 131 (5.12%) 65-69: 105 (4.10%) 70-above: 125 (4.88%) No Response: 253 (9.89%)	By Petitioner's Occupation Professional and Technical: 851 (33.26%) Service Worker: 454 (17.74%) Production and Transport Worker: 292 (11.41%) Other: 239 (9.34%) Retiree: 236 (9.22%) Clerical Worker: 123 (4.81%) Managerial: 119 (4.65%) Sales Worker: 109 (4.26%) Member of Armed Forces: 44 (1.72%) Unemployed: 40 (1.56%) Homemaker: 32 (1.25%) Agric Worker: 12 (0.47%) Student: 8 (0.31%)	

Statistical Profile of GCP Registrants from Dumaguete City (2008-2020)

By Sex Female: 906 (94.57%) Male: 52 (5.43%)	By Age Group 15-19: 7 (0.73%) 20-24: 160 (16.71%) 25-29: 237 (24.74%) 30-34: 248 (25.89%) 35-39: 126 (13.15%) 40-44: 81 (8.46%) 45-49: 58 (6.05%) 50-54: 23 (2.40%) 55-59: 10 (1.04%) 60-64: 5 (0.52%) 65-69: 3 (0.31%)	By Civil Status Single: 788 (82.26%) Lived-in: 53 (5.53%) Widower: 53 (5.53%) Annulled: 35 (3.65%) Separated/Divorced: 14 (1.46%) No Response: 8 (0.84%) Still Legally Married: 7 (0.73%)
By Religion Catholic: 738 (77.04%) Non-Catholic: 215 (22.44%) No Response: 5 (0.52%)	By Highest Educational Attainment Elementary Level: 11 (1.15%) Elementary Graduate: 7 (0.73%) High School Level: 58 (6.05%) High School Graduate: 116 (12.11%) Vocational Level: 25 (2.61%) Vocational Graduate: 62 (6.47%) College Level: 245 (25.57%) College Graduate: 387 (40.4%) Post Graduate Level: 22 (2.30%) Post Graduate: 21 (2.19%) No Response: 4 (0.42%)	By Occupational Group Unemployed: 373 (38.94%) Homemaker: 178 (18.58%) Professional and Technical: 137 (14.3%) Service Worker: 82 (8.56%) Sales Worker: 69 (7.2%) Clerical Worker: 47 (4.91%) Managerial: 27 (2.82%) Student: 22 (2.30%) Production and Transport Worker: 9 (0.93%) Other: 5 (0.52%) Retiree: 5 (0.52%) Agri Worker: 2 (0.21%) Member of Armed Forces: 2 (0.21%)

By Destination Country USA: 492 (51.37%) Australia: 67 (7.00%) Canada: 60 (6.27%) UK: 51 (5.33%) Norway: 44 (4.60%) Germany: 41 (4.28%) Sweden: 27 (2.82%) Japan: 26 (2.72%) Switzerland: 25 (2.61%) South Korea: 15 (1.57%) New Zealand: 14 (1.47%) Netherlands: 13 (1.36%) Belgium: 10 (1.05%) France: 9 (0.94%) Denmark: 6 (0.63%) Ireland: 6 (0.63%) Austria: 5 (0.52%) Spain: 5 (0.52%) Iran: 4 (0.42%) China: 4 (0.42%) Taiwan: 3 (0.31%) Turkey: 3 (0.31%) Czech Republic: 2 (0.21%) Egypt: 2 (0.21%) Estonia: 2 (0.21%) Italy: 2 (0.21%) Mauritius: 2 (0.21%) Bulgaria: 1 (0.10%) Faroe Islands: 1 (0.10%) Finland: 1 (0.10%) Greece: 1 (0.10%) Hungary: 1 (0.10%) Israel: 1 (0.10%) Jamaica: 1 (0.10%) Kuwait: 1 (0.10%) Mexico: 1 (0.10%) Myanmar: 1 (0.10%) Nigeria: 1 (0.10%) Poland: 1 (0.10%) Romania: 1 (0.10%) Serbia: 1 (0.10%) Singapore: 1 (0.10%) Slovakia: 1 (0.10%) Slovenia: 1 (0.10%) South Africa: 1 (0.10%)	By Petitioner's Citizenship American: 488 (50.94%) Australian: 66 (6.89%) Canadian: 60 (6.27%) Norwegian: 44 (4.60%) German: 43 (4.49%) British: 29 (3.03%) Swedish: 27 (2.82%) Japanese: 25 (2.61%) Virgin Islander: 22 (2.30%) Swiss: 18 (1.88%) Korean: 16 (1.68%) New Zealander: 15 (1.57%) Dutch: 13 (1.36%) Belgian: 10 (1.05%) French: 9 (0.94%) Danish: 6 (0.63%) Austrian: 5 (0.53%) Chinese: 4 (0.42%) Irish: 4 (0.42%) Spanish: 4 (0.42%) Iranian: 3 (0.31%) Italian: 3 (0.31%) Taiwanese: 3 (0.31%) Turkish: 3 (0.31%) Czech: 2 (0.21%) Estonian: 2 (0.21%) Mauritian: 2 (0.21%) Bulgarian: 1 (0.10%) Egyptian: 1 (0.10%) Greek: 1 (0.10%) Hungarian: 1 (0.10%) Israeli: 1 (0.10%) Ivorian: 1 (0.10%) Jamaican: 1 (0.10%) Kuwaiti: 1 (0.10%) Mexican: 1 (0.10%) Nigerian: 1 (0.10%) Pole: 1 (0.10%) Romanian: 1 (0.10%) Serbian: 1 (0.10%) Slovak: 1 (0.10%) Slovene: 1 (0.10%) South African: 1 (0.10%) Other: 13 (1.37%) No Response: 3 (0.31%)	By Length of Acquaintance 1 year or less: 186 (19.42%) 2 years or more than a year: 242 (25.27%) 3 years or more than 2 years: 133 (13.89%) 4 years or more than 3 years: 94 (9.82%) 5 years or more than 4 years: 51 (5.33%) 6 years or more than 5 years: 47 (4.91%) 7 years or more than 6 years: 19 (1.98%) 8 years or more than 7 years: 19 (1.98%) 9 years or more than 8 years: 14 (1.46%) 10 years or more than 9 years: 13 (1.36%) 11 years or more than 10 years: 10 (1.04%) 12 years or more than 11 years: 2 (0.21%) 13 years or more than 12 years: 5 (0.52%) 14 years or more than 13 years: 4 (0.42%) 15 years or more than 14 years: 5 (0.52%) 17 years or more than 16 years: 1 (0.10%) 18 years or more than 17 years: 1 (0.10%) 19 years or more than 18 years: 1 (0.10%) 20 years or more than 19 years: 1 (0.10%) 21 years or more than 20 years: 1 (0.10%) 24 years or more than 23 years: 1 (0.10%) 25 years or more than 24 years: 1 (0.10%) 28 years or more than 27 years: 1 (0.10%) 31 years or more than 30 years: 1 (0.10%) No Response: 105 (10.97%)
Mode of Introduction Internet: 412 (43.01%) Personal Introduction: 286 (29.85%) Place of Work: 116 (12.11%) Pen/Phone Pal Referred by Relative/Friend: 102 (10.65%) Other Entities: 28 (2.92%) No Response: 8 (0.84%) PenPal Clubs: 5 (0.52%) Pen/Phone Pal Referred Through Magazines: 1 (0.10%)	Knowledge of Host Country Limited Knowledge: 516 (53.87%) Sufficient Knowledge: 391 (40.81%) No Knowledge: 37 (3.86%) No Response: 14 (1.46%)	Petitioner's Sex Male: 844 (88.10%) No Response: 65 (6.78%) Female: 49 (5.12%)

Petitioner's Age Group 20-24: 24 (2.51%) 25-29: 78 (8.14%) 30-34: 83 (8.66%) 35-39: 90 (9.39%) 40-44: 104 (10.86%) 45-49: 108 (11.27%) 50-54: 126 (13.15%) 55-59: 121 (12.63%) 60-64: 82 (8.56%) 65-69: 81 (8.46%) 70-Above: 61 (6.37%)	Petitioner's Status Separated/Divorced: 469 (48.96%) Single: 424 (44.26%) Widower: 42 (4.39%) Lived-in: 14 (1.46%) No Response: 5 (0.52%) Annulled: 3 (0.31%) Still Legally Married: 1 (0.10%)	Petitioner's Religion Non-Catholic: 542 (56.58%) Catholic: 375 (39.14%) No Response: 41 (4.28%)
By Petitioner's Highest Educational Attainment Elementary Level: 5 (0.52%) Elementary Graduate: 6 (0.62%) High School Level: 42 (4.38%) High School Graduate: 168 (17.54%) Vocational Level: 37 (3.86%) Vocational Graduate: 66 (6.89%) College Level: 200 (20.88%) College Graduate: 371 (38.73%) Post Graduate Level: 13 (1.36%) Post Graduate: 34 (3.55%)	By Petitioner's Occupational Group Professional and Technical: 228 (23.80%) Production and Transport Worker: 168 (17.54%) Retiree: 165 (17.22%) Service Worker: 112 (11.69%) Sales Worker: 87 (9.08%) Managerial: 75 (7.83%) Clerical Worker: 47 (4.91%) Member of Armed Forces: 37 (3.86%)	
Others: 2 (0.21%) No Formal Education: 2 (0.21%) No Response: 12 (1.25%)	Unemployed: 20 (2.09%) Agri Worker: 12 (1.25%) Student: 5 (0.52%) Other: 2 (0.21%)	

Statistical Profile of EVP Participants from Dumaguete City (2014-2021)

By Sex Female: 116 (75.82%) Male: 37 (24.18%)	By Civil Status Single: 106 (69.28%) Married: 46 (30.07%) Widower: 1 (0.65%)	By Highest Educational Attainment Vocational Level: 1 (0.65%) Vocational Graduate: 3 (1.96%) College Level: 45 (29.41%) College Graduate: 50 (32.68%) Post Graduate Level: 19 (12.42%) Post Graduate: 35 (22.88%)
By Employment Status Unemployed: 81 (52.94%) Employed: 69 (45.10%) No Response: 2 (1.31%) Self-Employed: 1 (0.65%)	By Category Teacher: 63 (41.18%) Intern: 29 (18.95%) Summer Work and Travel: 28 (18.30%) Trainee: 13 (8.50%) Student/Masters: 8 (5.23%) Others: 3 (1.96%) Alien Physician: 2 (1.31%) International Visitor: 2 (1.31%) Short-Term Scholar: 2 (1.31%) Au Pair: 1 (0.65%) Research Scholar: 1 (0.65%) Specialist: 1 (0.65%)	By Destination State New Mexico: 32 (20.93%) California: 13 (8.50%) Colorado: 9 (5.89%) Florida: 9 (5.89%) Arizona: 8 (5.23%) Illinois: 7 (4.58%) Montana: 6 (3.92%) Nevada: 6 (3.92%) New York: 6 (3.92%) Utah: 6 (3.92%) Hawaii: 5 (3.27%) Connecticut: 4 (2.61%) Massachusetts: 4 (2.61%) South Carolina: 4 (2.61%) Texas: 4 (2.61%) Washington DC: 3 (1.96%) Wisconsin: 3 (1.96%) Georgia: 2 (1.31%) Kentucky: 2 (1.31%) Missouri: 2 (1.31%) New Hampshire: 2 (1.31%) North Carolina: 2 (1.31%) South Dakota: 2 (1.31%) Virgin Island: 2 (1.31%) Maine: 1 (0.65%) Maryland: 1 (0.65%) Michigan: 1 (0.65%) Minnesota: 1 (0.65%) New Jersey: 1 (0.65%) North Dakota: 1 (0.65%) Pennsylvania: 1 (0.65%) Tennessee: 1 (0.65%) Virginia: 1 (0.65%) Washington: 1 (0.65%)

Statistical Profile of Filipino Au Pairs from Dumaguete City (2014-2020)

By Sex Female: 25 (100%)	By Age Group 20-24: 9 (36.00%) 25-29: 14 (56.00%) 30-34: 2 (8.00%)	By Civil Status Single: 25 (100%)
By Highest Educational Attainment High School Graduate: 3 (12.00%) Vocational Graduate: 1 (4.00%) College Level: 6 (24.00%) College Graduate: 15 (60.00%)	By Employment Status Unemployed: 22 (88.00%) Employed: 3 (12.00%)	By Mode of Introduction Referred by Family/Relatives: 14 (56.00%) Personal Introduction: 3 (12.00%) Recruitment Agency: 3 (12.00%) No Response: 2 (8.00%) Through Internet: 2 (8.00%) Training Center/Agency/School: 1 (4.00%)
By Host's Occupation Manager: 6 (24.00%) Lawyer: 3 (12.00%) Businesswoman: 2 (8.00%) Businessman: 1 (4.00%) Chemist: 1 (4.00%) Consultant: 1 (4.00%) Cook: 1 (4.00%) Director: 1 (4.00%) Director-General: 1 (4.00%) Housewife: 1 (4.00%) Marketing: 1 (4.00%) Project Leader: 1 (4.00%) Real Estate Agent: 1 (4.00%) Senior Trader: 1 (4.00%) Teacher: 1 (4.00%) No Response: 2 (8.00%)	By Destination Country Norway: 10 (40.00%) Denmark: 8 (32.00%) Netherlands: 4 (16.00%) Belgium: 1 (4.00%) Liechtenstein: 1 (4.00%) Switzerland: 1 (4.00%)	

List of Active Migrant Workers from Dumaguete City (2024)

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NO.	GENDER	COUNTRY	AGE
1	Duhig	Jennifer	Arcademia	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9530387735	Female	Malaysia	31
2	Maningo	Judith	Silot	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9974823238	Male	Not Stated	48
3	Alejado	Toribio Jr.	Verdosillo	Balugo, Dumaguete City	9455108581	Male	Not Stated	36
4	Alcala	Dahlia	Candido	Balugo, Dumaguete City	9151852113	Female	Kuwait	29
5	Sarne	Rizalin	Jalandoni	Balugo, Dumaguete City	9751905423	Female	Quatar	35
6	Sarne	Marie Joe	Jalandoni	Balugo, Dumaguete City	9751905423	Female	Quatar	33
7	Damiago	Perlie	Dizon	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9161425383	Female	Abu Dhabi	36
8	Libradilla	Mary Jane	Baldomar	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9638438363	Female	Kuwait	29
9	Pontino	Rosalinda	Elnar	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9652053542	Female	Singapore	50
10	Albon	Gracelyn	Ynot	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9657845577	Female	Malaysia	37
11	Lastimado	Hazel	Paculanang	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9917206858	Female	Malaysia	33
12	Provido	Renato	Carillo	Junob, Dumaguete City	9493076214	Male	Saudi Arabia	57
13	Rosada	Rienalyn	Gonzaga	Balugo, Dumaguete City	9367224313	F	Kuwait	30
14	Ramos	Edcelmar	Garsula	Balugo, Dumaguete City	9158160340	F	Australia	33
15	Noblefranca	Estela	Ruslana	Balugo, Dumaguete City	9652040660	F	West Africa	58
16	Sarande	Harold Jack	Enquig	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9084080304	Male	Not Stated	32
17	Oliveros	Jeofry	Avenido	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9359203738	Male	Macau	33
18	Oliveros	Julien	Avenido	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9359203738	Female	Macau	28
19	Abalos	Gloria	Caliso	Mangnao, Dumaguete City	-	Female	Saudi Arabia	42
20	Abalos	Teodulo Jr.	Gador	Mangnao, Dumaguete City	422-1227	Male	Seabased	36
21	Gabaligno	Maria Antonia	Unabia	Motong, Dumaguete City	9265325362	Female	Saudi Arabia	37
22	Garabato	Rose Marie	Cordura	Mangnao, Dumaguete City	9065595881	Female	Australia	34
23	Partosa	Chris	Cimafranca	Mangnao, Dumaguete City	-	Male	Abu Dhabi	37
24	Caro	David	Uy	Mangnao, Dumaguete City	9354779174	Male	Los Angeles, California	51
25	Maribojo	Mary May	Sardemio	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9358366907	Female	Dubai	29
26	Cabrera	Mary Ann	Tayko	Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9360918461	Female	Kuwait	47
27	Urciada	Grace Sherlyn	Alboria	Taclobo, Dumaguete City		Female	Cyprus	40
28	Urciada	Linesita	Alboria	Taclobo, Dumaguete City		Female	Not Stated	65
29	Moreno	Leoville Jane	Dionanao	Taclobo, Dumaguete City	9774555142	Female	Singapore	45
30	Balilo	Jordan	Duran	Taclobo, Dumaguete City	9293221474	Male	Saudi Arabia	37
31	Esican	Isa	Cararubias	Plapi, Dumaguete City	9656080681	Female	Malaysia	32
32	Grapa	Jeohnie	Mansueto	Camanjac, Dumaguete City	9364774126	Male	Saudi Arabia	36
33	Alcancia	Anna Mae	Kitani	Candau-Ay, Dumaguete City	9361115530	F	Uk London	26
34	Lazalita	Janmarck	-	Batinguel, Dumaguete City	9354551245	M	Singapore	34
35	Timoging	Shirley	Adalem	Balugo, Dumaguete City	9269327928	F	Dubai	52

36	Montano	Zozima	Quinico	Balugo, Dumaguete City	9352527343	F	Bahrain	26
37	Ebo	Joe Mari	Fortich	Camanjac, Dumaguete City	9651702409	M	South Africa	26
38	Maraña	Malmar	Padayday	Camanjac, Dumaguete City	9656975476	F	Europe	23
39	Mascardo	Jane Charlot		Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9694625682	F	Dubai	32
40	Esguerra	Ella		Cadawinonan, Dumaguete City	9512261302	F	Saudi Arabia	21
41	Cafete	Edna	Bendolo	Mangnao, Dumaguete City	None	F	Kuwait	38
42	Pleños	Felix	Sarabia	Purok 4, Poblacion 2, Dumaguete City	9068035310	Male	London	31
43	Sienes	Roselyn	Sapansa	Mangnao, Dumaguete City	9552952015	F	London	38
44	Mari	Kent Melchor	Elvira	Mangnao, Dumaguete City	999841914	M	China	29

Dumaguete City OFW Distribution Report (2021)



DUMAGUETE CITY (Capital), NEGROS ORIENTAL - C.Y. 2021

OFW Distribution Report

DUMAGUETE CITY (CAPITAL), NEGROS ORIENTAL

Category: Population Data
Subcategory: Demography

Sex: All sexes
Age: 10 - 115 years old



Fields	Male	Female	Count	Municipal Average
N/A	152	171	323	0.26%
No	57,691	61,417	119,108	97.62%
Yes	1,384	1,196	2,580	2.11%
Total	59,227	62,784	122,011	100.00%

Notes: This report shows the OFW Distribution in DUMAGUETE CITY (Capital), NEGROS ORIENTAL.

Definition of Terms:

Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)

One who is currently out of the country due to overseas employment. He/she may or may not have a specific work contract or may be currently at home on vacation but has an existing overseas employment for which to return. Undocumented overseas workers or "TNT" (Tago Nang Tago) are considered overseas workers for as long as they are still considered household members or had been away for less than 5 years. However, immigrants are excluded from the interview.

Yes

Member OFW.

No

Other household members with an OFW member.


Not Applicable

Not OFW.

Data Limitations:


Census Date from 12/1/2021 to 6/18/2022.

Dumaguete City's Provision of One-Time Financial Assistance to OFWs and their Families (2024)



Republic of the Philippines
CITY OF DUMAGUETE
Office Of the Mayor

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE



February 19, 2024

I. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE: PROVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO OFWs AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO ARE DISTRESSED, DISPLACED AND SEPARATED FROM THEIR SPOUSES

SCHEDULE/DURATION: March – December 2024

TARGET PARTICIPANTS: Distressed/Displaced OFWs

PROJECT COST: 300,000.00

SOURCE OF FUND: GAD Fund (88541-200 | 5-02-99-080)

II. RATIONALE

Dumaguete City has been known to have plenty of overseas contract workers working abroad. This scenario has contributed a lot to the economic development of the city as the city is slowly growing to be a competitive area of settlement and quality education. It is but fitting that we must prioritize the welfare of the overseas contract worker and their families.

However, it's unfortunate that OFWs who experience abuse while working abroad have to come back home; or if there is a sudden death of an OFW who is the breadwinner and the family is left with no income after the death of the OFW.

The City Government through the PESO OFW Helpdesk helps to provide for financial/mortuary assistance to distressed /displaced OFWs and their families who are victims of abuse by their employers, sudden death of the OFW, and or other untoward/unfortunate predicament that the OFW spouse and their families have encountered. Qualified applicants can avail of a one-time financial cash assistance of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) from the city government. The source of Funds will be taken from the GAD Funds (Provision of Financial Assistance to female and male OFWs and their families who are Distressed, Displaced, and separated from their spouses).

In the last years, we have assisted a total of 30 distressed/displaced OFWs who were either victim of contract substitution, illegal termination, abused by their employers, or who came home sick due to long hours of work. This kind of financial assistance that the city can offer to our OFWs is a welcome initiative from our Local government that can really benefit our OFWs who were not so lucky on their stint overseas, which can really help them during their time of predicament and can be availed through our OFW HELPDESK

2nd flr. Bldg. II, Public Market Complex, Dumaguete City
Telefax: (035) 226 – 3530 / 420 – 9114. Email add: pesodgte@yahoo.com [http:// www.pesodgte.blogspot.com](http://www.pesodgte.blogspot.com)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF GENTLE PEOPLE:
A Study of Dumaguete City's Migration Landscape

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PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE

III. OBJECTIVES

1. To assist distressed /displaced OFWs and their families who are abused victims, & sudden death of the OFW
2. To provide a small amount as cash assistance

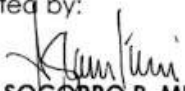
IV. GUIDELINES

1. The availing the assistance for Overseas Filipino workers who are victims of abusive employers, those who were forced to work on fake contracts, and those OFWs who died while on active duty or while on their vacation.
2. PESO Helpdesk will verify and determine the qualified applicants
3. The City Social Welfare and Development Office will make a case study of the qualified applicant.
4. All payments shall be released through the City Treasurer's Office

V. BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

NO. OF UNITS	PARTICULARS	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
60	Provision of Financial Assistance to OFWs and their families who are distressed, displaced and separated from their spouses	5,000.00	300,000.00
Total			300,000.00


Submitted by:

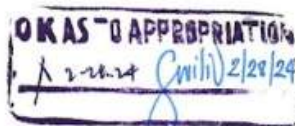

MARIA SOCORRO P. MIRA
City Population Officer/OIC PESO

Noted by:


AVEANGEL S. ALCORIN
GAD – Focal

Approved:


LILANI L. RAMON JO
CITY ADMINISTRATOR
FELIPE ANTONIO B. REMOLLO
City Mayor



2nd flr. Bldg. II, Public Market Complex, Dumaguete City

Telefax: (035) 226 – 3530 / 420 – 9114. Email add: pesodgte@yahoo.com [http://: www.pesodgte.blogspot.com](http://www.pesodgte.blogspot.com)

NOTE: Technical Specifications (TS), Scope of work (SOW) or Terms of Reference (TOR) for each Item / Project being proposed shall be submitted as part of the Authorities to Procure

Recommending Approval:

MARIA SOCORRO P. MIRA
City Population Officer/OIC PESO

1924-25

Fieldwork Survey Questionnaire

MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF DUMAGUETEÑOS

Survey Questionnaire

Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental | 05-09 May 2024

Introduction

We are a team of researchers from the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO), a Philippine government agency tasked with promoting and upholding the interests, rights, and welfare of overseas Filipinos and strengthening their ties with the motherland. We are conducting a study on the migration landscape of Dumaguete City, where we will examine the intentions of Dumaguete City residents on overseas migration, or their lack thereof.

Respondent Criteria

- ☐ 18 years old or above
- ☐ Resident of Dumaguete City
- ☐ Has never migrated or worked outside the country

Instruction

Fill in blanks: _____

Mark circles: ☒

Check boxes: ☐

Demographic Information

Age: _____

Sex: ☐ Female ☐ Male

Marital status: ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Widower ☐ Separated ☐ Divorced

Highest educational attainment:

- ☐ Elementary level
- ☐ High school level
- ☐ Vocational level
- ☐ College level
- ☐ Post-graduate level
- ☐ Non-formal education

- ☐ Elementary graduate
- ☐ High school graduate
- ☐ Vocational graduate
- ☐ College graduate
- ☐ Post-graduate
- ☐ No formal education

Employment status:

If employed:

- ☐ Professional, technical, or related worker
- ☐ Managerial, executive, or administrative worker
- ☐ Clerical worker
- ☐ Sales worker
- ☐ Service worker
- ☐ Agricultural, animal husbandry, forestry worker, or fisherman
- ☐ Production process or transport equipment operator or laborer
- ☐ Member of Armed Forces

If unemployed:

- ☐ Housewife
- ☐ Retiree
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Out-of-school youth
- ☐ Refugee
- ☐ No occupation

Socio-economic status:

- ☐ Poor [Below ₱10,957 monthly family income]
- ☐ Low income [₱10,957 to ₱21,914 monthly family income]
- ☐ Lower middle class [₱21,914 to ₱43,828 monthly family income]
- ☐ Middle class [₱43,828 to ₱76,66 monthly family income]
- ☐ Upper middle income [₱76,669 to ₱131,484 monthly family income]
- ☐ High income [₱131,483 to ₱219,140 monthly family income]
- ☐ Rich [₱ 219,140 or above monthly family income]

Awareness on Migration Policies

1. How many migrant-serving government agencies do you know of?
☐ None ☐ Few ☐ Several ☐ Many
2. Do you have knowledge of government policies and legislation, such as laws, republic acts, or bills, that pertain to Filipino migrants? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Moderate
3. Do you have knowledge of the required application, registration, and other legal procedures before migrating? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Moderate
4. Have you heard of the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - a. If **yes**, through which channels? *Choose all that applies.*
☐ Website ☐ Facebook ☐ Viber ☐ Other social media platform
☐ Television ☐ Radio ☐ Bulletin ☐ Flyer
☐ Newspaper ☐ Word of mouth ☐ Other: _____
 - b. If **yes**, which of its registration services are you aware of? *Choose all that applies.*
☐ Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS)
☐ Guidance and Counseling Program (GCP)
☐ Country Familiarization Program (CFS)
☐ Exchange Visitor Program (EVP)
5. Are you aware of any of the following projects, programs, and initiatives? *Choose all that applies.*
☐ BaLinkBayan Project ☐ Lingkod sa Kapwa Pilipino (LINKAPIL)
☐ Mobile PDOS ☐ Community Education Program (CEP)
☐ PESO Sense ☐ Month of Overseas Filipinos (MOF) Celebration
☐ Presidential Awards for Filipino Individuals and Organizations (PAFIOO)
☐ Migration Advocacy and Media (MAM) Awards
6. Are you aware of any local government programs catering to Filipino migrants or overseas Filipino workers (OFW)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
7. Are you aware of any national government programs catering to Filipino migrants or overseas Filipino workers (OFW)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Migration Intentions

1. Do you stay abreast of current international affairs and news? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Moderate
2. How do you think the Philippines compares with other countries in terms of:

Culture	:	<input type="radio"/> Better in the Philippines	<input type="radio"/> Better in other countries
Religion	:	<input type="radio"/> Better in the Philippines	<input type="radio"/> Better in other countries
Education	:	<input type="radio"/> Better in the Philippines	<input type="radio"/> Better in other countries
Healthcare	:	<input type="radio"/> Better in the Philippines	<input type="radio"/> Better in other countries
Economy	:	<input type="radio"/> Better in the Philippines	<input type="radio"/> Better in other countries
Government	:	<input type="radio"/> Better in the Philippines	<input type="radio"/> Better in other countries
3. What do you think are the challenges of international migration? *Choose all that applies.*
☐ Home sickness ☐ Culture shock ☐ Discrimination
☐ Job insecurity ☐ Documentation issues ☐ Exploitation
☐ Human trafficking ☐ Other: _____
4. What do you think are the benefits of international migration? *Choose all that applies.*
☐ Cultural immersion ☐ Quality education ☐ Career opportunities
☐ Healthcare ☐ Skills development ☐ Personal growth
☐ Financial stability ☐ Higher quality of life ☐ Networking
☐ Other: _____
5. Do you think that the benefits of migration outweigh the challenges and difficulties associated with it? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
6. As a Filipino citizen, do you think that migrating abroad at present is a strategic and beneficial decision overall? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
7. Do you have a relative or friend residing (or previously resided) or working (or previously worked) abroad? ☐ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you have a relative or friend who is participating or has participated in an international exchange cultural program? ☐ Yes ☐ No

9. Do you have a relative or friend who is/was in a romantic relationship with a foreigner? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Would you consider participating in an international cultural exchange program? ☐ Yes ☐ No

a. If **yes**, where are you likely to travel for an international cultural exchange program?

Choose all that applies.

☐ United States of America

☐ European countries (Netherlands, Germany, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, etc.)

☐ Other: _____

11. Would you be open to being in a romantic relationship with a foreigner? ☐ Yes ☐ No

a. If **yes**, are you actively looking for a potential foreign partner? ☐ Yes ☐ No

i. If **yes**, through which channel(s)? Choose all that applies.

☐ Personal introduction

☐ Workplace

☐ Penpal referred by a relative

☐ Penpal through ads/columns/clubs

☐ Marriage bureau

☐ Social media

☐ Other: _____

12. Have you ever planned to migrate or work abroad in the past? ☐ Yes ☐ No

a. If **yes**, why were you unable to go through with it?

☐ Financial constraints

☐ Safety concerns

☐ Loss of job opportunity abroad

☐ Policy changes

☐ Difficulty meeting requirements

☐ Lack of support

☐ Personal reasons

☐ Other: _____

13. Would you ever consider migrating abroad in the future? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

a. If **yes**, what would be the reason for your migration? Choose all that applies.

☐ Education

☐ Employment

☐ Family reunification

☐ Marriage

☐ Other: _____

b. If **yes**, to which country would you choose to migrate? Choose all that applies.

☐ United States of America

☐ Canada

☐ Japan

☐ Australia

☐ Italy

☐ New Zealand

☐ United Kingdom

☐ Germany

☐ South Korea

☐ Spain

☐ Taiwan

☐ Norway

☐ Sweden

☐ Other: _____

c. If **yes**, how much knowledge do you have of your preferred destination country?

☐ None

☐ Limited

☐ Sufficient

d. If **yes**, would you intend to petition for your family members to bring them abroad?

☐ Yes ☐ No

e. If **yes**, would you be willing to engage in government development initiatives to assist

Filipinos in the country even while residing overseas?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

f. If **yes**, would you plan to return to the Philippines?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

14. Would you encourage a relative or friend to migrate or work abroad?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

[end of survey]

Guide Interview Questions

CASE STUDY 1: NOTABLE OVERSEAS FILIPINO FROM DUMAGUETE CITY

Migration and Challenges

1. Can you tell us about your decision to migrate from Dumaguete City?
2. What factors influenced your decision?
3. What were some of the challenges you faced during your migration experience?
4. Can you describe any significant cultural differences or adjustments you had to make in your new country?
5. Have you encountered any instances of discrimination or challenges related to your nationality or migrant status?
6. How did you overcome these challenges?

Consequences of Migration

7. What are some of the positive aspects of migration that you have experienced?
8. How has migration impacted your family, life, and relationships?
9. How has migration affected your cultural identity and sense of belonging?
10. How do you think your experiences as a migrant have shaped your views on issues such as globalization, multiculturalism, and diversity?
11. What are some key lessons you have learned from your migration journey?
12. Can you share any memorable experiences or stories from your time abroad?
13. What advice would you give to other Filipinos considering migration?
14. How do you envision your future as a former Filipino emigrant or OFW?
15. Is there anything else you would like to share about your migration experience or your life as a Filipino emigrant?
16. How do you think your migration experience has influenced the perception of migration among your family and community in Dumaguete City?

Assistance to the Philippines

17. In what ways do you stay connected with Dumaguete City and your Filipino roots while living abroad?
18. Have you been involved in any initiatives or activities that aim to support or empower Filipino migrants or OFWs?

Government's Role in Migration

19. How do you perceive the role of the local government in supporting Filipino emigrants or OFWs like yourself?
20. How do you think the Philippine government can improve its support for Filipino migrants and OFWs, based on your experiences and observations?



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