

**A Case Study On:
The Reintegration of The “Japayukis” to The Philippine Society**

**An Under Graduate Thesis Presented to the Faculty of The Department
of Social Sciences
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**In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Bachelor
of Arts Major in Development Studies**

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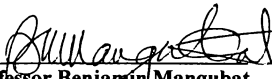
Approval Sheet

A Case Study On:

The Reintegration of The “Japayukis” to The Philippine Society, an undergraduate thesis prepared by Mr. Francis Joseph L. Landicho in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts Major in Development Studies is granted approval this March day of 14 2003



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Acknowledgement

From researching to finding respondents, I had a grueling time making this study. However with the help of various people, this study was made possible. With that I would like to thank them.

Firstly, I would like to thank God for making me courageous in this study. Especially in times when I feel it was impossible to find enough respondents. Secondly, special thanks to my mother who wholeheartedly supported me financially. Of course in every research costs will be incurred. Thirdly, I would like to thank the librarians of different government agencies I have been. They were patient in assisting me gather the data I needed. Fourthly, I give special thanks to my Tita Mitz who made possible finding my respondents. In times that I turned out to be nagging already, she gave me the smile that signaled her supportiveness. Lastly to my supportive girlfriend!! Thank you so much for helping me with my computer especially when I documented this study.

Abstract

From the 1960's to the present, the Philippines suffers from extreme economic depression. This, makes lives for Filipinos difficult due to the lack of employment brought about by the ailing economy. Poverty rate is at its high which, sad to mention, continues to increase even further as time passes by.

Different leaders of the Philippines have tried to implement policies to alleviate its ailing economy to the point of borrowing money from different foreign institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB). One among these policies is the exportation of labor to earn foreign exchange that are used for debt servicing and for the procurement of the needed inputs that would help alleviate its economy. These Filipinos destinations are U.S, Canada, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, and Japan.

Among these Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) the ones that go to Japan (Japayukis) are exploited the most due to the nature of their work as entertainers in different "Nightclubs" in Japan. This, subjects them to extreme emotional distresses. As strict immigration laws and employment contracts govern them, their repatriation is

inevitable. Coming back, they face again the uncertainties of their homeland.

Since they remit high foreign exchange and suffer work related exploitations the Philippine government should treat them with utmost concern. However, coming back home this is not the case. The Philippine government lacks policies concerning these entertainers. And as the researcher communed with these Japayukis, they confirmed that the government lacks policies for their proper reintegration to the Philippine society.

It is imperative for the Philippine government to look upon this issue since it is the one who benefits a lot from these entertainers.

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A. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

From the 1970's to the present, many Filipinos go abroad to seek employment. A large number of these Filipinos are women who go to Japan to work as entertainers/hostesses. These women are branded as the "Japayukis".

The economic situation of the Philippines triggered the rise of these overseas workers. Dissatisfied with poverty and unemployment in the country, these Filipinos considered working abroad a lucrative alternative for employment which will solve their economic and financial problems, even to the extent of sacrificing their moral values and family reputation in the form of consenting to work as entertainers/hostesses in Japan.

Several factors contributed to the increased demand for entertainers in Japan. First, Japan's rapid economic progress since 1960's demanded for females to entertain their increasing male labor force who worked both in the government and private sector. These working men frequented bars and other night spots to rest and be entertained because of fatigue and exhaustion. Japanese people are famous internationally for their strong work ethics and high labor productivity because of their dedication and concentration on their jobs. It is

therefore, not surprising that male employees get tired after a long and stressful day at work. Secondly, during its economic boom Japanese companies derived high profits from businesses which enabled them to give allowances to their employees to entertain business clients to negotiate transactions in bars. Thirdly, Japanese houses are very small which discourage them to entertain guests at home, they would therefore prefer to entertain outside their homes. Fourthly, when Japan was still poor, the Japanese women entertained their men, however, Japan's economic progress created "decent" job opportunities for their women. Therefore, this prompted Japan to import female entertainers from other countries especially from the third world (the Philippines being one of these). Thus, Filipino women who cannot find employment in the Philippines were enticed to go to Japan.

The late 1990's marked a downturn in Japan's economic cycle. They experienced recession. This caused the closure of some "omise"(Japanese word for clubs) which decreased the demand for Filipino entertainers and made other entertainers return to the Philippines. In spite of this recession other women from poor countries tried to explore job opportunities in Japan. Examples are Russians

and other foreigners also called "nikkei" (any foreigner with Japanese ancestry) who went to Japan to work. The influx of these women posed competition to our Japayukis, which decreased, Japan's demand for their services

Further during the 1990's, revisions to Japanese immigration law were made. Japanese immigration used to be lenient on giving working visas to foreigners (including Filipinas). Entertainers were usually given indefinite visa status during which they can stay for long periods in Japan provided that they renew their contracts with their employers. Under the present revised immigration law, however, entertainers are only given six months to one year maximum working visa, after which, they are obliged to go home. Under this also, since the nikkeis have Japanese ancestry, immigration laws favor them. They are given indefinite visa status even to the extent of being permitted to become permanent residents in Japan.

In view of these developments, many Japayukis resorted to violating their visa status even to the extent of becoming illegal aliens (TNT's). They would rather live precarious lives in Japan rather than return to the Philippines and face starvation with their

families. It is noteworthy to mention that these Japayukis are usually the breadwinners of their families.

The revised immigration law, however, imposed heavy sanctions on the visa violators. Huge fines are imposed and violators may face longer detention. An alternative for these Japayukis to change their visa status is for them to marry Japanese, but not all of them are given this chance. Those who do not have these chances are usually sent home.

The Philippine government, therefore, should have feasible policies to respond to the needs of these Japayukis -- policies which will reintegrate them in Philippine society. Their long years of being away from home might have made them incapable of adapting to Philippine realities, financially, psychologically and emotionally.

That the government should have policies in this regard is an imperative. For one, the government by its very nature should look after the welfare of its people. Further, these women helped the Philippine economy by remitting dollars which became our foreign exchange reserves and used to import fuel, equipment and raw materials for our economic production. It is only but

human that the government should in turn help them. This study intends to search for these policies and analyze if they are relevant and responsive to the needs of these Japayukis. If there are none, this study intends to recommend policies that would aid in the reintegration of these Japayukis to Philippine society.

B. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Japayuki- Filipino women who work as entertainers in Japan.

Hosto- Filipino men who work as entertainers in Japan.

Nikkei- Any foreigner with Japanese ancestry.

Omise- Japanese word for clubs/bars.

Bilog- Filipino language used in Japan to connote illegal aliens.

Cultural shock- Inability of a person to adapt to a new cultural environment.

Income- Source of livelihood to buy food, shelter, and clothing.

Foreign exchange- the transfer of credits to a foreign country to settle debts or accounts between residents of the home country and those of the foreign country.

Social Stigma- Negative or positive connotation attached to a person depending on his/her social status.

Timer- Entertainers who have been to Japan a couple of times already.

Abbreviations:

DOLE- Department of Labor and Employment

POEA- Philippine Overseas Employment Administration

OWWA- Overseas Workers Welfare Administration

DFA- Department of Foreign Affairs

C. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The 1970's marked the rise of many Filipinos who go abroad to work. For these Filipinos, working abroad is worth all its risks. Some of the risks experienced by Filipinos are maltreatment from employers, racial discrimination, and becoming psychologically imbalanced because of the distance from their loved ones. Many of these overseas workers are women. Women who are supposedly needed by their families to nurture their family members. Often, these women land in employments that they do not really aspire for, like becoming domestic helpers and entertainers in Japan.

Entertainers in Japan are more prone to abuses because of the nature of their work. As entertainers, they have

to deal with their male customers every night whose background they do not know. Additionally, drunk men usually become sexually aggressive -- thus, increasing the risk of sexually abusing our women.

This study will use the Historical Materialist Framework. This framework analyzes the causes of events, phenomena or problems in a society. This study intends to identify the reasons for Filipino migration abroad. Specifically, the study will focus on our Filipina entertainers who go to Japan.

D. METHODOLOGY

Three methodologies will be used namely; archival research, interview, and participatory observation. The archival research would consist of using research materials and studies made by different government agencies involved in the formulation and implementation of policies and programs on labor migration like the Department of Labor and Employment, Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, Overseas' Workers Welfare Administration, Department of Foreign Affairs and Non-government organizations.

Secondly, interviews will be conducted by accidental sampling to approximately 30 Japayukis in order to

determine the following, family backgrounds; reasons for going to Japan; situation in the country after their stint of being a Japayuki. These interviews would confirm or negate the results of my archival research.

Lastly, I will also use participatory observation which employs observation as a tool for study. I had the privilege of seeing the Japayukis in action when I lived with my mother in Japan when she was assigned there by a government agency. I saw them in work and play. In those four years, I have been to the workplaces of Japayukis where occasionally, Filipino and Japanese friends would bring me for relaxation.

Eventhough I came to these places for fun, I observed them entertaining men. I also have seen them outside their workplaces where they mingled with their fellow entertainers who also worked in other clubs. Usually, during Sundays Filipinos including entertainers went to church and also used the church's parking area as meeting place to see friends.

Synthesizing these three methodologies would give me a clear grasp of my study which would help me analyze existing policies if they are responsive to the "reintegration" problems of the Japayukis or recommend

new policies (if there are none) that would be beneficial for their reintegration to the Philippine society.

E. STATEMENT OF THE HYPOTHESIS

Many of the Filipino overseas workers I see here in the Philippines specifically some of the Japayukis who just came home from Japan, do not have any improvement in their lives. Some I see jobless and others I hear work in places not different from their work in Japan (working in clubs). There are only a few that I hear have improvements in their lives, some of which own businesses.

My hypothesis is that, coming back from Japan, these Japayukis are not reintegrated well to the Philippine society. The Philippine government in my perspective lacks or does not have effective reintegration policies concerning these Japayukis. Often, the government only focuses on the beneficial side coming from these entertainers, from which the Philippine government acquires foreign exchange from the remittances of these entertainers to their families.

This research intends to disprove or prove my hypothesis. In case this study proves my hypothesis right, then the evaluation coming from my respondents and

the findings from my archival research would help me formulate pertinent policies that would aid in the reintegration of the Japayukis to the Philippine society.

F. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

I researched in the libraries of different government agencies namely DFA, DOLE, POEA, OWWA. From these agencies I collected materials and data that would help me in my study.

1. Studies on Filipino Migration to Singapore, Malaysia, and Japan. By DOLE, 1998

Basically, this book discusses the entertainment industry in Japan and how it became a lucrative job--market for Filipinas. It also studied the background of Filipina entertainers, their situation in Japan, and the Philippine government's policy regarding them.

2. OCW's in Crisis. By DOLE, 1995

This book discusses the factors in the Philippine economic situation which prompted the rise Filipino overseas workers.

3. Filipino Women, Overseas Contract workers. At What Cost? By Ruby Beltran and Aurora De Dios, 1992

This book would greatly help me in my study because it focuses on Japayukis. It gives a clear view on the

reasons for their emergence. It also tackles how the Philippine government benefits from these Japayukis and how both the recruitment agencies in the Philippines and Japan benefit from these Japayukis.

4. Recruitment Practices of Asian Labor Sending Countries.
By Elmor D. Juridico, 1997

This book contains information on how recruitment takes place in Asian countries, highlighting recruitment practices in the Philippines.

5. Asian and Pacific Migration Journal Vol.3 November 4,
1994

This book shows the development and growth of Japanese demand for Filipina entertainers. It shows the evolution of Japanese immigration laws which affect the duration of stay of Filipino entertainers. During the early times Japanese immigration laws were lenient especially to entertainers, but because of different events that happened in Japan, these immigration laws were revised in such a way that these laws affected entertainers because of their strictness.

6. Paano Ba Mabuhay Sa Ibang bansa? By Anthony Paganaos

This would be a substantial reference because it shows the history of Japan after World War two. During Postwar Japan, major events happened in Japanese history which

gave rise to the demand for foreign entertainers. It discusses the Marcos era when many of Filipinos went abroad to work

7. Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act of 1995

This book elaborates on government policies concerning Filipino migrant workers.

8. Statistical data regarding overseas contract workers were also acquired from the POEA

G. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Since 1970 up to the present many Filipinos opt to work abroad because of the economic condition of the Philippines where jobs are scarce. Be it male or female, they would like to explore job opportunities in other countries. A large number of these Filipinos go to Japan to work as construction workers, waiters, hostos (male entertainers), and Filipina entertainers (Japayukis).

This study will deal specifically with Filipina entertainers (those who work day/night, clubs, bars, omises) whose specific job is to entertain Japanese men. The time frame considered is 1970 to the present. Lastly, since this study is concerned with Filipina entertainers who face reintegration to the Philippine society, this

study would only research on government policies concerning Filipina entertainers.

H. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Since the 1960's, the Philippine economy has been chronically depressed. This economic depression gave rise to high unemployment rates. Thus, many Filipinos opted to work overseas to obtain income for their families. Some of these were women who worked as domestic helpers and entertainers (Japayuki), beauticians, etc. This was the inevitable result of the Philippine economy's inability to offer decent jobs to these women to enable them to support their families.

The Philippine government as a policy, encourages labor migration abroad because of its economic and financial impact on the economy. It encourages this policy inspite of its moral dimension and social costs especially on Filipinas (Japayukis) who work as entertainers in the degrading entertainment industry of Japan. Aside from alleviating the burden to the Philippine economy to create employment, the reason also for this encouragement is because it generates foreign exchange for the Philippines. The "Japayukis" in Japan remit a considerable amount of foreign exchange. These

foreign exchange are badly needed by the Philippines to service its debts to other countries, and also, to procure the needed inputs for its economy. Thus, the government hails these overseas workers (japayukis included) as "The Heroes of The Philippine Economy".

In view of the above, it is significant to know if the Philippine government treats them as heroes by having policies to reintegrate them to the Philippine society especially the Japayukis who are subjected to moral degrading situations in Japan. As they are Filipinos and do not have permanent status in Japan, their repatriation is inevitable. Thus, the government should be ready for their return and formulate policies and programs to make them feel welcome as Filipinos.

The significance of this study is that it will be able to determine if the government has been responsive to the needs of Filipino overseas contract workers by having feasible policies and programs to reintegrate them in their return. It will analyze existing policies if they are still relevant and meeting the needs of these Filipinos. If there are no existing policies, then this study will attempt to formulate policies and programs for their reintegration.

Chapter II. Background of the Study

During the 1960's, the Philippines suffered from severe economic depression. Low growth rates, excess labor that translates to high unemployment, underemployment and an extensive poverty covering roughly 90% of the population were prevalent^{P. 10}.

Ferdinand Marcos being the chief executive that time faced a great deal of problem brought about by the ailing economy. This prompted him to borrow money from foreign institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) to alleviate the economy. Furthermore, during the year 1972 he started to push for the export of Filipino labor to earn foreign exchange to further the economy. Thus, the exodus of many Filipinos going to different parts of the world like the United States, Saudi Arabia and Japan whose manpower are scarce.

This exodus of Filipinos coincided with Japan's economic boom of the 1960's when there was high economic activity that created abundant employment for its people. The abundant jobs gave local Japanese waitresses who work in "omises" (Japanese clubs) an alternative thus, a shortage on employment for their entertainment industry^{P. 40}.

A Study on Hosto: Filipino Male Entertainers in Japan. U.P Manila. 2002, P 10
Ruby Beltran and Aurora De Dios: Filipino Women Overseas Workers, at What Cost? Manila. 1992, P. 40

Moreover, as Japanese men are known to be hardworking, they reward themselves by seeking leisure in omises given the fact that houses in Japan are small, they prefer having their leisure time outside. To add, Japanese cultural norms are lenient in terms of Japanese men unwinding in omises.

In the latter, since an alternative for local Japanese hostesses were made available, Japan had a shortage on this (entertainment industry). There was no other option for Japan but to import foreigners to take part in their big time entertainment industry which dates back to the Tokugawa era (1603-1912) and flourished until the Meiji era (1808-1912) when the entertainment industry expanded into the enormous business that is today based on the cooperation of the government and big businesses^{P. 76}. These entertainers are mostly women coming from different countries especially that of the Third World, this of course includes the Philippines. The entertainment industry of Japan is estimated to be earning 4.2 quad trillion yen or 40 billion U.S dollars which is roughly equivalent to Japan's defense budget^{P. 77}.

The organized exodus of Filipino entertainers to Japan started with pro singers, cultural dancers, and musicians

Minda L. Cabilao: Studies on Filipino Migration to Singapore Malaysia and Japan. Manila. 1998, p 76
Ibid, p. 77

who left for overseas employment in the 1960's^{p. 78}. These Filipinos were mostly females that eventually translate to the so called "Japayukis" or Japayukisan for the Japanese. The Philippines is second to Thailand to market entertainers. The year 1970-1980 marked the influx of recruitment agencies in the Philippines. According to the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) there are roughly 141,973 Filipino Overseas Contract Workers (OCW) in Japan. A large part of these are Japayukis who take on the 3d jobs "kitanai, kitsui, and kitsen" Jobs. These are jobs too dangerous and too exploitative for Japanese people, specifically women, to accept specially given the situation of the presence of other job alternatives.

These Japayukis in accepting the 3d jobs face the possibility of exploitation. Working in clubs especially in a foreign land is not that easy. When it comes to drinking liquor, often drunk men become sociable to the point that sometimes their mood becomes harassing to others. This is one reality that the Japayukis face every night. Furthermore, regular dating with customers is required by bar owners to Japayukis. Bar owners say that "dohan"

Ibid, p. 78

(compulsory dating)^{P. 83} is essential for the business in order to maintain their customers. With this, Japayukis are left at the mercy of their dohans (dates). This often results to sexual harassments that lead sometimes to them being impregnated and left by their Japanese date. But in some cases these dates lead to a lasting relationship which rarely happens.

Moreover, there are occasions that Filipina entertainers land with employers that belong to the Yakuza (Japanese mafia). Prone to these cases are Japayukis who enter Japan illegally. In this case they get the full exploitation. There are rumors that they are being induced with drugs in order to be submissive and then given to customers for sexual pleasure. Their stay in these illegal clubs is indefinite and in worst cases coming home to the Philippines in a box like what happened to Maricris Sioson in 1991^{P. 39}.

It is to be noted that these Japayukis provide the Philippines large amounts of foreign remittances. From 1982-1993 they remitted about 373,873,000 dollars to the national coffer. By 1994, OCW's in Japan were the sixth largest contributor of remittances among Filipino migrants generating some 70,911,000 dollars in foreign exchange

Ruby Beltran and Aurora De Dios: *Filipino Women Overseas Workers. At What cost?* Manila. 1992. p. 83

earnings^{p. 79}. With these figures we can conclude that these workers from Japan (japayukis included) provide the Philippine government with high foreign exchange.

This financial gain that both the Japayukis and the Philippine government get has a compromise and this compromise takes its toll on the japayukis. Aside from the exploitations in Japan, they face the grim reality of being separated from their families. This subjects them to extreme emotional distress. The economic deliverance of many Filipino families is in exchange for their loneliness. Furthermore, their stint in Japan is governed by strict immigration rules. During the 1980's immigration laws regarding entertainers were lenient meaning to say from the standard three to six months they can still extend further up to a year depending on the discretion of the immigration officials^{p. 20}. 1990's came and due to ups and downs of Japan's economy during these times, immigration laws were revised to be stricter limiting their stay to a maximum of six months only. And recently on February 18, 2000, Japanese immigration amended it again but the focus was on illegal immigrant. Heavier punishments to violators of their visas were set. To be specific, this revised law

Ibid, p. 39

Minda L. Cabilao: Studies on Filipino Migration to Singapore Malaysia and Japan. Manila. 1998, p. 70
Asian and the Pacific Migration Journal. Vol. 3. Tokyo, Japan. 1994, p. 20

mandates a 300,000 yen fine or roughly \$2,900 and a three year imprisonment plus manual labor as penalty³⁸.

The reality of loneliness and stricter immigration laws eventually leads to their repatriation. One problem of these Japayukis is to face the uncertainties again when they come back to the Philippines. Bearing the social stigma of being a Japayuki and hailing them as heroes of the Philippine economy, the issue on reintegration policies for their return requires the attention of the government. The Philippine government must have a clear reintegration policy which would help them adjust and be productive persons in Philippine society.

A Study on Hosto: Filipino Male Entertainers in Japan. U.P Manila. 2002, p ³⁸

Chapter III. Presentation and Analysis of the Data

It was hard finding respondents for this study. I have toured a couple of promotion agencies in Manila and asked some friends if they know of someone who has worked in Japan. Some gave possible places I can go to and find them. In promotion agencies "timers" (people who went to Japan already) were reluctant to answer the questionnaires and give interviews. They were afraid that their privacy would be violated and that the interview might be a reason to offset their plans to go to Japan again. However, luckily in some promotion agencies with my persistence I have managed to interview substantial number of respondents that would aid in this study.

Interviews and questionnaires proved to be substantial for this study matching it with researches done. A considerable percentage of the respondents pointed out on validating my hypothesis.

The range of their ages is from 22-37 years old, mean age of the respondents is 29. Almost all but three are married. All of them left their families when they went to Japan to work. Shown in the table are some pertinent information from the respondents that would give light to this study.

Name	Age	Reasons for going to japan	Reasons for coming back	Did you pay anything to government agencies?	Did you receive any compensation when you returned
Norma Peralta Ohara	37	My mother was heavily in debt, I need to help her.	I now live in Japan	Yws, for ARB, seminar and passport	None, its ok! I now live in Japan.
Vilma peralta	35	To earn money	Finish contract	Yes, ARB, seminar and passport	I did not receive any compensation.
Aileen Flor	29	I don't have work in the philippines	Finish contract	Yes, ARB, seminar and insurance	No, I didn't receive any compensation.
Lorna Gatumbato	28	Life in the Philippines is hard.	I finished my contract	Yes, for ARB, and seminar	No compensation received.
Gina Santos	27	To find employment.	I finished my contract	Yes, ARB, Seminar, Passport and insurance.	I received nothing.
Melani Cemitara	27	Financial needs.	6 months contract only.	For benefits such as insurance.	Yes, health insurance.
Roma Carmona	25	No job in the Philippines.	Yes, I paid for the ARB, seminar and insurance.	I miss my family and my contract expired already.	Nothing received.
Myla Adiame	26	To have a livelihood.		I finished my contract already.	Aside from the help I received in fixing my papers, I didn't receive anything.
Nerissa Doctor	27	To earn big, and support my two kids.	Yes, passport and ARB	Finish contract.	Nothing received.
Marli D. Sanmiguel	24	Huge pay compared to the Philippines.		Finish contract.	Nothing received.
Tez Milliam	25	To work.	Passport ARB and insurance.	Finish contract.	Nothing received.
Bella Rose Villanueva	26	To have money in order to buy a house.	Insurance and processing.	I finished my contract.	No compensation received.

Rose Robles	26	To work.	Insurance	Finish contract	No compensation received.
Eliza Eleazar	22	I don't have work in the Philippines.	ARB, and Seminar	Finish contract	No compensation received.
Mailyn Espino	31	To work and to earn money.	Yes, tax payments	Finish contract	No compensation received.

The data proves that the main reason for the departure of these Filipinas, is the scarcity of employment In the Philippines. This prompted them to seek greener pasteur in a foreign land which aside from the abundance of employment they know nothing more. They say that their quest for economic deliverance in Japan was a success. Their monthly earnings range from 150,000 yen (approximately \$1,200) to 250,000 yen (approximately \$2,200). This is high compared to the wage rate offered by the Philippines with wages starting at 260 pesos or less per day. Imagine the great disparity of the wages, enticing indeed to work in Japan. This large pay of course has a cost on them (Japayukis) aside from the social stigma in the Philippines of being a Japayuki, these women work in the entertainment industry that is dubbed by the Japanese as the 3d jobs (kitanai, kitsen, kitsui) or in other words the lowest job bracket in Japan. Furthermore, the huge salary they get compromises their happiness. Their being away from their families in which they grew up with. They are left alone lonely in Japan given the language barrier (Japanese are not good

English speakers) and the social stigma of working in the entertainment industry of Japan.

Ms. Marilyn D. San Miguel narrates that her work in Japan for six months caused her extreme emotional distress. As a married woman she wants to be with her family. However, due to given situation in the Philippines there was no option for her but to go to Japan. As her husband has been laid off from work, she remits about \$500 a month for the welfare of her family. The rest of her pay she saves to bring home getting ready for the precarious life that she would face again in the Philippines. She said further that coming back, she did not receive any assistance from the government which she says she expected because of what she paid to government agencies and the monthly deduction from her salary.

For Ms. Neriza Milliam, even though she is single, she was forced to go to Japan in order to help her family. She narrates that she needed money in order to send her brothers to school. As her father is no where to be found and her mother ill, Japan was an option. She further narrates that the only help she had received from the government was from embassy officials in Tokyo. Other than that she never received any benefits in the Philippines.

In the case of Mrs. Norma Peralta Ohara, she was forced be an entertainer in Japan because of the predicament that her mother faced. They needed money in order to save her mother from debts that she owed to various people who threatened to file a case against her mother. However, she shares joyful experience in Japan that she would never forget. This getting married to Japanese that prior to their marriage was a regular customer of their club in Kyoto Japan. This marriage changed her status from the classification of an entertainment visa to a permanent resident of Japan a reason for her to seek employment elsewhere. From being an entertainer she is now a successful factory worker which she says added to her decency in Japan. She is not expecting any more compensation or benefits from the Philippine government as she is satisfied with her life in Japan.

Only Melanie Cemitara among the respondents received compensation from the government through her health insurance. This she says benefits her a lot because of the high price for health in the Philippines. This health insurance removes some of her insecurities facing the uncertainties in the Philippines.

These highlighted cases are some of the reasons why Filipinas go to Japan aside from the general notion of the

Philippines being a country scarce in employment. Employment that would prevent its people from migrating else where.

In line with this, data show that all respondent paid something to government agencies prior to departure. In the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, respondents paid for the Artist Record Book (ARB). This certifies that they are talented in singing, dancing etc. which makes them qualified to be entertainers. In the Overseas Workers' Welfare Administration, entertainers pay about 2000 pesos which the only knowledge they have regarding this payment is a part of this goes to the Pre-Departure Orientation seminar (PDOP) that orients and prepares them for the Japanese culture that they would deal with. Little do they know that a part of this is for their health insurances. Ate Grace (a person I've met who claims to be a promotion manager) says that while in Japan, a certain amount is deducted from the salary of the Japayukis which goes to Japanese and OWWA managed health insurance (Philippine Health Insurance). She even said that as far as she knows no one really claims for this benefit, especially the entertainers. Entertainers also validated this. As some were listening to my conversation with Ate joy, they were surprised to know of this matter. No one advice the

entertainers of this benefit. Even the OWWA lacks information dissemination regarding this. However, as I went to the POEA and OWWA, people I have spoken to there told me that there are benefits for Overseas Filipino workers that can be claimed such as easy loans and health insurances. This is not the case, respondents told me that they never had a taste of the said benefits available. Some say that going to these offices is not worth their time because they really get nothing.

To aggravate the situation, these Japayukis coming back to the Philippines bear the social stigma of being entertainers in Japan. Negative connotations are attached to the term Japayuki such as being hostesses and working as sex slaves. These bad connotations often offend them to the point of sometimes they regret their going to Japan to work as entertainers. The only consolation they have is the little financial accomplishment they have achieved. After exhausting what they have saved, their insecurity now is where would they go?

Coming back, their quest for employment in the Philippines is unsuccessful. Answers from the questionnaires show that from the 15 respondents eight are jobless. These people narrate that they have been in the Philippines for five months since they came back from Japan

but still they cannot find employment. They say that life in the Philippines is very competitive. Often times when they apply for employment, their educational attainment is always asked. Thus, as these entertainers unfortunately lack the educational requirement needed, they are rejected in various establishments even to work as sales girls in department stores. As for the other seven who managed to be employed, two of them landed on jobs not different from their work in Japan. This, being Guest Relations Officers (GRO) in "nightclubs" in Manila. These two say that they have no option, they would rather work in clubs rather than to starve. When asked about the issue on woman dignity, they seem to be oblivious regarding the issue. The other five landed as factory workers, food attendant, and a voice teacher in a promotion agency. In spite of being employed, these five receive wages not enough to suffice for their daily needs. It is not surprising therefore, that these Japayukis prefer Japan given the difficulty of finding employment in their homeland.

This gave them the comparison of the difference of lives between the Philippines and Japan. The Philippines they say has no improvements. As time goes on, the situation worsens. Scarcity of employment and criminality are very much rampant which are major differences from

Japan. As population increases geometrically in the Philippines the opposite happens to its economy. The Philippine economy continues to plunge therefore, creating severe unemployment and underemployment. Imagine, the Japayukis having a critical mind of the realities that are happening in the Philippines. Dissatisfied with the present condition of their homeland and without the government showing concern for them, they look at Japan as an escape from their financial distress. Japayukis prefer to sacrifice woman dignity to work as entertainers rather than to starve in their homeland.

Bearing the social stigma attached to being a Japayuki and hailing them as heroes of the Philippine economy, they are not reintegrated properly to the Philippine society.

Chapter IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

It is the responsibility of every government to provide for its people. It is but imperative for the Philippine government to help its people, as they pay taxes and Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) remit foreign exchange that is propitious to the economy.

Interviews, researches and data gathered found out that the entertainers from Japan are not reintegrated properly to the Philippine society. It is noting that these entertainers generate and provide millions of dollars to the Philippine economy that is used for debt servicing and the procurement of the necessary inputs for the economy. Returning to the Philippines, there are no available reintegration policies for them. After arrival, these entertainers are left on their own. Supposedly, they should be treated with utmost care as the Philippine government considers them "Heroes of the Philippine Economy".

The policies available are only pre-departure policies. These policies ensure that these entertainers enter Japan competitively and professionally in line with their work as entertainers. This is due to the presence of other entertainers coming from other labor exporting countries like Russia, Thailand, and the Latin American countries. This makes Japan's entertainment industry highly

competitive. In this manner, the Philippines is successful, Japayukis are the second largest group of entertainers next to Thailand. These pre-departure requirements consist of the Artist Record Book (ARB) From the Philippine Employment Administration (POEA) which confirms that entertainers are legitimate singers/dancers, and the Pre-departure Orientation Program that the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) provides which is to prepare the entertainers for Japan's culture that they are to face.

If there are pre-departure policies, there should also be reintegration policies which, evidently the Philippine government lacks. If the government is to treat these entertainers as heroes of the economy, they should be given utmost concern, especially because they are among the OFW's that are subjected most to exploitations due to the nature of their work.

The Philippine government should ensure providing Social Security benefits to the families of these entertainers be they in their homes or host country. These include the effectivity of their health insurances, of which respondents told me that is being paid by entertainers to OWWA in the form of payments before departure and automatic salary deductions. This Social Security is important given the scenario in the Philippines

where there is prevalent unemployment and sky rocketing prices of basic services like health. Having these, a rigid information dissemination campaign by pertinent government agencies such as the POEA, OWWA, and DOLE should be implemented. This is to ensure that entertainers governed by these benefits are well informed regarding the matter.

Secondly, a program/project which will give them a scenario of the existing conditions of the Philippines. Discussions on the changes in the social/political climate as for them to understand the status-quo. Since these Filipinas are less educated, a less academic treatment of these subjects should be given. A style that would excite them (style for the masses) but at the same time informative that maybe in the form of drama or comedy plays. To be more effective, implementing agencies like the OWWA may use artists in order to educate these people.

Thirdly, a defining expectation program is necessary. Agencies such as the POEA, OWWA, and DOLE should help these entertainers define and identify what they now expect from the Philippines. This in terms of job opportunities/sources of livelihood. As of course aside from their foreign remittances, they bring with them a considerable amount of savings. Given these savings, the Philippine government may help them on how to invest their money. Examples of these

are small scale businesses like sari-sari stores, and mini canteens that need small investments. Moreover, the Philippine government can collate these savings towards establishing large scale industries (owned by these entertainers, cooperative in that sense) like textiles and garments. This would help the macroeconomy by providing employment. The effective utilization of their savings can provide a rich reservoir of resources to help the Philippines carry out its economic recovery. To cite, Turkey was successful in doing this. Their overseas workers coming from Europe were harnessed to be productive and help in their economic plan.

Lastly, a spiritual/psychological counseling program should be made available. This would aid them get over with the emotional distresses they have encountered either by work related abuses or the distance/span of time being away from their families. Furthermore, this counseling would help them deal with the negative connotation of being a Japayuki. The social stigma attached is difficult to deal with, and through this counseling they can address this problem.

To aid with this reintegration plan, the embassy or consulate of the Philippines should be in coordination with these entertainers. These offices should be furnished with

the list of entertainers working in different parts of Japan. This would ensure a broader dissemination campaign of reintegration projects even in the host country. Moreover, upon arrival in the Philippines, DOLE OWWA, POEA, should coordinate with the Bureau of Immigration to ensure that returning entertainers from Japan should be able to register/report their addresses and contact numbers. An office maybe placed inside the arrival area of the airports which should be composed of personnel from the mentioned agencies to ensure work distribution among agencies. This office is tasked to gather pertinent information from returning entertainers that would make efficient the implementation of reintegration programs. Furthermore, this step would enable these agencies to contact these Filipinas for further information on their re-entry/reintegration program.

Hailing them heroes of the economy, it is but natural for the Philippine government to address the welfare of these Filipinas with urgency. Since they pump in considerable amount of foreign exchange, it is only through reintegration policies that the government can return the complement.

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Appendix A: Statistics

Choreographers and Dancers

year	Male	Female	Total
2001	1,009	27,667	28,676
2000	1,063	34,475	35,539
1999	608	28,978	29,586
1998	722	25,993	26,715
1997	802	24,835	25,637
1996	730	14,765	15,495
1995	917	19,464	20,381
1994	1756	45,930	47,687
1993	1284	36,154	37,438
1992	1846	42,186	44,032

Composers and Singers

year	Male	Female	Total
2001	1021	26,495	27,517
2000	919	23,048	23,967
1999	611	13,704	14,315
1998	498	7,829	8,327
1997	293	4,171	4,464
1996	262	2088	2,350
1995	295	1825	2,120
1994	563	3557	4,120
1993	412	2538	2,950
1992	520	3134	3,654

Appendix B (Questionnaires)

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng
Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na tumutukha ng kursong B.A Development Studies
Nais ko po sanang humingi ng kinatawag na tayo upang sagutin ang ilan pang
katamungan sa papel na ito. Nakasigurado po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay
maasiksi ko po natin. Magamang salamat po!

Pangalan: MAILYN EDINO

Eldad: 31

Civil status: ☒ Kasal ☐ Single ☐ Hiwalay

Lakang Pamilya: 11

Address: Tahanan 2064 D. JORGE ST. M. DELA CRUZ P.C.

1) Bakit ka pumunta o pumunta ka?

Japan: MAGREBAHO SA LUMITA NG TERA

2) Pano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? ☒ sa kaibigan ☐ sa kamagana
advertisement, o saad kung mayroon pang

iba

3) Mayroon ka bang maging kontrata? ☒ Mayroon ☐ wala
kung mayroon, kumano? ☐ promotion agency sa Pilipinas ☒ promotion agency
sa Japan, o kung mayroon panatili

paki-saad

4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi
magkano?

5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit among babayaran sa alin mang ahensya ng
guberno? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, magkano?

6) Kung oo, anong ahensya ang guberno? ☐ DOLE ☒ POEA ☐ OWWA
DFA

7) Para saan dirahanong ibinawag?

niyo? PARE SA

Para sa bumalik, magkano katagayan na magkano dito sa Pilipinas

1) Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? ☒ WALA

2) Ano ang mga ibang trabaho sa Japan? ☒ entertainer ☐ singer ☐ dancer
☐ katulong ☐ factory worker, kung mayroon pang

iba

3) Magkano ang maging maging salid? ☒ 15 THOUSAND PATAAS (PER)

4) Sa iyong panunatian at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na maltrato ka ba o nanatass sa kahit
among paraan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi, kung oo,
paki-saad

5) Sa oras ng pangmagalang, natutulungan ka ba ng ambahada o consulado na Pilipinas
sa Japan? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, kung oo

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng
Pilipinas?

TAPOS NA ANG KONTRATA (6 MONTHS)

7) Sa ibang pagbalik, nakipag-uusap ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng
gobyerno? ☒ Oo ☒ Hindi POEA OWWA DFA
Iba _____ Isaad ang katanungan sa
pakikipag-uusap

8) Natutungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nahangit sa kahit anong bagay? ☒ Oo
Hindi ☒ Hindi
Paano?

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga labanan sa immigration agency o ahensya ng gobyerno,
nangangailangan ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa ibang pagbalik dito sa
Pilipinas? ☒ Oo ☒ Hindi

kung oo, anong alagat? pensyon health insurance, isaad kung mayroon
pagdiba

10) Sa kahit anong paraan, natatagpuan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? ☒ Oo
☒ Hindi ☒ Hindi
paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas
ngayon? PAHIRAP NG PAHIRAP

Para sa kasalukuyan sa larang, hindi ka ba naninibago? ☒ Oo ☒ hindi
Kung oo,
bakit?

12) Kung papapalitan ka, saan oo mo magaral?
Bakit?

Pilipinas

☒ Japan

KAMIT NA HAD KA NA TAPASO KA SA JAPAN

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong B.A Development Studies. Narito po sanang humingi ng kaunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilang pong katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan nito ho ay maisisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan Vilma Peralta

E-dad 25

Civil status

Kasal

Single

Hiwalay

☒ Live-in

Laki ng Pamilya 3

Address Tinahan 13777 Burque St. Paco Manila

- 1) Bakit ka pumunta o pupunta ng Japan? Pero makaipon ng pera para sa pamilya
- 2) Paano mo naalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? ☒ sa kaibigan ☐ sa kamaganak
☐ advertisement ☐ o isang kung mayroon pang iba
- 3) Mayroon ka bang naging kontrata? ☒ Mayroon ☐ wala
Kung mayroon kumano? ☒ promotion agency sa Pilipinas ☐ promotion agency sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba
paksaad S.A. Promotion Agency
- 4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi
magkano? unang buwang sweldo
- 5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong bayarin sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☐ Oo ☐ Hindi, magka
bayarin? bayarin ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi

Pangalan ng agensiya ng pagpapalaganap

ARB, Senior, Pacquiao

Para sa humalik ka may katanungan paninirahan dito sa Pilipinas

- 1) Ano ang iyong trabaho kasalukuyan? 8 wala
- 2) Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? ☐ entertainer ☐ singer ☒ dancer
☐ katulong ☐ factotum ☐ o isang kung mayroon pang iba
- 3) Magkano ang iyong naging sahod? \$1000
- 4) Sa iyong paninirahan o pagpapalaganap sa Japan, na maltrato ka ba o naharass sa kahit anong paraan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi, kung oo
paano? Ok lang kumit sa Japan

5) Sa oras ng pagpapalaganap, natutungan ka lamang ng mga estudyante sa Pilipinas
sa pagpapalaganap? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi Kung oo

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng Pilipinas? *Tapos na ang kontrata*

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipaguanayan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi, ☐ DOLE ☐ POEA ☐ OWWA ☐ DFA, iba ☐ Isaad ang kadahilanan sa pakikipag-uugnay

8) Natutungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi, Paano?

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa Pilipinas? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? ☐ pensyon ☐ health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pang iba

10) Sa alin anong paraan natututungan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi Kung oo, paano? *Magulo, mahirap makakuha ng trabaho*

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas ngayon?

Para sa kakadatang pa lang, hindi ka ba naninibago? ☐ Oo ☒ hindi Kung oo, bakit? *Walang pagbabago*

12) Kung papipiliin ka, saan mo mas gusto? ☐ Pilipinas ☒ Japan Bakit?

May inilang araw po? Aliposi Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na komunikado ng larangang B.A. Development Studies. Nais ko po sanang humingi ng kaunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilang pong katataganan sa papel na ito. Sakasiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay nangisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan: Norma Paralta Ohara
 Edad: 37
 Civil Status: ☒ Kasal ☐ Single ☐ Hiwalay

Isang Pamalya: 3 + hepon

Address: tirahan 137D Bulpes st. Paco Manila

1. Bakit ka nagpunta sa Japan? Magkulong ang akong ina dahil sa akong saiyang ^{sa} kalangan ko, may Japan po sa malapit saiyang
2. Panoano nalamang mayurallaho sa Japan? sa karamihan sa kamaganak
☒ advertisement, o isaad kung mayroon pang iba
3. Mayroon ka bang nagtrabaho? ☒ Mayroon ☐ wala
 Kung mayroon, sagutin: ☒ promoter/travel agency sa Pilipinas ☐ promotion agency sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba pakisaad: S.A. Promotion Agency
4. Nagbayad ka bang placement fees? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi
 magkano? uhap, buhat, siyadha
5. Nagbayad ka din bang kahit anong bayaranin sa alin mang agensiya ng gobyerno? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, magkano?
6. Kung oo, anong agensiya ng gobyerno? ☐ DOLE ☒ POEA ☐ JAWA
☒ DFA
POEA - ARB, OHL - Sch. no, DFA - Pargson

Panoano bumalik at may katagaling nang tirahan dito sa Pilipinas

1. Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasamokyan? Housewife, bakapag asawa ng hepon
2. Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? entertainer singer dancer
☐ katulong ☐ factory worker, isaad kung mayroon pang iba
3. Magkano ang iyong nagin sahod? \$350.00
4. Sa iyong paninirahan at pagtrabaho sa Japan, na maltrato ka ba o nababass sa kaniinang parang? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, kung oo, panoano?

5. Sa oras na pangangailangan, matalimong ka ba na gumagana o konsiderado sa Pilipinas sa Japan? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, Kung oo

puano?

(c) Bakin ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas: 1 apus na ghy 6 na buhay kontrata

7) Sa ivong pagbalik, nakipagmanayan ka ba sa alio mang alipnya ng

gobverno? Qo Hindi DOLE POEA OWWA DFA.

Iba _____ Isaad ang kadahilanan sa _____

babikinsomnolent

8) Nanihungan ba ba ng kahit anong ghanay o rabanat sa kahit anong bagay? Oo

Hindi

Piano?

9) Para sa naibayad na mga babayaran sa promotion agency o agensiya ng gobyerno.

nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa ibang pagbalik dito sa

Pilipinas? ☒ Hindi ☐ Oo

Kung oo, anong klase? _____ pensyon _____ health insurance, isaad kung mayroon
nang iba _____

Uu ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴⁶⁶ ⁴⁶⁷ ⁴⁶⁸ ⁴⁶⁹ ^{470</}

Hindi, Kung et al.

назно?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas

ngayon? Mahirap ang trabaho, walang pagbabago

Para sa kakadaung na lang, hindi ka ba naninibago? Oo ☒ hindi

Kenyon

ganoan pa din naman ang hikayat ng Pines

12. *Knap. papillat.* (K.) *sonare* was gust⁹ Philipias $\nearrow$ Japan

Bakir: Mas lites ghr ~~kalangan~~ ~~kalangan~~ kalangan ss

Signed: _____

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong B.A Development Studies. Nais ko po sanang humingi ng saunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilang pong katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay maisisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan: Aileen Flor

Edad: 29

Civil status: Kasal / Single / Hiwalay

Laki ng Pamilya: 7

Address/ Tirahan:

- 1) Ba'te ka pumunta o pupunta ng Japan? Wala ateng trabaho sa Pilipinas
- 2) Paat o mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? sa kaibigan sa kamaganak
advertisment, o isaad kung mayroon pang iba
- 3) Mayroon ka bang naging kontrata? Mayroon wala
sa Japan / sa Pilipinas / promotion agency sa Pilipinas o kung mayroon pang iba pakisaad
- 4) Nagbavad ka bang placement fees? Oo Hindi, magkano?
- 5) Nagbavad ka din bang kahit anong babayaran sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? Oo Hindi, magkano?
- 6) Kung oo, anong ahensya ng gobyerno? DOLE / POEA / OWWA DEA
- 7) Para saan daw itong ibarati mo? ATB Security Insurance

Para sa bumalik at may kaagatang paninirahan dito sa Pilipinas

- 1) Ano ng iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? Wala
- 2) Ano ng iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? entertainer singer dance
factory worker, isaad kung mayroon pang iba
- 3) Magkano ang iyong naging sahod? \$2000
- 4) Sa iyong paninirahan at pagtatrabaho sa Japan na maltrato ka ba o naharass sa kahit anong paraan? Oo / Hindi kung oo, paano?
- 5) Sa oras ng pangangailangan, natutungan ka ba ng embahada o consulado na Pilipinas sa Japan? Oo / Hindi Kung oo

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng Pilipinas? Finish Contract

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipag-uugan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? Oo ☒ Hindi, DOLE POEA OWWA DFA
Iba Isaad ang kadalilanan sa
pakikipag-uugan

8) Natutungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? Oo
☒ Hindi
Paano? _____

9) Para sa pagbayad ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa Pilipinas? Oo ☒ Hindi
Kung oo, anong klase? pensyon health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pang iba _____

10) Sa kahit anong paraan natatutungan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? Oo
☒ Hindi Kung oo,
paano? _____

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas ngayon? Molirap ang buhay

Para sa kagadating pa lang hindi ka ba naninihaog? Oo ☒ Hindi
Kung oo,
bakit? Walang pagbabalik

12) Kung paraapit ka sa Pilipinas, bakit? Mararagang buhay

Magar ang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estu-lyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong B.A Development Studies. Nais ko po sumang humingi ng kaunting oras nivo upang sagutin ang ilan pong katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay maisisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan Lorna batambato

Edad 28

Civil Status Kasal ☒ Single ☐ Hiwalay ☐

Uri ng Pamilya ☒

Address Tirahan

1) Bakit ka pumunta o pupunta ng

Lepaa mahirap ang buhay sa Pilipinas

2) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? ☒ sa kaibigan ☐ sa kamaganak
☐ advertisement, o isaad kung mayroon pang iba

3) Mayroon ka bang na "no kentrana" ☒ Mayroon ☐ wa
kung mayroon, kan ☒ promotion agency sa Pilipinas ☐ promotion agency
sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba pakisaad

4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, magkano?

5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong babayaran sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, magkano?

6) Kung oo, ano ang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☒ DOLE ☒ POEA ☒ GWA
☒ DFA

7) Para saan daw ito ng ibinawal
nivo? Agos service

Para sa bumalik at may katagalang naninirahan dito sa Pilipinas

1) Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? PRO club

2) Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? entertainer ☐ singer ☒ dancer
☒ katulong ☐ factory worker, isaad kung mayroon pang iba

3) Magkano ang iyong naging salhod? \$ 1,900

4) Sa iyong paninirahan at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na maltrato ka ba ng naharass sa kahit anong paraan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi kung oo, paano?

5) Sa masag pangangailangan, natukong ka ba ng embassade o consulate na Pilipinas sa Japan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi kung oo

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas? bisper na ang kontrata

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipag-uusap ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng

gobyerno? Oo ☒ Hindi DOLE POEA OWWA DFA

Iba Isaad ang kadahilanan sa

pakikipag-uusap

8) Natutungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa lahing arong bagay? Oo

Hindi

Paano?

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, natutatangap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa

Pilipina Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? penisyon health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pang iba

10) Sa kahit anong paraan natututungan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? Oo

☒ Hindi Kung oo,

paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa pagpapaligay ng Pilipinas

ngayon? mahirap humanap ng trabaho

Para sa kakadatang ra lang, hindi ka ba naniniwaga? Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo,

bakit? wala amang pagtatrabaho

12) Kung napapaligay ka, saan mo nagsagasta? Pilipinas ☒ Ipalat

Bakit? mudaling makahanap ng trabaho

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Filipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong B.A Development Studies. Nais ko po saiang humingi ng kaunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilang pong katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay maisisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan Gina Santos

Edad 27 yrs old

Civil status Kasal Single ☒ Hiwalay

Lasting Pamilya 1

Address/ Tirahan Bu. Pulong St. Marikina City

1) Bakit ka ipinapunta o ipapunta ng

Japan? to work

2) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? ☒ sa kaibigan sa kamaganak
advertisement, o isaad kung mayroon pang

iba

3) Mayroon ka bang naging kontrata? ☒ Mayroon wala
kung mayroon, kailan? promotion agency sa Pilipinas promotion agency
sa Japan, o kung alin alin pang na

pakisad

4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? ☒ Oo Hindi
magkano? may bilang sa

5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong babayaran sa alin mang ahensya ng
gobyerno? ☒ Oo Hindi magkano?

6) Kung oo, alin ang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☒ DOLE ☒ POEA ☒ OWWA
DEA

7) Eto, sagot din sa mga

question

Para sa bumabalit, magkatagalang natin mola din sa Pilipinas

1) Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? teacher researcher

2) Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? ☒ entertainer ner dancer
katulong factory worker, isaad kung mayroon pang

iba

3) Magkano ang iyong naging sahod? 85,000

4) Sa iyong pamumuhay at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na marahang kailalibutan sa kahit
anong paraan? ☒ Oo Hindi kung oo

paraan?

5) Sa ora ng pamumuhay mo, marahang ka ba ng embahada o co-opsado sa Pilipinas
sa Japan? ☒ Oo Hindi kung oo

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas? *Mayroon nang kumitang*

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipaguanayan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng

gobyerno? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi, DOLE POEA OWWA DFA

Iba _____ Isaad ang kadahilanan sa

pakikipagugnay

8) Naiulungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? ☐ Oo

☒ Hindi.

Paano

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanguap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbali dito sa

Pilipinas? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? _____ pensyon _____ health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pang iba _____

10) Sa kahit anong paraan, natutulungan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? ☐ Oo

☒ Hindi. Kung oo

paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas

ngayon? *mabigat ang buhay*

Para sa kakadatang pang hindi ka ba paninibago? ☐ Oo ☒ hindi

Kung oo,

bakit? *Y*

12) Kung magpapirm ka, sino mo nan gusto Pilipinas? *Laban*

Bakit? *Ang mga Pilipino*

- Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis J. Universidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumple. Nais ko po sanang humingi ng katanungin o katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po maistiskreto po natin. Maraming salamat.

Pangalan: MELANI CEMITARA

Edad: 25

Civil status: Kasal ☒ Single ☐ Huwala ☐

Taking Panday:

Address: Tirahan

204 GLORIA ST. MODA CRUZ KASAY M.U.

- 1) Bakit ka pumunta o pumunta ng Japan? PAHIL SA KAKULANGAN SA TRABAHO
LACK OF FINANCIAL NEEDS.
- 2) Paano mo nataman na may trabaho sa Japan? ☒ sa kaibigan advertisement, o isaad kung mayroon pang iba
Mayroon ka bang naging kooperante? ☒ Mayroon ☐ wala
Kung mayroon, kamano? ☒ promotion agency sa Pilipinas
sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba pakisaad
- 3) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? Oo ☒ Hindi ☐
magkano?
- 4) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong babayaran sa alin mang ahensya ng gobierno? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi ☐
magkano? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi ☐
☒ DP ☐ DP
- 5) Para saan daw nong insurance? SA BENEFITS INSURANCE IS CASE UNUSUAL

Para sa bumalik at may katagatang na iniibang dito sa Pilipinas

- 1) Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasaluhayan? DATA
- 2) Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? ☒ entertainer ☐ singer ☒ dancer
☐ katulong ☐ factory worker isaad kung mayroon pang iba
- 3) Magkano ang iyong naging saho? \$ 1,800
- 4) Sa iyong panmirahan at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na maltrato ka ba o nagamiss sa kahit ano ng paraaa? Oo ☒ Hindi ☐
kung oo, paano?
- 5) Sa oras ng pangmaglalaran, natulonga ka ba na magkaroon ng oportunidad sa Pilipinas sa Japan? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi ☐
kung oo

pa no

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas?

6 MONTHS CONTRACT ONLY

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipaguanayan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno?

Oo

✓ Hindi

DOLE

POFA

OWWA

DFA

Iba Isaad ang kadahilanan sa

pagbalikagunay

8) Natutungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensya kung nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? Oo

✓ Hindi

Pano?

9) Para sa nagbabad ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa

Pilipinas? Oo

✓ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? pensyon

✓ health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pang iba

10) Sa kahit anong bahay sa tahanan, ba ng gobyerno sa kakaalokuyan? Oo

✓ Hindi Kung oo,

paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas

ngayon?

MAHIRAP / LACK OF JOBS

Para sa kakadating pa lang, hindi ka ba naninibago?

Oo

✓ hindi

Kung oo,

bakit?

12) Kung papapunta ka saan mo mas gusto? ✓ Pilipinas

Japan

Bakit? BAHIL ANDINO SA PAMILYA

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong B.A. Development Studies. Nais ko po sanang humingi ng kaunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilan pang katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay maisisikret po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan: Roma Carmona

Edad: 25

Civil status: Kasal / Single / Hiwalay

Laki ng Pamilya: 5

Address/ Tinahanan

- 1) Bakit ka pumunta o pupunta ng Japan? walong trabaho dito sa Pilipinas.
- 2) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? sa kaibigan sa kamaganak
advertisement, o isaad kung mayroon pang
iba
Mayroon ka bang naging komata? Mayroon wala
Kung mayroon, kanino? promotion agency sa Pilipinas promotion agency
sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba
pakisaad
- 3) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? Oo Hindi
magkano?
- 4) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong babayaran sa alin mang ahensya ng
gobyerno? Oo Hindi, magkano?
- 5) Kung okey ang mga ito, sino ang gawin? DOLE / POEA / OWWA
DI A
- 6) Kung saan idown ng trabahad
niyo ARB, Insurance seminar

Para sa bumalik at may katagulang naninirahan dito sa Pilipinas:

- 1) Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? wala
- 2) Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? entertainer / singer / ancer
katulong / factory worker, isaad kung mayroon pang
iba
- 3) Magkano ang iyong naging salid? 1,300 \$
- 4) Sa iyong patinigrahan at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na maltrato ka o/o nahalass sa kahit
anong paraan? Oo / Hindi, kung oo
paano?
- 5) Sa oras ng pangangailangan, natutuhan ka ba ng embahada o konsulado na Pilipinas
sa Japan? Oo / Hindi, kung oo

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas? Para sa aking pamilya, tapos na ang kontrata ko.

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipag-uwanan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng

gobyerno? ☒ Oo Hindi ☐ DOLE ☐ POEA ☐ OWWA ☐ DFA

Iba _____ Isaad ang kadahilanan sa

pakikipag-uwanan para makuna ang insurance.

8) Natutungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? ☐ Oo

☒ Hindi,

Paano?

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga babayaran sa prompt on agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa

Pilipinas? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? _____ pensyon _____ health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pang iba

10) Sa lahat anong paraan natutungan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? ☐ Oo

☒ Hindi kung oo,

paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas ngayon? magulo walang trabaho

Para sa kakadating pa lang hindi ka ba naninibago? ☒ Oo ☐ hindi

Kung oo,

bakit? walang pagtatago, gawin pa din

12) Kung pagbalik ka sa Pilipinas, ano ang Pilipinas ☒ Pilipinas ☐ Japan

Bakit? hindi dapat kumikita ako.

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng
 Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kinukuha ng kursong B.A. Development Studies.
 Nais ko po sanang humingi ng kaunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilan pong
 katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po kayo na ang mga kaugutan niyo ito ay
 maisisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan: Francis Joseph Landicho

Edad: 20

Civil status: Single ☒ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐

Laki ng Pamilya: 4

Address: Tiraban 219 P.O. Box 9 Marikina si BPS zone center

1) Bakit ka pumunta sa Japan?

Japan? Hindi. Gusto ko magkaroon ng bahay.

2) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? ☒ sa kaibigan ☐ sa kamaganak
☐ advertisement, o isaad kung mayroon pang ☐

3) Mayroon ka bang naging kontrata? ☒ Mayroon ☐ wala
 Kung mayroon ka kontrata, sa anong agensiya sa Pilipinas ☐ promotion agency
 sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba pakisaid ☐

4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi
 magkano? ☐

5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong babayaran sa alin mong ahensya ng
 gobyerno? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi magkano? ☐

6) Kung oo, anong ahensya ng gobyerno? ☐ DOLF ☐ POEA ☐ OWWA
☐ DFA ☐

7) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Para sa bumalik at may katagulang napinirahan dito sa Pilipinas:

1) Anong iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan

2) Anong iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? ☒ entertainer ☐ singer ☐ dancer
☐ katulong ☐ factory worker, isaad kung mayroon pang
 iba ☐

3) Magkano ang iyong naging salid? ☐ 750

4) Sa iyong paninirahan at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na mahirato ka ba o naharass sa kahit
 anong paraan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi kung oo,
 paano? ☐

5) Sa oras ng paninirahan, natuturan ka ba n ☐ embahada o consulado na Pilipinas
 sa Japan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi kung oo ☐

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas? lahat ng natapos ko na mga sentensya

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipagugnayan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng

gobyerno? Oo ☒ Hindi DOLE POEA OWWA DFA

Iba Isaad ang kadahilanan sa
pakikipagugnay

8) Natutungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabanghi sa kahit anong bagay? Oo
Hindi

Paano? sa pagmamalas ng pag-asikaso ng alang mga papales

9) Para sa nagbaya ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno,
nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa

Pilipinas? Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? pensyon health insurance, isaad kung mayroon
pag-iba

10) Sa kahit anong paraan natutulongan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? Oo

Hindi Kung oo,

paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas

ngayon? Para sa ulat sa lagay ng pilipinas ngayon ay sobrang
sobrang naghihirap lahat na sa ekonomiya

Para sa nakadating pa lang, hindi ka ba naninibago? Oo ☒ hindi

Kung oo,

bakit?

12) Kung napapalitan ka, saan mo mas gusto? Pilipinas ☒ Japan

Bakit? Kasi sa panalo kumita na malili tasan

dito sa pilipinas kung ikukumpara ko dito sa ib

Maaanlarayaw po? Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukaha ng kursong B.A Development Studies. Nais ko po sanang humingi ng kamunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilang pang karunungan sa papel na ito. Naka-siguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ay ma-isikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan: Merissa Doctor

Edad: 27

Civil status: Single ☒ Single ☐ Married ☐ Widow ☐

Ukling Pamilya: 3

Address: Tahanan: 6952 Washington St. Makati City

1. Bakit ka bumuntal sa pamilya ng

Japan? Papa Kumita ng malaking halaga
para suportar sa dalawang anak

2) Paano mo nalanap na may trabaho sa Japan? sa kaibigan ☒ sa kamagana
advertisement, o isang kung mayroon pang

iba

Mayroon ka bang naging tourist? ☒ Mayroon ☐ wala

no experience sa ibang no experience sa Pilipinas promotion agency
sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba

paki-saad Mabuhay Agency

4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi
magkano?

5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong bayarin sa alin mang ahensya ng
gobyerno? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi magkano

6) Kung oo, anong ahensya ng gobyerno? DOLE ☒ PHIL ☐ OWWA
☒ BI

7) Para sa anong itinatagpuan?

DFA - passport PCA - ARB

Para sa bumalik at may katagalang paninihiran din sa Pilipinas

1) Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? professional singer

2) Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? certainer ☒ singer ☐ dancer
katulong factory worker, isang kung mayroon pang

iba

3) Magkano ang iyong naging sahod? \$1,800.00

4) Sa iyong paninihiran at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, multitask ka ba o naharap sa kahit
anong paraan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi kumakata
paano?

5) Sa etas ng pang-iyong itatagpuan ka ba ng embahada consulate sa Pilipinas
sa Japan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi kumakata

(dahil wala akong naging ambag)

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng Pilipinas?

Sapos na ang "contract".

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipagmanayon ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi

DOLE

POEA

OWWA

DFA

Iba ☐ Isaad ang kadahilanan sa pakikipagmanay

8) Natatungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensya ng nagangit sa kahit anong bagay? ☒ Oo

☐ Hindi

Paano? *Para-alus at naka-balik sa bansa ng magagot*

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa Pilipinas? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? ☐ pensyo ☐ health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pa ☐ ibang

10) Sa kahit anong para natin natatungin ka ba ng gobyerno sa kakalikayan? ☐ Oo

☒ Hindi Kung oo, paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas ngayon?

Mahirap pa rin dahil kahit nakatapos ay walang mapasukang trabaho.

Para sa kakadaming pang hindi ka ba naminibago? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo,

paano?

12) Kung papapalitan ka, saan mo mas gusto? ☐ Pilipinas ☒ Japan

Bakit? *Kasi sa pagtira ko sa Japan ng ilang buwan ay mas "safe", kulang ang krimen maganda ang discipline.*

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Lándicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila ng kamukaha ng kursong B.A. Development Studies. Nais ko po sanang bumingi ng kaunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilan pang katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasagutan po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay maisisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan: MARIL D. SANMIGUEL

Edad: 24

Civil status: Single ☒ Single ☐ Married ☐

Laki ng Pamilya: 3

Address: Tiniao 216 MATIAS KAWIT, CAVITE

- 1) Bakit ka pumunta o pupunta ng Japan? MAS MALAKI ANG SUWELDO KESA DITO SA PILIPINAS
- 2) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? sa kaibigan dahi sa kamaganak advertisement, o isaad kung mayroon pang iba
- 3) Mayroon ka bang naging kontrata? ☒ Mayroon g BUWEN kung mayroon, kumano? promotion agency sa Pilipinas promotion agency sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba pakisaad PINENDE KUNG SPANG PROMOTION
- 4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? Oo Hindi magkano? HINDI SALAPIT DE DUKTION Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong babayaran sa alin mang aliensya ng gobyerno? Oo Hindi magkano?
- 6) Kung oo, anong aliensya ng gobyerno? DOLE POEA OWWA
- 7) Para sa ano ang birala magkano?

Para sa bumalik at may katagalang naninirahan dito sa Pilipinas

- 1) Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? FOOD ATTENDANT
- 2) Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? entertainer singer dancer katulong factory worker, isaad kung mayroon pang iba
- 3) Magkano ang iyong naging salhod? MAS MATAS KESA DITO SA PILIPINAS
- 4) Sa iyong pamamahala at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na maltrato ka ba o naharass sa kahit anong paraan? Oo Hindi kung oo, paano?
- 5) Sa oras ng pangangailangan, maydingan ka ba sa embahada o consulate na Pilipinas sa Japan? Oo Hindi kumano

paano? HALIMAWANG MAY PROBLEMA KA PUWED KA NAMAN

HALIMANG NG TULONG SA KANILANG

6) Bakit sa bumalik ng Pilipinas? KONTAKA LANG ANG PAG TATUBAG SA JAPAN
BUWAN

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipagpaganayan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng

gobyerno? Oo (Hindi) DOLE POEA OWWA DFA

Iba Isaad ang kahalilanan sa
nakikipagpaganay

8) Natutungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? Oo

Hindi
Paano?

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa

Pilipinas? Oo (Hindi)

Kung oo, aarong klase? pensyon health insurance, isaad kung mayroon

ang ito? Isaad ang mga natutulong ka ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? Oo

☒ Hindi. Kung oo,
paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas

ngayon? PARANG CALONG NAGHIMRAP ANG PILIPINAS SA NGAYON

DAHIL WALANG OUNYANAMI ANG PUPULASYON KESA DATI

Para sa kakaadating pa lang, hindi ka ba nanimbago? Oo (Hindi)

Kung oo,

KASI GANON DIN NAMAN EH PAG-LWI MO NG

PILIPINAS WALA NAMANG NABAGO.

12) Kung papapalitan ka, saan mo mas gusto? Pilipina: SA (Japan)

Bakit? MAKAKA IPON KA NG TAMA SA

LOOB MA BUWAN

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumakuha ng kursong B.A Development Studies. Nais ko po sanang humingi ng kaunting araw niyo upang sagutin ang ilan pong katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay maisisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan: For William

Edad: 25

Civil status: ☒ Kasal ☒ Single ☐ Hiwalay

Iakinang Pamilya:

Address/ Tahanan: Barot, Calabar

1) Baka ka pupunta sa pupunta ng Japan? Dara magtatrabaho.

2) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? ☒ sa kaibigan ☐ sa kamaganak
advertisement, o isaad kung mayroon pang

3) Mayroon ka bang alinang kopya? ☒ Mayroon ☐ wala
Mayroon kopya ☒ promotion agency sa Pilipinas ☐ promotion agency
sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba
pakisaad

4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi,
magkano?

5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong batayain sa alin mang ahensya ng
gobyerno? ☒ Oo ☒ Hindi magkano?

6) Kung ay, anong ahensya ng gobyerno? ☐ DOL ☒ POEA ☒ OWWA

7) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? From POEA, ABS, and from friends

Paano sa bumalik at may katagalang na ipinapalitan dito sa Pilipinas:

1) Anong ibang trabaho sa kasalukuyan? magtatrabaho ng kanto, isang promotion

2) Anong ibang naging trabaho sa Japan? ☒ entertainer ☒ singer ☐ dancer
kaulong ☐ factory worker ☐ isaad kung mayroon pang

3) Magkano ang iyong naging sahod? \$ 500

4) Sa iyong paninirahan at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na maltrato ka ba o naharass sa kahit
anong paraan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi, kung oo,
paano?

5) Sa oras ng pangangailangan, natutulongin ka ba sa embassade o consulado na Pilipinas
sa Japan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi, Kung oo

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas? tanong na ang kontrata

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, madipagunayan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi

DOLE

POEA

OWWA

DFA

Iba ☐ Isaad ang kadahilanan sa pakikipagugnay

8) Natutulongan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? ☐ Oo

☒ Hindi

Paano?

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa Pilipinas? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? pensyon health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pang iba

10) Sa kahit anong paraan natutulongan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? ☐ Oo

☒ Hindi Kung oo paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas ngayon?

mahal, labat, Pahirap na ng pahirap.

Para sa kukadating pa lang, hindi ka ba naninihago? ☐ Oo ☒ hindi

Kung oo
bakit.

12) Kung papapalitan ka saan mo isasagawa? ☐ Pilipinas ☒ apat

Bakit? Dihi I maski paano may pero ng nakatanggap di gayn sa taas ng labas ang pero.

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Lindicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong B A Development Studies. Nais ko po sanang humingi ng kaunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilan pong katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay maayos kareto po natin. Marangiang salamat po!

Pangalan: Rose Robles

Edad: 26

Civil status: 3 Kasal Single Hiwalay

Laki ng Pamilya: ✓

Address/ Tirahan: EMILLA SPV MEADOWS MOUND B2002 CAVITE

- 1) Bakit ka nanatili o papunta ng Japan? Maghahababo
- 2) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? sa kaibigan ☒ sa kamaganak
advertisement, o isad kung mayroon pang
iba
- 3) Mayroon ka bang nauna kaniya? ☒ Mayroon ala
sa kung mayroon, kung ☒ prom. tion agency sa Pilipinas ☒ promotion agency
sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba
pakisaad
- 4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? Oo ☒ Hindi
magkano?
- 5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong babayaran sa alin mang ahensya ng
gobyerno? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, magkano?
- 6) Kung oo, anong ahensya ang ginamit? WALI POLA ☒ OWWA
DFA
- 7) Para saan ginamit ang ahensya?
myo PSURANCE
- Para sa bumalik at may katagulang niniukohan dito sa Pilipinas:
 - 1) Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? WALA
 - 2) Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? entertainer singer ☒ dancer
katulong factory worker, isad kung mayroon pang
iba
 - 3) Magkano ang iyong naging sahod? ₱ 1,200
 - 4) Sa iyong paninirahan at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na maltrato ka ba o naharass sa kahit
anong paraan? Oo ☒ Hindi, kung oo,
paano?
 - 5) Sa opis ng pag-aangalangan, natulungan ka ba ng embarkation agent na Pilipinas
sa Japan? Oo ☒ Hindi, kung oo

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas? Tape sa ang entrance

7) Sa iyo ng pagbalik, nakipaguanayan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, ☐ DOLE ☐ POEA ☐ OWWA ☒ DFA, Iba ☐ Isaad ang kadahilanan sa pakikipag-uanyay for arrival of ARB book

8) Natulongan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi.
Paano?

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga bayarin sa promotion agency o ahensyang gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa Pilipinas? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? ☐ pensyon ☐ health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pang iba

10) Sa kahit anong paraan ng tulungan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi Kung oo,
paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas

ngayon? Malayo ang ekonomiya dito sa alin ngayon

Para sa kakadating pa lang, hindi ka ba naninibago? ☒ Oo ☐ hindi
Kung oo,

bakit? dalang dahan ang mga pumapunta ng japan at ibang bansa at pang dalang nabano sa pilipinas

12) Kung papapalim ka, saan mo mas gusto? ☐ Pilipinas ☒ Japan

Bakit? kung tungkol sa trabaho mas gusto ko sa Japan dahil mas mabuti ang salid pero kung namimahal mas gusto ko pa rin sa Pilipinas

Magandang araw po. Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong B.A. Development Studies. Nais ko po sanang humingi ng kaunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilan pong katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay maisisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan Bella Rose Villanueva

Edad 20

Civil status Single ☒ Single ☐ Hiv alay

Laing Pangalan

Address Barangay 4435 Zamora St. Pasay City

1) Bakit ka pumunta o pupunta ng

Japan? PARA MAGKAPERA AT MAKABILI NG SARILING BAHAY

2) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? sa kaibigan ☒ sa kamaganak
advertisement ☐ o isaad kung mayroon pang

3) Mayroon ka bang naging kontraher? ☒ Mayroon ☐ Wala
Kung mayroon, kumano? ☒ promotion agency sa Pilipinas ☐ promotion agency
sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba
pakiisaad

4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? Oo ☒ Hindi

5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong babayaran sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, magkano?

6) Saan po... sa Japan ☐ TOLE ☐ WALA

7) Paano po... sa Japan

nivo? PARA SA PROSESSING, PARA MAGKAPERA

Para sa bumalik at may katagalang paninirahan dito sa Pilipinas

1) Ano ang iyo ng trabaho sa kasalukuyan? WALA

2) Ano ang iyo ng naging trabaho sa Japan? ☒ entertainer ☐ singer ☐ dancer
☐ katulong ☐ factory worker, isaad kung mayroon pang
iba

3) Magkano ang iyong naging sahod? \$ 500

4) Sa iyong paninirahan at pagtatrabaho sa Japan, na maipara ka ba o naharap sa kahit anong paraan? Oo ☒ Hindi kung oo,
paano?

5) Sa oras na pagpoveherang natatirahan ka ba ng embahada o consulate na Pilipinas sa Japan? Oo ☐ Hindi kung oo,

6. Bakit ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas? TAPOS NA ANG CONTRACT

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipaguanayan ka ba sa alinang ahensya ng gobyerno? Oo ☒ Hindi ☒ DOLE ☐ POEA ☐ OWWA ☐ DFA

Iba ☐ Isaad ang kadahilanan sa

pagkikipa ugna

8) Natulungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? Oo

Hindi

Paano?

9) Para sa nagbayad ng mga babayaran sa promotion agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa Pilipinas? Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? pensyon health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pang iba

10) Sa kahit anong paraan, tulon ngan ka ba ng gobyerno sa kasalukuyan? Oo
Hindi Kung oo, paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas ngayon? MABULO, MABULO TUMAS NA ANG BILIHIN KAWA NA ANG MAHINAP

WALANG PERA, HINDI INALAYOS NI ARROYO ANG DAMSA NATIN

Para sa kakadatang pa lang, hindi ka ba naninibago? Oo ☒ hindi

Kung oo

paano?

12) Kung papapilion ka, seon mo mas gusto

Pilipinas ☒ Japan

Bakit? DAHIL DOON MAY PERANGINAI, MABULO, WALANG KATULONG PA,

Magandang araw po! Ako po si Francis Joseph Landicho, isang estudyante ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong B.A Development Studies. Nas ko po sanang humingi ng kaunting oras niyo upang sagutin ang ilan po ng katanungan sa papel na ito. Nakasisiguro po kayo na ang mga kasagutan niyo ho ay maisisikreto po natin. Maraming salamat po!

Pangalan ELIZA BITAZAR

Edad: 22

Civil status Kasal ☒ Single ☐ Hiwalay ☐

Laking Pamilya 6

Address/ Tirahan

1) Bakit ka pumunta sa Japan?

WALA AKONG TRABAHO DITO SA PILIPINAS

2) Paano mo nalaman na may trabaho sa Japan? ☒ sa kaibigan ☐ sa kamaganak ☐ sa advertisement, o isaad kung mayroon pang

3) Mayroon ka bang naging kontrata? ☒ Mayroon ☐ Walang
Kung mayroon kontrata? ☒ promoter/ agent sa Pilipinas ☐ promotion agency
sa Japan, o kung mayroon pang iba
paksaad

4) Nagbayad ka ba ng placement fees? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, magkano?

5) Nagbayad ka din ba ng kahit anong babayaran sa akin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? ☒ Oo ☐ Hindi, magkano?

6) Kung oo, anong ahensya ng gobyerno? ☒ DOLE ☐ POFA ☐ OWWA ☒ DFA

7) Para saan desakong magpadala ng pera sa Japan?
niyo? ARBELO MURRAY

Para sa bumalik at may katagalang paninirahan dito sa Pilipinas.

1) Ano ang iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? GRUPO SA CLUB

2) Ano ang iyong naging trabaho sa Japan? entertainer ☒ singer ☐ dancer ☐
katulong ☐ factory worker ☐ isaad kung mayroon pang
iba

3) Magkano ang iyong naging sahod? \$1,200

4) Sa iyong paninirahan at pagtrabaho sa Japan, na maltrato ka ba o naharass sa kahit anong paraan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi, kung oo, paano? WALANG SA JAPAN

5) Sa oras ng pangangailangan, natutulungan ka ba ng embahada o co-sahod na Pilipinas sa Japan? ☐ Oo ☒ Hindi, kung oo

paano?

6) Bakit ka bumalik ng

Pilipinas? TAKAS IV ANG KONTROLA

7) Sa iyong pagbalik, nakipaguanayan ka ba sa alin mang ahensya ng gobyerno? Oo ☒ Hindi DOLE COLA OSWA DFA

Iba Isaad ang kadahilanan si
pakikipagugnay

8) Natutungan ka ba ng kahit anong ahensyang nabangit sa kahit anong bagay? Oo
☒ Hindi

Paano?

9) Para sa magbayad ng mga bayarin sa protection agency o ahensya ng gobyerno, nakatanggap ka ba ng kahit anong benepisyo sa iyong pagbalik dito sa Pilipinas? Oo ☒ Hindi

Kung oo, anong klase? pensyon health insurance, isaad kung mayroon pa: iba

10) Sa kahit anong paraan natutugunan ka ba ng problema sa kasalukuyan? Oo
☒ Hindi
paano?

11) Ano ang masasabi mo sa lagay ng Pilipinas ngayon? MAGULO

Para sa kakadatang pa lang, hindi ka ba naninibago? Oo ☒ hindi

Kung oo,

bakit? GAMAL PA RIN

12) Kung papapili ka, saan mo lalagi

Pilipinas ☒ Italo

Bakit? MADALING KUMITA