

Prepared for the Rockefeller Foundation-Aspen Institute Diaspora Program (RAD)

The Filipino Diaspora in the United States

July 2014

Summary¹

Approximately 2.9 million Filipino immigrants and their children (the first and second generations) live in the United States. The Philippines is the fourth-largest source of immigrants to the United States (after Mexico, China, and India), accounting for 4.6 percent of the United States' foreign-born population. Filipino immigrants naturalize at a higher rate than U.S. immigrants overall and at the second-highest rate (67 percent) among the 15 groups studied for the Rockefeller Foundation-Aspen Institute Diaspora Program (RAD) program.² A population with a long history of U.S. immigration, the first-generation population in the analysis had a median age of 48 and a substantial proportion were over 65 (17 percent).

The Filipino diaspora in the United States has a relatively high level of educational attainment. Members are more likely than the general U.S. population to have completed a bachelor's degree, but are less likely to have advanced degrees. A greater share of the Filipino diaspora is in the labor force compared to the U.S. population overall, owing to the relatively high labor force participation of Filipino women. Those in the labor force are about as likely as the general U.S. population to be employed, and are slightly more likely to work in professional and managerial occupations. Filipino diaspora households reported a median income of \$74,000, or \$24,000 above the median for all U.S. households, and 18 percent of Filipino diaspora households were in the top 10 percent of the U.S. household income distribution.

The greatest numbers of Filipino immigrants live in California, especially in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas, and in Hawaii. Their concentration is highest in Honolulu, where immigrants from the Philippines comprise about 9 percent of the metropolitan area's population.

The Filipino diaspora has established numerous, well-funded organizations in the United States. Their core missions usually fall into one or more of four broad categories: aid for the development of the Philippines; health, educational, or housing services to the Filipino community in the United States; societies for medical professionals; and veterans' advocacy groups. The best-resourced Filipino diaspora organizations are located in California, including all six of the groups that posted annual revenue exceeding \$1 million in their most recently available Internal Revenue Service (IRS) filings. Among them are Operation Samahan, PhilDev (formerly known as the Ayala Foundation USA), Search to Involve Pilipino Americans, and Gawad Kalinga USA.

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2 The RAD Diaspora Profile series covers U.S.-based Bangladeshi, Colombian, Egyptian, Ethiopian, Filipino, Ghanaian, Haitian, Indian, Kenyan, Mexican, Moroccan, Nigerian, Pakistani, Salvadoran, and Vietnamese diaspora populations.

The Philippines is the world's third-largest remittance-receiving country, after India and China. Remittance flows to the country were \$24.5 billion during 2012, amounting to 9.8 percent of the Philippines' total gross domestic product (GDP). Remittances reached a level of 13.2 percent of GDP in 2005; the subsequent decline in the share of GDP, however, results from strong growth in GDP rather than a decline in the volume of remittances. The United States is both the top destination country for Filipino emigrants and the top source of remittances, with the diaspora sending an estimated \$10.6 billion to the Philippines in 2012.

I. Introduction

The migration relationship between the United States and the Philippines is unique, shaped by the history of the Philippines as a U.S. colony ceded to the United States at the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898. As colonial subjects, Filipinos had the status of U.S. nationals and were subject to few restrictions on migration to the United States until the decolonization process began in the 1940s. Consequently, they have migrated to the United States since the early 1900s as students, veterans, war brides, laborers and, in recent years, as professionals and as relatives of Filipinos already established in the United States. Today, the Republic of the Philippines is the fourth-largest source of immigrants to the United States, after Mexico, China and India. Because of this long history of immigration, the Filipino diaspora includes not only children of immigrants but also grandchildren and great-grandchildren (third and fourth generations). The third and higher generations are not included in this analysis, however, because they could not be identified in the data.

II. Population Profile of the Filipino Diaspora³

Based on analysis of data from fiscal years (FY) 2009-13, approximately 2.9 million Filipino immigrants and their children (the first and second generations) lived in the United States. The flow of migrants from the Philippines to the United States has grown slowly but steadily over the past three decades. In 1980, there were approximately 500,000 Filipino immigrants in the United States, about 3.6 percent of the total immigrant population at that time.⁴ By 2012, the Filipino share had increased to 4.6 percent of the total immigrant population.

First Generation (Filipino immigrants in the United States)

- More than 1.67 million immigrants from the Philippines resided in the United States in 2012. About two-thirds of these arrived before 2000 (67 percent) and about one-third arrived after 2000 (33 percent), a division that was about average for the U.S. immigrant population as a whole (64 percent arriving before 2000). Women outnumbered men.

3 Unless otherwise noted, estimates for the diaspora population and its characteristics are based on Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Surveys (CPS), using five years of pooled data (2009 through 2013) collected in March of each year. All Census Bureau data were accessed from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS); Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database] (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010), <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/>.

4 These estimates are based on MPI analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS) and the 1980 and 2000 Censuses.

ber men among Filipino immigrants.⁵

- Because of the long history of U.S. immigration, the first-generation population of Filipinos had a median age of 48, the oldest median age of the 15 diaspora groups in the RAD analysis, and a substantial proportion were over 65 (17 percent). Seventy-seven percent of first-generation Filipino immigrants were working age (18 to 64).

Second Generation (U.S. born with at least one Philippines-born parent)⁶

- An estimated 1.23 million U.S.-born individuals had at least one parent who was born in the Philippines, representing the sixth-largest second-generation population in the United States. Fifty-three percent of second-generation individuals reported having two Filipino immigrant parents. Thirty-eight percent had one parent who was born in the United States.
- Fifty-four percent of second-generation individuals were working age (18 to 64), 42 percent were under age 18, and 3 percent were age 65 and older. The Filipino second generation had a median age of 20. This population had the highest median age for the second generation and the greatest share in the 65 and older age bracket of the 15 groups studied in the RAD analysis (although on the latter, it was tied with Mexico).

III. Immigration Pathways and Trends

Historical Overview⁷

The 100 Filipino students who entered the United States in 1903 may be said to have marked the beginning of modern migration from the Philippines to the United States. As residents of a major U.S. colony, Filipinos were regarded as U.S. nationals and could enter the United States without restriction until 1934. During U.S. colonial reign, Filipinos came to the United States through three main channels: as students, as workers, and as members of the U.S. armed forces.

Between 1910 and 1938, more than 14,000 entered as students. In the same period, many thousands of Filipinos were recruited to work in Hawaii as laborers on sugar plantations, most on a temporary basis. The Asian exclusion laws passed by the U.S. Congress in the 1920s did not apply to Filipinos because they were U.S. nationals; as a result, many went to the West Coast to fill agricultural labor shortages that developed as other Asians were barred from entry. Almost all the agricultural laborers were young men who migrated alone. The U.S. Navy began to recruit Filipino seamen in 1903. In the 1920s and 1930s, they formed 5 percent of U.S. Navy manpower. The United States established five major military bases in the

5 Sierra Stoney and Jeanne Batalova, "Filipino Immigrants in the United States," *Migration Information Source*, June 2013, www.migrationpolicy.org/article/filipino-immigrants-united-states.

6 U.S. born is defined as born in the United States or born abroad to a U.S.-citizen parent.

7 This section draws on Yen Le Espiritu, *Filipino American Lives* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1995), especially the introduction, "Filipino Settlements in the United States."

Philippines and many other minor installations. Even after the Philippines gained independence in 1946, the Military Bases Agreement (1947) permitted continued recruitment of Filipinos. Ironically, after the Philippines became independent, Filipinos became subject to nationality-based restrictions on U.S. immigration and opportunities for admission were limited.

Economic hardship, political repression, and close ties with the United States motivated continued emigration from the Philippines after the country gained independence. The United States' bases in the Philippines were the former's principal presence in the Pacific during the Cold War, guaranteeing continued close ties between Filipinos and Americans. The United States government was the second-largest employer of Filipinos after the Philippines government, with 68,000 Filipinos on the U.S. payroll. By 1970, there were more Filipinos in the U.S. Navy than in the Philippines Navy, and between 1946 and 1965, half of all immigrants from the Philippines were wives of U.S. servicemen. After nationality quotas were removed from U.S. immigration law in 1965, women from the Philippines immigrated in larger numbers, many to fill demand in the care sector: in 2011, 18 percent of Filipino immigrant women worked as registered nurses, while many others worked in child and elder care.⁸

By the time the last of the U.S. bases was handed over to the Philippine government in 1994, family ties assured that migration into the United States from the Philippines would continue at a steady pace, even as the Philippines' politics eventually stabilized and its growth rate accelerated in the 2010s. For many years Filipino sailors were denied veterans benefits, U.S. citizenship, and advancement through the military ranks, but the U.S. government moved towards resolving these inequities in the 1980s and 1990s, although several veterans' groups continued to advocate for further changes.

Contemporary Entry into the United States and Legal Status⁹

From FY 2002-12, 649,000 persons from the Philippines were granted lawful permanent resident (LPR) status, 5.6 percent of total LPR admissions and adjustments in this period. Seventy-nine percent of these got their "green cards" through family reunification channels. The largest proportion of Filipinos gained LPR status as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens (52 percent), a designation that includes spouses and children of U.S. citizens under age 21. Another 27 percent gained permanent residence through family preferences for immediate relatives of permanent residents and other relatives of citizens (see Figure 1).

The share gaining LPR status through employment-based preferences was also significant (21 percent). This group includes, for example, temporary workers such as nurses who were sponsored by their employers for permanent residence. Less than 0.1 percent of all Filipino-born immigrants entered as refugees or asylees, compared to 16 percent of all immigrants. Only 10 Filipino nationals (0.04 percent of the total) received asylum in 2011, and no Filipino nationals arrived in the United States as refugees that year.

Filipino immigrants naturalized at a higher rate (67 percent) than U.S. immigrants overall

⁸ Stoney and Batalova, "Filipino Immigration to the United States."

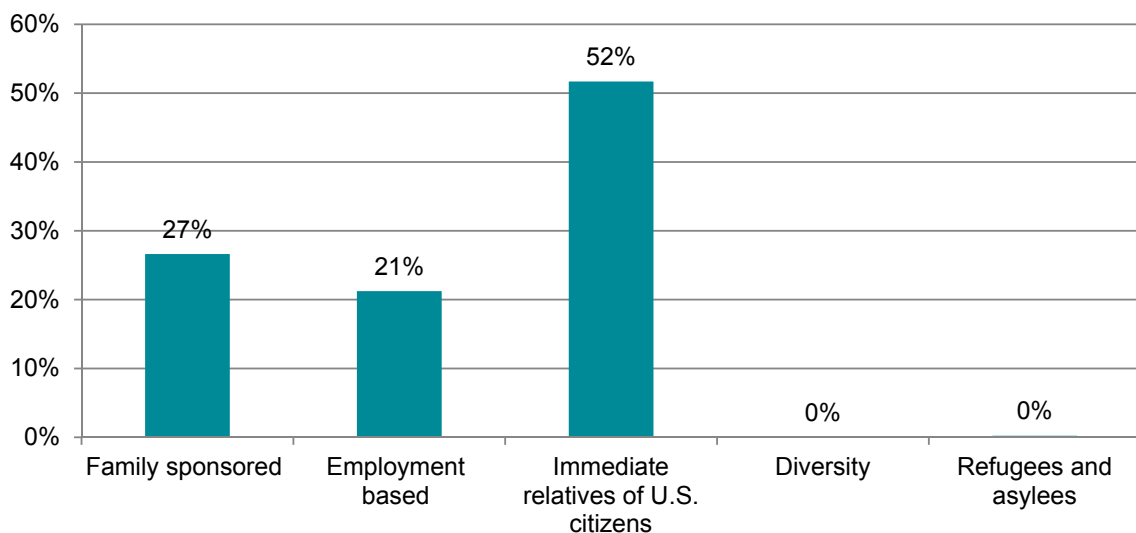
⁹ Admissions, lawful permanent resident, and citizenship data are taken from MPI analysis of U.S. Department of Homeland Security data for fiscal years (FY) 2002 through 2012. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Washington, DC: Office of Immigration Statistics, 2002-2013), www.dhs.gov/yearbook-immigration-statistics.

and the second-highest rate among the groups studied for the RAD program (after Vietnam). In FY 2002-12, approximately 428,000 Filipinos naturalized as U.S. citizens.

Analysis of Department of Homeland Security (DHS) admissions data from FY 2002-12 shows that Filipinos entered the United States 50,000 times on student visas and 97,000 times as temporary workers. Individuals holding these visas may enter the United States more than once; therefore, the number of entries does not correspond to the number of people who came to the United States on these temporary visas.

DHS estimated that approximately 270,000 Filipinos were living in the United States without legal authorization in 2011.¹⁰

Figure 1. Filipinos Admitted to the United States as Lawful Permanent Residents, by Preference Category, FY 2002-12



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2002-12* (Washington, DC: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, various years), www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics-publications.

IV. Geographic Distribution¹¹

- The greatest numbers of immigrants from the Philippines lived in California and Hawaii. An estimated 814,000 Filipino immigrants resided in California. The population in Hawaii was smaller (110,000), but Filipino immigrants comprised a larger share of the state's total population.

¹⁰ Michael Hofer, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan Baker, "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2011," *Population Estimates* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2012), www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_ill_pe_2011.pdf. In January 2011, there were an estimated 11.5 million unauthorized immigrants in the United States.

¹¹ These estimates are based on MPI analysis of the 2008-12 ACS. Note that geographic distribution is only analyzed for the immigrant population. Second-generation Filipino diaspora members are not included in this section.

- The Los Angeles and San Francisco metropolitan areas accounted for more than half of California’s Filipino immigrant population. An estimated 289,000 Filipino immigrants resided in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and 158,000 resided in the San Francisco metropolitan area. San Diego was also a major destination, with 94,000 immigrant residents. Outside of California and Hawaii, the New York metropolitan area was also a large population center, with 153,000 immigrant residents from the Philippines (see Appendix 3).
- As a share of total population, Filipinos were most concentrated in Honolulu, where 78,000 immigrant residents made up 8.6 percent of the metropolitan area’s total population.

V. Socioeconomic Characteristics

The Filipino diaspora is well integrated in the United States, with high proportions earning college degrees and entering the work force. Their median household incomes were considerably higher than the general U.S. median (see Appendix 1).

Educational Attainment

- Filipino diaspora members are well educated. Forty-three percent of those age 25 and older had a bachelor’s degree as their highest educational credential, compared to 20 percent of the U.S. population.
- Nine percent of the Filipino diaspora possessed a master’s, PhD, or an advanced professional degree—a slightly lower proportion than in the U.S. national population (11 percent).

Employment

- Filipino diaspora members age 16 and over were slightly more likely than the general U.S. population to be in the labor force: 70 percent versus 64 percent. The higher rate largely results from above average labor force participation among Filipino diaspora women. Filipino diaspora members in the labor force were about as likely as the general U.S. population to be employed: 92 percent versus 91 percent.
- Members of the Filipino diaspora held professional or managerial occupations at a rate slightly above the average compared to the general U.S. population: 35 percent versus 31 percent.¹² These occupations include specialized fields (e.g. engineering, science, law, or education) as well as administrative and managerial jobs (e.g. finance or human resources). A large share of the Filipino diaspora workforce, especially women, reported their occupation as “registered nurse:” 9 percent compared to 2 percent of the total U.S. workforce.

¹² This rate is calculated based on the share of all individuals reporting an occupation for their primary job at the time the CPS was administered, or for their most recent primary job.

Household Income and Assets

- Overall, Filipino immigrants and their children are economically successful in the United States: diaspora households have a median income almost 50 percent higher than U.S. households in general: \$74,000 per year, versus \$50,000 for U.S. households.
- Forty percent of Filipino diaspora households reported annual incomes above \$90,000, the earnings threshold for the top 25 percent of U.S. households overall.
- Eighteen percent of Filipino diaspora households had annual incomes exceeding \$140,000, the threshold for the top 10 percent of U.S. households.
- Sixty-five percent of Filipino diaspora households reported that they owned or were buying their home. Their homeownership rate was similar to the U.S. average (66 percent) and well above the average for immigrant households (51 percent).
- Filipino diaspora households also reported income from investment sources at a rate similar to that of U.S. households overall. These sources include dividends, rent, and interest income. A similar share of Filipino-diaspora and U.S. households reported income from dividends: 13 percent versus 15 percent. Forty-four percent of Filipino diaspora households reported income from interest versus 43 percent of all U.S. households. The share of Filipino diaspora and U.S. households reporting income from rent was small: 5 percent for both.
- Filipino diaspora households received less interest income annually than U.S. households overall. Median income from interest was \$100 for Filipino diaspora households versus \$157 for U.S. households overall. A similar share of U.S. and Filipino diaspora households reported interest income greater than \$500: 13 percent and 14 percent, respectively. The Filipino diaspora's below-average income from investment sources does not necessarily reflect fewer assets, but may reflect different savings and spending patterns, as well as different investment preferences.¹³

Poverty Status

- Filipino diaspora members were less likely than the U.S. population overall to be poor: 11 percent had family incomes below the federal poverty threshold compared to 15 percent of the total U.S. population.¹⁴
- Another 7 percent of the Filipino diaspora had family incomes between 100 percent and 150 percent of the poverty threshold, also lower than the total U.S. population (10 percent). The poverty threshold is used to help determine eligibility for Medicaid and other means-tested government safety nets, for which some immigrant families may qualify.

¹³ Additionally, many people do not know their exact income from investment sources, and so may misreport it in government surveys.

¹⁴ The poverty threshold varies by household size and the number of related children under age 18. In 2011 the threshold was \$18,106 for a three-person household with one child younger than 18 and \$22,811 for a four-person household with two children younger than 18; see United States Census Bureau, "Poverty," www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html.

VI. Diaspora Engagement

Many Filipino immigrants, their children, and subsequent generations retain active ties to their country of origin or ancestry, and the government of the Philippines encourages their engagement. The Filipino diaspora sends money to relatives remaining in the Philippines, and supports many charitable enterprises there. Two decades of corrupt, authoritarian rule under Ferdinand Marcos (1965-86) followed by another 24 years of governments plagued by economic stagnation, corruption, repression, political violence, and military conflict left many in the diaspora disillusioned with and alienated from the government of the Philippines. However, diaspora relations have improved considerably since the election of Benigno Aquino III in 2010, although confidence in the system remains low and most diaspora engagement remains focused on family or charitable contributions.

Diaspora Organizations

The Filipino diaspora has established organizations in the United States since the early days of immigration to the United States. The largely bachelor societies of students, agricultural workers, and seamen formed strong cultural, religious, and community organizations, including fraternal clubs, self-help groups, associations of immigrants from the same town or province, and churches.

Today, numerous well-funded Filipino diaspora organizations include alumni associations from schools and colleges in the Philippines, professional societies, public charities, business organizations, and many more. The core missions usually fall into one or more of five broad categories: (1) humanitarian assistance (especially health care); (2) aid for the development of the Philippines; (3) health, educational, or housing services for the Filipino community in the United States; (4) medical services; and (5) advocacy for veterans' rights.

The best-resourced Filipino diaspora organizations are located in California, including all six of the groups that posted annual revenue exceeding \$1 million in their most recently available IRS filings. Among them are Operation Samahan, PhilDev (formerly known as the Ayala Foundation USA), Search to Involve Pilipino Americans, and Gawad Kalinga USA.

Of these, PhilDev has notably broken out of the charity mode to focus on economic development in the Philippines and leverage its diaspora links. It describes itself as “a results oriented, high-impact organization with Filipino culture and motivation combined with US mindset, intellectual assets and ability to execute.”¹⁵ The organization is striving to create a Silicon Valley-like ecosystem for entrepreneurship in the Philippines by combining improved education in the sciences and engineering with training in business development and management for science and technology graduates. With headquarters in both the United States and the Philippines and a board and staff composed of highly successful people with experience in applied science and engineering, business, venture capital, and technology start-ups, PhilDev is managing to take its programs to scale by partnering with the private sector, government, and academia. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is funding one of its initiatives, and the Philippine Depart-

¹⁵ PhilDev, “About PhilDev,” accessed March, 2014, www.phildev.org/wp/about/what-is-phildev/.

ment of Science and Technology another. It is one of the few Filipino diaspora organizations whose programs incorporate a focus on entrepreneurship.¹⁶

Remittance Volume

In terms of volume, the Philippines is the third-largest remittance-receiving country in the world (after India and China), with total remittance receipts valued at \$24.5 billion in 2012.¹⁷ The Philippines' GDP was \$250 billion in 2012. Between 1977 and 2005, remittances grew rapidly as a share of the Philippines' GDP, from 1.7 percent to 13.2 percent. Then, in 2012, remittances declined to 9.8 percent of GDP, reflecting strong economic growth after 2005 rather than a decline in the volume of remittances.

The Filipino diaspora in the United States transferred about \$10.6 billion in remittances to the Philippines in 2012.¹⁸ The United States was both the top source for remittances to the Philippines and the top destination country for Filipino migrants (see Appendix 2).¹⁹

Diaspora Policies and Institutions of the Government of the Philippines

One result of the Philippines' poor economic performance has been high rates of temporary labor migration, encouraged by the government. Roughly 1 million temporary migrants a year go to Gulf States, the richer countries of Asia, and to a lesser extent, Europe. Emigration is an intense domestic political issue, and the government has long found itself compelled to demonstrate its commitment to protecting temporary workers overseas, known as "Overseas Filipino Workers," or OFWs, even when government relations with permanently settled Filipinos and their descendants were fractious.

The Philippines government is often cited as a model of diaspora engagement, and it has built strong institutions to regulate labor migration and recruitment practices, and to protect and assist OFWs. These include the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) and the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA), both within the Department of Labor and Employment, and the Undersecretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs in the Department of Foreign Affairs. The focus of these institutions was and remains on temporary labor migrants, however, and not the settled diaspora. For the latter, the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) was created within the President's Office in 1980 "to promote and uphold the interests of Filipino emigrants and permanent residents abroad, and to preserve and strengthen ties with Filipino communities overseas."²⁰ But the CFO did not receive the political commitment and the resources devoted to the other institutions until recently.

Under the Benigno Aquino III administration, the CFO has become much more active as the

16 PhilDev, "PhilDev Entrepreneurship Program," accessed March 2014, www.phildev.org/wp/projects/phildev-entrepreneurship-program.

17 World Bank DataBank, "World Development Indicators, Philippines," <http://data.worldbank.org/country/philippines>.

18 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Origin and Destination, 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013)," <http://esa.un.org/unmigration/TIMSQ2013/migrantstocks2013.htm>.

19 World Bank Prospects Group, "Bilateral Remittance Matrix 2012," <http://go.worldbank.org/092X1CHHD0>.

20 Office of the President of the Philippines Commission on Filipinos Abroad, "About Us," accessed March 2014, www.cfo.gov.ph.

government has pursued a closer partnership with the diaspora, especially in the United States. The CFO's flagship diaspora philanthropy program, known as LINKAPIL, derives 89 percent of its donations from the United States. CFO also promotes stronger linkages between the country's enormous remittances inflows and economic development. In addition, CFO publishes periodically a compendium of information on investment opportunities, priorities, and requirements in order to encourage diaspora investment.²¹

The Philippines has accepted dual citizenship since 2003, but Philippine citizens must apply to retain or re-acquire their Philippine citizenship if they acquire the citizenship of another country.²²

VII. Conclusion

The Philippines has long been one of the laggards in economic development in Asia. It has underperformed most other countries in East Asia. In its "Corruption Perceptions Index," Transparency International ranks the Philippines at 94 (tied with eight others) out of 177 countries surveyed on perceptions of public sector corruption.²³

On the World Bank-International Finance Corporation "Ease of Doing Business Index," the Philippines ranks 108th out of 189 countries assessed on ten indicators; on the specific indicator of "protecting investors," it holds 128th place.²⁴ It is little wonder diaspora investors and entrepreneurs have stayed away.

But growth rates have improved in the last few years (although the shock effects of Typhoon Yolanda have yet to be fully absorbed), with the Philippines experiencing the highest growth rates since the 1950s, which are high even by regional standards: 7.2 percent in 2013 and 6.8 percent in 2012. Foreign direct investment has also increased—doubling between 2008 and 2012 and reaching \$2.8 billion.²⁵ Moreover, internal political settlement of the long-standing rebellion in Mindanao and a more stable, democratic government committed to the rule of law have engendered new confidence in the country's prospects. The outlook for growing diaspora investment in the Philippines appears brighter than it has been for many decades—or perhaps ever before.

21 Diaspora to Development, "Diaspora Investment," accessed March 2014, www.d2dinvestment.cfo.gov.ph.

22 Philippine Consulate General of New York, "Our Services," accessed March 2014, www.newyorkkpcg.org/our-services/dual-citizenship.

23 Transparency International, "Corruption Perceptions Index 2013," Transparency International, accessed March 26, 2013, <http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/>.

24 International Finance Corporation and the World Bank, "Economy Rankings," in "Ease of Doing Business Index," June 2013, accessed March 26, 2014, www.DoingBusiness.org/rankings.

25 Karl Lester M. Yap and Cecilia Yap, "Philippines Posts Strongest Two Years of GDP Growth Since 1950s," *Bloomberg*, Jan 29, 2014, www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-01-30/.

Appendices: Tables, Graphs, and Maps

Appendix I: Summary of 2009-13 Current Population Survey Results

	Filipino Diaspora in the United States*	Total U.S. Population
Household Income		
Median household income	\$74,000	\$50,000
Average household size	3.0	2.5
Share of households with high incomes (\$90,000+)	40%	25%
Share of households with very high incomes (\$140,000+)	18%	10%
Employment		
Total population age 16 and older	2,289,000	239,386,000
Share in the labor force	70%	64%
... that was employed	92%	91%
... that was in a professional occupation**	35%	31%
Educational Attainment ***		
Total population age 25 and older	1,930,000	201,925,000
... with less than high school education	5%	13%
... with high school or some college education	43%	57%
... with a bachelor's degree	43%	20%
... with an advanced degree	9%	11%
Assets		
Total households	901,000	119,173,000
... that own or are buying their home	65%	66%
... with income from dividends	13%	15%
... with income from rent	5%	5%
... with income from interest	44%	43%
Median income from interest (for recipients)	\$100	\$157
Share with more than \$500 in interest income	13%	14%
Population Characteristics by Generation		
First- and Second-Generation Immigrant Population	2,897,000	73,140,000
First-generation immigrant population†	1,671,000	38,468,000
... that was working age (18-64)	77%	81%
... that entered the United States before 2000	67%	64%
... naturalized as U.S. citizens	67%	44%
Second-generation population††	1,226,000	34,672,000
... that was under age 18	42%	46%
... that was working age (18-64)	54%	43%
... with only one parent from the Philippines	47%	-

* defined as all first and second generation.

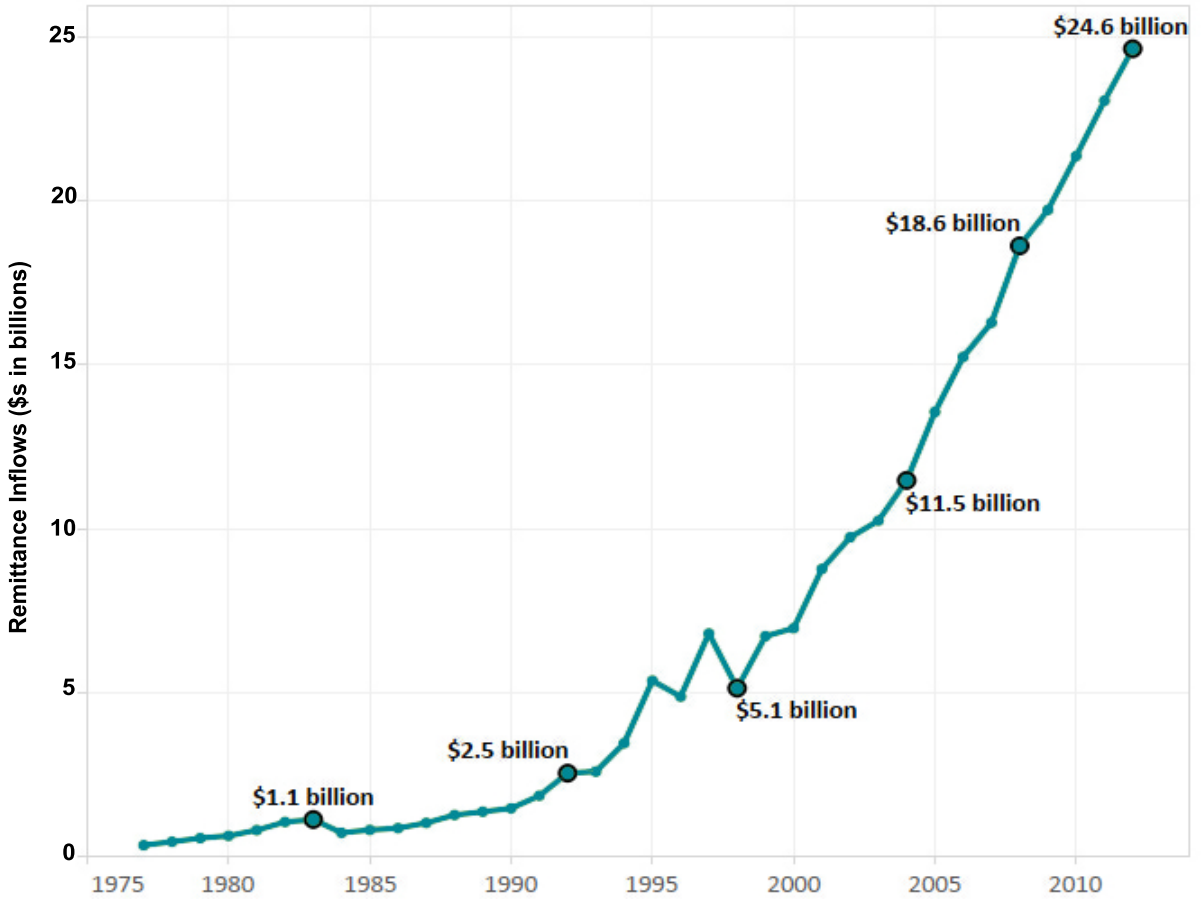
** calculated based on the share of all individuals reporting an occupation for their primary job at the time the CPS was administered or for their most recent primary job.

*** highest level reported.

† all individuals who report the Philippines as their place of birth, excluding U.S. births abroad.

†† all individuals who report having at least one parent born in the Philippines.

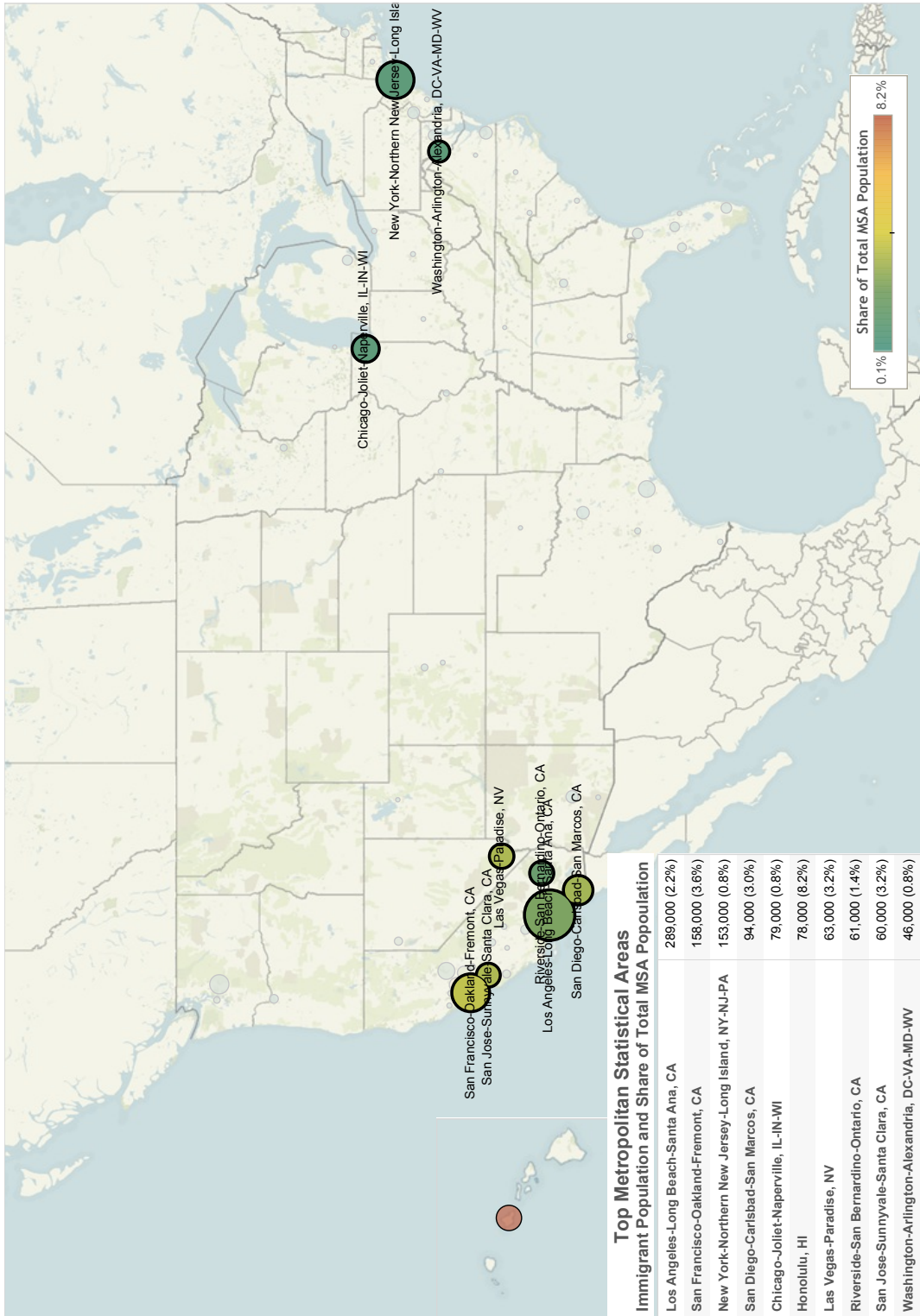
Appendix 2: Remittance Inflows to the Philippines, 1977-2012



Source: Remittance data are taken from World Bank Prospects Group tables for annual remittance inflows and outflows (October 2013 update), <http://go.worldbank.org/092X1CHHD0>.

Appendix 3. Geographic Distribution of Filipino Diaspora in United States

Immigrant Population from the Philippines
Displayed by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)



U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05006; generated by the Migration Policy Institute; using American FactFinder; <<http://factfinder2.census.gov>>; (18 December 2013).

Source: MPI analysis of 2010-12 ACS, pooled.