

The Level Of Satisfaction In The Experiences Of The Selected Overseas Filipino Workers In Their Receiving Country

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Abstract: This study focused on the level of satisfaction in the experiences of the selected Overseas Filipino Workers from any receiving country. This study employed descriptive method in research. Two hundred OFWs were chosen as respondents using purposive sampling technique. Data gathering instrument utilized was a survey questionnaire which was answered by OFW respondents regarding their experiences in their respective receiving countries. This study used statistical tools such as simple percentage, weighted mean, t-test, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), and Pearson-r. Demographic profile variables of the respondents were analyzed using simple percentage while weighted mean was used to compute the central tendency of each factor wherein some values contribute more than others. This study also utilized t-test in determining the significant difference between the level of satisfaction of male and female OFWs. ANOVA was used in this study to determine the significant difference in the level of satisfaction in terms of age, receiving country, and years spent in the receiving country. Pearson-r was utilized to determine the significant relationship between the expectations of OFWs and the level of satisfaction in their receiving country. The results of the study revealed that the majority of the respondents are female, 36 to 50 years old, from Italy, and have stayed for 1 to 5 years in the receiving country. Before the Overseas Filipino Workers migrated, they expected a better employment opportunity across borders. Most of the Overseas Filipino Workers are very satisfied with the security, environment, economic, and services in their receiving country while only satisfied with the social experiences. There is a significant difference in the level of satisfaction of the Overseas Filipino Workers when grouped according to the profile of the respondents. The significant difference is found in variable Age between 18 to 24 years old and 25 to 35 years old and there is a significant relationship between the expectations of the Overseas Filipino Workers and the level of satisfaction in their receiving country.

Keywords: level of satisfaction of Overseas Filipino Workers, experiences, common push and pull factors, migration

1. Introduction

Globalization has made a significant reality for the Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs). Due to the severe economic crisis that the country is facing even in the past years, the Philippines has become a major destination for worldwide transients. The Filipino laborers, all kinds of people, pass on the country to acquire a sustainable pay, a condition that is troublesome or lacking in their own country (Garcia, 2004). Today, the number of Filipinos living and working abroad makes up about 11% of the country's total population. It was reported by the Philippine Overseas Employment Agency (POEA) that about 3,000 Filipinos have left the country every day for overseas assignments. In 2012, a total of 2,083,223 OFWs were deployed worldwide, including the top destinations - Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Qatar. Additionally, according to the Survey on Overseas Filipinos, as of 2016, there have been over 2.2 million OFWs globally. They have been labeled as modern-day heroes as they continue to contribute to the economy of the Philippines throughout the years. The reason why Filipinos want to work abroad is because there are better job opportunities, which are unlikely to be found in the country. Also, earnings and compensation are twice as big abroad. Hence, they are able to support their families as well as gain a lot of benefits such as, for some, medical and educational assistance, and a chance to get a residence permit. However, there are still economic drawbacks in domestic nations that are regularly followed through poor clinical care, publicity to violence, and different traumas, which could subside the health policy before leaving the country. Moreover, social and cultural

adaptation is one of the obstacles faced by most Filipino migrant workers (Ofreneo & Samonte, 2005). This involves challenges adjusting to their host country's local lifestyle and communicating in the local language at work, at schools, stores, banks, restaurants, hospitals, government offices, public transit, and a variety of other important places. Fortunately, not just in the Philippines, but also in other Asian countries, conclusive steps have been taken in recent years to explore the issue of domestic employees. Since the mid-1990s, the International Labor Organization (ILO), local non-governmental organizations, and regional and international partners have held a number of consultations on domestic workers. The ILO Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL), in collaboration with Anti-Slavery International and the Asian Migrants Centre, held a consultation in Hong Kong in 2003 to address the protection of Asian domestic workers from forced labor and trafficking (Sayres, n.d.). Due to the availability of Philippine government aid and redress mechanisms, as well as an active Filipino community, Filipino domestic workers often have better working circumstances than other foreign domestic assistants. Indeed, providing efforts to improve the domestic workers' situations outside the country is of greater task and importance.

2. Methods

This study utilized a descriptive method of research. A purposive sampling was used in determining the number of respondents thus, the researchers limit the respondents to two hundred (200) Filipino migrant workers. These workers were from the countries whom the researchers

have affiliation with, who were currently staying in their respective countries. The common expectations and the level of satisfaction of the respondents were achieved through the answers from the formulated questionnaire of the researchers administered using google forms.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1 The Demographic Profile of the Respondent

3.1.1 Age

Table 1 Distribution of the Respondents in terms of Age

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
18 to 24 years old	14	7%
25 to 35 years old	67	33.5%
36 to 50 years old	94	47%
51 to 65 years old	25	12.5%
Above 65	0	0
Total	200	100%

The table above shows the ages of the Overseas Filipino Workers who participated in the data gathering process. Out of 200 respondents, ninety-four (94) or 47 percent of them are from 36 to 50 years old, sixty-seven (67) or 33.5 percent are from 25 to 35 years old, twenty-five (25) or 12.5 percent of the respondents are from 51 to 65 years old, fourteen (14) or 7 percent are from 18 to 24 years old. None of the respondents are aged above 65 years old. Based on the findings, the majority of the Overseas Filipino Workers who work abroad belong to the age group between 36 to 50 years old. These Filipino migrant workers in the age group between 36 to 50 years old are the ones who have a family. Having children of more than two is really a burden for them especially if their income is not enough to sustain their daily needs and pay for the bills. That being said, they are left with no other choice but to take the risk of working abroad in order to find better job opportunities. Aside from that, OFWs in this age group possess the common requirements needed in migration. They are remarkably physically fit and matured enough to deal with adjustments they may encounter in working abroad. At this age, they are already certified as professionals and can easily seek employment depending on their skills and capabilities. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority, in 2002, it is reported that the great number of Overseas Filipino Workers are in age groups of 30 to 34 years old with 22.4 percent. It is followed by the OFWs having the age interval of 35 to 39 years old and 45 years and over with 20.5 % and 19.1 % respectively.

3.1.2 Sex

Table 2 Distribution of the Respondents in terms of Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	87	43.5%
Female	113	56.5%
Total	200	100%

Table 1.2 reveals that among the population, 113 or 56.5 percent are female while 87 or 43.5 percent are male. The findings disclosed that most of the Filipinos who are working across borders are female. Initially, migration involves primarily of men, but as women in the Philippines obtained educational and occupational credentials in preferred sectors particularly in health-rated fields, it shifted to an increasing number of women in recent decades. Aside from that, it is influenced by the lack of decent work for women in the country of origin and the increase in the demand for domestic workers, nurses, and other female-related occupations. As stated in the Philippine Statistics Authority in the survey on Overseas Filipino Workers, in terms of sex, majority of Filipinos working abroad are women who accounts for 59.6 percent or 1.06 million in 2020, while male OFWs are reported with 40.4 percent or 72 million.

3.1.3 Receiving Country

Table 3 Distribution of Respondents in terms of Receiving Country

Country	Frequency	Percentage
Hongkong	21	10.5%
Italy	47	23.5%
Korea	12	6%
Malaysia	10	5%
Saudi Arabia	31	15.5%
Singapore	21	10.5%
Qatar	20	10%
Taiwan	14	7%
Others	24	12%
Total	200	100%

The table discloses that out of 200 respondents, 47 Overseas Filipino Workers or 23.5 percent are from Italy, 31 or 15.5 percent are from Saudi Arabia, 24 of the population are from countries other than stated by the researchers which includes Cambodia, Canada, Denmark,

Dubai, Greece, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom. The respondents from Hongkong and Singapore are both 21 or 10.5 percent. The respondents from Qatar, Taiwan, Korea, and Malaysia are 20 or 10 percent, 14 or 7 percent, 12 or 6 percent, and 10 or 5 percent respectively. Despite the tough law with regards to illegal entrants, Italy's leniency to foreign workers makes it a top destination of OFW. Primarily, political and economic conditions within Italy are what attract and encourage Filipino workers to migrate there. Its growing economy, labor segmentation that requires migrant labor in underrepresented industries like domestic service and demographic collapse or the decline in the population in the host country contributed to the increasing number of Filipino migrant workers in Italy. Since the study uses purposive sampling and the researchers selected the respondents based on their availability, the country where most of the Overseas Filipino Workers are working is Italy. The Department of Foreign Affairs stated that out of 25 countries with the highest number of overseas Filipinos, Italy ranked eighth with 299,787 total migrants based on the July to December 2014 report.

3.1.4 Years Spent in the Receiving Country

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents in terms of Years Spent in the Receiving Country

Years Spent Interval	Frequency	Percentage
1 to 5 years	89	44.5%
6 to 10 years	49	24.5%
11 to 15 years	40	20%
16 to 20 years	15	7.5%
21 to 25 years	7	3.5%
Total	200	100%

The table reveals the years spent by the Overseas Filipino Workers in their receiving country. From the population, 89 or 44.5 percent are migrating for over 1 to 5 years, 49 or 24.5 percent are 6 to 10 years, 40 or 20 percent are 11 to 15 years, 15 or 7.5 percent are 16 to 10 years while there are 7 Overseas Filipino Workers who are working abroad for over 21 to 25 years. Commonly, the maximum duration of a fixed-term employment contract is 3 years and to stay in a specific country, a worker must renew it by means of looking for another job and signing another contract before it expires. But the findings of the study reveals that the average years spent of OFWs abroad is within 1-5 years. This implies that, most of the migrant workers, after completing their three-year contract abroad usually return back to their country of origin possibly because of push factors present in that host country. It can be due to homesickness, undesirable treatment, job dissatisfaction or unmet expectations prior to migration. This agrees with the study of Tan (2005) about the Overseas Filipinos' Remittance Behavior. It was

mentioned that numerous migrant workers are working abroad for several years averaging from 5 to 7 years. The migrants come home to visit their home country due to other reasons but return again to their foreign destination afterwards.

3.1 The Expectations of the Respondents Before Migration

Table 5 Expectations of the Respondents

Expectations	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. better quality of life	3.69	Strongly Agree	3
2. safer and secured country	3.675	Strongly Agree	4
3. access to adequate healthcare and education	3.035	Agree	8
4. comfortable weather and climate condition	2.785	Agree	10
5. equality	3.305	Strongly Agree	5
6. better employment opportunities	3.72	Strongly Agree	1
7. higher salary	3.705	Strongly Agree	2
8. job related to their profession	2.875	Agree	9
9. well treatment; accommodation of other nationalities	3.24	Agree	6
10. lower cost of living	3.18	Agree	7
COMPOSITE MEAN	3.321	Agree	

The table presents the expectations that the Overseas Filipino Workers had before they migrated to their destination country. It can be seen that among the expectations, indicators pertaining to better employment opportunities abroad ranked first with a weighted mean of

3.72 and a verbal interpretation of strongly agree, followed by higher salary which ranked second with a weighted mean of 3.705 and was also strongly agreed by the respondents. Moreover, jobs related to their profession ranked second to last while comfortable weather and climate condition ranked last with the weighted mean of 2.875 and 2.785 respectively, which were agreed by the respondents. Opportunities relating to jobs for Filipinos in the Philippines are usually not sufficient for the citizens who need to be employed in order to support their families. Even if there are employment possibilities, the wage rate on each job is mainly enough only for their own expenses, which means they tend to take part time jobs in order to have extra income that they can use to help their families. Most Filipinos have this idea that if a person works abroad, they automatically have a high salary. They expect that jobs outside the country offer wages more than sufficient for themselves and will help them to provide all the needs of their families. Aside from the aspiration to assist their families in financial matters, most of them want to save money to have assets or even businesses depending on their priorities. From the findings, it shows that most of the Overseas Filipino Workers expect a better employment opportunity whenever migrating to another country for work. They believe that there are lots of opportunities that await them if they leave the country. This agrees with the study of Loyola and De Los Santos (2020), wherein Filipino workers are scattered all over the world and this is due to their expectation of seeking for better opportunities in developed countries such as Singapore as it offers higher wage rate.

3.2 The Level of Satisfaction of the Respondents in their Receiving Country

3.3.1 Security

Table 6 Level of Satisfaction in Security

Experiences	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. type of governance	3.255	Very Satisfied	5
2. protection of human rights and civil rights	3.43	Very Satisfied	2
3. emergency protocols	3.375	Very Satisfied	4
4. preparedness measures and response to disasters and calamities	3.415	Very Satisfied	3
5. implemented rules and policies	3.475	Very Satisfied	1
COMPOSITE MEAN	3.39	Very Satisfied	

Table 6 illustrates all the indicators under the experiences of Overseas Filipino Workers in terms of security in their host country are interpreted verbally as very satisfied with a composite mean of 3.39. The indicators differ in the computed weighted mean wherein implemented rules and policies gained the highest value of 3.475 and is followed by satisfaction in protection of human rights and civil rights with 3.43. In addition, preparedness measures and response to disasters and calamities and emergency protocols ranked third and fourth with the weighted mean of 3.415 and 3.375 respectively. Lastly, satisfaction in the type of governance in the receiving country took the last rank with a weighted mean of 3.255. Every country that the Overseas Filipino Workers chose to migrate to has their own rules and policies based on their cultures. Most of the OFWs are flexible enough to adapt and follow the implemented guidelines and regulations in their respective receiving countries. Some of these even help the welfare of OFWs in such a way that it gives awareness on what are the things that they can do and on the other hand, the things that are prohibited in the country that they are staying in. These rules and policies are mainly having this goal of achieving orderliness and proper systematization of a certain country for the good of their people. This is advantageous to every individual that is currently living in that country for they will have well-arranged environment and engaging surroundings. The authors of the study by Fitzgerald et al. (2014) argued that migration is driven not only by economic or social determinants, instead, the political environment including rules and policies across host countries plays an essential role in influencing migrant workers. Others find favorable migration policies, such as dual citizenship policies, expanding immigration flows by permitting migrants to retain rights and benefits granted in their native countries.

3.3.2 Environment

Table 7 Level of Satisfaction in Environment

Experiences	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. climate and weather	2.96	S	5
2. amount of attention given to the environment	3.365	VS	3
3. rehabilitation and recovery efforts after a disaster	3.36	VS	4
4. sanitation and cleanliness of my surroundings	3.415	VS	2
5. tourist spots and leisure areas	3.56	VS	1
COMPOSITE MEAN	3.332	VS	

Table 7 which pertains to the level of satisfaction in environment factor shows that all indicators have a composite mean of 3.332 and are interpreted verbally as very satisfied. However, these indicators obtained different weighted mean wherein tourist spots and leisure areas obtained the highest value of 3.56, followed by sanitation and cleanliness of surrounding with a weighted mean of 3.415. Moreover, the amount of attention given to the environment ranked third with a weighted mean of 3.65 and rehabilitation and recovery efforts ranked fourth with 3.36 weighted mean. Climate and weather obtained the lowest rank with a weighted mean of 2.96. Every single country has their recognized tourist spots and leisure areas that are available to everyone whether to their citizens or to the tourists. Most of the OFWs spent their time working since their main goal of going abroad is to earn money. Aside from communicating with their families in the Philippines in their unoccupied time, they also give time on visiting the different tourist spots and leisure areas for recreational activities and relaxation after long weeks or even months of working. These various tourist spots and especially leisure areas satisfy them by providing a place where they can reflect, enjoy, and relax without the involvement of their jobs. In contrast, the study of Choe et. al (2020), the findings revealed that in terms of leisure, Filipino migrant workers experienced structural leisure constraints such as lack of time-off and long hours. With this reason, they are not able to perceive how it feels to enjoy tourist spots and leisure areas in their receiving country. In addition, the respondents stated that there are few leisure options available for them in Macao and the cost of leisure involvement is expensive which can affect their obligation to send remittances home as they try to participate. Meanwhile, a small study by Daniel, Chamberlain, and Gordon (2013), is conducted which focuses on analyzing the changing expectations and experiences of newly migrated Filipino nurses at a London hospital. The preliminary result showed that the respondents are found to be satisfied with the weather and climate conditions in the country for they consider it as better than in the Philippine.

3.3.3 Social

Table 8 Level of Satisfaction in Social

Experiences	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. relationship with other people	3.285	Very Satisfied	2
2. freedom of expression	2.855	Satisfied	5
3. engaging environment; have sense of belonging	3.32	Very Satisfied	1
4. anti-discrimination strategies	2.91	Satisfied	4

5. participative and responsive neighborhood	3.155	Satisfied	3
COMPOSITE MEAN	3.105	Satisfied	

The table above shows the level of satisfaction in the social experiences of Overseas Filipino Workers in their receiving country with a composite mean of 3.105 and a verbal interpretation of satisfied. Both with verbal interpretation of a very satisfied, engaging environment; a sense of belonging got the highest rank with a weighted mean of 3.32 and satisfaction in the relationship with other people ranked second and garnered a weighted mean of 3.285. Meanwhile, the participative and responsive neighborhood, and anti-discrimination strategies ranked third and fourth with the weighted mean of 3.155 and 2.91 respectively, verbally interpreted as satisfied. The indicator about satisfaction in the freedom of expression, with 2.855, attained the least rank with a verbal interpretation of satisfaction as well. Filipinos are known for their hospitality. Hence, even when working abroad, this virtue is already engraved in their behavior. Our OFWs know how to involve themselves in a new crowd and keep pace as well. They make room for changes and adjustments which is very important when socializing. Also, they are able to give and receive support and attention from each other. Through this, the feeling of connectedness, satisfaction, and happiness in their new environment are exercised. That is why engaging environment and having a sense of belonging ranked first in the conducted survey. According to the study conducted by Cocjin, J., (2021) whose participants are Overseas Filipino Workers who have encountered and are engaged with Buddhism, the monarchy, and the Thai economy. These institutions became embedded in their everyday knowledge, collective wisdom, and accepted meanings of their socio-cultural realities. As a result, people develop their knowledge, behavior, relationships, and responsibilities while living and working in the state. Their new look includes Thai social norms and work accomplishment. How subjective reality is changed into objective reality is through justifying, explaining, and defining an action, a system, or an idea as acceptable or normal. Furthermore, according to the study of Debono, M. and Vassallo, M. T. (2019) that investigates the working conditions experienced by Filipinos in Malta, the largest group of migrants from outside the European Union, Filipino respondents in Malta appear to be working under more severe conditions than other European migrants. Nearly half of the respondents say their health or safety is at danger because of their job, and more than a quarter say they have experienced discrimination in the year leading up to the survey. A large percentage of Filipinos work below their skill level and for more than 40 hours each week. Approximately a third of respondents are dissatisfied with their working conditions, believe they are not treated fairly at work, and do not receive adequate aid and support from their supervisors and coworkers.

3.3.4 Economics

Table 9 Level of Satisfaction in Economic

Experiences	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. amount of taxes charged on various products and services.	3.22	Satisfied	4
2. job opportunities available	3.54	Very Satisfied	1
3. wage rate being applied	3.345	Very Satisfied	2
4. cost of living	3.225	Satisfied	3
5. assistance programs	3.02	Satisfied	5
COMPOSITE MEAN	3.27	Very Satisfied	

Table 9, which illustrates level of satisfaction in economic factor, reveals that job opportunities available in the receiving country ranked first with a weighted mean of 3.54 and a verbal interpretation of very satisfied, followed by the wage rate being applied which also has a verbal interpretation of very satisfied but differs in computed weighted mean of 3.345. On the other hand, the amount of taxes charged on various products and services garnered the second lowest weighted mean of 3.22 and a verbal interpretation of satisfaction while assistance programs provided in the host country got the lowest rank with a weighted mean of 3.02. The existing salary structure in the Philippines is regarded as one of the lowest globally. One can does not provide for their family if job openings here are limited and are not earning much. However, it is evident that there are several job opportunities available abroad which is the mere reason why Filipinos choose to migrate. Most of them have high salaries and incomes for a regular job that also comes with benefits. The survey then showed that OFWs are very satisfied with the job opportunities in foreign countries as they are able to land in better career demands and develop as well. This is supported by the study of Legaspi (2019) wherein the result of her study revealed that Filipino nurses employed both locally and overseas obtained an average level of job satisfaction in general aspect, high degree of intrinsic satisfaction and an average degree of extrinsic satisfaction. Wage rate or high salary serves as the major factor that keeps Filipino nurses overseas satisfied. The study concluded that retention of Filipino nurses in their host country is correlated with their job satisfaction. Furthermore, In the study of Jimeno (2019), the results showed that in the categories of holidays, commitment, working, and the benefits, the respondents of the study who are the Filipino nurses in Attendo Oy, Finland, are found to be highly satisfied with a percentage higher than 50%.

3.3.5 Services

Table 10 Level of Satisfaction in Service

Experiences	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. quality of the products and goods in the market	3.525	Very Satisfied	1
2. price of the products and goods	3.2	Satisfied	4
3. health care services	3.49	Very Satisfied	2
4. transaction services being provided	3.345	Very Satisfied	3
5. currency exchange	3.185	Satisfied	5
COMPOSITE MEAN	3.349	Very Satisfied	

Table 10 shows that all the indicators on the level of satisfaction in services obtained a 3.349 value of composite mean and verbal interpretation of very satisfied. The quality of the products and goods in the market ranked first with a weighted mean of 3.525 and followed by health care services with 3.49 weighted mean. In addition, transaction services being provided, and price of the products and goods ranked third and fourth with the weighted mean of 3.345 and 3.185 respectively. Lastly, currency exchange obtained the lowest rank with a weighted mean of 3.185. The quality of products and goods differ between foreign and local. Due to the significant sharp rise of overseas goods, Filipino consumers prefer market goods which are manufactured since they are perceived to have high quality, however, are sold at high prices. In addition, the efficiency of these products is in line in global competition. These products are improved, made in detailed customs, flexible, and also have obvious quality differentiation across global products. Yet, they would not mind purchase decisions and are willing to pay at a higher price. According to Shin (2021), exchange rates affect the real value of remittances. The exchange - rate depreciation in the host state's currency makes migration less valuable for existing and potential migrant workers that is why policymakers implement more inclusive policies to discourage migrant workers from leaving the country and maintain the stable supply of labor. While exchange - rate appreciation raises the degree of migrant pressure on the host state, therefore, policymakers restrict further migration flow by implementing more exclusionary policies.

3.4 The Significant Relationship Between the Expectations of the Respondents and Their Level of Satisfaction in Their Receiving Country

Table 11 Difference of Respondents Profile and Their Level of Satisfaction in Their Receiving Country

Variables	Computed Value of T/F	Critical Value of T/F	Computed P-value	Decision on Ho	Verbal Interpretation
Age	2.5312	2.418	0.0418	Reject	Significant
Sex	1.6838	1.9721	0.0938	Accept	Not Significant
Receiving Country	1.3555	1.9871	0.2186	Accept	Not Significant
Years Spent in the Receiving Country	0.4203	2.418	0.7939	Accept	Not Significant

Computed/Critical Value of T is for Sex

It can be inferred from the table that there is no significant difference between the Level of Satisfaction of the Overseas Filipino Workers and the profile of the respondents in terms of Sex, Receiving Country, and Years Spent in the Receiving country. The computed p-values are more than 0.5 level of significance thus, accepting the null hypothesis of no significant difference. However, Sex is significant at 0.05 level of significance implying that the significant difference in the level of satisfaction comes from Age.

3.5 The Significant Difference of the Profile of the Respondents and Their Level of Satisfaction in Their Receiving Country

Table 12 Relationship of the Expectations of the Respondents and Their Level of Satisfaction in Their Receiving Country

Variables	R-value	Interpretation	P-value	Decision on Ho	Verbal Interpretation
Security	0.5642	Moderate positive correlation	<.00001	Reject	Significant
Environment	0.6328	Moderate positive correlation	<.00001	Reject	Significant
Social	0.6085	Moderate positive correlation	<.00001	Reject	Significant
Economic	0.552	Moderate	<.0000	Reject	Significant

	8	positive correlation	1	ct	nt
Service	0.5315	Moderate positive correlation	<.00001	Reject	Significant
Overall	0.7455	High positive correlation	<.00001	Reject	Significant

Correlational at the level of 0.05

The table discloses that there is a significant relationship which is moderate positive correlation between the expectations that the Overseas Filipino Workers had before migration and the level of satisfaction in all factors, hence rejecting the null hypothesis. Overall, there is a significantly high positive relationship at 0.5 correlation level. The table reveals that the expectations of the Overseas Filipino Workers in Environment, Social, Economic, and Service were met. It can be concluded that a higher level of satisfaction would mean that most of the expectations of the Overseas Filipino Workers were met.

3.6 Proposed Information Dissemination Strategy that Could Raise Migrants' Awareness on the Pros and Cons of Migration.

Most of the Filipinos are migrating to another country for work for they see better opportunities outside the home country. This has been the only reason that the majority of those who are yet planning to migrate is considering even though there are still a lot of aspects to contemplate and understand. From the result of the study, there are still difficult experiences that the Overseas Filipino Workers are facing that leads to dissatisfactions. Thus, the researchers propose an information dissemination strategy that could raise not just the migrants' awareness on the pros and cons of migration but especially those who are planning to migrate entitled "KABABAYAN, Tutulungan Kita", a website that aims the Filipinos to understand deeply the migration and its pros and cons. The website will also feature and discuss the effects of migration to our country. Lastly, this site also allows the Overseas Filipino Workers and those who aspires to work abroad to communicate with each other so guidance could be served. Creating a website is the best option that the researchers could think to reach every Filipinos who are planning to migrate.

4. Conclusions

Majority of the respondents are female, 36 to 50 years old, from Italy, and have stayed for 1 to 5 years in the receiving country. In pursuit to a better life, the Overseas Filipino Workers migrated to the country they are currently working in as they expected a better employment opportunity awaits them. Likely, the OFWs are very satisfied in the security, environment, economic, and services in their receiving country while only satisfied with the social experiences thus, this aspect needs improvement. It was also found out that there is a significant difference in the level of satisfaction of the Overseas Filipino Workers when grouped according to

their profile. The significant difference is found in variable Age. Furthermore, there is a significant relationship between the expectations of the Overseas Filipino Workers and the level of satisfaction in their receiving country. Lastly, the researchers propose an information dissemination strategy called "KABABAYAN, Tutulungan Kita" to understand deeply the migration, its pros and cons, and the effects of migration to our country.

5. Recommendations

Provide and expand the necessary needs of the overseas workers, especially the female sector, in order to ensure that despite the potential risk of occupational injury, they are able to fully utilize their legal rights and safety as well. Also, implement better understanding and upholding of the situations abroad for the migrant workers to familiarize themselves with the context of the challenges of labor migration, and identify the gap between the differences and adjustments in the lives of the migrant workers which accounts for the variation in their life's satisfaction as well as explore the site to further understand the pros and cons of migration. Moreover, alter the growing pressure among the migrant workers as this might affect their level of satisfaction in their respective receiving countries wherein these determinants clearly influence one's life satisfaction depending on their conditions in which their status, satisfaction, as well as their performance vary. Carry on a discussion and give importance regarding the relevant sectors and standards in another country. This will convey whether the choices of destination countries among the migrant workers and the level of life satisfaction is influenced by the host country. Lastly, Develop an accessible and improved website that can maximize the benefits given to the migrant workers in aspects wherein their health status and services are of given importance, but in any way minimize the cost of migration. In addition, promote the rights of the migrants that shall be recognized globally so that issues and concerns are addressed accordingly. Through this initiative, the context and sector of migration will be taken as a priority in line with the matters at a country level.

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