

Six-Year Statistics of Filipino Residents in Japan December 2012 – December 2017

Figure 1 and Table 1 show the stock estimates of Filipinos in Japan from December 2012 to December 2017 categorized into Registered Filipinos who are holders of either non-working or working visa and Unregistered Filipinos who are considered undocumented by Ministry of Justice, Japan.

Figure 1. Percentage of Registered and Unregistered Filipinos in Japan from December 2012 to December 2017.

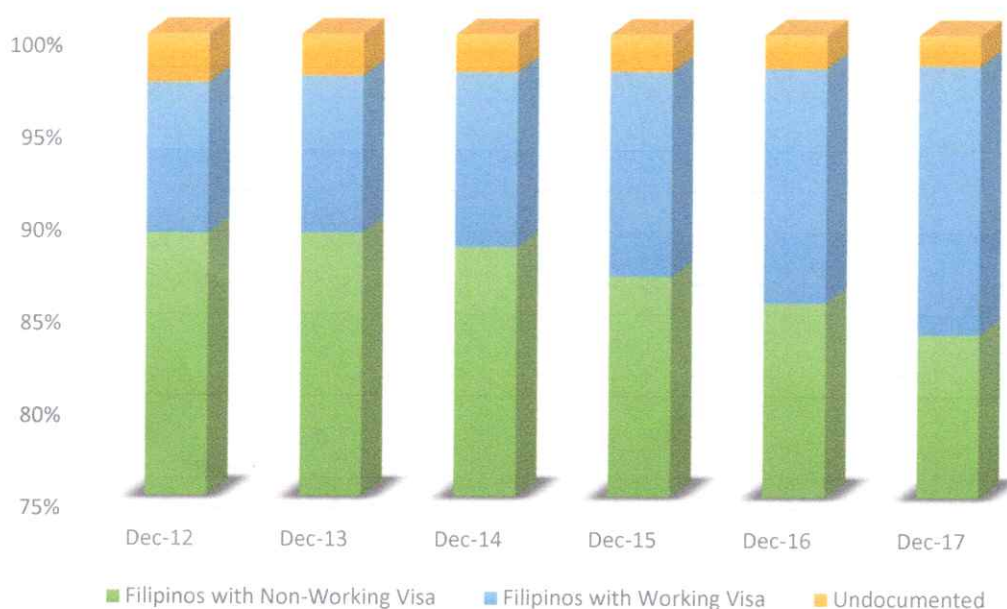


Table 1. Total Number of Registered and Unregistered Filipinos in Japan from December 2012 to December 2017.

Year	Total Number of Filipinos in Japan from December 2012 to December 2017						Total
	Filipinos with Non-Working Visas		Filipinos with Working Visas		Undocumented Filipinos		
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
December 2012	193,628	89.23	17,641	8.13	5,722	2.64	216,991
December 2013	201,118	89.25	19,099	8.48	5,117	2.27	225,334
December 2014	212,965	88.48	22,730	9.44	4,991	2.07	240,686
December 2015	224,079	86.91	28,502	11.05	5,240	2.03	257,821
December 2016	236,896	85.51	35,073	12.65	5,082	1.83	277,051
December 2017	248,961	83.80	43,189	14.53	4,933	1.66	297,083

Table 1 shows that there's an almost 145 percent increase of overseas Filipino workers and 37 percent increase in the total number of Filipinos (registered and unregistered) from 2012 to 2017.

In a span of only five years, from 2013-2017, the number of Filipino workers in Japan almost tripled from 17,611 or 8.13 percent in 2012 to 43,189 or 14.53 in 2017.

Figure 2. Percentages of Overseas Filipino Workers and Filipino Migrants in Japan from December 2013 to December 2017.

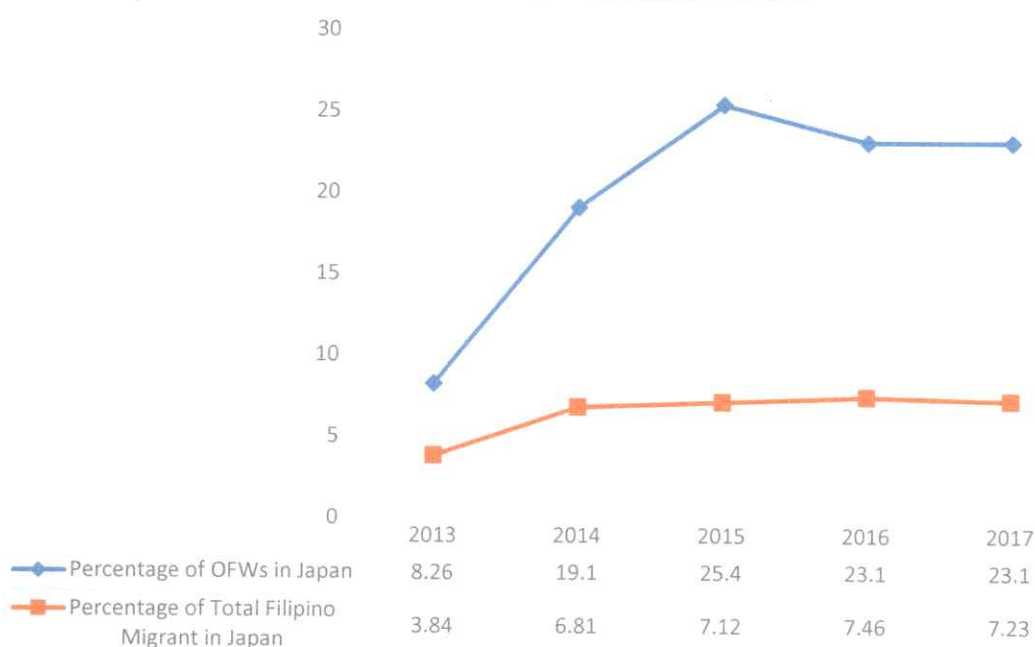


Figure 2 shows the percentages of the total number of Overseas Filipino Workers and of Filipino Migrant including registered and non-registered in Japan from December 2013 to December 2017.

Data further show that from 2014, there's a steady increase of at least 20 percent in the total number of deployed Filipino professionals, skilled workers, household service workers, semi-skilled worker or trainees under the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) and other job categories with visas that allow them to engage in work such as officials, diplomats, religious activities, and intra-company transferees.

The Philippine Overseas Labor Office, Tokyo foresee this number to balloon in 2019, as Justice Ministry is expected to draft legislation for submittal to the extraordinary Diet session for a new status of residence, a specified skill visa. The approval of the said residency status will mark the opening of the labor market to low-skilled foreign workers on 14 industries with chronic labor shortage such as construction, agriculture, manufacturing, nursing care, hospitality and fisheries among other sectors that requested the government to allow them to employ foreign workers.