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2 Globalised Labour Markets and the Trade of Filipino Nurses and the Use of Temporary Employment Contracts and Visas

Contemporary labour export has wrought massive changes on Filipino nurses' economic and social lives. The economic effects of temporary employment contracts and visas on the supply of Filipino nurses have been widely acknowledged (Ball, 1997; McNaught, 1999; Locsin, 2001; Tran and McNaught, 2003). This chapter explores changes in the demand of skilled migration to explore the nature of international labour markets for nurses and the implications of these changes for the global health care system. Using the example of two major market destinations for Filipino nurses—the English-speaking world and the European Union—this chapter examines the demand-side factors shaping the demand for migrant nurses in these markets, and the relationship between these factors and the global flows of nurses. The chapter then examines the demand for migrant nurses in these markets, and the relationship between these factors and the global flows of nurses. The chapter then examines the demand for migrant nurses in these markets, and the relationship between these factors and the global flows of nurses. The chapter then examines the demand for migrant nurses in these markets, and the relationship between these factors and the global flows of nurses.
2000.

In 1999, the International Federation of Nurses and Midwives (IFN) issued a report on the status of nurses and midwives worldwide, highlighting the critical shortage of nurses in many countries, particularly in the Philippines. The report emphasized the importance of improving the working conditions and professional development of nurses in order to retain and attract more nurses to the profession.

The report also noted that the migration of nurses from the Philippines to other countries was significantly impacted by the low salaries and poor working conditions in the country. The IFN called for stronger international cooperation to address the global shortage of nurses and to promote the rights and welfare of nurses around the world.

The report's recommendations included increasing the number of nursing schools, improving the salaries and benefits for nurses, and providing more opportunities for professional development and career advancement.

In conclusion, the IFN report underscored the need for urgent action to address the critical shortage of nurses worldwide, particularly in the Philippines, in order to ensure that the world's healthcare systems are adequately staffed with qualified nurses.
Figure 2. The number of Filipino nurses in the Philippines and abroad from 1999-2003.

Source: POEA, cited in Inanuto (2003:12)

The number of Filipino nurses in the Philippines and abroad has been increasing. The number of nurses who migrated to other countries has also increased, with the number of nurses returning to the Philippines also growing. This trend is expected to continue in the future, with the country seeking to take advantage of the global demand for nurses. The government has implemented various policies to support nurses, including increasing salaries and providing incentives for nurses to remain in the country. However, there is still a need for continued efforts to address the shortage of nurses and improve the working conditions for those who do remain in the country.
The Effects on the Philippine Health Care Sector

The emergence of HIV/AIDS in the Philippines has provided a study for the field of Philippine nursing.
The United States and Saudi Arabia:

The Demand Side Impulses in the Philippines

The Philippines' deep economic integration and economic development impact on the United States and Saudi Arabia:

- **The Philippines' Economic Integration**: The Philippines' economic integration with the United States leads to increased trade between the two countries. The growth in trade is driven by the demand for Filipino labor and agricultural products. The Philippines is a major labor supplier to both the United States and Saudi Arabia, with many Filipinos working in these countries. The demand for Filipino labor is driven by the need for skilled and unskilled workers in various sectors.

- **The Impact on Saudi Arabia**: Saudi Arabia is a major importer of Filipino labor, particularly in the construction and hospitality sectors. The contribution of Filipino labor to the Saudi economy is significant, providing a substantial portion of the labor force in these sectors. The Philippines is also a major supplier of agricultural products to Saudi Arabia, particularly in rice and palm oil.

- **The Impact on the United States**: The United States is a major market for Filipino labor, with Filipinos working in various sectors, including healthcare, education, and hospitality. The demand for Filipino labor in the United States is driven by the need for skilled and unskilled workers in these sectors. The Philippines is also a major supplier of agricultural products to the United States, particularly in rice and palm oil.

- **Economic Impacts**: The economic integration between the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and the United States has significant implications for the economies of these countries. The increased trade and labor flows lead to increased economic growth, job creation, and improved living standards. However, these relationships also present challenges, including labor market imbalances, skill mismatches, and potential competition for jobs.

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<tr>
<th>Source: A22 (2003)</th>
<th>Data in Philippine Peso</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total Sales</td>
<td>9,726</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Income</td>
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<td>Operating Income</td>
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<td>Tax</td>
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<td>Long-term Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
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<td>22,926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term Liabilities</td>
<td>2,929</td>
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Table 2.2: Summary of Financial Statements (2003)
The South American Market

The South American market is a growing market for our company. The region is known for its vast natural resources, rich culture, and expanding economies. There are several opportunities for growth in sectors such as energy, agriculture, and technology.

1. Energy: South America is rich in natural gas and oil resources. There is a growing demand for energy infrastructure to support increased production and consumption.

2. Agriculture: The region is a major producer of coffee, cocoa, and rubber. There is potential for expansion in these and other agricultural products.

3. Technology: South America is becoming more connected, with a growing appetite for technology and innovation. Opportunities exist for companies to enter the market and provide solutions.

Overall, the South American market presents significant opportunities for growth and expansion. It is important to carefully plan and execute strategies to capitalize on these opportunities.
REFERENCES


