

Population Characteristics

The demographic analysis of the province is mainly derived from the official results of Census of Population being done by the National Statistics Office. The latest Census of Population was conducted in the year 2010. This census will become the primary source of data in this Profile. Generally, during this census, the province of Cavite remains to be the most populous province in the country, and the CALABARZON region as the most populated region except the National Capital Region. The demographic analysis shall be based on the censal years of 2000 and 2010 in order to establish trending at an interval of 10 years. The 2011 population was projected using the computed participation rates and growth rates of each city/municipality. Data were subjected to geometric formulas to come up with the projected 2011 Cavite population.

According to the National Statistics Office, as follows is the summary of population growth trend of the province of Cavite in the last three censuses:

	Population			Population Growth Rate		
	1990 Population	2000 Population	2010 Population	1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2010
Philippines	60,703,810	76,506,928	92,337,852	2.34	1.90	2.12
Cavite	1,152,534	2,063,161	3,090,691	5.99	4.12	5.05

Similarly, Cavite also showed the fastest rate of population growth in the country. In the above table, the Cavite population almost doubled from 1990 to 2000 and grew for another million in 2010. Cavite's population was found to grow double the rate of how the Philippine population grows.

2010 Census of Population

The population for 2012 is projected using the 2010 data of Census of Population released in March 2012. The growth rate used to come up with a projection of the population was computed using the provincial populations of 2000 and 2010 which resulted to 4.12% (Table 2.1). The projection resulted to a 2012 population of 3,366,855. This can be translated to 141,700 additional population from that of 2011 projection.

Table 2.1. Population, Province of Cavite: 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Censal Year	Population	Growth Rate [Cavite]	Growth Rate (CALABARZON)	Growth Rate (Philippines)
1980	771,230	4.19%		
1990	1,152,534	4.10%	3.91%	2.34%
2000	2,063,161	5.99%	3.07%	1.90%
2010	3,090,691	4.12%	3.49%	2.12%

The consistent increase of population of Cavite is evident in the censuses in the past 30 years. During the 1980's we can say that the province is very spacey considering that the population density at that time is only 540 individuals for every square kilometer. Following censuses showed that the population always nearly doubled in a span of every ten years. The fastest rate of population growth was observed from year 1990 to 2000. This trend does not follow the general population trend of the country as well as of the region which showed descending pattern from 1990 to 2000. This period was the hype of industrialization in Cavite that drove the significant population in-migration. The decreasing population growth trend started to be observed from year 2000 to 2010. In contrary, the national population trend was increasing from 2000 to 2010. The peak of in-migration and population growth for that matter was met by the Province during its industrialization period. From 1990 to 2000, Cavite has become a prime destination of workers finding jobs at many industrial companies who chose to locate in Cavite. The same trend continued, but at a lesser pace, at the late part of 1990's up to the earlier part of 2000's. During this period, the in-migration was largely affected by flocking of residents. A lot of residential areas were developed in Cavite ranging from resettlement and low-cost housing as well as high-end commercial residences. Workers from Metro Manila and nearby provinces chose to reside in Cavite due to low cost of living, peace and order situation and good transportation system.

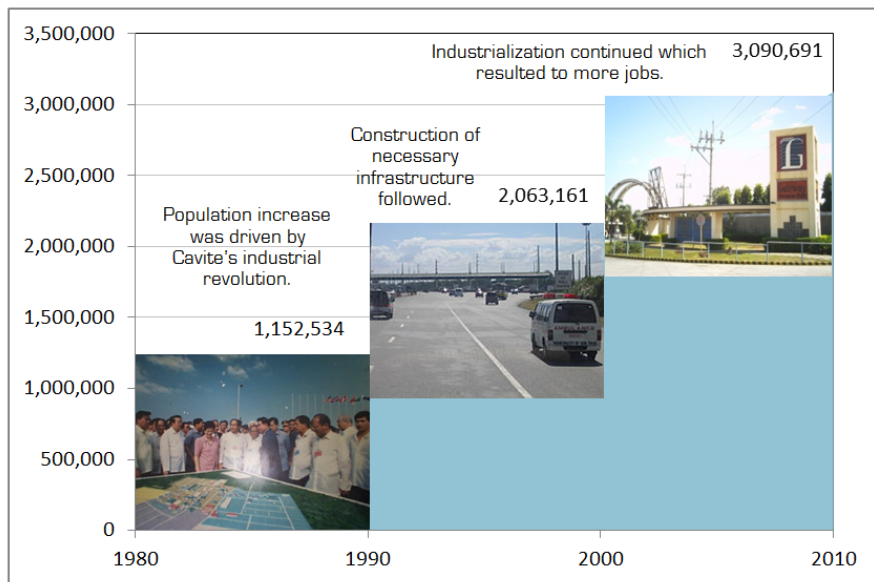
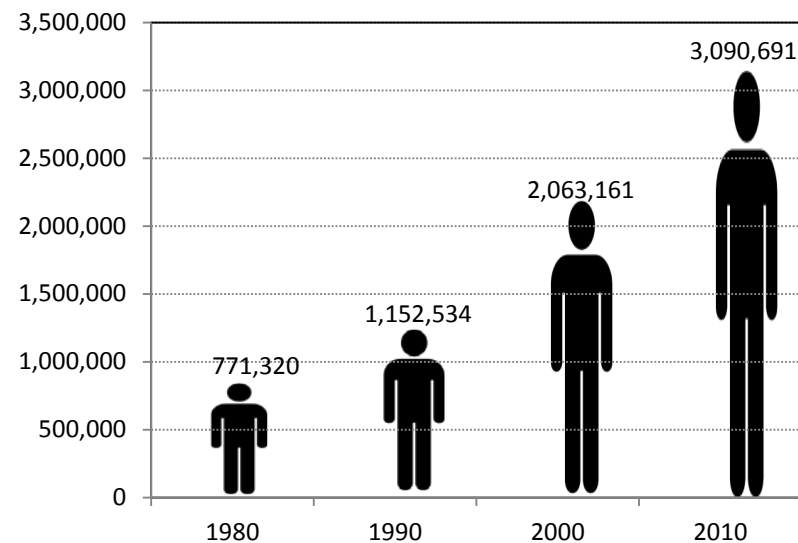


Figure 2.1. Population by Censal Year, Province of Cavite: 1980-2010



The population of Cavite significantly increased by more than 300% from year 1980 to 2010.



2010 Census of Housing (released in August 2013)

Household and Institutional Population

According to the NSCB definition, Institutional Population is being defined as the population enumerated during a census living in large institutions, such as national prisons and penal colonies, provincial and large city jails, tuberculosis sanitarium, mental hospitals, leprosaria, military, mining and logging camps, etc. The cut off is more than 6-months duration.

In the province, also included in the institutional population are the numerous seminaries and congregations as well dormitories of schools and universities.

On the other hand, Household Population is defined as a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

Given the data, 99.61% of the provincial population is considered household and only 0.3871% is institutional. The highest institutional population was recorded in the municipality of Silang considering that there is significant number of boarding schools in the said municipality such as seminarians, congregations, international boarding schools, among others. Silang's 3.24% population is considered institutional.

Noveleta, Maragondon and Mendez are the only municipalities that do not have institutional population based on the 2010 Census of Housing.



Table 2.2. Household and Institutional Population, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	2010 Household Population	2010 Institutional Population	2010 Total Population
1st District	312,760	500	313,260
Cavite City	100,734	386	101,120
Kawit	78,181	28	78,209
Noveleta	41,678	-	41,678
Rosario	92,167	86	92,253
2nd District	519,827	389	520,216
City of Bacoor	519,827	389	520,216
3rd District	301,228	396	301,624
City of Imus	301,228	396	301,624
4th District	575,669	148	575,817
City of Dasmariñas	575,669	148	575,817
5th District	419,775	7,241	427,016
Carmona	74,871	115	74,986
Gen. M. Alvarez	138,327	213	138,540
Silang	206,577	6,913	213,490
6th District	568,780	1,313	570,093
Trece Martires City	103,960	599	104,559
Amadeo	33,246	211	33,457
Gen Trias	242,917	405	243,322
Tanza	188,657	98	188,755
7th District	380,688	1,977	382,665
Tagaytay City	60,666	1,364	62,030
Alfonso	48,520	47	48,567
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,467	40	17,507
Indang	61,935	95	62,030
Magallanes	21,130	101	21,231
Maragondon	35,289	-	35,289
Mendez	28,570	-	28,570
Naic	87,864	280	88,144
Ternate	19,247	50	19,297
Total	3,078,727	11,964	3,090,691



Type of Building and Houses

Houses/buildings serve as the dwelling place for people. They also serve as structures to promote business and commerce. The type of houses in a certain area generally defines the kind of living that the people have.

According to the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, There are a total of 849,755 housing units available in the province. Around 65.27% of which or equivalent to 554,657 units are single houses.

With the advent of rapid population increase in the province, real estate developers came-up with the development of multi-unit residential housing units such as townhouses and row houses as well as low-rise condominiums. These account to the second most number of building/house type – Multi-Unit Residential at 25.84% or 219,612 units.

Other building/house types are duplex, commercial, institutional living quarters and others.

Table 2.3. Number of Occupied Housing Units by Type of Building/House, Province of Cavite: 2010

Type of Building/House	Total
Single House	554,657
Duplex	72,812
Multi-unit Residential	219,612
Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural	1,834
Institutional Living Quarter	145
Other Housing Unit	119
Not Reported	576
Total	849,755



Construction Materials of Outer Walls

The construction materials of the occupied housing units are also being asked in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. The materials of the outer walls generally provide the statistics relative to the durability of housing units.

It is important to know the characteristics of materials used in house construction because these information has impact on localized policy making in terms of providing the citizenry with various housing programs and identifying the associated risk among them in the occurrences of natural and manmade disasters.

Table 2.4 shows that majority of houses in Cavite, 78.77% of them are made with highly durable material of concrete/brick/stone. This indicates that majority of the houses are already safe and reliable during natural phenomenon such as typhoons. Also, there are 10.00% of the houses that are still half concrete and half wood. The other 8.53% of the houses has outer walls made of wood.

Table 2.4. Number of Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls, Province of Cavite: 2010

Type of Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Total
Concrete/Brick/Stone	669,358
Wood	72,474
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	84,949
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	5,002
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	10,635
Asbestos	210
Glass	25
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised Materials	5,234
Others	133
No Walls	57
Not Reported	1,678
Total	849,755

Overseas Workers in Cavite

Based on the data generated from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, the total available workforce of the province is at 2,428,538. Out of that, only 3.5% or 84,945 are overseas workers. Majority of overseas workers are male at 68.76% (Table 2.5).

The data shows that there is a significant number of overseas workers in Cavite that indicates that there should be programs relative to migration and overseas workers protection and support.

Table 2.5. Overseas Workers by Gender, Province of Cavite: 2010

Overseas Worker	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	58,408	26,537	84,945
No	1,122,190	1,221,251	2,343,441
Not Reported	79	73	152
Total	1,180,677	1,247,861	2,428,538

2012 Projected Population

The 2012 population was projected using the populations generated in the Censuses of 2000 and 2010. The projected population for the year 2010 is 3,366,855.

The highest population share for a District is at District VI comprised by the towns of Trece Martires City, Amadeo, Gen. Trias and Tanza. These can be attributed to the population of Trece Martires City, Gen. Trias and Tanza which doubled in a span of ten (10) years. In terms of a single local government unit, the City of Dasmariñas has the highest population with 625,885 that accounts to 18.59% of the total provincial population. The smallest population was observed in the municipality of Gen. Aguinaldo with 18,224 individuals accounting to 0.54% of the population.

The population increased by 8.94% from 2010 to 2012 which can be translated to 276,164 individuals. The highest rates of increased were observed in Trece Martires City and Gen. Trias. After the boom of the industrial belt of Bacoor, Imus and Dasmariñas, the development is expected to thrive in this two towns. The least growth, on the other hand, was observed in the fully saturated City of Cavite with only 2.12% increase of population from 2000 to 2012 (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6. Projected Population, Province of Cavite: 2012

City/Municipality	2000 Population	2010 Population	Projected 2012 Population
1st District	267,742	313,260	323,654
Cavite City	99,367	101,120	101,474
Kawit	62,751	78,209	81,730
Noveleta	31,959	41,678	43,951
Rosario	73,665	92,253	96,499
2nd District	305,669	520,216	578,578
City of Bacoor	305,669	520,216	578,578
3rd District	195,482	301,624	328,956
City of Imus	195,482	301,624	328,956
4th District	379,520	575,817	625,885
City of Dasmariñas	379,520	575,817	625,885
5th District	316,439	427,016	453,753
Carmona	47,856	74,986	82,033
Gen. M. Alvarez	112,446	138,540	144,445
Silang	156,137	213,490	227,275
6th District	285,598	570,093	657,440
Trece Martires City	41,653	104,559	125,691
Amadeo	25,737	33,457	35,259
Gen Trias	107,691	243,322	286,406
Tanza	110,517	188,755	210,084
7th District	312,681	382,665	398,589
Tagaytay City	45,287	62,030	66,058
Alfonso	39,674	48,567	50,572
Gen. Aguinaldo	14,323	17,507	18,224
Indang	51,281	62,030	64,436
Magallanes	18,090	21,231	21,922
Maragondon	31,227	35,289	36,163
Mendez	22,937	28,570	29,853
Naic	72,683	88,144	91,610
Ternate	17,179	19,297	19,751
Total	2,063,131	3,090,691	3,366,855

Population Density

Population density is the measure of population per unit area. It determines the level of congestion in a particular area. The level of congestion has many impacts in the way of living and quality of life that the citizens have in that specific area. Though crude population density is not necessarily a development indicator, we may generally say if one place is suffering from congestion, we can expect poor quality of life among its inhabitants. People tend to compete in the access of various resources such as land, medical services, and educational services, among others.

The provincial population density is at 2,539 individuals per hectare. This is higher by 99 people as compared to the 2011 population density of Cavite. The top three densest localities are Rosario (17,019), Gen. Mariano Alvarez (15,399) and City of Bacoor (11,042).

The least dense municipalities are Maragondon (219), Magallanes (279) and Ternate (454). In 2010, the population density of the Philippines is 329. This means that 21 out of 23 local government units in Cavite is denser than the national average.



Table 2.7. Population Density by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2012

City/Municipality	2010 Population	Projected 2012 Population	Land Area (in Hectares)	Population Density
1st District	313,260	323,654	3,631	8,914
Cavite City	101,120	101,474	1,183	8,578
Kawit	78,209	81,730	1,340	6,099
Noveleta	41,678	43,951	541	8,124
Rosario	92,253	96,499	567	17,019
2nd District	520,216	578,578	5,240	11,042
City of Bacoor	520,216	578,578	5,240	11,042
3rd District	301,624	328,956	9,701	3,391
City of Imus	301,624	328,956	9,701	3,391
4th District	575,817	625,885	8,234	7,601
Dasmariñas	575,817	625,885	8,234	7,601
5th District	427,016	453,753	19,671	2,307
Carmona	74,986	82,033	3,092	2,653
Gen. M. Alvarez	138,540	144,445	938	15,399
Silang	213,490	227,275	15,641	1,453
6th District	570,093	657,440	30,105	2,184
Trece Martires City	104,559	125,691	3,917	3,209
Amadeo	33,457	35,259	4,790	736
Gen Trias	243,322	286,406	11,768	2,434
Tanza	188,755	210,084	9,630	2,182
7th District	382,665	398,589	66,124	603
Tagaytay City	62,030	66,058	6,615	999
Alfonso	48,567	50,572	6,460	783
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,507	18,224	5,103	357
Indang	62,030	64,436	8,920	722
Magallanes	21,231	21,922	7,860	279
Maragondon	35,289	36,163	16,549	219
Mendez	28,570	29,853	1,667	1,791
Naic	88,144	91,610	8,600	1,065
Ternate	19,297	19,751	4,350	454
Total	3,090,691	3,366,855	142,706	2,359

Urban and Rural Population

According to the latest National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) and National Statistics Office data, the Province of Cavite is a mix of urban and rural areas. In identifying the urban and rural areas in Cavite, the definition of the NSCB is being employed. The following is an excerpt from the website of NSCB:

Urban/Rural Classification

In the Philippines, "urban" areas fall under the following categories:

- In their entirety, all municipal jurisdictions which, whether designated chartered cities, provincial capital or not, have a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer: all barangays;*
- Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons square kilometer;*
- Poblaciones or central districts not included in (1) and (2) regardless of the population size which have the following:*
 - ✓ *street pattern or network of streets in either parallel or right angle orientation;*
 - ✓ *at least six establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal services);*
 - ✓ *at least three of the following:*
 - ✓ *a town hall, church or chapel with religious service at least once a month;*
 - ✓ *a public plaza, park or cemetery;*
 - ✓ *a market place, or building, where trading activities are carried on at least once a week;*
 - ✓ *a public building, like a school, hospital, puericulture and health center or library.*
- Barangays having at least 1,000 inhabitants which meet the conditions set forth in (3) above and where the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming or fishing.*

Rural Areas - All poblaciones or central districts and all barrios that do not meet the requirements for classification of urban.

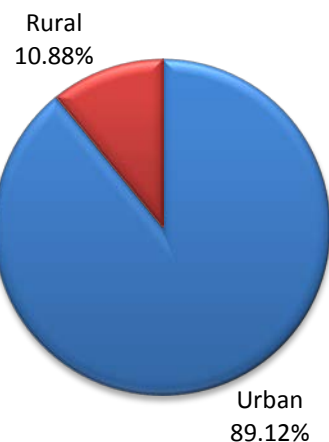
Among the twenty three localities of Cavite, thirteen are considered as purely urban communities. In the totality, the province in terms of population is 89.12% urban and 10.88% rural (Figure 2.2). The First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts of Cavite are entirely urban. Generally, these are the lowland area of Cavite and the center of business and commerce in the Province. Seventh District is dominated by partially rural municipalities except for Tagaytay City which is also a fully-urbanized city. The municipalities of Mendez and Naic

are both approaching to become fully urbanized municipalities while Magallanes and Maragondon are the most rural areas (Table 2.4).

Table 2.8. Comparative Urban and Rural Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010 and 2012

City/ Municipality	2010 Population			2012 Population		
	Total Population (no.)	Urban Pop (no.)	Rural Pop (no.)	Total Pop (no.)	Urban Pop (no.)	Rural Pop (no.)
1st District						
Cavite City	101,120	101,120		101,474	101,474	
Kawit	78,209	78,209		81,730	81,730	
Noveleta	41,678	41,678		43,951	43,951	
Rosario	92,253	92,253		96,499	96,499	
2nd District						
Bacoor	520,216	520,216		578,578	578,578	
3rd District						
Imus	301,624	301,624		328,956	328,956	
4th District						
City of Dasmariñas	575,817	575,817		625,885	625,885	
5th District						
Carmona	74,986	74,986		82,033	82,033	
Gen. M. Alvarez	138,540	138,540		144,445	144,445	
Silang	213,490	67,733	145,757	227,275	72,107	155,168
6th District						
Trece Martires City	104,559	104,559		125,691	125,691	
Amadeo	33,457	14,858	18,599	35,259	15,658	19,601
Gen. Trias	243,322	243,322		286,406	286,406	
Tanza	188,755	188,755		210,084	210,084	
7th District						
Tagaytay City	62,030	62,030		66,058	66,058	
Alfonso	48,567	8,464	40,103	50,572	8,813	41,759
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,507	3,839	13,668	18,224	3,996	14,228
Indang	62,030	22,587	39,443	64,436	23,463	40,973
Magallanes	21,231	330	20,901	21,922	341	21,581
Maragondon	35,289	576	34,713	36,163	590	35,573
Mendez	28,570	23,132	5,438	29,853	24,171	5,682
Naic	88,144	72,338	15,806	91,610	75,182	16,428
Ternate	19,297	4,373	14,924	19,751	4,476	15,275
Provincial Total	3,090,691	2,741,339	349,352	3,366,855	3,000,588	366,267

Figure 2.2. Population by Type, Province of Cavite: 2012



Age Group and Dependency

The young population of the province is at 31.259% while the old population or the elderly is at 3.517%. Meanwhile, the workforce of the province is at 65.224%. The richness of Cavite's industrial sector and economy can be attributed to its workforce that comprises the majority of its population (Figure 2.3).

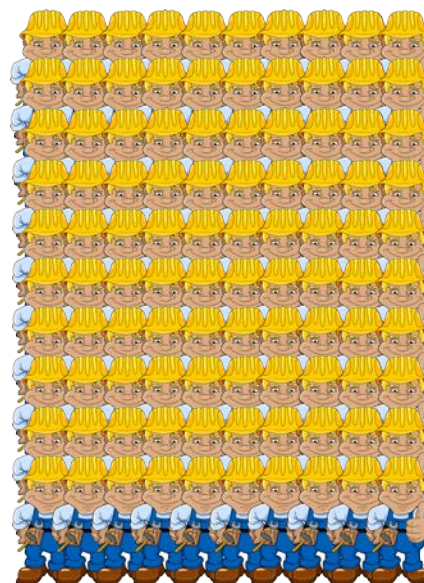
The senior citizens ticked at 5.784%. In the national trend, a portion of the population that belongs to age 15 to 19 (9.625%) and 60 to 64 (1.89%) are considered to be not in the workforce, though they may opt to work. Those that are aged 15 to 19 are supposed to be attending schools while some of those in the age bracket 60 to 64 are already retired. The most number of population belongs to age 5 to 9 and the least number belongs to age bracket 80 and over.

The dependency rate of the province is at 53.32%. This dependency rate translates to 53 dependents for every 100 working population in the province. Among these 53 dependents, 48 are young dependents and the remaining 5 are old dependents.

Table 2.9. Projected Population by Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2012

Age Group	2012	% Distribution	Cumulative %	Less Cumulative %
All Ages	3,225,156	100.00		
Under 1	70,439	2.092	2.092	100.000
1 - 4	286,483	8.509	10.601	97.908
5 - 9	354,117	10.518	21.119	89.399
10 - 14	341,418	10.141	31.259	78.881
15 - 19	324,064	9.625	40.884	68.741
20 - 24	313,927	9.324	50.208	59.116
25 - 29	300,158	8.915	59.124	49.792
30 - 34	286,399	8.506	67.630	40.876
35 - 39	245,977	7.306	74.936	32.370
40 - 44	219,998	6.534	81.470	25.064
45 - 49	180,206	5.352	86.822	18.530
50 - 54	143,767	4.270	91.092	13.178
55 - 59	105,153	3.123	94.216	8.908
60 - 64	76,341	2.267	96.483	5.784
65 - 69	45,102	1.340	97.823	3.517
70 - 74	34,332	1.020	98.842	2.177
75 - 79	20,641	0.613	99.455	1.158
80 & over	18,334	0.545	100.000	0.545

For every 100 working population,



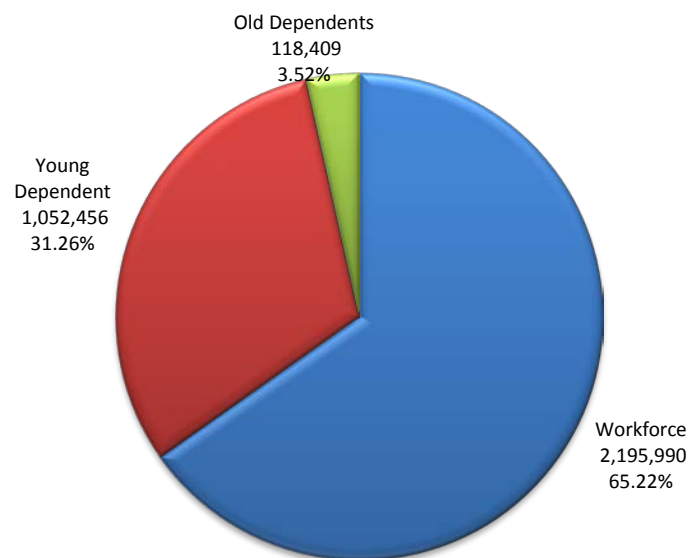
there are 53 dependents, 48 are young dependents



and 5 are old dependents.



Figure 2.3. Population by Major Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2012



Households

The 2010 Census of Population resulted to an average of 3.71 household size. This can be interpreted that a household has an average 4 members.

The household sizes are generally high in the rural municipalities. This trend is generally being observed in the entire country. Families in the urban areas tend to have lesser number of children, thus, smaller household size. High household size in the rural areas is driven by strong family ties and extended households.

The City of Dasmariñas has the most number of households and the household size is 3.79. Meanwhile, the fewest number of household is at Gen. Aguinaldo while its household size is 4.02. In total, there are 932,467 projected number of households in the province for 2012 (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10. Projected Number of Households, Province of Cavite: 2012

City/Municipality	Projected 2012 Population	Household Size	Projected Households 2012
1st District	323,654	3.91	82,614
Cavite City	101,474	4.09	24,815
Kawit	81,730	3.96	20,652
Noveleta	43,951	3.83	11,470
Rosario	96,499	3.76	25,677
2nd District	578,578	3.81	151,790
City of Bacoor	578,578	3.81	151,790
3rd District	328,956	3.29	99,976
City of Imus	328,956	3.29	99,976
4th District	625,885	3.79	164,973
City of Dasmariñas	625,885	3.79	164,973
5th District	453,753	3.86	115,241
Carmona	82,033	3.26	25,157
Gen. M. Alvarez	144,445	4.27	33,835
Silang	227,275	4.04	56,249
6th District	657,440	3.27	216,333
Trece Martires City	125,691	3.07	40,993
Amadeo	35,259	4.03	8,754
Gen Trias	286,406	2.96	96,835
Tanza	210,084	3.01	69,751
7th District	398,589	4.04	101,540
Tagaytay City	66,058	3.55	18,608
Alfonso	50,572	3.88	13,040
Gen. Aguinaldo	18,224	4.02	4,528
Indang	64,436	4.05	15,903
Magallanes	21,922	4.47	4,902
Maragondon	36,163	4.24	8,530
Mendez	29,853	4.05	7,378
Naic	91,610	3.81	24,051
Ternate	19,751	4.30	4,598
Total	3,366,855	3.71	932,467

Household is defined as a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who: (a) sleep in the same housing unit; and (b) have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

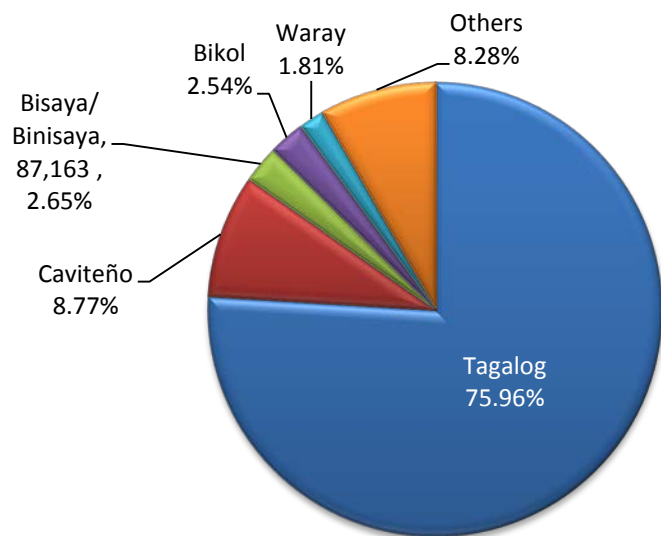
Language

Language is the capacity of people to acquire and use a complex system of communication. A specific language is indeed a specific system. Communication is vital in the day to day endeavors of humans. There are many mediums in which people communicate and these determine the success of communication.

Language is a vital tool in communication. In Cavite, the development is being aided by a universal language of Tagalog that dominates the communication process. Generally, every ethnic group has their own specific linguistic system in use. Despite having similarities, say among Visayans, each ethnic group or locality still have differences from each other even if they are included in a single region.

Tagalog is the major language spoken in the province. This dialect is being used by majority of Caviteños accounting to 75.96% of the population. Being the national language, it is generally understood by all localities. This is helpful especially in the tourism sector in which language barrier problem can already be eliminated. Tagalog is seconded by Caviteño, another version of Tagalog but with some words that are just locally known to native Caviteños. Other major languages include Bisaya, Bikol and Waray. The diversity of languages is attributed to in-migration trend in the province.

Figure 2.4. Estimated Language Share, Province of Cavite: 2011

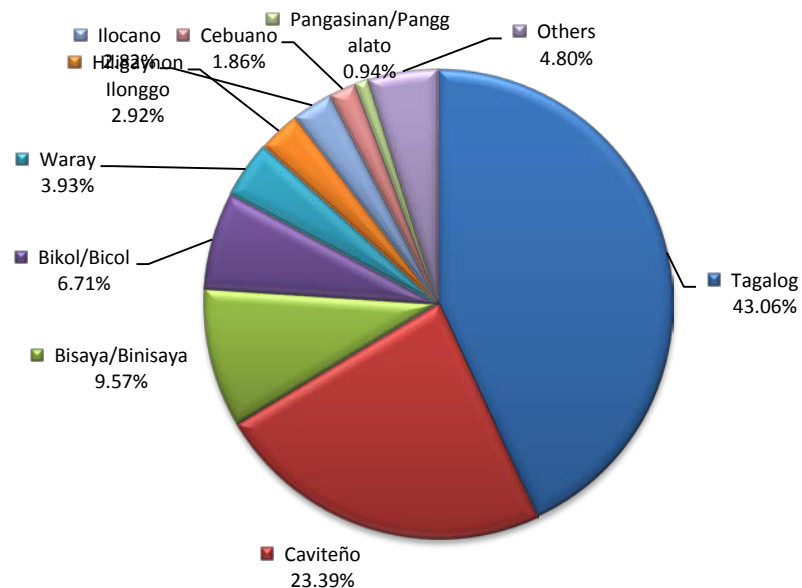


Ethnicity

Ethnicity or ethnic group is a category of people that are socially defined based on social experience or ancestry. Being a member of an ethnic group is relevant to the cultural heritage of the people, their ancestry, history, homeland, dialect or even ideology. Furthermore, they can also be representation of symbolic systems such as religion, mythology, ritual, cuisine, their dressing style and physical appearance.

The majority of Caviteños are native Tagalogs at 43.06%. It is followed by the Caviteño who are considered to be the inherent group in Cavite at 23.39%. Currently, the province is home to other ethnic groups as exhibited by the 9.57% of the population from Bisaya or Binisaya ethnic group. The next ethnic group is the Bikol (6.71%), followed by Waray (3.93%) as well as Ilonggo (2.92%), Ilocano (2.82%), Cebuano (1.86%) and Pangasinan (0.94%). Aside from these ten, there are some other 172 ethnicities present in the province.

Figure 2.5. Population Share by Ethnic Group, Province of Cavite: 2012

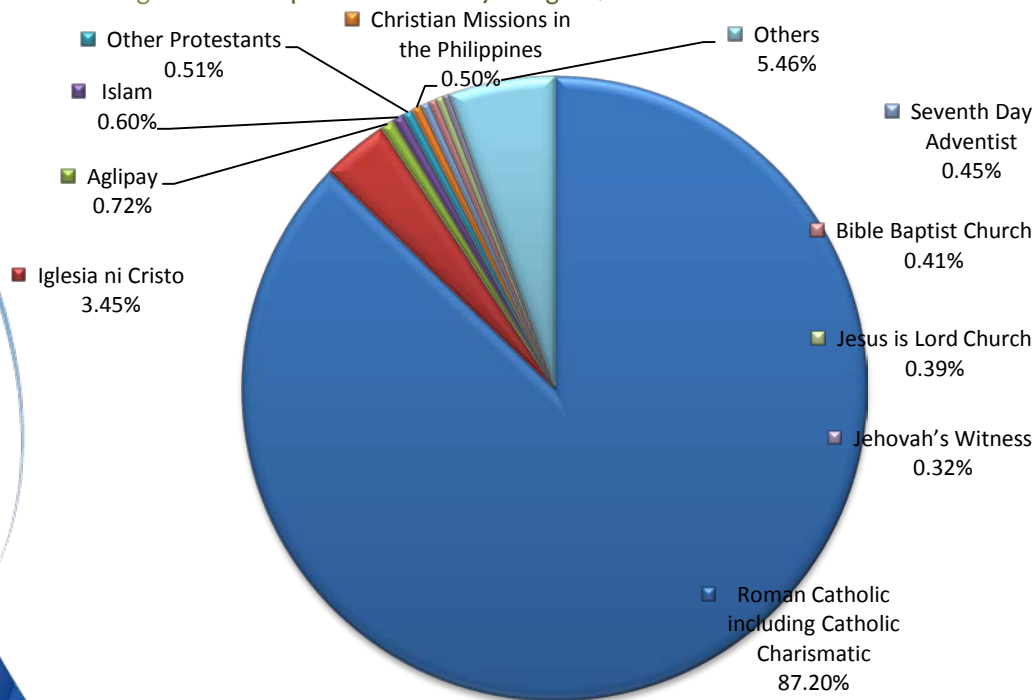


Religion

The richness of Cavite's culture is also evident in the presence of variety of religions. Based on the 2000 Census of Population, the province is dominated by the longest running religion in the country, Catholicism. The start of Catholicism in Cavite can be dated back in the early Spaniards occupation. Currently, the prevalence of this religion is exhibited with the presence of century old churches in various towns of the province. Estimating its membership in the province for the year 2012, Catholics in Cavite total to 87.20% of the population. The next leading religion in terms of affiliation is Iglesia ni Cristo that accounts to 3.45%. Other major religions are Aglipayan, Islam, Protestants Baptists, Born Again Christians and Jehova's Witnesses.

The province is also home to many Catholic based events like Fiesta. The population is actively engaged in their religious affiliation and their involvement has reached that level of getting a seat at different councils of the government as religious representative.

Figure 2.6. Population Share by Religion, Province of Cavite: 2012



Cavite Labor Force

During the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, it was found out that the provincial workforce is at 71.3279% which is estimated at 2,401,506 individuals in 2012.

Labor Force - (Persons in the) - the population 15 years old and over who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. It includes those who are either employed or unemployed. Those who are neither employed nor unemployed are considered not in the labor force, e.g. persons who are not working and are not available for work during the reference week and persons who are not available and are not looking for work because of reasons other than those previously mentioned. Examples are housewives, students, disabled or retired persons and seasonal workers.

The portion of the population who are supposed to be included but not in the labor force is estimated at 445,506 who are mainly students and the senior citizens. The actual labor force is estimated at 58.096% of the total population.

The province of Cavite is experiencing difficulty in producing local statistics. The survey being conducted by the National Statistics Office relative to labor and employment is the Labor Force Survey. It is a nationally administered survey that primarily determines the level of employment, unemployment and underemployment in the country. Unfortunately, due to limited funding source of the government, the number of respondents can only be taken reliable at the regional level. Thus, the generated data can only be used to analyze the regional situations.

The latest labor statistics for CALABARZON is updated up to year 2010. In the year 2010, there are almost five million population included in the labor force. These values have been in increasing pattern since year 2006. In the contrary, the labor force participation rate did not show any significant change for the past five years. This reflects that the proportion of working age population in CALABARZON is almost stable at 60.00 to 65.00%. This poses lesser threat of having very young or very old population which tends to lessen the workforce, as in the case of other nations.

The CALABARZON employment rate is also stable at around 90.00%. Despite being high, this is not a good value considering that it is way lower than the national employment rate of 92.70% in 2010. Employment rate is also higher among females as compared to male. On the other hand, more males than females are not satisfied with their current work and tend to look for better or additional employment (Table 2.11).



Table 2.11. Labor Statistics, CALABARZON: 2006 to 2010

CALABARZON Labor Statistics	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
Labor Force (in thousands)	2,660	1,821	4,480	2,708	1,868	4,577	2,751	1,872	4,623	2,818	1,985	4,803	2,902	2,063	4,966
Labor Force Participation Rate	77.6	50.3	63.5	77.0	50.2	63.3	76.7	48.9	62.3	76.8	50.6	63.2	76.7	51.3	63.6
Employment Rate	88.9	91.5	90.0	89.8	92.2	90.8	90.3	91.3	90.0	88.8	90.7	89.6	89.5	92.00	90.5
Unemployment Rate	11.1	8.5	10.0	10.2	7.8	9.2	10.9	8.7	10.0	11.2	9.3	10.4	10.6	8.0	9.5
Underemployment Rate	21.2	13.7	18.1	18.2	11.8	15.6	18.8	12.3	16.1	18.4	13.8	16.5	19.8	14.3	17.4

Source: Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) - Cavite

Table 2.12. Projected Labor Statistics, Province of Cavite:2012

CALABARZON Labor Statistics	Total
Labor Force	2,401,506
Not in the Labor Force	445,506
Labor Force Participation Rate	58.096
Employed	1,770,180
Unemployment Rate	185,820,174
Underemployment Rate	340,344