

## Chapter II. Human Resources

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Based on 2007 Census of Population, Cavite was found to be the most populous province in the Philippines. The continuous industrialization trend in the province brought about the continuous growth of Cavite's population since the advent of industrial revolution in the late 80's.

The analysis of Cavite's demographic data is based on the Census of Population done by the National Statistics Office in the year 2000 and 2007. The 2010 projected population was processed using the computed participation rates of each city/municipality as well as their respective growth rates considering that population growth was found to be unique in different localities. Data were subjected to geometric formulas to come up with the projected 2010 Cavite population.

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### 2010 CAVITE POPULATION

The projection for 2010 population was based on the Census of Population of 2007 and on the computed growth rate from the last censal years of 2000 and 2007. The projection resulted to a population of 3,294,058 (Table 2.1). This is higher by 154,298 individuals from the 2009 projected population.

Table 2. 1. Population, Province of Cavite: 2004-2010

Year	Population
2004*	2,551,052
2005*	2,690,085
2006*	2,836,694
2007	2,856,765
2008**	2,987,891
2009**	3,139,760
2010**	3,294,058

\* Computed based on 2000 Census

\*\* Computed based on 2007 Census

From the year 2000, the population was expected to consistently increase and this was further verified in the last census done by the National Statistics Office in 2007. Data showed an average of 4.59 annual growth rate. The industrial revolution that happened in Cavite in the 1990's was contributory to the rapid population acceleration. The sprouts of industrial estates paved the way for in-migration since the 1990's and still holds true up to the present. Not just as a catch basin of Metro Manila workforce, Cavite also hosts numerous industrial estates and economic zones that significantly attract workers from many surrounding places.

### POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS

Generally, for the last twelve (12) years, the province's population is growing twice the rate of the Philippine population growth. Since the year 1980 up to the last census done in the year 2007, the population growth rate of Cavite is highly ranging from 4% to 6%. However, from year 1995, which is the peak of in-migration in Cavite along with industrialization, the population growth rate started to have a downward trend as exhibited by the 2000 and 2007 censuses (Table 2.2 & Figure 2.1). The same downward trend is expected in the next years. This can be validated in the 2010 Census of Population wherein results are expected to be announced in 2012.

Table 2. 2. Population and Growth Rate by Censal Year, Province of Cavite: 1980-2007

Censal Year	Population	Growth Rate
1980	771,320	4.19
1990	1,152,534	4.10
1995	1,610,324	6.46
2000	2,063,161	5.45
2007	2,856,765	4.59

Source: National Statistics Office

The population growth of Cavite is double than that of the rate by how the Philippine population grow (Table 2.3). Meanwhile, as compared to the growth rate of CALABARZON Region, it still grows slower than that of the region's average. These data on population growth rate shows the uniqueness of demography characteristics in the Province. The population growth of Cavite is largely being affected by in-migration. In-migration was due to flock of workers from the Metro Manila looking for more livable, cost efficient and accessible locations for their residences. A significant number is also brought about by the efforts to eliminate informal settlers in Metro Manila. They are given with decent dwellings in various relocation sites in Cavite. In-migration is also brought about by a considerable number of industry workers from other areas all-over the Philippines who opted to settle in our province.

Table 2. 3. Comparative Population Growth Rate by Year Range, Province of Cavite: 1995 to 2007

Growth Rate	Philippines	CALABARZON	Cavite
1995-2000	2.36	4.03	5.45
1995-2007	2.16	3.56	4.93
2000-2007	2.04	3.25	4.59

The projected Cavite 2010 population is at 3,294,058 (Table 2.4). This projected population grew by 15.31% from 2007 equivalent to 437,293 individuals and by 59.66% from year 2000. The flocking of resettlers from Metro Manila, who are mainly informal settlers, augmented the population of District VI, specifically the towns of Gen. Trias and Trece Martires City. These two areas have been the location of various low cost housing projects and relocation sites. From the year 2000 to 2007, populations of mentioned towns doubled which makes District VI the most populous congressional district in Cavite (Figure 2.2). District VI is being comprised of four (4) cities/municipalities. In terms of population per town, the City of Dasmariñas remains to be the most populated. This made the city a lone district, District IV.

Figure 2.1. Population by Censal Year, Province of Cavite: 1980,1990,1995,2000,2007

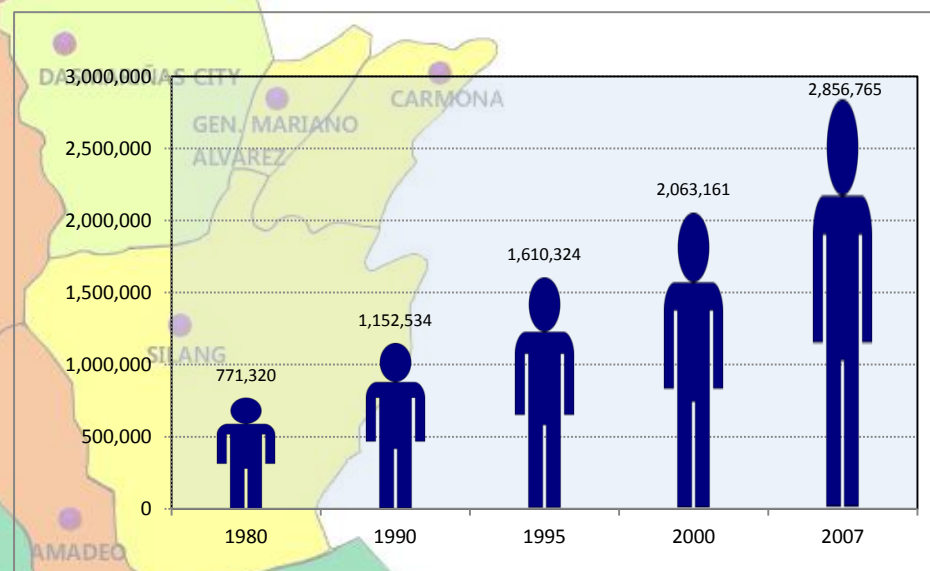
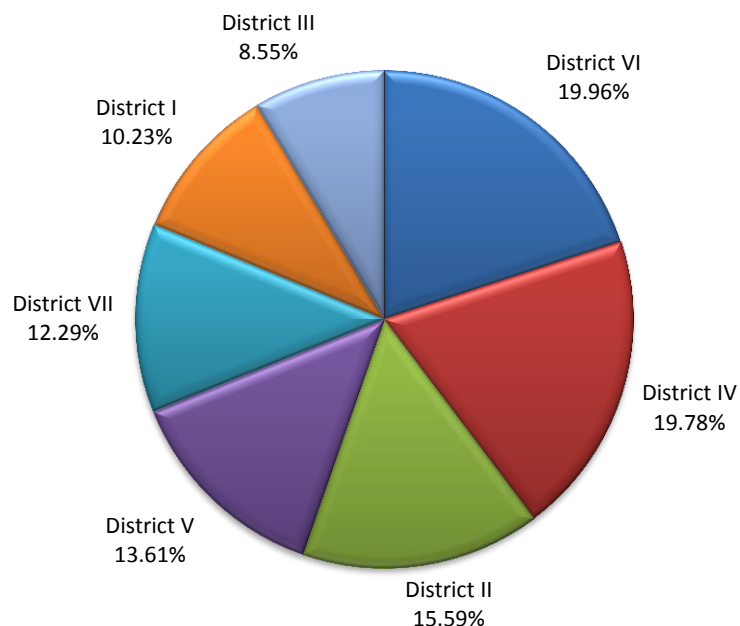


Table 2. 4. Projected Population, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	2000 Population	2007 Population	Projected 2010 Population
<b>District I</b>	<b>267,742</b>	<b>314,508</b>	<b>336,829</b>
Cavite City	99,367	104,581	106,824
Kawit	62,751	76,405	82,883
Noveleta	31,959	39,294	42,800
Rosario	73,665	94,228	104,321
<b>District II</b>	<b>305,669</b>	<b>441,197</b>	<b>513,518</b>
Bacoor	305,669	441,197	513,518
<b>District III</b>	<b>195,482</b>	<b>253,158</b>	<b>281,740</b>
Imus	195,482	253,158	281,740
<b>District IV</b>	<b>379,520</b>	<b>556,330</b>	<b>651,595</b>
City of Dasmariñas	379,520	556,330	651,595
<b>District V</b>	<b>316,439</b>	<b>404,573</b>	<b>448,212</b>
Carmona	47,856	68,135	78,852
Gen. M. Alvarez	112,446	136,613	148,067
Silang	156,137	199,825	221,293
<b>District VI</b>	<b>285,598</b>	<b>512,064</b>	<b>657,419</b>
Trece Martires City	41,653	90,177	124,097
Amadeo	25,737	31,705	34,564
Gen Trias	107,691	218,387	292,580
Tanza	110,517	171,795	206,178
<b>District VII</b>	<b>312,681</b>	<b>374,935</b>	<b>404,745</b>
Tagaytay City	45,287	61,623	70,000
Alfonso	39,674	47,973	51,889
Gen. Aguinaldo	14,323	17,818	19,504
Indang	51,281	60,755	65,159
Magallanes	18,090	18,890	19,232
Maragondon	31,227	33,604	34,643
Mendez	22,937	26,757	28,520
Naic	72,683	87,058	93,807
Ternate	17,179	20,457	21,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,063,131</b>	<b>2,856,765</b>	<b>3,294,058</b>

Source: Projection made by the Provincial Planning and Development Office, 2010

Figure 2.2. Projected Population by District, Province of Cavite 2010



## POPULATION DENSITY

The combined population of Trece Martires City, Tanza, Gen. Trias and Amadeo made District VI the most populated district in Cavite. Coming very near is the City of Dasmariñas or District IV. The primary catch basin of urban workforce from Metro Manila is the most populated district, District II covering the municipality of Bacoor. The densest municipalities are Rosario and Gen. Mariano Alvarez. Rosario is known to be the pioneer of concentrated manufacturing industry because of the presence of Cavite Economic Zone which paved the way for Cavite's industrial revolution. For this reason, in-migration is a continuous phenomenon since the early 1990's. People tend to flock in areas where they can find employment and eventually decide to settle there with their families. On the other hand, Gen. Mariano Alvarez has become overpopulated due to the presence of major resettlement sites. This started during the 1980's up to 1990's wherein the municipality received thousands of informal settlers who were displaced in Metro Manila. Since then, Gen. Mariano Alvarez also becomes the location of various mass housing projects in support of its growing population. The towns of Cavite City, Bacoor, City of Dasmariñas and Noveleta are in alarming level of population density. Meanwhile, Magallanes, Maragondon and Gen. Aguinaldo

are the most spacious in terms of population density. In the average, Cavite has an acceptable overall population density of 2,308 persons/sq.km. (Table 2.5)

Table 2. 5. Population Density by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	2007 Population	Projected 2010 Population	Land Area	Population Density
<b>District I</b>	<b>314,508</b>	<b>336,829</b>	<b>3,631</b>	<b>9,276</b>
Cavite City	104,581	106,824	1,183	9,030
Kawit	76,405	82,883	1,340	6,185
Noveleta	39,294	42,800	541	7,911
Rosario	94,228	104,321	567	18,399
<b>District II</b>	<b>441,197</b>	<b>513,518</b>	<b>5,240</b>	<b>9,800</b>
Bacoor	441,197	513,518	5,240	9,800
<b>District III</b>	<b>253,158</b>	<b>281,740</b>	<b>9,701</b>	<b>2,904</b>
Imus	253,158	281,740	9,701	2,904
<b>District IV</b>	<b>556,330</b>	<b>651,595</b>	<b>8,234</b>	<b>7,913</b>
City of Dasmariñas	556,330	651,595	8,234	7,913
<b>District V</b>	<b>404,573</b>	<b>448,212</b>	<b>19,671</b>	<b>2,279</b>
Carmona	68,135	78,852	3,092	2,550
Gen. M. Alvarez	136,613	148,067	938	15,785
Silang	199,825	221,293	15,641	1,415
<b>District VI</b>	<b>512,064</b>	<b>657,419</b>	<b>30,105</b>	<b>2,184</b>
Trece Martires City	90,177	124,097	3,917	3,168
Amadeo	31,705	34,564	4,790	722
Gen Trias	218,387	292,580	11,768	2,486
Tanza	171,795	206,178	9,630	2,141
<b>District VII</b>	<b>374,935</b>	<b>404,745</b>	<b>66,124</b>	<b>612</b>
Tagaytay City	61,623	70,000	6,615	1,058
Alfonso	47,973	51,889	6,460	803
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,818	19,504	5,103	382
Indang	60,755	65,159	8,920	730
Magallanes	18,890	19,232	7,860	245
Maragondon	33,604	34,643	16,549	209
Mendez	26,757	28,520	1,667	1,711
Naic	87,058	93,807	8,600	1,091
Ternate	20,457	21,991	4,350	506
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,856,765</b>	<b>3,294,058</b>	<b>142,706</b>	<b>2,308</b>

Source: Provincial Planning and Development Office, 2010



## URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Despite the industrialization happening in Cavite, the province is still a mix of urban and rural areas. According to the National Statistics Office, an area is considered urban if:

- a barangay has a population size of 5,000 or more, or
- a barangay has at least one establishment with a minimum of 100 employees, or
- a barangay has 5 or more establishments with a minimum of 10 employees, and 5 or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall

All cities/municipalities in Cavite are either full urban or partially urban. Twelve out of the twenty-three towns of Cavite are 100% urban. Among the remaining eleven remaining towns, only eight of them are considered majorly rural municipalities. A total of 88.29% of the province's population are considered urban and only 11.71% belongs to rural areas. Considering this, we can generalize that Cavite is an urbanized area (Table 2.6 & Figure 2.3).

A total of 88.29% of the province's population are considered urban and only 11.71% belongs to rural areas.

Figure 2.3. Distribution of Urban and Rural Population, Province of Cavite: 2010

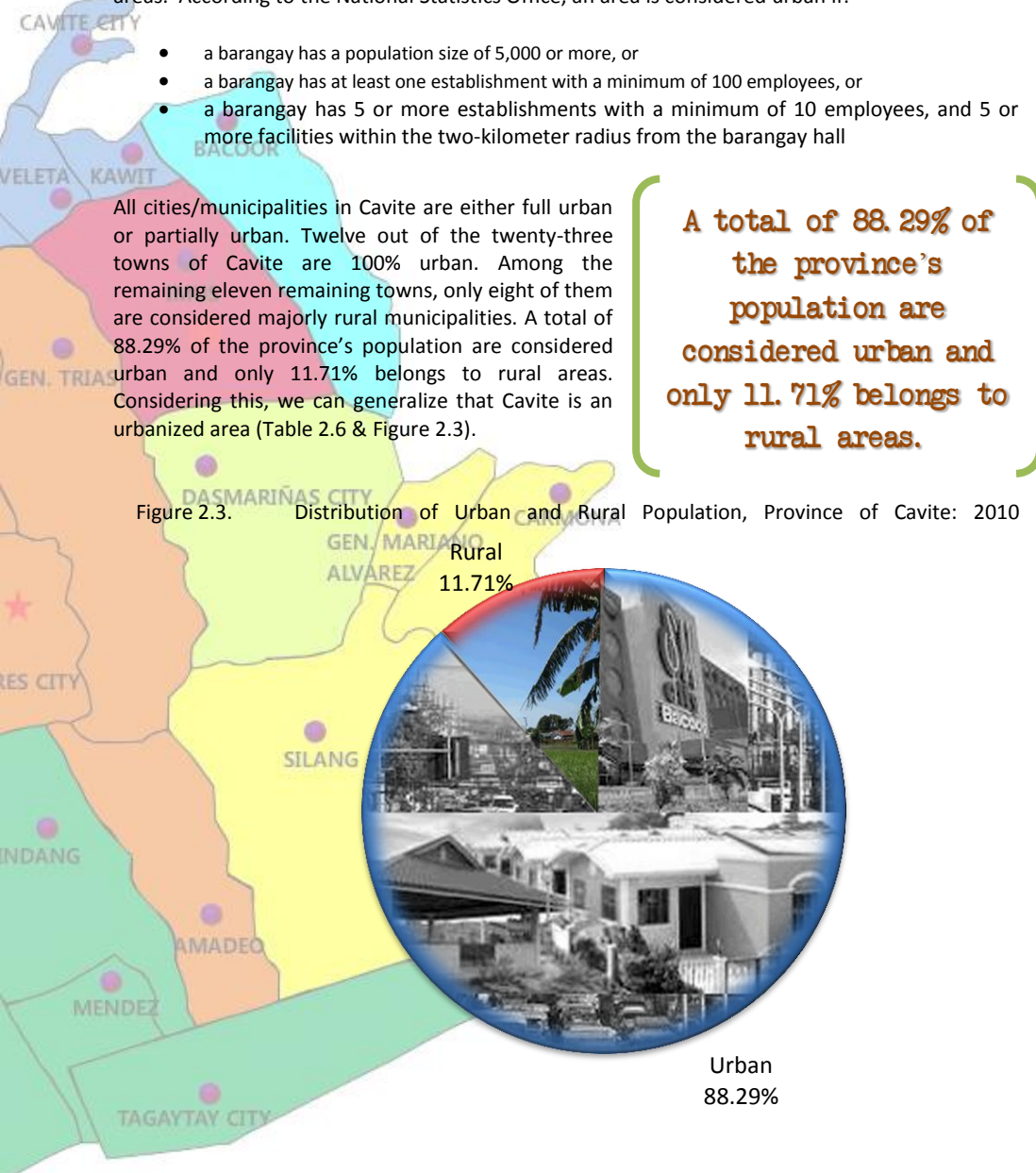


Table 2. 6. Urban and Rural Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	Urban Population	Urban Population Share	Rural Population	Rural Population Share	Total
<b>District I</b>	<b>336,829</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		<b>0.00%</b>	<b>336,829</b>
Cavite City	106,824	100.00%			106,824
Kawit	82,883	100.00%			82,883
Noveleta	42,800	100.00%			42,800
Rosario	104,321	100.00%			104,321
<b>District II</b>	<b>513,518</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		<b>0.00%</b>	<b>513,518</b>
Bacoor	513,518	100.00%			513,518
<b>District III</b>	<b>281,740</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		<b>0.00%</b>	<b>281,740</b>
Imus	281,740	100.00%			281,740
<b>District IV</b>	<b>623,773</b>	<b>95.73%</b>	<b>27,823</b>	<b>4.27%</b>	<b>651,596</b>
City of Dasmariñas	623,773	95.73%	27,823	4.27%	651,596
<b>District V</b>	<b>299,836</b>	<b>66.90%</b>	<b>148,377</b>	<b>33.10%</b>	<b>448,213</b>
Carmona	78,853	100.00%			78,853
Gen. M. Alvarez	148,067	100.00%			148,067
Silang	72,916	32.95%	148,377	67.05%	221,293
<b>District VI</b>	<b>638,679</b>	<b>97.15%</b>	<b>18,741</b>	<b>2.85%</b>	<b>657,419</b>
Trece Martires City	124,097	100.00%			124,097
Amadeo	15,824	45.78%	18,741	54.22%	34,564
Gen Trias	292,580	100.00%			292,580
Tanza	206,178	100.00%			206,178
<b>District VII</b>	<b>214,060</b>	<b>52.89%</b>	<b>190,683</b>	<b>47.11%</b>	<b>404,743</b>
Tagaytay City	70,000	100.00%			70,000
Alfonso	9,274	17.87%	42,617	82.13%	51,891
Gen. Aguinaldo	4,203	21.55%	15,301	78.45%	19,504
Indang	24,115	37.01%	41,042	62.99%	65,157
Magallanes	352	1.83%	18,881	98.17%	19,233
Maragondon	644	1.86%	34,000	98.14%	34,644
Mendez	23,341	81.84%	5,180	18.16%	28,521
Naic	77,231	82.33%	16,571	17.67%	93,802
Ternate	4,900	22.28%	17,091	77.72%	21,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,908,434</b>	<b>88.29%</b>	<b>385,624</b>	<b>11.71%</b>	<b>3,294,058</b>

Source: Projected based on National Statistics Office Urban-Rural Population, 2000

## AGE GROUP AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

Cavite has a very young population. An estimate of 35% of the population is considered non-working population (14 years old and below). Furthermore, the working population (15 to 64 years old, *DOLE*) of Cavite is estimated at 62%, the remaining 3% are the elderly. These data is very useful in designing government programs especially when it comes to social services. The major populace of Cavite belongs to the workforce of the province. The young dependents of the province are at 34.61%. These are the children aged 14 years old and below. On the other hand, the old dependents or those that belong to age 65 and higher are at 3.22% of the total population. These figures give the province a dependency rate of 61%. This dependency rate reflects that for every 100 working population, there are 61 dependents in which 56 is coming from the young dependents which is 34.61% of the population and 5 comes from the old dependents which accounts to 5.12% of the population. (Table 2.7 & Figure 2.5)

Table 2.7. Projected Population by Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2010

Age Group	2010	% Distribution	Cumulative %	Less Cumulative %
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>3,294,058</b>	<b>100</b>		
Under 1	85,454	2.59	2.59	100.00
1 - 4	337,219	10.24	12.83	97.41
5 - 9	382,743	11.62	24.45	87.17
10 - 14	334,694	10.16	34.61	75.55
15 - 19	317,278	9.63	44.24	65.39
20 - 24	328,342	9.97	54.21	55.76
25 - 29	293,174	8.90	63.11	45.79
30 - 34	278,982	8.47	71.58	36.89
35 - 39	240,398	7.30	78.88	28.42
40 - 44	195,672	5.94	84.82	21.12
45 - 49	146,993	4.46	89.28	15.18
50 - 54	112,776	3.42	92.70	10.72
55 - 59	71,796	2.18	94.88	7.30
60 - 64	62,312	1.89	96.78	5.12
65 - 69	42,818	1.30	98.08	3.22
70 - 74	27,993	0.85	98.92	1.92
75 - 79	17,625	0.54	99.46	1.08
80 & over	17,788	0.54	100.00	0.54

Figure 2.4. Projected Population by Age Bracket, Province of Cavite: 2010

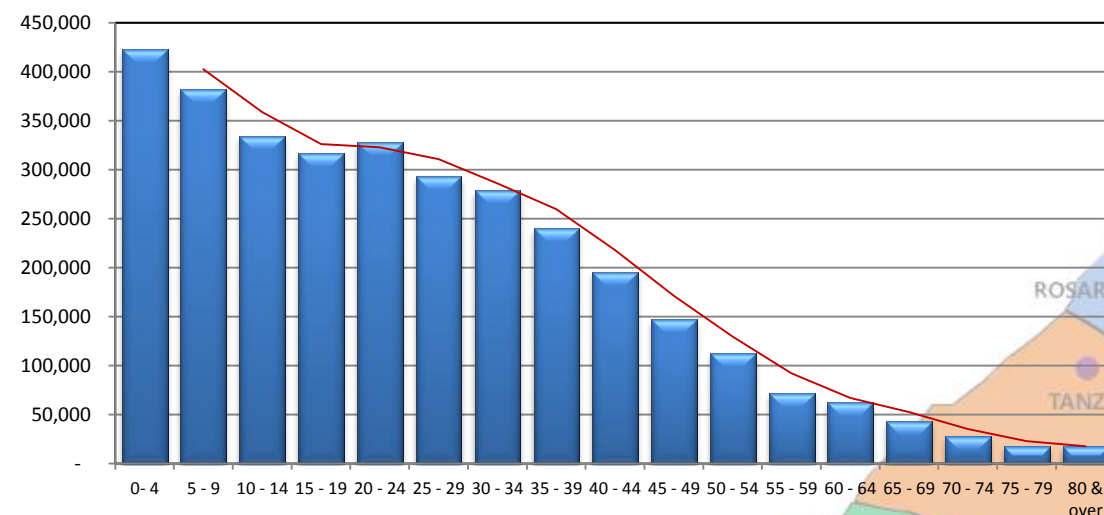


Figure 2.5. Distribution of Projected Population, Province of Cavite:2010



The demographic characteristic of Cavite does not conform to the normal distribution of population wherein as the age increases, the population decreases. There are certain age brackets wherein the usual pyramid shape distribution is not being achieved, as in the case of age bracket 20-24 which should be lower than that of 15-19 (Figure 2.4).

## HOUSEHOLDS

The average household size in Cavite is 4.54 or equivalent to 5 members per household. It is evident that the household size is highest in the rural municipalities which are included in the District VII such as Gen. Aguinaldo and Ternate. Generally speaking, District VII has big household size. This scenario is driven by strong family ties and extended households in the rural areas. The City of Dasmariñas which is also the most populous town in Cavite is having high household size at 4.81 which can be attributed to its high population and overcrowding specifically in the highly urbanized areas in the City. Likewise, small household size is being observed in the urban areas. In total, there are 726,712 projected number of households in the province for 2010 (Table 2.8).

The projected number of households for 2010 grew by 13.79% from 2007.

There is an estimated 726,712 households in Cavite in the year 2010.



Table 2. 8. Projected Number of Households and Household Size by City/Municipality Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	Households 2007	Households 2010	Household Size
<b>District I</b>	<b>72,790</b>	<b>78,332</b>	<b>4.29</b>
Cavite City	23,269	23,952	4.46
Kawit	17,872	19,411	4.27
Noveleta	9,356	10,191	4.20
Rosario	22,293	24,779	4.21
<b>District II</b>	<b>101,264</b>	<b>118,050</b>	<b>4.35</b>
Bacoor	101,264	118,050	4.35
<b>District III</b>	<b>54,836</b>	<b>61,115</b>	<b>4.61</b>
Imus	54,836	61,115	4.61
<b>District IV</b>	<b>115,690</b>	<b>135,467</b>	<b>4.81</b>
City of Dasmariñas	115,690	135,467	4.81
<b>District V</b>	<b>85,180</b>	<b>96,256</b>	<b>4.57</b>
Carmona	16,428	19,046	4.14
Gen. M. Alvarez	28,304	30,719	4.82
Silang	40,448	46,490	4.76
<b>District VI</b>	<b>117,032</b>	<b>150,881</b>	<b>4.40</b>
Trece Martires City	20,395	28,333	4.38
Amadeo	6,966	7,647	4.52
Gen Trias	50,921	68,360	4.28
Tanza	38,750	46,541	4.43
<b>District VII</b>	<b>79,734</b>	<b>86,611</b>	<b>4.73</b>
Tagaytay City	13,150	15,250	4.59
Alfonso	10,062	10,901	4.76
Gen. Aguinaldo	3,567	3,909	4.99
Indang	12,772	13,747	4.74
Magallanes	3,956	4,032	4.77
Maragondon	7,039	7,263	4.77
Mendez	5,901	6,296	4.53
Naic	19,127	20,708	4.53
Ternate	4,160	4,506	4.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>626,526</b>	<b>726,712</b>	<b>4.54</b>

Source: National Statistics Office, Census of Population and Housing: 2007  
Provincial Planning and Development Office, Province of Cavite: 2009

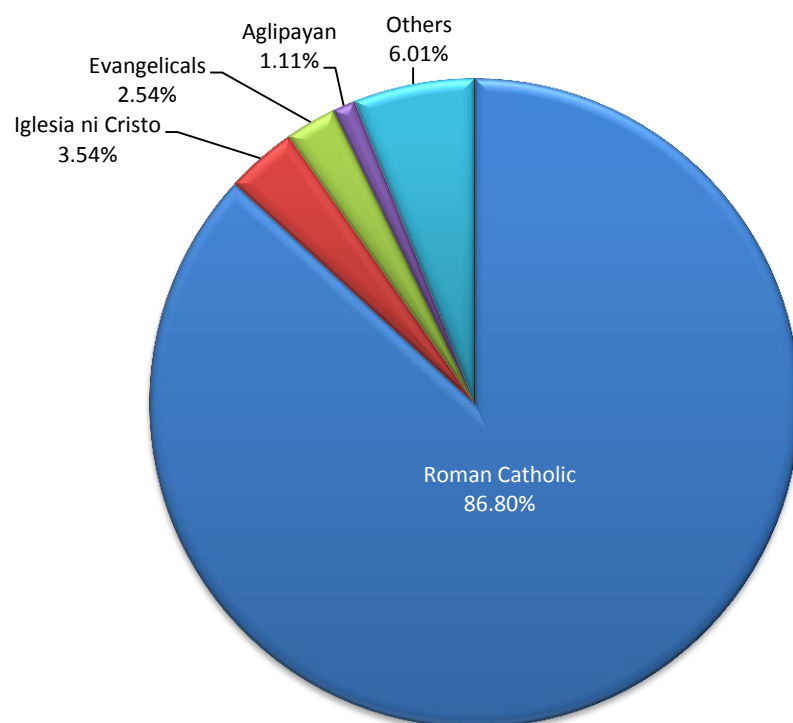


## RELIGIONS

There are 29 known religions of which Caviteños are affiliated with. The most prevailing religious affiliation is Roman Catholic. Due to the province's proximity to the center of galleon trade in the port of Manila, Cavite is widely influenced by the Spaniards' culture, of which religion is no exemption. Out of the estimated 3,294,058 population of Cavite in 2010, it is projected that around 2,859,112 belong to Catholic religion pegged at 86.80%. Cavite has a very strong Catholicism background which is evident with its numerous century old churches and very active catholic traditions such as feasts and festivities.

The Roman Catholic is being followed by Iglesia ni Kristo with 3.54% share, Evangelicals with 2.54%, Aglipayans with 1.11% and an aggregated 6.01% of the population belongs to the remaining 25 other religions (Figure 2.6).

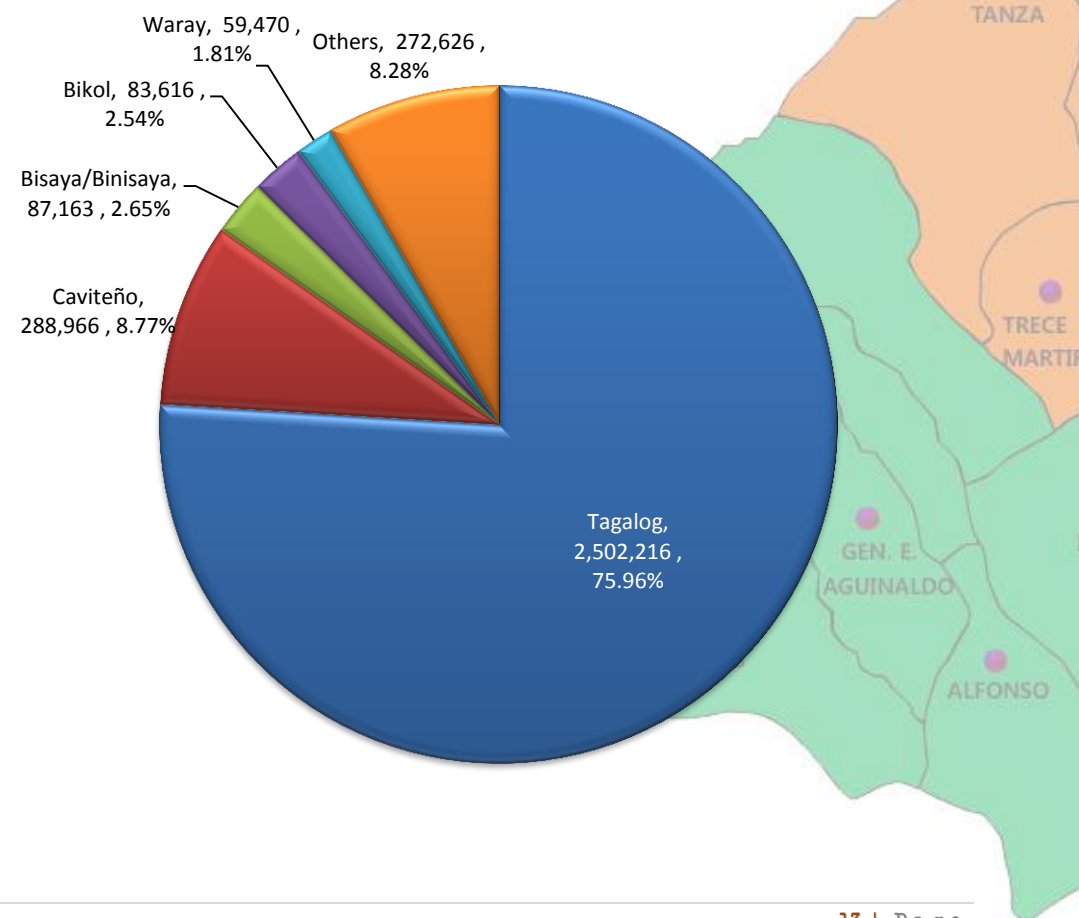
Figure 2.6. Religions by Number of Members, Province of Cavite: 2010



## LANGUAGES

There are roughly 126 languages being spoken in the entire Cavite Province. The diversity of languages or ethnicity can be attributed to extensive in-migration. Tagalog prevails as the most widely spoken language in Cavite wherein 75.96% of the population is speaking it. The native language of Cavite, which is called the Caviteño, is being spoken by 8.77% of the estimated 2010 Cavite population. The other languages/dialects which are widely spoken in the province are Bisaya/Binisaya (2.65%), Bikol (2.54%) and Waray (1.81%). The remaining 8.28% of the population speak the remaining 121 other languages (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7. Languages by Speaking Population, Province of Cavite: 2010



## LABOR FORCE

Here are 10 interesting 2011 labor statistics in the Philippines:

- 39.2 million - Estimated labor force in the Philippines as of 2011.
- 36.3 million - Total number of employed workers in the Philippines as of 2011.
- 2.9 million - Total number of unemployed workers in the Philippines as of 2011.
- 4.6 million - Total number of employed workers in Region IV-A, the highest among the country's regions as of 2011. NCR is second with 4.4 million.
- 48.9% - Percentage of the total unemployed workforce (1.4 million) who are young workers aged 15 to 24 years old as of 2011.
- 3 in 5 - Proportion of unemployed Filipinos who are men as of 2011.
- 2 in 5 - Proportion of unemployed Filipinos who are women as of 2011.
- 564,000 - Number of college graduates who are unemployed as of 2011.
- 3.9 million - Stock estimate of employed Filipinos overseas with temporary contracts as of 2009, according to the Commission on Filipinos Overseas.
- 1.1 million - Total number of employed Filipinos overseas with temporary contracts in Saudi Arabia, the top destination of overseas workers as of 2009.

Table 2.9. Labor Statistics by Year, Province of Cavite: 2009 to 2010

Area	Labor Force Participation				Employment				Unemployment				Underemployment			
	2010		2009		2010		2009		2010		2009		2010		2009	
	No.	LFPR (%)	No.	LFPR (%)	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Philippines	38,905,000	64.10	37,892,000	64.00	36,047,000	92.70	35,061,000	92.50	2,858,000	7.30	2,831,000	7.50	6,758,000	18.70	6,692,000	19.10
Region IV-A	4,965,000	63.40	4,803,000	63.20	4,492,000	90.50	4,303,000	89.60	473,000	9.50	500,000	10.40	784,000	17.40	710,000	16.50
Cavite	2,047,723*	62.16	2,028,285	64.60	1,853,189**	90.50	1,835,598	90.50	194,534**	9.50	192,687	9.50	296,510**	16.00	293,695	16.00

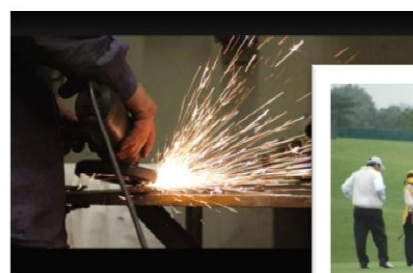
\*Projected based on 2000 and 2007 Census of Population by the National Statistics Office

\*\*Approximation based on the rates of the year 2009

Source: 2009 Labor Force Survey, 2007 Census of Population, National Statistics Office, Department of Labor and Employment- Cavite

The majority of the Province's population belongs to the working age, which is 15 to 64 years old. The working population grew by 19,438 which is equivalent to 0.96% from 2009 to 2010. The employed Caviteños increased by 17,591 from 2009 to 2010. This accounts to 90.50% of Caviteño workforce. Employed persons in the labor force are those who were reported to be at work or with a job. It also includes those who have job or business but not at work. When we say *at work*, they are those who did some work even for just one hour during the reference period. On the other hand, when we say *with a job or business but not at work*, we are referring to those who have job or business even though they are not at work during the reference period because of temporary illness/injury, vacation or other leave of absence, bad weather or labor dispute. Furthermore, persons who are expected to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business within two weeks from the date when the survey was conducted are considered employed. The remaining 9.50% of the work force is equivalent to 194,534 and are unemployed. Looking back at Table 2.7, we may say that this number is a portion of the age bracket 15-19 years

old, who are usually still in college attending tertiary education. Underemployed Caviteños is around 192,687 or 16% of the employed individuals. Underemployed is defined as employed persons who expressed the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or in an additional job or to have a new job with longer working hours (Table 2.9).





## POVERTY STATISTICS (NATIONAL STATISTICS COORDINATION BOARD, JULY 2011 RELEASE)

Poverty threshold is defined as the sum of the food threshold and the non-food requirements. In the methodology being employed by the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB), the non-food requirements provide only the expenditures on basic non-food items. This includes clothing and footwear and other wears, fuel, light and water, housing maintenance and other minor repairs, rental of occupied dwelling units, medical care, education, transportation and communication, non-durable furnishings, household operations and personal care and effects but excludes alcoholic beverages, tobacco, recreation, durable furniture and equipment, miscellaneous expenditures and other expenditures. The raising factor is estimated from the consumption pattern of all Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) families of size six by taking the average ratio of total food expenditures.

The latest data on poverty threshold is up to 2009 released by the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB). In 2009, a Caviteño family needs to earn at least Php20,163 annually or Php1,680.25 per month or Php56.01 daily in order to be not considered as a poor family. This is higher than the national average of Php16,841. We can say that the cost of living in Cavite is generally higher than most of the areas in the Philippines as reflected by the lower poverty threshold of the Philippines. Furthermore, this is 23.32% higher from the provincial poverty threshold in 2006.

Table 2. 10. Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Families, Province of Cavite: 2003, 2006 and 2009

Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)*			Poverty Incidence Among Families						Magnitude of Poor Families (Estimates)		
				Estimates (%)			Coefficient of Variation					
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Philippines	10,976	13,348	16,841	20.0	21.1	20.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	3,293,096	3,670,791	3,855,730
Cavite	13,976	16,350	20,163	4.8	4.2	4.5	18.2	22.8	18.7	24,802	22,490	26,088

\*Provincial poverty threshold are generated based on the weighted average of the urban and rural thresholds using the magnitude of poor population in urban and rural areas as weights. The poor population refers to those with annual per capita income below the urban/rural provincial poverty threshold.

Source: National Statistics Coordination Board

The data reflects that around 4.5% of Caviteño families are poor in the year 2009 which is estimated at 26,088 families (Table 2.10). This is higher by 0.3% from 2006 but is lower by 0.3% from 2003. The poverty level in Cavite had a positive trend from 2003 to 2006. Magnitude of poor families decreased by 9.32% from 2003 to 2006. This trend did not continue as exhibited by the remarkable increase of 16% from 2006 to 2009. This was due to the worldwide economic recession which affected the industrial locators in Cavite that led to displacement of many workers. Aside from this, numerous Caviteño Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) were also sent home due to job displacement. In terms of population, it is estimated that around 6.4% of the entire Cavite population is considered poor in the year 2009 (Table 2.11). This is around 176,133 individuals. The same trend was observed wherein the magnitude of poor population is highest in 2009 amongst the last three poverty survey years. The poverty incidence among population of Cavite is way below the national rate of 20.9% in 2009.

Table 2. 11. Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Population, Province of Cavite: 2003, 2006 and 2009

Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)*			Poverty Incidence Among Population						Magnitude of Poor Population (Estimates)		
				Estimates (%)			Coefficient of Variation					
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Philippines	10,976	13,348	16,841	20.0	21.1	20.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	3,293,096	3,670,791	3,855,730
Cavite	13,976	16,350	20,163	6.7	6.2	6.4	15.5	22.2	18.7	162,512	159,568	176,133

\*Provincial poverty threshold are generated based on the weighted average of the urban and rural thresholds using the magnitude of poor population in urban and rural areas as weights. The poor population refers to those with annual per capita income below the urban/rural provincial poverty threshold.

Source: National Statistics Coordination Board

In 2009, a Caviteño family needs to earn at least Php20,163 annually or Php1,680.25 per month or Php56.01 daily in order not be considered as a poor family.

Around 4.5% of Caviteño families are poor in the year 2009 which is estimated at 26,088 families.

The subsistence incidence of families is defined as the proportion of families whose income cannot provide the basic food requirements called the food or subsistence threshold to the total number of families. In Cavite, an individual should spend at least Php14,040 in order to sustain his food needs in the year 2009 (Table 2.12). This showed increasing trend from 2003. This amount of food threshold is higher by 22.63% from 2006 and by 44.22% from 2003. The increase may have been due to increasing costs of food products, particularly rice which showed significant price increase from 2003 to 2009. With this threshold, it is estimated that 0.6% or around 3,361 families in Cavite are having income that cannot provide for their minimum food requirement. This proportion is way lower than the Philippine average of 7.9%. We can say that the quality of life in Cavite is generally better than in most places in the country wherein 99.4% of Caviteño families can be able to comply with the prescribed food threshold.

**Table 2. 12. Annual Per Capita Food Threshold, Subsistence Incidence Among Families (%) and Magnitude of Subsistence of Poor Families, Province of Cavite: 2003, 2006 and 2009\*\***

Province	Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)*			Subsistence Incidence Among Families (%)						Magnitude of Poor Families (Estimates)		
				Estimates (%)			Coefficient of Variation					
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Philippines	7,577	9,257	11,686	8.2	8.7	7.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	1,357,833	1,511,579	1,453,843
Cavite	9,735	11,449	14,040	0.7	0.7	0.6	38.0	42.1	50.6	3,529	3,619	3,361

\*\*Coefficient of variation of 2009 subsistence incidence among families is greater than 20%  
Source: National Statistics Coordination Board

**In 2009, a Caviteño individual should spend at least Php14,040 annually in order to sustain his food needs.**

In terms of population, it is estimated that 22,710 individuals in Cavite cannot meet the minimum food requirement (Table 2.13). This corresponds to 0.8% of Cavite's population in 2009. Data shows that from 2006, the situation becomes better as exhibited by the decreased number of individuals who cannot meet the per capita food threshold. Despite the global economic crisis in 2009, these data shows that the Caviteños prioritized their food requirements above other things.

Very high coefficient rates were observed on the subsistence data which means that the data has high variability and are mostly dispersed from the average. For instance, in 2009, the data has an average distance from its mean of 54.8%. This can be due to small number of survey respondents. Cavite showed better poverty scenario among population than most areas in the entire country as exhibited by the high subsistence among population percentage of the country at 10.8% in 2009 as compared to 0.8% in Cavite.

**Table 2. 13. Annual Per Capita Food Threshold, Subsistence Incidence Among Population (%) and Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population, Province of Cavite: 2003, 2006 and 2009\*\***

Province	Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)*			Subsistence Incidence Among Population (%)						Magnitude of Poor Population (Estimates)		
				Estimates (%)			Coefficient of Variation					
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Philippines	7,577	9,257	11,686	11.1	11.7	10.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	8,802,918	9,851,362	9,440,397
Cavite	9,735	11,449	14,040	0.9	1.1	0.8	37.8	48.9	54.8	22,129	27,958	22,710

\*\*Coefficient of variation of 2009 subsistence incidence among families is greater than 20%  
Source: National Statistics Coordination Board

**In terms of population, it is estimated that 22,710 individuals in Cavite cannot meet the minimum food requirement in 2009.**

In the entire Philippines, the share of Cavite in the magnitude of poor families is at 0.7% in 2009 which is equivalent to 26,088 families (Table 2.14). In the entire country, there are 3,855,730 poor families in 2009. This number has increased by 17.09% from 2003 and 5.04% from 2006. The increase can be attributed to deteriorating quality of life among Filipinos as well as population growth. In terms of population, the country's poor population is estimated at 23,142,481 in 2009 and of which, 176,133 are from Cavite. The sudden increase of poor population in 2009 can be attributed to rampant job displacement due to global economic crisis.

Table 2. 14. Magnitude and Share of Total Poor Families and Population, Province of Cavite: 2003, 2006 and 2009

Province	Families						Population					
	Magnitude of Poor			% Share to Total Poor			Estimates			% Share to Total Poor		
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Philippines	3,293,096	3,670,791	3,855,730				19,796,954	22,173,190	23,142,481			
Cavite	24,802	22,490	26,088	0.8	0.6	0.7	162,512	159,568	176,133	0.8	0.7	0.8

Source: National Statistics Coordination Board

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The provincial government also provides social services that aim to improve the quality of human life of Caviteños. These dimensions of human development can be measured thru the Human Development Index (HDI).

Human Development Index is a tool that measures the province's achievement in three basic dimensions of human development. These are *longevity*, or a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; *knowledge*, as measured by basic enrolment ratio (or enrolment ratio of children, seven to 16 years old), high school graduate ratio of population aged 18 years and above, and functional literacy rate; and *standard of living*, as measured by real income per capita [per capita income in 1997 National Capital Region (NCR) in pesos and per capita income in Purchasing Power Parity or PPP in US\$]. Two HDIs are computed: HDI-1 for interprovincial comparisons and HDI-2 for international comparisons, for comparing provinces with other countries. The province uses the HDI-1 in presenting the Human Development Index of Cavite.

The Philippine Development Network has adopted the HDI methodology and applied it to the 77 provinces of the Philippines every three years since the early 1990's. Positively, Cavite province has always been consistently at the country's top five provinces with the highest HDI since 1997.

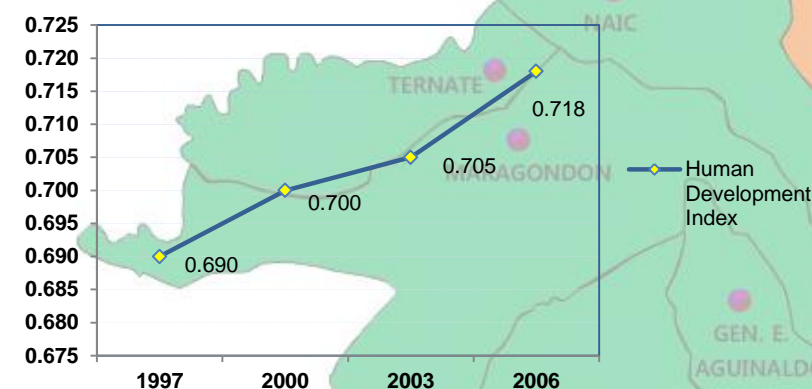
Based on Figure 2.8, the province shows an upward trend in human development index. As noted in the Philippine Human Development Report 2008/2009, Cavite ranked sixth in 1997 and 2000 with an index value of 0.690 and 0.700, respectively. The province rose to rank fourth in 2003 with an index of 0.705 and third in the latest result of the Philippine Development Report in 2006 with an index value of 0.718.

Table 2. 15. Human Development Index by Index Category, Province of Cavite: 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2006

Index	1997	2000	2003	2006
Life Expectancy Index	0.722	0.736	0.750	0.763
Education Index	0.713	0.747	0.755	0.797
Income Index	0.636	0.617	0.609	0.594
<b>Human Development Index</b>	<b>0.690</b>	<b>0.700</b>	<b>0.705</b>	<b>0.718</b>

Source: Philippine Human Development Report 2008/2009

Figure 2.8. Human Development Index by Year, Province of Cavite: 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2006



According to Philippine Development Network, identification of Human Development Index addressed the gaps of establishing the state of human development considering its wide coverage. "It is premised on the principle that human development cannot be measured by the yardstick of income alone since income is a means, not an end, and there is no automatic link between income growth and human progress."



## FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (MAY 2011 RELEASE)

The Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) is a nationwide survey of households which is being undertaken every three years since 1985. The survey gathers data on family income and family expenditure.

### Family Income

In terms of incomes, the conduct of FIES specifically aims to determine the sources of income and income distribution, levels of living and spending patterns. Likewise, it will determine the degree of inequality among subject families. FIES is also expected to provide benchmark information to update weights in the estimation of consumer price index (CPI) and to provide inputs in the estimation of the country's poverty threshold and incidence.

Specifically, thru FIES, the sources of family income, whether it is in cash or in kind, are being determined as well as the number of family members that are working in order to gain income.

Table 2. 16. Average Annual Family Income at Current Prices, Province of Cavite: 2009

Area Coverage	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
CALABARZON	248,600	10,855	4.40%	227,226	269,974
Cavite	282,606	13,784	4.88%	255,462	309,749
Laguna	249,092	14,052	5.64%	221,421	276,763
Batangas	219,272	15,870	7.24%	188,020	250,524
Rizal	294,402	16,843	5.72%	261,235	327,568
Quezon			27.91%		

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) 2009, National Statistics Office

In 2009, Cavite's family income has an average of Php282,606 (Table 2.16). Family income is defined as the average aggregated income of all members of a particular family in a household. This is 13.68% higher than that of the Regional average at Php248,600. This value signifies that the Caviteño families have somewhat better income than most of other areas in CALABARZON. Cavite ranks second in terms of family income next to the province of Rizal. This amount is relatively high considering that there are families who could hardly make a day-to-day living. According to the National Statistics Office (NSO), the value was affected by extreme values, specifically the respondents from the tenth decile or those who earns a lot or extremely high. In the Philippine 2009 FIES, the average income of families in the tenth decile is at Php600,000+ while the families at first decile earns around Php30,000. The major sources of income are wages/salaries, entrepreneurial activities and other sources.

### Family Expenditure

The average annual family expenditure in CALABARZON is at Php213,000 in 2009 (Table 2.17). This has grown by 14.52% from 2006. The Philippine average annual family expenditure is at Php176,000. Comparing it to the CALABARZON average of Php213,000, we may say that the cost of living in the CALABARZON region is relatively more expensive than most regions in the country.

Table 2. 17. Average Annual Family Expenditure at Current Prices, Province of Cavite: 2009

Area Coverage	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
CALABARZON	212,633	6,305	3.00	200,218	225,048
Cavite	255,018	12,383	4.86	230,633	279,403
Laguna	227,155	11,955	5.26	203,614	250,697
Batangas	182,600	10,750	5.89	161,430	203,770
Rizal	254,442	14,032	5.51	226,811	282,074
Quezon	119,259	7,504	6.29	104,483	134,035

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) 2009, National Statistics Office

Cavite showed the highest level of annual family expenditure. Generally speaking, this would reflect that the cost of living in Cavite is higher than that of its neighbouring provinces in the CALABARZON region. This can be attributed to the urbanization that prevails in the province. Cavite also showed the lowest coefficient of variation which means that the results of the survey are nearer to the average and there is no presence of highly extreme values that would affect the interpretation of data.

Caviteño families spend most of their income for their food pegged at 40.35% (Table 2.18). This is true to the rest of the region as well as in the entire country considering that food is a basic necessity in order to live.

Ranked at number 2 is the house rental. Considering the rapid urbanization and in-migration in Cavite, many workers from other places tend to rent housing units in order to migrate immediately because of their jobs. These data are very useful inputs in the development planning efforts of the local government and has been the basis for the efforts to provide low-cost housing projects to Cavite in-migrants. Furthermore, the endeavors to provide Cavite constituents with competitive road network is also a major thrust of the government considering that it is a major component of every Caviteño family's expenditure. At the average, a family spends 9.65% of the family income in transportation and communication.

Table 2. 18. Distribution of Total Family Expenditure by Expenditure Item, Province of Cavite: 2009

Expenditure Item	Percent	Rank
Food	40.35	1
House Rental	13.33	2
Transportation and Communication	9.65	3
Fuel, Light and Water	7.55	4
Education	4.94	5
Personal Care and Effects	3.93	6
Others	20.25	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) 2009, National Statistics Office

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, INFLATION RATE AND PURCHASING POWER OF PESO

The consumer price index (CPI) is also known as the cost-of-living index. Generally, it measures the changes on the cost of average retail prices of a market basket or collection of goods and services which is commonly purchased by the average Filipino or Caviteño household for that matter. Referring to Table 2.19, the average CPI for 2010 is 150.8. The highest CPI was recorded in the month of December. The Christmas season is also considered as the spending season among Filipinos, and also with Caviteños because of festivities during Christmas and the New Year Celebrations. This explains the lavish spending of Caviteños during the months of November to December.

The inflation rate of the province ranges from 3.2 to 5.5. Inflation is defined as the rate of increase/decrease in the price level over time. In layman's explanation, inflation can be observed when the amount of commodities that you can buy with the same sum of money changes over time. When inflation is high or while it rises, every peso will buy a smaller percentage of goods.

On the other hand, the purchasing power of peso (PPP) is an economic indicator that represents the true value of peso in a particular period of time in relation to a chosen reference period. The 2010 average purchasing power of peso in Cavite is at Php0.66. It means that in Cavite, a peso can actually buy just Php0.66 value of amount of goods and services. The decreasing PPP indicates that additional sum of money is required to buy the same amount of goods and services over time. Purchasing power of peso is inversely related to the consumer price index.

Table 2. 19. Consumer Price Index, Inflation Rate and Purchasing Power of Peso per Month, Province of Cavite: 2010

2010	Consumer Price Index	Inflation Rate	Monthly % Change	Purchasing Power of Peso
January	149.5	4.8	1.0	0.67
February	149.9	4.6	0.3	0.67
March	149.8	4.8	-0.1	0.67
April	149.5	4.8	-0.2	0.67
May	150.2	5.5	0.5	0.67
June	150.6	5.0	0.3	0.66
July	151.1	5.0	0.3	0.66
August	151.3	4.9	0.1	0.66
September	151.4	4.6	0.1	0.66
October	151.4	3.6	0.0	0.66
November	152.2	3.7	0.5	0.66
December	152.7	3.2	0.3	0.65
<b>Average</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>		<b>0.66</b>

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) 2009, National Statistics Office

