

Chapter II. Human Resources

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

POPULATION

The data on population are primarily based on the 2007 Census of Population and Housing conducted by the National Statistics Office. Forecasting was done to come up with the 2009 data on demography. The data were analyzed and were given substantial discussion so as to provide optimum usage among readers.

2009 Cavite Population

The last censal period was in 2007. Unto that census, Cavite's population ticked at 2,856,765. At the growth rate of 4.59%, using the geometric formula and participation rate, the 2009 population of the province is forecasted to reach 3,139,760 (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Population, Province of Cavite: 2004-2009

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

* Computed based on 2000 Census

** Computed based on 2007 Census

For the past five years, the population of the province has been in steady increase. During the censal period of year 2000, the population of the province was at 2,063,161 at the growth rate of 4.45%. In a span of 7 years, it increased by 793,604 reaching 2,856,765 at a rate of 4.59% (Table 2.2). Since the start of Cavite's industrialization in 1990's, the rapid escalation of Cavite population is mainly being attributed to in-migration. The attractiveness of Cavite as a place of residence among Metro Manila workers is due to its proximity to the central business districts aside from the fact that the Province also offers numerous employment opportunities with its thriving industrial estates and economic zones.

Population Growth Trends

The average annual growth rate of Cavite from 1980 to 2007 was remarkably maintained at 4.0 -6.0%. Growth rate was fastest during the censal year of 1995 as it marked the bloom of industrialization in Cavite (Table 2.2). This average is a lot higher than the national average of 2.16 as well as with the regional average of 3.56. This comparison shows that the population in the Province is growing faster than that of what is being generally experienced in the rest of the country (Table 2.3).

Table 2.2. Population 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

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

Source: National Statistics Office

Trece Martires City showed the highest population growth from 2000 to 2009. The population grew by 167.90%, from 41,653 in 2000 to 111,588 in 2009. It is followed by Gen. Trias that grew by 146.45%, from 107,691 in 2000, its population for 2009 is expected to be at 265,403. Aside from Trece Martires City and Gen. Trias, fastest growing cities/municipalities include Tanza, Dasmariñas and Bacoor with population growth from 2000 to 2009 of 75.55%, 62.91%, and 59.71%, respectively (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4. Projected Population, Province of Cavite: 2009

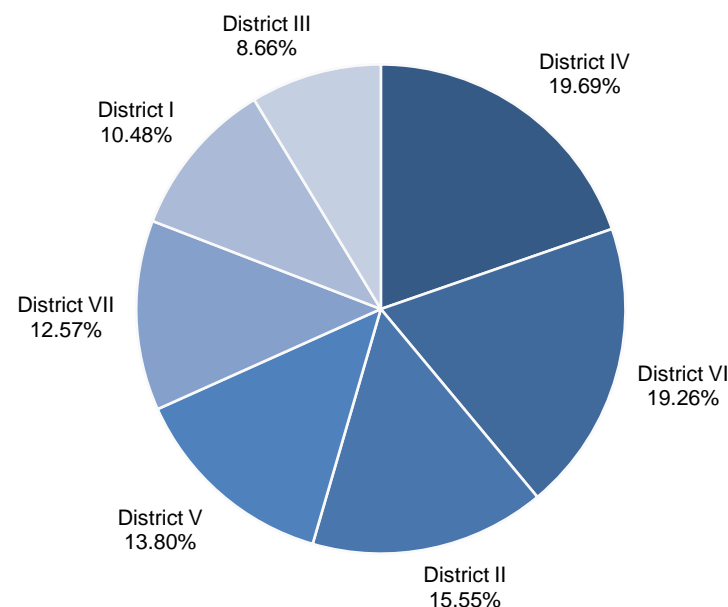
City/Municipality	Population 2000	Population 2007	Projected Pop'n 2009	Percent Share
District I	267,742	314,508	329,177	10.48
Cavite City	99,367	104,581	106,072	3.38
Kawit	62,751	76,405	80,665	2.57
Noveleta	31,959	39,294	41,598	1.32
Rosario	73,665	94,228	100,842	3.21
District II	305,669	441,197	488,182	15.55
Bacoor	305,669	441,197	488,182	15.55
District III	195,482	253,158	271,871	8.66
Imus	195,482	253,158	271,871	8.66
District IV	379,520	556,330	618,270	19.69
Dasmariñas	379,520	556,330	618,270	19.69
District V	316,439	404,573	433,143	13.80
Carmona	47,856	68,135	75,105	2.39
Gen. M. Alvarez	112,446	136,613	144,146	4.59
Silang	156,137	199,825	213,892	6.81
District VI	285,598	512,064	604,588	19.26
Trece Martires City	41,653	90,177	111,588	3.55
Gen Trias	107,691	218,387	265,403	8.45
Tanza	110,517	171,795	194,013	6.18
Amadeo	25,737	31,705	33,584	1.07
District VII	312,681	374,935	394,529	12.57
Tagaytay City	45,287	61,623	67,087	2.14
Alfonso	39,674	47,973	50,549	1.61
Gen. Aguinaldo	14,323	17,818	18,925	0.60
Indang	51,281	60,755	63,669	2.03
Magallanes	18,090	18,890	19,117	0.61
Maragondon	31,227	33,604	34,293	1.09
Mendez	22,937	26,757	27,920	0.89
Naic	72,683	87,058	91,501	2.91
Ternate	17,179	20,457	21,467	0.68
Total	2,063,131	2,856,765	3,139,760	100.00

Source: National Statistics Office: 2007

Provincial Planning and Development Office, Province of Cavite: 2009

Due to the recent division of the province into seven legislative districts, the population of each district has now become more evenly distributed. Even as a lone district, District IV or Dasmariñas City is the most populous district in Cavite that accounts for 19.69% of the total provincial population. It is followed by the District VI with 604,588 combined population of Trece Martires City, Tanza, Gen. Trias and Amadeo. Another lone district, Bacoor, pegged to be the third most populous district of the province with 15.55% of the total Cavite Population and is the second most populous municipality in the Province. Lying beside Metro Manila, Bacoor's population grew by 44.34% from 2000 to 2007 due to in-migration as it serves as catch basin of Metro Manila's workforce. District V is the fifth district with most number of people that accounts for 13.80% of Cavite population. The district is composed of Carmona, Gen. Mariano Alvarez and Silang. Despite its large land area, the District VII only ranks fifth in terms of population with only 12.57% share. Although having nine cities/municipalities, District VII which is generally composed of rural communities only has an aggregate population of 394,529 (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1. Projected Population by District, Province of Cavite: 2009



Population Density

Cavite's population density is at 2,200 persons/km² for 2009. It increased by 188 from 2007's 2,002 persons/km². Rosario remains to be the most densely populated municipality of the province at 17,785 persons/km² of land, way too far from the provincial average. The municipality of Rosario occupies only 0.397% of Cavite's land area. Its high population density can be attributed to the presence of Cavite Economic Zone in the area that makes it a primary destination for employment of people coming from all-over the country.

Gen. Mariano Alvarez is at second rank for having the highest number of persons/km² at 15,367. The high population of the municipality was mainly driven by the presence of residential/resettlement projects in the area. Other cities/municipalities with notably higher population density than the provincial average are Cavite City with 8,966 persons/km²; Bacoor with 9,316 persons/km²; Noveleta with 7,689 persons/km²; Dasmariñas with 7,509 persons/km² and Kawit with 6,020 persons/km².

The lowest population densities were recorded at Maragondon at 207 persons/km² primarily due to large vast of forest and mountain areas within the municipality and Magallanes with 243 persons/km² (Table 2.5).

As shown in the population density map of Cavite, half of the province is having a population density higher than that of the provincial average. Generally, these densely populated areas are also the urbanized cities and municipalities of the province. The scenario is being driven by the presence of diverse industries as well as its proximity to Metro Manila that cause the continuous increase of inhabitants in these areas. On the other hand, the upland and mostly classified as rural communities were found to have a population density of generally lower than the provincial average (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2. Population Density Map, Province of Cavite: 2009

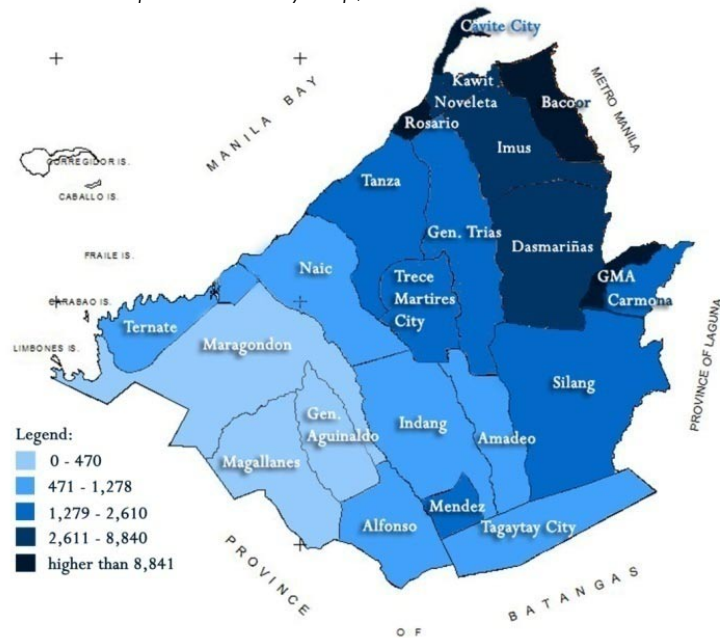


Table 2.5. Population Density by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2009

City/Municipality	Population 2007	Projected Population 2009	Land Area (km ²)	Population Density
District I	314,508	329,177	36.31	10,115
Cavite City	104,581	106,072	11.83	8,966
Kawit	76,405	80,665	13.40	6,020
Noveleta	39,294	41,598	5.41	7,689
Rosario	94,228	100,842	5.67	17,785
District II	441,197	488,182	52.40	9,316
Bacoor	441,197	488,182	52.40	9,316
District III	253,158	271,871	97.01	2,803
Imus	253,158	271,871	97.01	2,803
District IV	556,330	618,270	82.34	7,509
Dasmariñas	556,330	618,270	82.34	7,509
District V	404,573	433,143	196.71	6,388
Carmona	68,135	75,105	30.92	2,429
Gen. M. Alvarez	136,613	144,146	9.38	15,367
Silang	199,825	213,892	156.41	1,368
District VI	512,064	604,588	301.05	1,955
Trece Martires City	90,177	111,588	39.17	2,849
Gen Trias	218,387	265,403	117.68	2,255
Tanza	171,795	194,013	96.30	2,015
Amadeo	31,705	33,584	47.90	701
District VII	374,935	394,529	661.24	729
Tagaytay City	61,623	67,087	66.15	1,014
Alfonso	47,973	50,549	64.60	782
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,818	18,925	51.03	371
Indang	60,755	63,669	89.20	714
Magallanes	18,890	19,117	78.60	243
Maragondon	33,604	34,293	165.49	207
Mendez	26,757	27,920	16.67	1,675
Naic	87,058	91,501	86.00	1,064
Ternate	20,457	21,467	43.50	494
Total	2,856,765	3,139,760	1,427.06	2,200

Source: National Statistics Office: 2007

Provincial Planning and Development Office, Province of Cavite: 2009

Table 2.6. Projected Urban-Rural Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2009

City/Municipality	Urban	% Share	Rural	% Share	Total
District I	329,177	100.00			329,177
Cavite City	106,072	100.00			106,072
Kawit	80,665	100.00			80,665
Noveleta	41,598	100.00			41,598
Rosario	100,842	100.00			100,842
	-				
District II	488,182	100.00			488,182
Bacoor	488,182	100.00			488,182
	-				
District III	271,871	100.00			271,871
Imus	271,871	100.00			271,871
	-				
District IV	591,864	95.73	26,406	4.27	618,270
Dasmariñas	591,864	95.73	26,406	4.27	618,270
	-				
District V	289,730	66.88	143,413	33.12	433,143
Carmona	75,105	100.00	-	-	75,105
Gen. M. Alvarez	144,146	100.00	-	-	144,146
Silang	70,479	32.95	143,413	67.05	213,892
	-				
District VI	586,378	96.64	18,210	3.36	604,588
Trece Martires City	111,588	100.00	-	-	111,588
Gen Trias	265,403	100.00	-	-	265,403
Tanza	194,013	100.00	-	-	194,013
Amadeo	15,374	45.78	18,210	54.22	33,584
	-				
District VII	207,719	52.18	186,810	47.82	394,529
Tagaytay City	67,087	100.00	-	-	67,087
Alfonso	9,032	17.87	41,517	82.13	50,549
Gen. Aguinaldo	4,079	21.55	14,846	78.45	18,925
Indang	23,566	37.01	40,103	62.99	63,669
Magallanes	349	1.83	18,768	98.17	19,117
Maragondon	637	1.86	33,656	98.14	34,293
Mendez	22,848	81.84	5,071	18.16	27,920
Naic	75,337	82.33	6,164	17.67	91,501
Ternate	4,783	22.28	16,684	77.72	21,467
Total	2,764,920	88.06	374,839	11.94	3,139,760

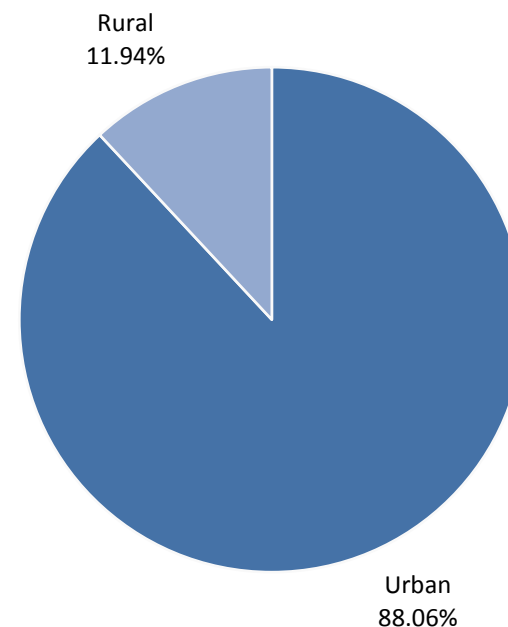
Source: National Statistics Coordination Board, PSCG Interactive
[http://www.nscb.gov.ph/activestats/psgc/province.asp?provcode=042100000®Name=REGION IV-A \(CALABARZON\)](http://www.nscb.gov.ph/activestats/psgc/province.asp?provcode=042100000®Name=REGION IV-A (CALABARZON))

Urban-Rural Population

Based on the projected urban-rural population of Cavite for 2009, the Province can be generally classified as an urban province with 88.06% of its population concentrated in the urban areas (Figure 2.3). The three (3) cities of Cavite, Trece Martires and Tagaytay, and the nine (9) municipalities of Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Bacoor, Imus, Carmona, Gen. M. Alvarez, Gen. Trias and Tanza, are entirely urban while the remaining one (1) city and ten (10) municipalities are mix of urban and rural. The data shows that Cavite is continuously on its way to urbanization.

Still catching-up to urbanization are the city of Dasmariñas and the municipalities of Naic, and Mendez while the rest of the Province such as Silang, Amadeo, Alfonso, Gen. Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon and Ternate remain to be classified as rural areas (Table 2.6).

Figure 2.3. Distribution of Urban-Rural Population, Province of Cavite: 2009



Households

Cavite has projected households of 692,383 in 2009. This number increased by 10.51% from 626,526 households in 2007. City of Dasmariñas has the highest number of households among other cities and municipalities with 128,539. Correspondingly as a district, it follows District VI in the most number of households. Generally, urbanized cities and municipalities have lower household size averaging only to 4.39 while that of the mixed urban and rural areas have an average household size of 4.73. These only show that families in the urban areas prefer having smaller families by having fewer children.

The largest average household sizes were seen in the municipalities of Gen. Aguinaldo (4.99), Ternate (4.88), Gen. M. Alvarez (4.82), Dasmariñas (4.81), Magallanes (4.77) and Maragondon (4.77).

The smallest average household size is in Carmona with 4.14 (Table 2.7).

Age Group and Dependency Ratio

Cavite's population is predominantly considered to be a young population having 63.11% of the population below 29 years old. The population structure of Cavite is not a perfect pyramid wherein population decreases as age increases having deviations in the age bracket, 5-9 and 15-19. The working age group. Ages 15-64, accounts to 62.16% of the population (Table 2.8).

Data further shows that there are 34.61% young dependents with age bracket 0-14 while on the other hand, there are 3.22% old dependents coming from the old population. Therefore,

Table 2.8. Projected Population by Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2009

Age Group	2009	% Distribution
All Ages	3,139,760	100
Under 1	81,451	2.59
1 - 4	321,424	10.24
5 - 9	364,815	11.62
10 - 14	319,016	10.16
15 - 19	302,416	9.63
20 - 24	312,962	9.97
25 - 29	279,441	8.90
30 - 34	265,914	8.47
35 - 39	229,137	7.30
40 - 44	186,507	5.94
45 - 49	140,108	4.46
50 - 54	107,494	3.42
55 - 59	68,433	2.18
60 - 64	59,394	1.89
65 - 69	40,812	1.30
70 - 74	26,682	0.85
75 - 79	16,799	0.54
80 & over	16,955	0.54

Source: National Statistics Office: 2000
Provincial Planning and Development Office,
Province of Cavite: 2009

these figures, it can be generalized that the Province has 61:100 dependency ratio. This means that for every 100 working population are 61 dependents of which 56 are young and old.

Table 2.7. Projected Number of Households by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2009

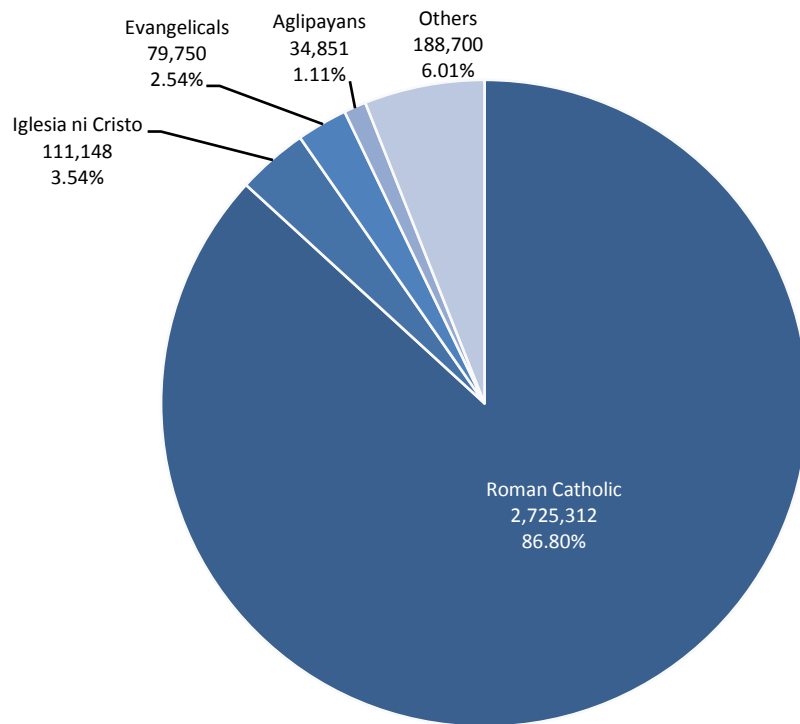
City/Municipality	Number of Households 2007 (Actual)	Number of Households 2009 (Projected)	Average Household Size 2009
District I	72,790	76,531	4.29
Cavite City	23,269	23,783	4.46
Kawit	17,872	18,891	4.27
Noveleta	9,356	9,904	4.20
Rosario	22,293	23,953	4.21
District II	101,264	112,226	4.35
Bacoor	101,264	112,226	4.35
District III	54,836	58,974	4.61
Imus	54,836	58,974	4.61
District IV	115,690	128,539	4.81
Dasmariñas	115,690	128,539	4.81
District V	85,180	92,982	4.57
Carmona	16,428	18,141	4.14
Gen. M. Alvarez	28,304	29,906	4.82
Silang	40,448	44,935	4.76
District VI	117,032	138,712	4.40
Trece Martires City	20,395	25,477	4.38
Gen Trias	50,921	62,010	4.28
Tanza	38,750	43,795	4.43
Amadeo	6,966	7,430	4.52
District VII	79,734	84,419	4.73
Tagaytay City	13,150	14,616	4.59
Alfonso	10,062	10,620	4.76
Gen. Aguinaldo	3,567	3,793	4.99
Indang	12,772	13,432	4.74
Magallanes	3,956	4,008	4.77
Maragondon	7,039	7,189	4.77
Mendez	5,901	6,163	4.53
Naic	19,127	20,199	4.53
Ternate	4,160	4,399	4.88
Total	626,526	692,383	4.54

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

Religions

Religion as a social sector plays an important role in the lives of Caviteños. Due to diversity of Cavite inhabitants, the Province is also home to various religious affiliations or sects. Belonging to a Christian nation, and Cavite as a place that played important roles in the Spanish occupation, the Province retained to be predominantly composed of Roman Catholic that corresponds to 86.80% of the population. This is followed by the Iglesia ni Cristo with around 111,148 followers or 3.54%. The Evangelicals is the third largest religious group sharing 2.54% of the population, followed by the Aglipayans at 1.11%. Still there is a remaining 6.01% that corresponds to 188,700 individuals who belong to other religions such as Protestants, Seventh Day Adventist, and Jehova’s Witness, among others (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4. Religions by Number of Members, Province of Cavite: 2009

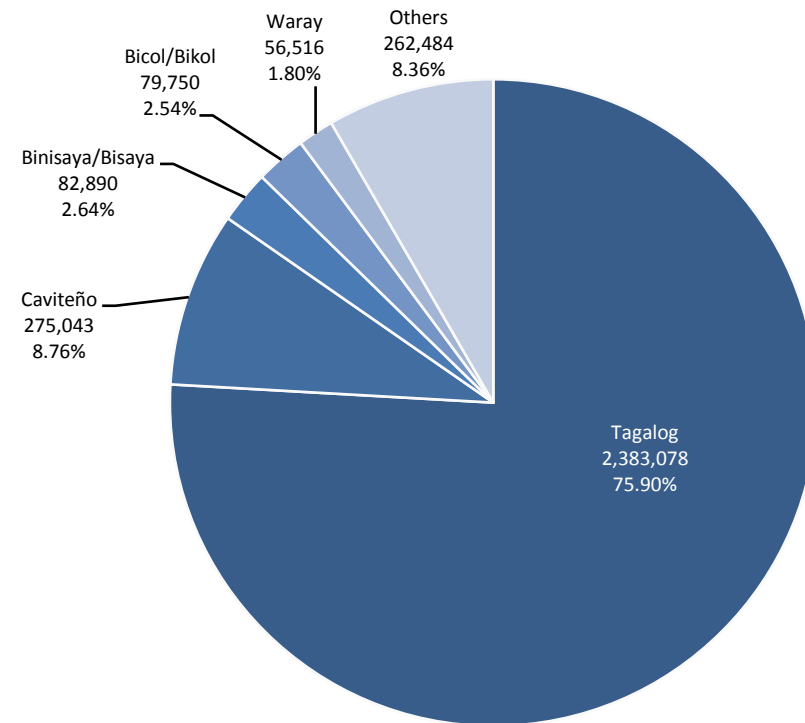


Source: Provincial Planning and Development Office, Province of Cavite: 2009

Languages

Cavite has always been a major destination among resettlers. This has made the Province home to many ethnic groups, along with it are their mother native tongues coming from Philippines’ thousand islands. Despite the in-migration, Tagalog remains to be the top language being used by Caviteños (75.90%). It is followed by the purely Caviteños language at 8.76%. Other than these two, the remaining population are all considered migrants having mother tongues such as Binisaya/Blsaya (2.64%), Bicol/Bikol (2.54%) and Waray (1.80%) as well as a combination of minorities that have a significant aggregate share of 8.36% that are speaking a diverse 128 ethnic languages/dialects (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5. Languages by Speaking Population, Province of Cavite: 2009



Source: Provincial Planning and Development Office, Province of Cavite: 2009

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The balance governance in Cavite looks both on hard and soft development projects. As such, human development has also been given prioritization through diverse socially-inclined programs that aim to improve the dimensions of human development. The success of these endeavours 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 enrollment ratio (or enrollment 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.

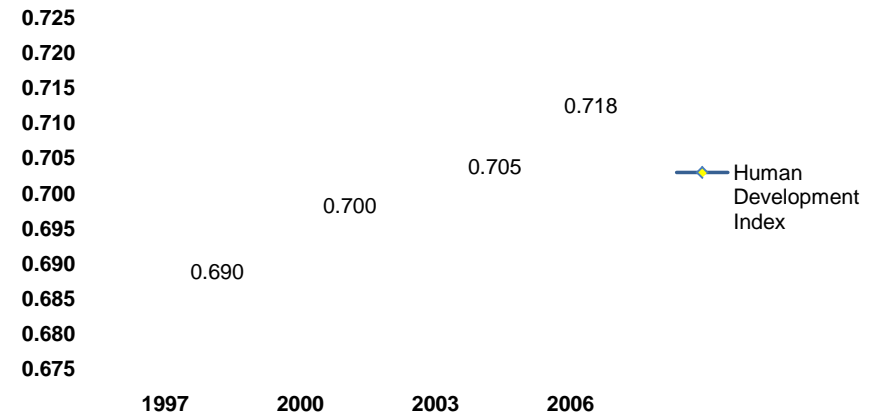
Based on Figure 6, the province shows an upward trend in human development index. As noted in the Philippine Human Development Report 2008/2009, Cavite ranked sixth in 1997 and 2000 with an index value of 0.690 and 0.700, respectively. The province rose to rank fourth in 2003 with an index of 0.705 and third in the latest result of the Philippine Development Report in 2006 with an index value of 0.718 (Table 2.9, Figure 2.6).

Table 2.9. 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
Human Development Index	0.690	0.700	0.705	0.718

Philippine Human Development Report 2008/2009

Figure 2.6. Human Development Index by Year, Province of Cavite: 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2006



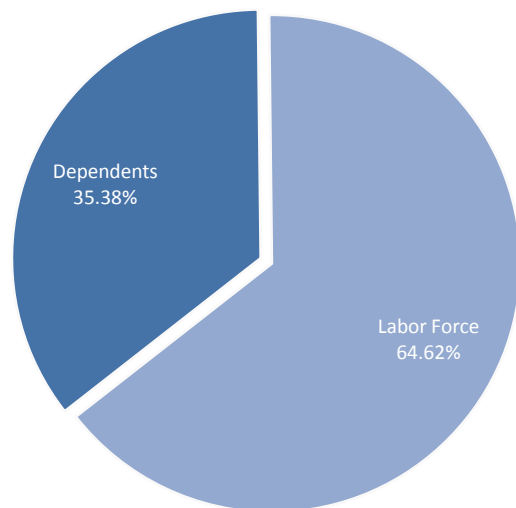
According to Philippine Development Network, identification of Human Development Index addressed the gaps of establishing the state of human development considering its wide coverage. "It is premised on the principle that human development cannot be measured by the yardstick of income alone since income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

LABOR FORCE AND INCOME

LABOR FORCE AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

According to the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) – Cavite, the total labor force of the Province is at around 64.60% of the total population in 2009. This is lower by 0.8% than the 15-64 age bracket of 2009 population. The labor force of Cavite is around 2.02M individuals (Table 2.10).

Figure 2.7. Distribution of Population by Labor Type, Province of Cavite: 2009



Source: Department of Labor and Employment- Cavite

Employment and Unemployment Rate

The employment rate of the province is at 90.5%. This is 6.1% higher than that of 2008. This only shows that despite suffering from global economic crisis, the Province was able to cope up and maintain the employment status of Caviteño workforce. This may also be due to incessant efforts of the Provincial Government to create employment through its Emergency Employment Program and Livelihood and Entrepreneurship promotions. On the other hand, the unemployment rate was recorded at 9.5%.

Underemployment Rate

Inappropriateness of the labor supply with the available employments in the province results to underemployment. For 2009, the underemployment in Cavite was recorded at 16% (Table 2.10). This means that around 293,696 workers are employed on jobs that are not in their desired capacity, whether in terms of compensation, hours or level of skill and experience.

Table 2.10. Data on Labor Force, Province of Cavite: 2009

Item	2009
Projected Population	3,139,760
Labor Force Participation Rate	64.60%
Labor Force	2,028,285
Employment Rate	90.5%
Unemployment Rate	9.5%
Underemployment Rate	16.00%

Source: Department of Labor and Employment – Cavite, 2009

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the general measure of the changes on the average retail prices of a market basket or collection of goods and services commonly purchased by the average Filipino household. As shown on Table 2.11, consumer price index of Cavite ranges from 142.40 up to 148.00. The lowest CPI was recorded in the month of May while it is highest during December. This can be explained by the lavish spending habits of Filipinos, Caviteños specifically during the Christmas season.

Table 2.11. Inflation Rate and Consumer Price Index by Month, Province of Cavite: 2009

2009	Inflation Rate	Consumer Price Index	Monthly % Change
January	6.1	142.60	0.2
February	6.5	143.30	0.5
March	5.9	142.90	-0.3
April	3.6	142.70	-0.1
May	2.5	142.40	-0.2
June	1.6	143.40	0.7
July	0.9	143.90	0.3
August	0.4	144.20	0.2
September	0.1	144.80	0.4
October	1.1	146.10	0.9
November	1.9	146.80	0.5
December	4.0	148.00	0.8
Average	2.90	144.30	

Source: National Statistics Office – Cavite, 2009

PURCHASING POWER OF PESO (PPP)

The Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) is a useful tool in establishing the economic status in a particular area at a particular time. Basically, it measures the real value of the peso in a given period relative to a chosen reference period. In 2009, records show that the average purchasing power of peso in Cavite is 0.69 centavos. It has depreciated by two (2) centavos compared to last year's PPP of 0.71 centavos. A decreasing purchasing power of peso indicates that additional sum of money is required to buy the same amount of goods over time. The highest PPP was recorded in the months of January- June which were also found to be the months when consumers spend less as indicated by the CPI. Relatively, during the months when Caviteños spent more for their common goods and services were also the months that PPPs were lowest (Table 2.12).

Table 2.13. Purchasing Power of Peso by Month, Province of Cavite: 2008-2009

Month	Purchasing Power of Peso		
	2008	2009	Index Change
January	0.74	0.70	-0.04
February	0.74	0.70	-0.04
March	0.74	0.70	-0.04
April	0.73	0.70	-0.03
May	0.72	0.70	-0.02
June	0.71	0.70	-0.01
July	0.70	0.69	-0.01
August	0.70	0.69	-0.01
September	0.69	0.69	-
October	0.69	0.68	-0.01
November	0.69	0.68	-0.01
December	0.70	0.68	-0.02
Average	0.71	0.69	-0.02

Source: National Statistics Office – Cavite, 2009

POVERTY INCIDENCE

The poverty incidence is defined as the proportion of families/population with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/population. Families whose income falls below the poverty threshold are considered poor. The poverty incidence of CALABARZON in 2006 is at 16.7 percent and has shown an increasing trend from the year 2000. Cavite's Poverty Incidence among population and among families are both lower than that of the region which means that Cavite population is the second least contributor of poverty incidence in the region, next to Rizal. Cavite has showed attractive figures with respect to poverty wherein only 8 out of 100 Caviteño families consider themselves as poor and only around 11 out of 100 Caviteño individuals are considered poor in the year 2006. The decrease of poverty incidence in the province from 2003 to 2006 only shows that the quality of life of Caviteños is also improving.

Among the provinces of CALABARZON, Cavite was the only province that exhibited decrease in poverty incidence in 2006, and ranked 4th among the top 10 least poor provinces in the country in the same year (Table 2.13 and Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8. Poverty Incidence by Year, CALABARZON Region: 2000, 2003, 2009

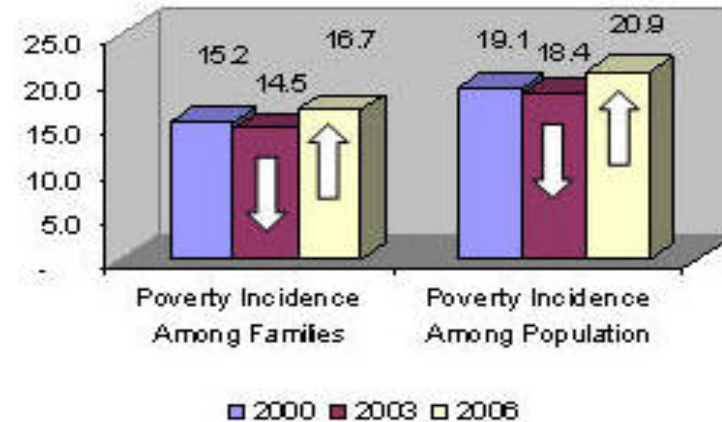


Table 2.12. Poverty Incidence by Family and Population, CALABARZON Region: 2000, 2003, 2006

Region/ Province	Poverty Incidence Among Families (%)			Poverty Incidence Among Population (%)		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Region IV-A	15.2	14.5	16.7	19.1	18.4	20.9
Cavite	10.2	8.6	7.8	13.0	12.5	11.2
Laguna	8.1	8.4	10.6	10.8	10.6	13.2
Batangas	20.7	24.5	25.6	25.8	30.4	30.7
Rizal	5.6	3.4	6.4	8.1	4.9	8.9
Quezon	32.9	32.8	38.4	39.3	39.8	47.7

Source: National Statistics Coordination Board

Family Income

The family incomes of the Filipinos are being determined through the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). It is a nationwide survey of households undertaken every three years by the National Statistics Office (NSO). It is the main source of data on family income and expenditure, such as levels of consumption by item of expenditure as well as sources of income in cash and in kind.

Family income includes primary income and receipts from other sources received by all family members during a calendar year as participants in any economic activity or as recipients of transfers, pensions, grants and others. The sources of primary income are salaries and wages, commissions, tips, bonuses, family and clothing allowances, transportation and representation allowances, honoraria, and other forms of compensation, and income from other entrepreneurial activities, such as net receipts of profits derived from the operation of family enterprise and from the practice of a profession or trade.

Income is money received from all sources before tax and other deductions for retirement, social security, union dues, insurance premiums, and all other contributions that are reflected in the payroll. It also includes gifts of food and non-food items received in kind in the form of support, assistance, or relief. Food items include only those received and consumed by the family during the reference period. These may be from other households, charitable institutions, the government, or from persons abroad, free of charge.

Family expenditures, on the other hand, refer to expenses or disbursements made by the family mainly for personal consumption in a given calendar year. Expenditures can be in the forms of goods and services received by the family from friends, relatives, and others. The family expenditures also include the value of consumed net share of crops, fruits and vegetables produced, or livestock raised by other households, family sustenance, and other entrepreneurial activities. Exclusions are usually those that do not involve personal consumption.

Considering the inflation between 2003 and 2006, the total family income in CALABARZON Region in 2006 was valued at P344 B at 2000 prices indicating a 2.38 percent increase from its previous survey of P336 B in 2003. Likewise, the total family expenditure in 2006 was valued at P305 B at 2000 prices showing an increase of 5.90 percent from P288 B in 2003 survey.(Table 2.14).

Table 2.14. Total Income, Expenditure and Savings of Families by Region (at 2000 Prices): 2003 and 2006

Region	2003 (Billion Pesos)			2006 (Billion Pesos)		
	Income	Expenditure	Savings	Income	Expenditure	Savings
Philippines	2,009	1,681	329	2,180	1,857	323
National Capital Region	497	407	90	522	496	26
Cordillera Administrative Region	35	29	6	42	33	9
I - Ilocos	88	73	15	97	84	13
II - Cagayan Valley	63	49	14	67	55	12
III - Central Luzon	238	206	33	281	243	39
IVA - CALABARZON	336	288	47	344	305	38
IVB - MIMAROPA	44	35	8	45	38	7
V - Bicol	85	74	12	93	82	11
VI - Western Visayas	119	104	15	133	118	14
VII - Central Visayas	124	104	20	131	112	19
VIII - Eastern Visayas	65	53	12	77	64	13
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	45	36	9	58	46	12
X - Northern Mindanao	66	55	11	80	66	14
XI - Davao	76	65	11	80	69	12
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	67	50	17	64	54	10
XIII - Caraga	30	26	4	38	32	6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	33	27	6	33	28	5

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Source: National Statistics Office, 2003 and 2006 Family Income and Expenditures

Family Expenditure

Family expenditures are determined through the Family Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Statistics Office. Data derived are of utmost importance in terms of analyzing the economy, business and social sector. Family expenditures refer to expenses or disbursements made by the family mainly for personal consumption in a given calendar year. These includes gifts, support, assistance or relief in goods and services received by the family among friends, relatives, and others, as well as value consumed from net share of crops, fruits and vegetables produced, or livestock raised by other households, family sustenance, and other entrepreneurial activities. Excluded are all expenses in relation to farm or business operations, investment ventures, purchase of real property, and other disbursements that do not involve personal consumption.

In 2000 FIES, the total family expenditures was amounted to P29.16 million. Families tended to spend more on food, particularly food consumed at home. The five (5) top expenditures of Caviteño families were food consumed at home (38.2 percent); rent/rental value of occupied dwelling unit (12.5 percent); transportation and communication (7.4 percent); food regularly consumed outside the home (8.5 percent); and fuel, light and water (6.7 percent) (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15. Distribution of Family Expenditures by Expenditure Group and Income Class, Province of Cavite: 2000

Expenditure Group and Area	Total	Income Class								
		Under 20,000	20,000-29,999	30,000-39,999	40,000-49,999	50,000-59,999	60,000-79,999	80,000-99,999	100,000-249,999	250,000and over
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	29,161,818	11,955	8,435	82,012	323,897	137,236	1,474,789	1,613,495	14,983,470	10,525,531
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	46.8	58.1	40.7	65.0	53.9	66.0	57.0	54.5	50.4	38.3
Food Consumed at Home	38.2	58.1	40.7	53.9	49.9	60.3	53.0	48.0	41.7	28.9
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	9.8	29.9	9.4	19.5	14.5	18.1	15.8	13.1	10.9	6.5
Roots and Tubers	0.5	0.4	-	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3
Fruits and Vegetables	4.4	2.0	4.3	6.1	5.0	6.3	6.2	5.8	4.6	3.5
Meat and Meat Preparations	8.8	3.5	6.9	6.2	8.6	11.7	9.3	8.7	9.4	7.8
Dairy Products and Eggs	3.3	-	7.3	3.3	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.7
Fish and Marine Products	5.6	10.1	4.9	10.1	8.1	10.3	8.0	7.0	6.0	4.1
Coffee, Cocoa and Tea	1.0	5.2	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.6
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.5	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Food N.E.C.	3.5	6.9	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	4.0	1.8
Food Regularly Consumed Outside the Home	8.5	-	-	11.1	4.1	5.7	4.0	6.5	8.7	9.4
Alcoholic Beverages	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Tobacco	1.1	-	-	2.1	1.0	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.8
Fuel, Light and Water	6.7	7.7	12.1	4.8	8.5	8.0	9.2	9.1	6.9	5.7
Transportation and Communication	7.4	1.2	-	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.6	6.6	9.8
Household Operations	1.8	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.8
Personal Care and Effects	3.8	6.0	1.6	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6
Clothing, Footwear and Other Wear	2.4	0.2	-	3.1	3.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.5
Education	3.6	-	-	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	3.1	5.1
Recreation	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Medical Care	2.5	-	1.7	-	0.7	1.2	0.5	2.0	1.8	4.0
Non-durable Furnishings	0.1	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Durable Furniture and Equipment	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.7	4.4
Rent/Rental Value of Occupied Dwelling Unit	12.5	22.4	42.4	11.9	13.4	11.0	15.6	16.8	13.3	10.2
House Maintenance and Minor Repairs	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Taxes Paid	1.7	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.8
Miscellaneous Expenditures	4.1	0.6	-	1.3	5.6	0.3	2.3	2.2	3.6	5.3
Special Occasion of the Family	3.0	0.6	-	1.3	4.3	0.2	1.9	1.7	2.7	4.0
Gifts and Contributions to Others	1.0	-	-	-	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3
Other Expenditures	2.8	-	-	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.9	2.8	3.5

Source: National Statistics Office

