Chapter 3. Human Resources

The 2015 Census of Population

The Census of Population is being undertaken by the Philippine Statistics Authority. The Censuses are being done in an interval of 5 or 10 years or in a period determined by government. The latest census that was done is in 2015 tagged as PopCen2015.

The 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), which is a complete enumeration of households in the country, is designed primarily to take an inventory of the population of the entire Philippines. It also collects information about some characteristics of the population such as age, sex, marital status, and highest grade completed. It will be the 14th census of population to be undertaken in the country since the first census in 1903. Moreover, it will be the 3rd population census to be conducted in between two decennial censuses. Previous to POPCEN 2015, mid-decade censuses were carried out in 1995 and 2007. (*PSA)*

The Census intends to collect demographic data pertaining to:

- ✔ size and geographic distribution of the population within Cavite;
- ✔ population composition (sex, age, and marital status);
- ✔ religious affiliation;
- ✔ school attendance, literacy, highest grade/year completed; and
- ✔ usual activity/occupation; and whether overseas worker for members 15 years old and above.

August 1, 2015 is the reference date for the POPCEN 2015. This means that all persons enumerated as members of a household or as residents is as of 12:01 a.m., August 1, 2015.

2015 Cavite's Population

Population is defined a group of specific inhabitant in a specific area which largely contributes to the development of their surroundings.

For the past years, Cavite became a significant prime mover in the country, contributing to the development not just of the Philippines but also of the CALABARZON region. Even in terms of population, Cavite is considered as one of the largest and fastest growing provinces. As of August 1, 2015, Cavite recorded a total population of 3,678,301 persons which grown at a rate of 3.37% from 2010 to 2015 making it the most populous province in the Philippines based on the 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015). The summary of population growth trend in Cavite in the last four censuses is shown below. The population in Cavite showed an increasing trend wherein it almost doubled in a span of fifteen years. However, it can also be noted that the rate of population increase is now in decreasing trend. It reached its peak until 2010 and is now getting slower. The country has 81 provinces. Of these provinces, Cavite was the most populous in 2015 with 3.68 million persons, followed by Bulacan (3.29 million), and Laguna (3.04 million). Twenty-four other provinces surpassed the one million population mark.

Table 3.1 Population and Population Growth Rate in the Province of Cavite

| | Population | | | | Population Growth Rate | | | |
	1990	2000	2010	2015	1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2010	2010-
Philippines	60,703,810	76,506,928	92,337,852	100,981,437	2.34	1.90	2.12	1.72
Cavite	1,152,534	2,063,161	3,090,691	3,678,301	5.99	4.12	5.05	3.37

Based on POPCEN 2015, Cavite has a total population of 3,678,301 persons which was higher by 587,610 persons compared with the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH 2010) count of 3,090,691 persons. The population increased at a rate of 3.37% annually during 2010 to 2015 meaning that there is an increase of about 34 persons added per 1,000 persons per year. The fastest growing LGU is Trece Martires City, seconded by City of Imus, followed by Carmona and City of Gen. Trias. These areas are still experiencing in-migration due to continuous developments of settlements and industrial areas. Trece Martires City is hosts to many low cost housing projects by the government. Cavite City on the other hand is not showing significant change in its population due to congestion in the area. Out-migration is also evident. The summary of population by city/municipality is shown in Table 3.2. It can be seen that the developed cities and municipalities had the highest contribution in Cavite's population. City of Dasmariñas has the highest population in Cavite having a total of 659,019 persons which is 17.92% of the population followed by City of Bacoor with 600,609 persons (16.33%) and City of Imus with 403,785 persons (10.98%). The aggregated population of these three LGUs comprises almost half (45.23%) of the provincial population. The rest of the population is divided among the remaining 20 localities.
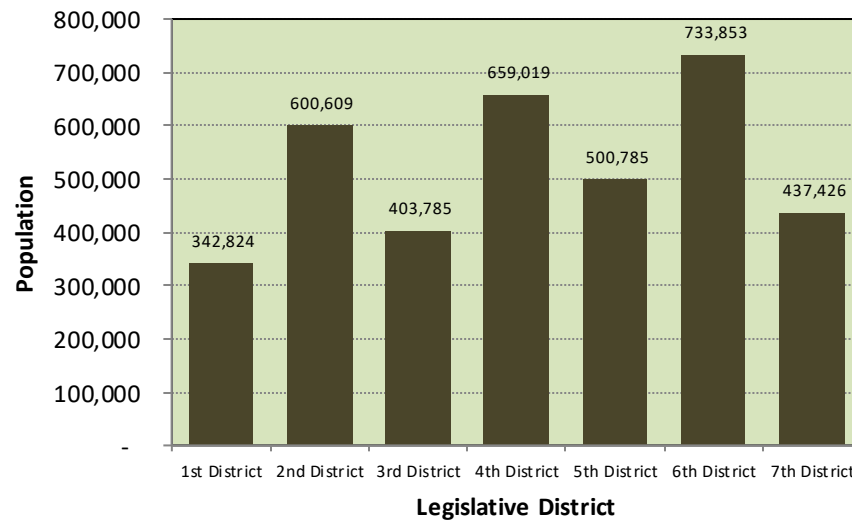
Table 3.2 Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	2010 Population	2015 Population	Growth Rate
1st District	**313,260**	**342,824**	
Cavite City	101,120	102,806	0.32
Kawit	78,209	83,466	1.25
Noveleta	41,678	45,846	1.83
Rosario	92,253	110,706	3.53
2nd District	**520,216**	**600,609**	
Bacoor City	520,216	600,609	2.77
3rd District	**301,624**	**403,785**	
Imus City	301,624	403,785	5.71
4th District	**575,817**	**659,019**	
City Of Dasmariñas	575,817	659,019	2.60
5th District	**427,016**	**500,785**	
Carmona	74,986	97,557	5.14
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	138,540	155,143	2.18
Silang	213,490	248,085	2.90
6th District	**570,093**	**733,853**	
Trece Martires City	104,559	155,713	7.88
Amadeo	33,457	37,649	2.27
City Of Gen. Trias	243,322	314,303	5.00
Tanza	188,755	226,188	3.50
7th District	**382,665**	**437,426**	
Alfonso	48,567	51,839	1.25
Tagaytay City	62,030	71,181	2.65
General E. Aguinaldo	17,507	22,220	4.64
Indang	62,030	65,599	1.07
Magallanes	21,231	22,727	1.30
Maragondon	35,289	37,720	1.28
Mendez	28,570	31,529	1.89
Naic	88,144	111,454	4.57
Ternate	19,297	23,157	3.53
Total	**3,090,691**	**3,678,301**	**3.37**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In terms of legislative districts, the 6th District topped the list of most populous district in Cavite. It is mainly because of the upshot of in-migration as brought about by the opening of various resettlement housing projects that catered mainly the informal settlers from Metro Manila. It is followed by the most populous city in Cavite which also happens to be lone district, the City of Dasmariñas. The third most populous district is the 2nd District which is the City of Imus (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 Population by Legislative District, Province of Cavite: 2015

As such, based on the 2015 Census of Population, 49.71% of Caviteños are male and 50.29% are female. This resulted to a ratio of 99 males for every 100 females (Figure 3.2).

Tagaytay City has the highest sex ratio (male: female) of 104:100. In addition, Indang, Kawit, Maragondon and Tanza have an equal sex ratio. To end, the cities of Bacoor, Cavite, Dasmariñas, Gen. Trias, Imus and municipalities of Carmona, Mendez, Noveleta and Rosario have sex ratios less than 100 males for every 100 females.

The disparity between males and females in the province does not pose significant effect in the distribution of government programs. Almost balance, the gender equality and women empowerment is on its way in Cavite society.

Figure 3.2 Proportion of Males and Females, Province of Cavite: 2015

Female 50.29%

Male 49.71%

Sex

Determining the gender or sex of the population is very important in development planning. Now that the government is gearing towards gender equality, it should consider the gender as one determinant in government programming and investment.

Age

The population pyramid is being used to depict the age and gender of the population. A perfect pyramid indicates that the population is considered young. In Cavite, there is indeed a young distribution of population and lacking an almost balanced sharing between males and females. It can also be noted that due to industrialization of Cavite, we can notice a decreased number of population aged 4 and below. This means that the population is less fertile at present.

In 2015, most Caviteños are of age 15 to 19 years old which contributed up to 9.8% of the population and the older person (80 years and over) are the least comprised of 0.58%. It is also notable that males are outnumbered by females from the age of 20 and above.

Out of the total population, 67.3% of the population are considered of "economically productive" age (15-64 years), 3.98% are of "old age" dependency age (over 64 years) and 28.8% are of "child" dependency age. This resulted to a dependency ratio of 49:100, which means that there are 49 dependents for every 100 working age persons. Of the 49 dependents, 43 are child dependents while six are old age dependents. Moreover, the median age in Cavite is 24.8 years old which means that half of the population are younger than 24.8 years old and the other half are older than 24.8 years old. Lastly, at provincial level, the voting age population or persons at least 18 years old accounted to 65.5 % (2,407,732 persons) (Figure 3.3).

**Figure 3.3 Population by sex and age group, Province of Cavite: 2015**
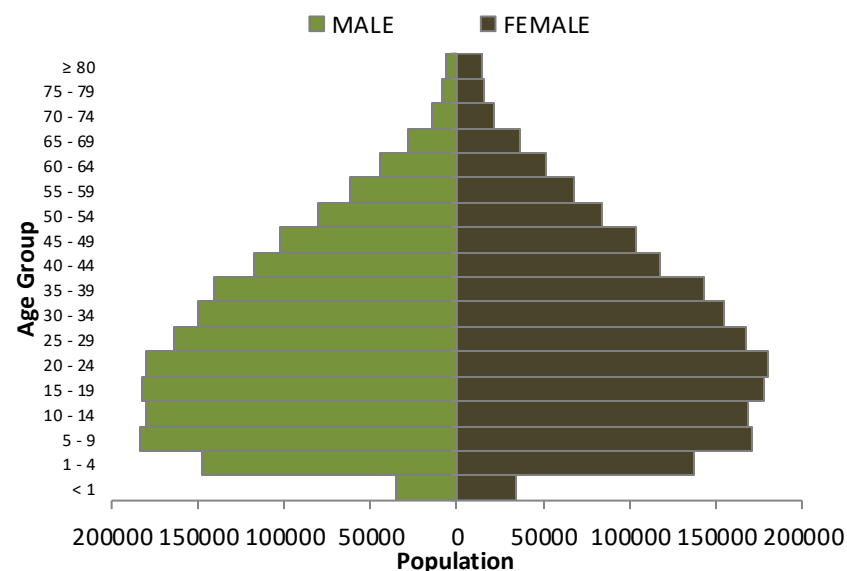
Marital Status

Marital status of the population is also determined in the PopCen2015. Technically, the marital status is determined among the population aged 10 and up. A total of 2,970,375 citizens of Cavite are at least 10 years old. Of that population, 44.3% are single and 36.5% are married. The rest of the population are categorized as follows: in common law/live-in marital arrangement (12.9%), widowed (4.1%), divorced or separated (2.2%) and had unknown marital status (< 0.1%) (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Distribution of Population by Sex and Marital Status, Province of Cavite: 2015
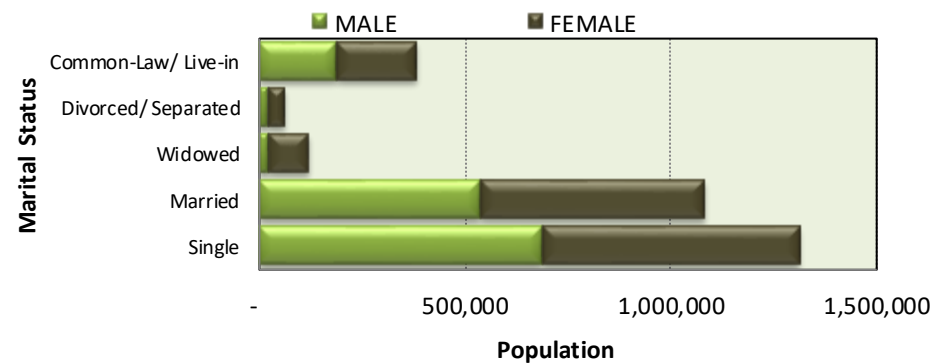

Among the never-married persons, males (52.3%) had a higher proportion than females (47.7%). On the other hand, females were apportioned to be married (50.5%), widowed (79.4%), divorced or separated (66.7%), and in common law or lived-in marriage arrangement (50.4%). It is worthy to note that a significant number of Caviteños are into live-in arrangement.

Education

Out of the total population of five years old and over, most Caviteños have reached or finished high-school (41.8%). Moreover, 23.6% have attended or finished elementary education, 13.2% are college undergraduate and 14.5% are academic degree holder. Among those baccalaureate degree graduate, 54.1% are female while 45.9% are male. The same goes with the post-baccalaureate degree wherein there are more females (56.0%) than males (48.3%). On the other hand, 1.7% of the population have not entered school but most are of age five to seven years old, 20 to 24 years, and at least 35 years old (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5 Distribution of Population by Highest Educational Attainment, Province of Cavite: 2015
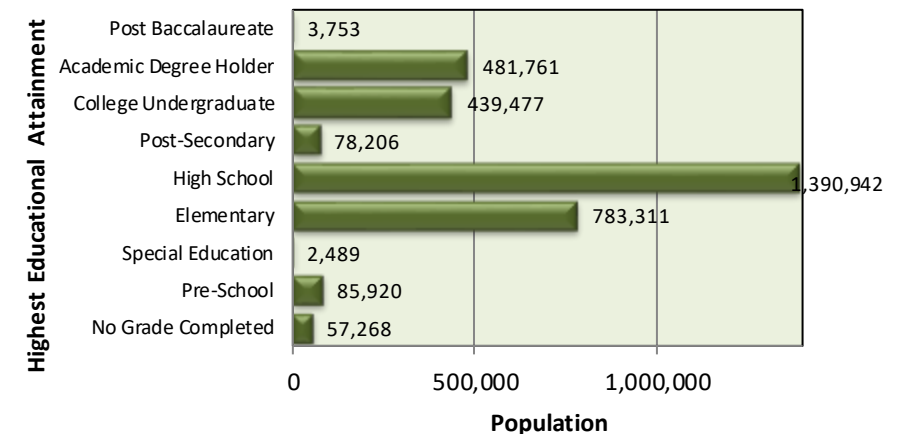
Among 1,416,749 household population of aged 5 to 24 years old, 958,881 persons or 67.7% of the population are attending school in

School Year 2015-2016. By sex, school attendance rate in 2015 is higher among females (67.1%) than among males (68.2%) of aged 5 to 24 (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6 School Attendance of Household Population Aged 5 to 24 Years Old by Sex, Province of Cavite: 2015
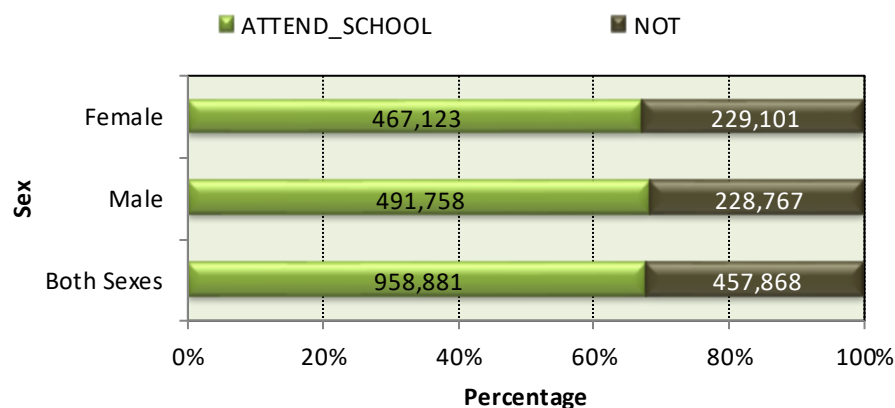
Literacy

Basic literacy is universal in Cavite. Literacy is defined as the ability of a person to read and write simple messages and questions. Cavite had posted a literacy rate of 99.7% among the 2,955,391 household population of 10 years old and over. Among the household population by sex, the male population has literacy rate of 99.6% and the female population has a literacy rate of 99.7%. In addition, all cities and municipalities in Cavite have a literacy rate of between 99.3% and 99.9%. Magallanes has the lowest literacy rate, but still high as compared to 97.5% national rating (Table 3.3).

The literacy rate of Cavite improved from the previous rating of 96.52% in year 2000. The 99.7% literacy rate is one of the highest in the country.

Table 3.3 Literacy Rate by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	Literacy Rate
1st District	
Cavite City	99.72
Kawit	99.54
Noveleta	99.77
Rosario	99.72
2nd District	
Bacoor City	99.76
3rd District	
Imus City	99.78
4th District	
City Of Dasmariñas	99.68
5th District	
Carmona	99.62
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	99.72
Silang	99.55
6th District	
Trece Martires City	99.58
Amadeo	99.61
City Of Gen. Trias	99.63
Tanza	99.59
7th District	
Alfonso	99.72
Tagaytay City	99.53
General E. Aguinaldo	99.53
Indang	99.38
Magallanes	98.69
Maragondon	98.89
Mendez	99.61
Naic	99.43
Ternate	99.72
Total	**99.7**

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority*

Gainful Workers

In the Census, data on occupation are asked in order to analyze the growth, composition and distribution of the work force. They provide information on socio-economic status of the population which is essential in planning the necessary training programs aimed at full and effective utilization of the country's human resources. Through this question we can determine whether a person is a gainful worker or is a non-gainful worker.

In 2015, the province had 2,606,678 household population aged 15 years and over wherein three out of five person (58.8%) are engaged in a gainful activity during the 12 months preceding the census.

By major occupation group, workers engaged in service and sales workers are the largest group comprising the 17.9% of the gainful workers' population. Technicians and associate professionals came in next (14.6%), followed by plant machine operators and assemblers (14.2%) (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7 Gainful Workers by Occupation, Province of Cavite: 2015
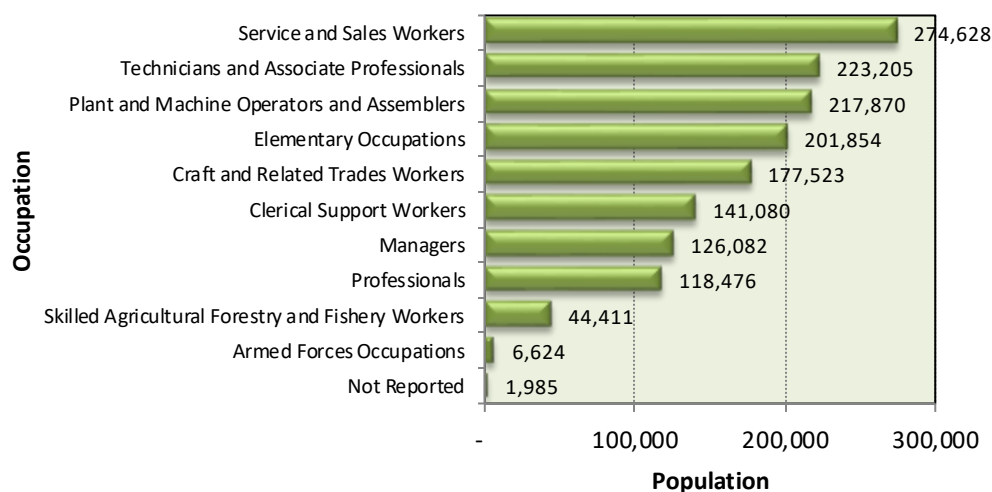
Overseas Workers

Out of the population of Cavite, 128,843 are overseas workers (OFWs) or working abroad wherein most of them are of age 45 years old and over (27.2%). It is also noticeable that most of the OFWs are male which comprises 65.3% of the OFWs' population while female only accounts to 34.7% of it (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8 Distribution of Overseas Workers by Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2015
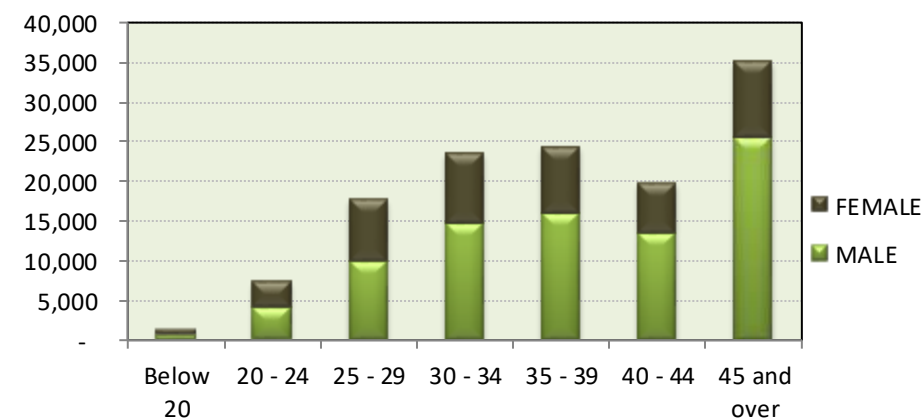
Due to the high level of migrant workers from Cavite, the provincial government is giving social programs for them and their families like livelihood trainings, financial literacy and investment programs.

Religious Affiliations

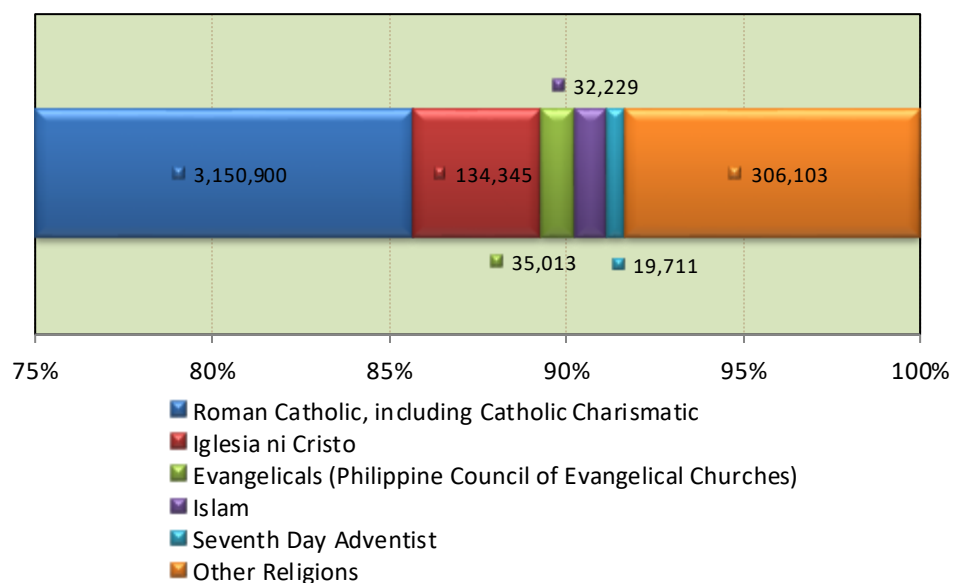One vital demographic input in development planning is the religion or religious affiliations. Data on religion are required for the planning of religion-related and religion-sponsored activities. They may also be used for examination of ethnic characteristics of the population.

Roman Catholic remains as the largest religious affiliation in Cavite which accounts to 85.7% of the total population of Cavite. The next largest religion affiliation in Cavite is Iglesia ni Cristo which accounts to 3.7% of the population. The top 5 religions in Cavite are shown in the figure below.

Figure 3.9 Top 5 Religious Affiliations in Cavite, 2015.

- Roman Catholic, including Catholic Charismatic
- Iglesia ni Cristo
- Evangelicals (Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches)
- Islam
- Seventh Day Adventist
- Other Religions

Household

Household population is defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) as "an aggregate of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by ties of kinship, which live together under the same roof and eat together or share in common the household food. Members comprise the head of the household, relatives living with him, and other persons who share the community life for reasons of work or other consideration. A person who lives alone is considered a separate household".

The household population of the province in 2015 is 3,662,844 persons. This means that there is around 15,457 population that is considered institutional. Meanwhile, a total of 877,767 households are recorded in Cavite. Moreover, the average household size in 2015 is 4.2 which means that in average, there are four persons in Cavite living in the same roof. By city and municipality, City of Dasmariñas has the highest household population with 657,529 persons that covers up 74.9% of the household population. On the other hand, General Emilio Aguinaldo has the highest average population size with 5 persons in a household, being a rural municipality, extended family is prevailing in the area (Table 3.4).

In terms of age, members between 15 to 19 years old has the highest population. Moreover, most of the household members are of age 5 to 34 years old and those who are in their senior years are the least (60 years and over). The population pyramid of household population generally resembles that of the total population having the concentration of the population at the bottom making Cavite a young populated area (Figure 3.10).

Table 3.4 Household Population and Average Household Size by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	Household Population	Household Size
1st District		
Cavite City	102,508	3.9
Kawit	83,416	4.0
Noveleta	45,824	3.9
Rosario	110,561	3.8
2nd District		
Bacoor City	599,326	4.0
3rd District		
Imus City	402,753	4.1
4th District		
City Of Dasmariñas	657,529	4.4
5th District		
Carmona	97,360	4.0
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	154,718	4.4
Silang	242,460	4.2
6th District		
Trece Martires City	154,727	4.4
Amadeo	37,296	4.2
City Of General Trias	313,604	3.9
Tanza	225,881	4.1
7th District		
Alfonso	51,756	4.4
Tagaytay City	69,603	4.3
General E. Aguinaldo	22,186	5.0
Indang	65,419	4.4
Magallanes	22,703	4.8
Maragondon	37,684	4.5
Mendez	31,403	4.4
Naic	110,970	4.2
Ternate	23,157	4.1
TOTAL	**3,662,844**	**4.2**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 3.10 Comparison of Household Population by Sex and Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2015
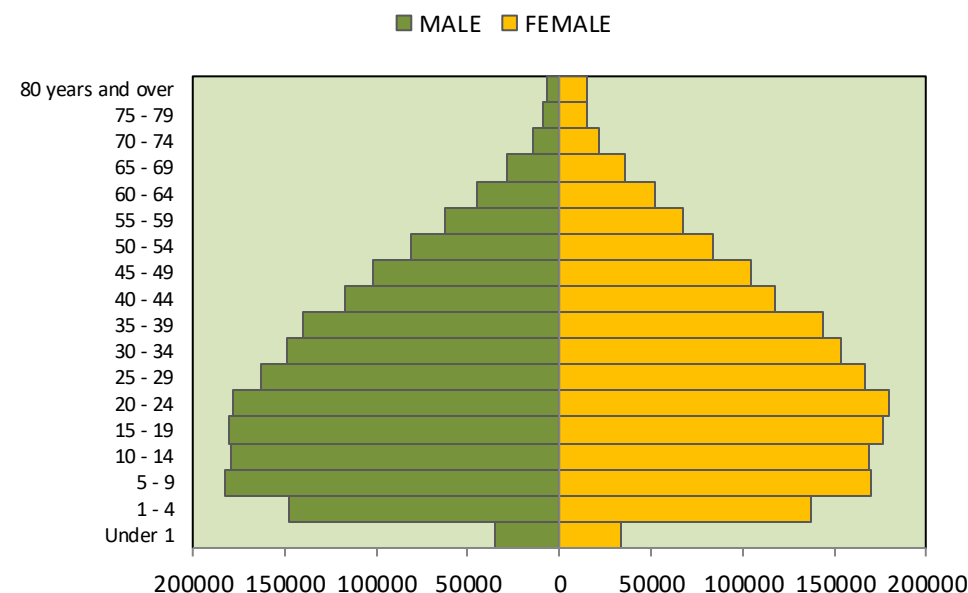
2016 Cavite Projected Population

At a rate of 3.37%, the population of Cavite grew by 126,884 reaching an all-time high of 3,805, 185. The most populated district is the 6th District, with Gen. Trias as the primary contributor of the population. City of Dasmariñas is the most populated city (Table 3.5).

Population Density

According to Philippine Statistics Authority, population density is a measure of number of persons per unit of land area (usually in square kilometers). This measure is more meaningful if given as population per unit of arable land. However, in this document, population density is computed based on the total land area of a given locality.

Table 3.5 Projected Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2016

City/Municipality	2016 Projected
1st District	**348,939**
Cavite City	103,130
Kawit	84,506
Noveleta	46,686
Rosario	114,617
2nd District	**617,269**
Bacoor City	617,269
3rd District	**426,846**
Imus City	426,846
4th District	**676,173**
City Of Dasmariñas	676,173
5th District	**516,373**
Carmona	102,569
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	158,523
Silang	255,281
6th District	**770,601**
Trece Martires City	167,980
Amadeo	38,505
City Of General Trias	330,001
Tanza	234,115
7th District	**448,983**
Alfonso	52,487
Tagaytay City	73,071
General E. Aguinaldo	23,252
Indang	66,301
Magallanes	23,024
Maragondon	38,202
Mendez	32,126
Naic	116,546
Ternate	23,975
Total	**3,805,185**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 3.6 Population Density, Province of Cavite: 2016

City/Municipality	2016 Projected Population	Land Area (in sq.km.)	2015 Population Density
1st District	**348,939**	**36.31**	**43,868**
Cavite City	103,130		8,718
Kawit	84,506		6,306
Noveleta	46,686		8,630
Rosario	114,617		20,215
2nd District	**617,269**	**52.40**	**11,780**
Bacoor City	617,269		11,780
3rd District	**426,846**	**97.01**	**4,400**
Imus City	426,846		4,400
4th District	**676,173**	**82.34**	**8,212**
City Of Dasmariñas	676,173		8,212
5th District	**516,373**	**196.71**	**21,849**
Carmona	102,569		3,317
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	158,523		16,900
Silang	255,281		1,632
6th District	**770,601**	**301.05**	**10,328**
Trece Martires City	167,980		4,288
Amadeo	38,505		804
City Of General Trias	330,001		2,804
Tanza	234,115		2,431
7th District	**448,983**	**661.24**	**7,481**
Alfonso	52,487		793
Tagaytay City	73,071		1,131
General E. Aguinaldo	23,252		456
Indang	66,301		743
Magallanes	23,024		293
Maragondon	38,202		231
Mendez	32,126		1,927
Naic	116,546		1,535
Ternate	23,975		931
Total	**3,805,185**	**1,427.06**	**2,666**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Using the projected population of 2016, the population density of the province is at 2,666 persons per square kilometer. This is higher by 88 persons as compared to the preceding year. The densest locality is at Rosario. Industrialization has taken its toll at this area as it attracted numerous numbers of industrial workers who chose to reside near their workplaces. Maragondon on the other hand is the least dense municipality. However, the reserve land of Mts. Palay-palay and Mataas na Gulod Protected Landscape is included in the computation (Table 3.6).
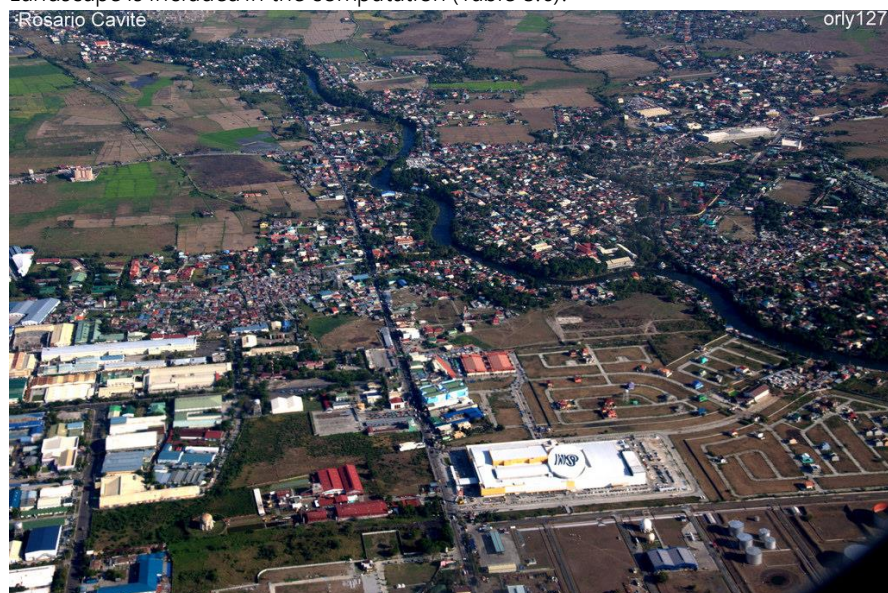
Aerial view of Rosario, Cavite

Urban and Rural Population

This report shows the data on urban population and percent of urban population to the total population. The 2016 urban population is however computed using the 2010 Census of Population data.

Table 3.7 Urban and Rural Population, Province of Cavite: 2016

City/Municipality	2016 Urban Population	2016 Rural Population	Urbanization Rate
1st District	**141,173**	**207,766**	**40.46**
Cavite City	8,560	94,570	8.30
Kawit	47,070	37,436	55.70
Noveleta	17,461	29,225	37.40
Rosario	68,082	46,535	59.40
2nd District	**529,617**	**87,652**	**85.80**
Bacoor City	529,617	87,652	85.80
3rd District	**250,559**	**176,287**	**58.70**
Imus City	250,559	176,287	58.70
4th District	**528,091**	**148,082**	**78.10**
City Of Dasmariñas	528,091	148,082	78.10
5th District	**310,954**	**205,419**	**60.22**
Carmona	89,645	12,924	87.40
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	91,626	66,897	57.80
Silang	129,683	125,598	50.80
6th District	**596,759**	**173,842**	**77.44**
Trece Martires City	152,526	15,454	90.80
Amadeo	501	38,004	1.30
City Of General Trias	281,491	48,510	85.30
Tanza	162,242	71,873	69.30
7th District	**83,554**	**365,430**	**18.61**
Alfonso	10,235	42,252	19.50
Tagaytay City	22,141	50,930	30.30
General E. Aguinaldo	0	23,252	-
Indang	2,519	63,782	3.80
Magallanes	0	23,024	-
Maragondon	611	37,591	1.60
Mendez	2,538	29,588	7.90
Naic	39,276	77,270	33.70
Ternate	6,234	17,742	26.00
Total	**2,440,706**	**1,364,479**	**63.10**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2010 Census of Population and Housing

In the Philippines, the local definitions of urban and rural population as defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority are as follows:

Urban Areas:

1. 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;
2. Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons square kilometer;
3. 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 angel 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
     • 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.
4. 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.

The province of Cavite is comprised of 63.1% urban population. There are only two municipalities, Magallanes and Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo that do not have urban population. Trece Martires City has the highest proportion of urban population (Table 3.7).

Age Group and Dependency

The total dependency ratio tells us the proportion of the population not in the work-force who are 'dependent' on those of working-age, it's a calculation which groups those aged under 15 with those over 65 years as the 'dependents' and classifying those aged 15-64 years as the working-age population. It's a simplistic calculation which is used across the world to understand societies and get a sense of potential pressures the economy may face in supporting an economically dependent population. A youth dependency ratio, or an older dependency ratio, are pretty self-explanatory, they are ratios which compare the proportion of people in those age-groups to those in the working-age population.

The Province of Cavite is generally characterized to have a young population with around 94.08% belonging to either young or working population. Moreover, 67.27% are in the working age making the dependency ratio only at around 48.66%. This means that for every 100 working people in Cavite, there are around 49 dependents, of which 43 are young and 6 are old (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios, Province of Cavite: 2016

Cavite	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	3,805,185	1,891,735	1,913,450
Under 1	71,651	36,659	34,992
1-4	294,768	152,726	142,042
5-9	365,756	189,356	176,400
10-14	361,893	186,833	175,060
15-19	373,694	189,114	184,580
20-24	372,906	186,119	186,786
25-29	342,674	169,338	173,337
30-34	314,611	154,982	159,629
35-39	294,105	145,414	148,691
40-44	243,405	121,287	122,118
45-49	213,672	105,718	107,954
50-54	170,282	83,644	86,638
55-59	134,125	64,171	69,955
60-64	100,233	46,256	53,977
65-69	67,006	29,335	37,671
70-74	36,649	14,703	21,946
75-79	25,662	9,419	16,243
80 and over	22,092	6,660	15,432
Young Dependents			
0-14	1,094,069	565,574	528,495
Old Dependents			
65 years and over	151,409	60,118	91,291
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATE			
Labor Force (Age 15-64)	2,559,708	1,266,043	1,293,664
Labor Force Participation*	1,653,571	817,864	835,707
Estimated Not in the Labor	906,136	448,179	457,957
Total Dependency Ratio			48.66%
Young Dependency Rate			42.74%
Old Dependency Rate			5.92%

*Based on 2009 Data - 64.60% LFPR