

Figure 4.3.3 Increase in Population (Case 2)

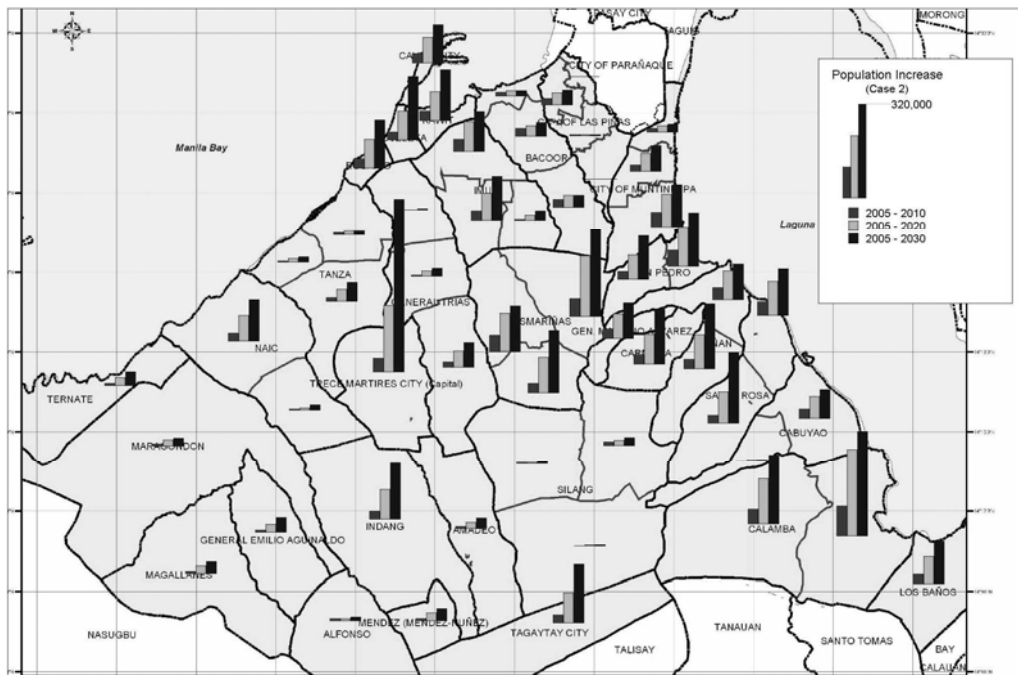
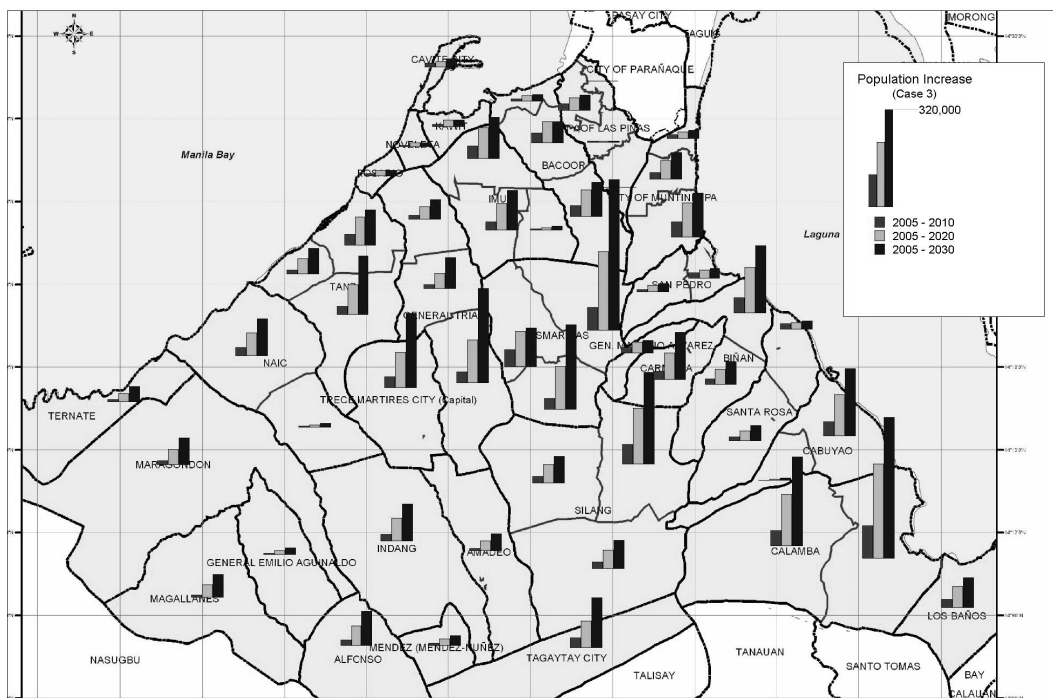


Figure 4.3.4 Increase in Population (Case 3)

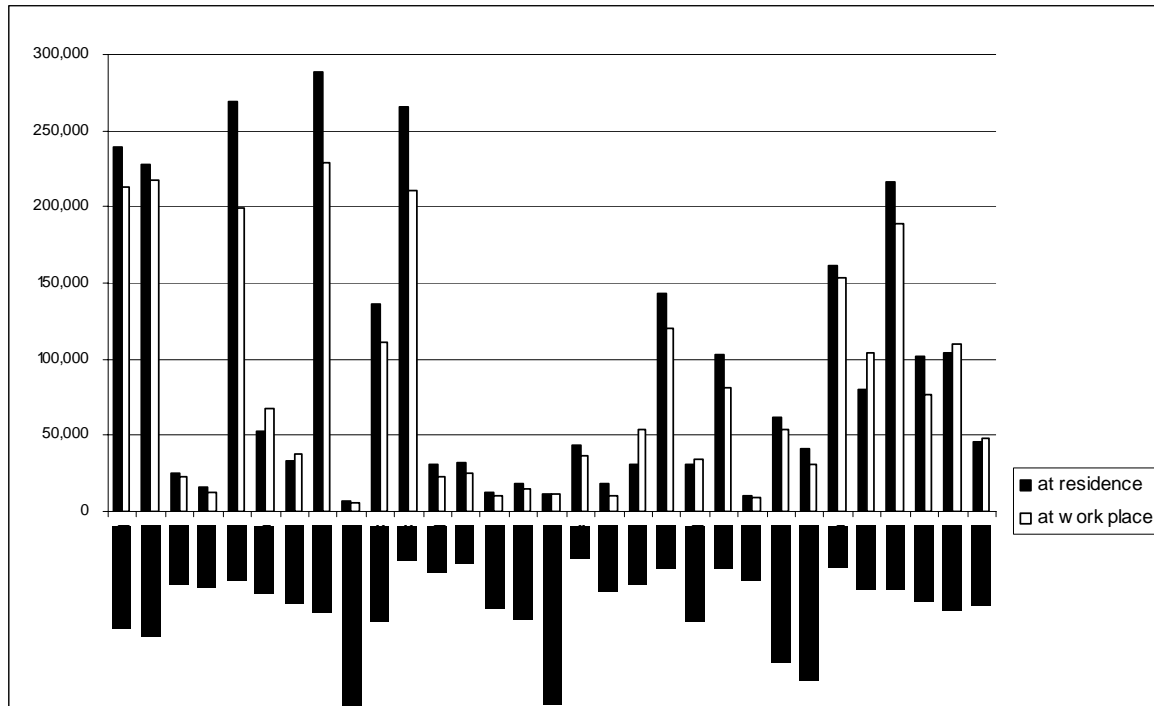


4.3.2 Employment

Since CALA is one of the fastest growth areas in the Philippines, employment has also grown. The sub-sectors of manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade, and services have contributed significantly to fast employment growth. The growth has been driven by large-scale industrial development, positive urban development activities and accompanied growth of service sectors. According to

the labor force survey on the basis of integrated survey of household bulletin, employment has grown at an annual rate of 5.5% and 3.6% in Cavite Province and Laguna Province, respectively. The employment in Cavite Province and that in Laguna Province in 2003 accounted for around 700 thousand and 750 thousand, respectively. The employment in the study area at residential basis accounted for around 1.25 million in 2000 and is estimated to be at 1.52 million in 2005.

Figure 4.3.5 Current Situation of Employment, 2005



Source: Recalculated by municipality on two basis (at residence/ at workplace) in the study area from the statistics of “Labor Force Survey”: A module under the “Integrated Survey of Households”, 2000

(1) Employment at residence

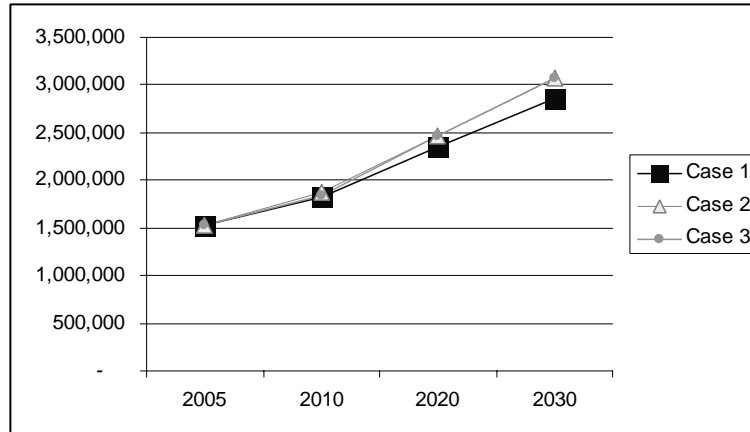
From a recompilation of the data of Labor Force Survey, employment at residence in the study area is estimated by municipality. Although the Labor Force Survey publicly shows data of only a few major municipalities in Cavite and Laguna, the recalculation of the raw data of Labor Force Survey enabled to calculate employment at residence for all the municipalities in the study area. As of 2005, the employment at residence in the study area is estimated to be 1.52 million.

Case 1: It is assumed that the current employment rate (employment/population) shall be kept as the same rate as the current level (2000) until 2030. The employment at residence shall increase from 1.52 million to 2.86 million in proportion to population increase.

Case 2: Employment rate shall presumably become equivalent among the same class of urban centers in 2030. As a result, employment at residence shall reach 3.08 million in 2030.

Case 3: The employment rate shall gradually increase in southern municipalities, decrease in the northern municipalities and intermediate in the middle municipalities. The employment rate of all the municipalities in Cavite and Laguna shall become the same rate for year 2030. In this case, the employment at residence is projected to account for 3.07 million.

Figure 4.3.6 Case Comparison in terms of Employment At Residence



Case Comparison in terms of residence

	2005	2010	2020	2030
Case 1	1,520,295	1,820,045	2,353,707	2,858,794
Case 2	1,520,295	1,879,708	2,468,504	3,072,748
Case 3	1,520,295	1,843,347	2,456,967	3,072,636

Figure 4.3.7 Increase in Employment at Residence (Case 1)

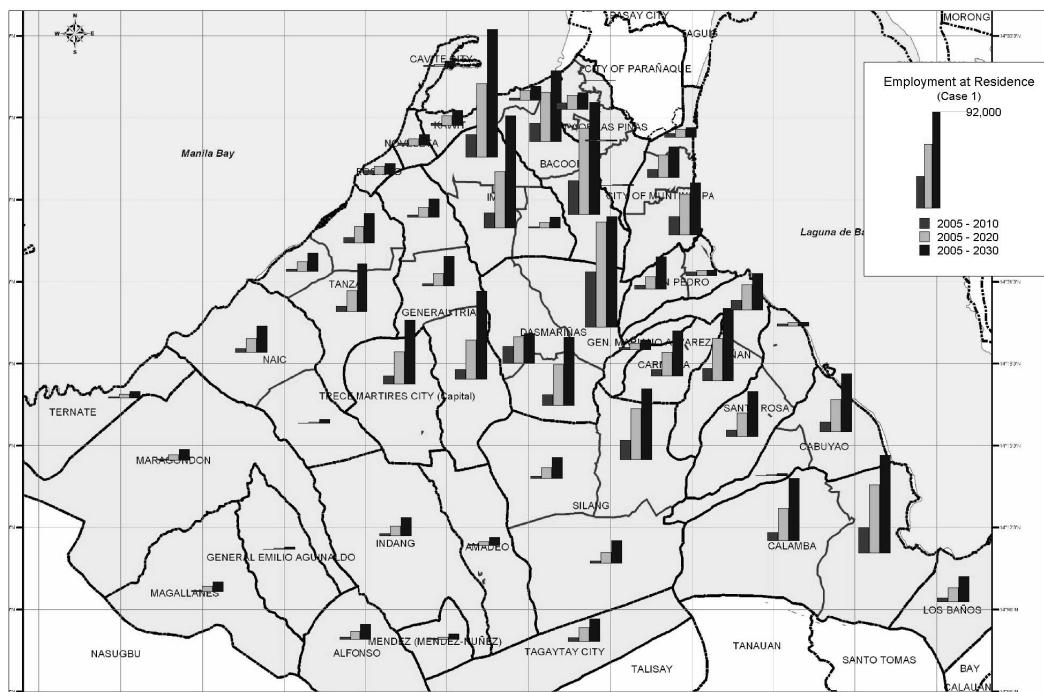


Figure 4.3.8 Increase in Employment at Residence (Case 2)

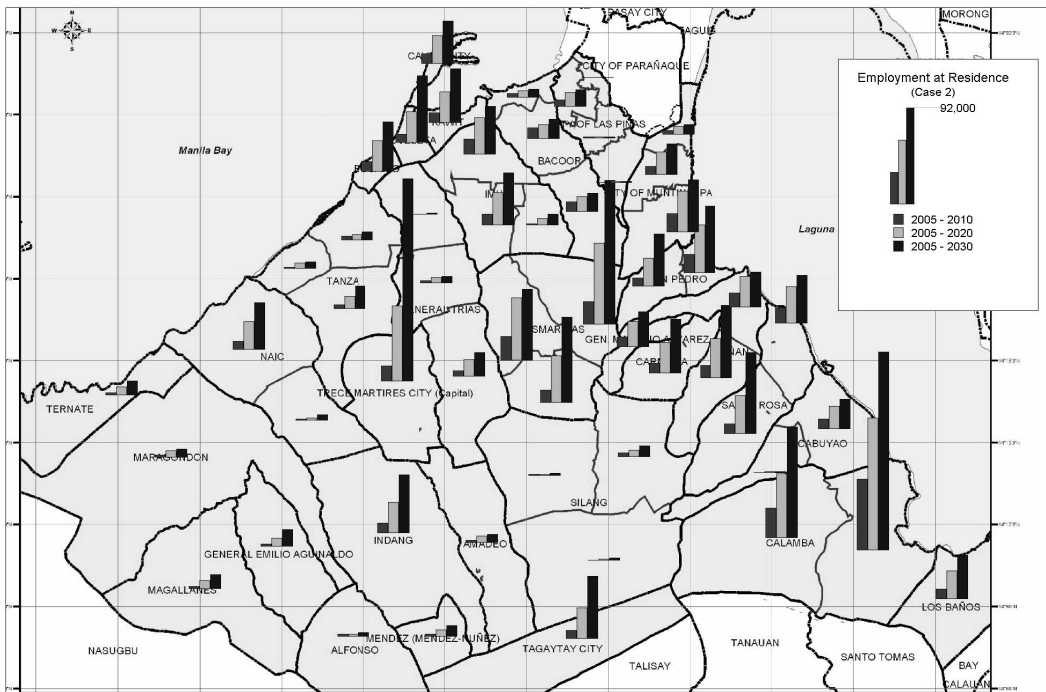
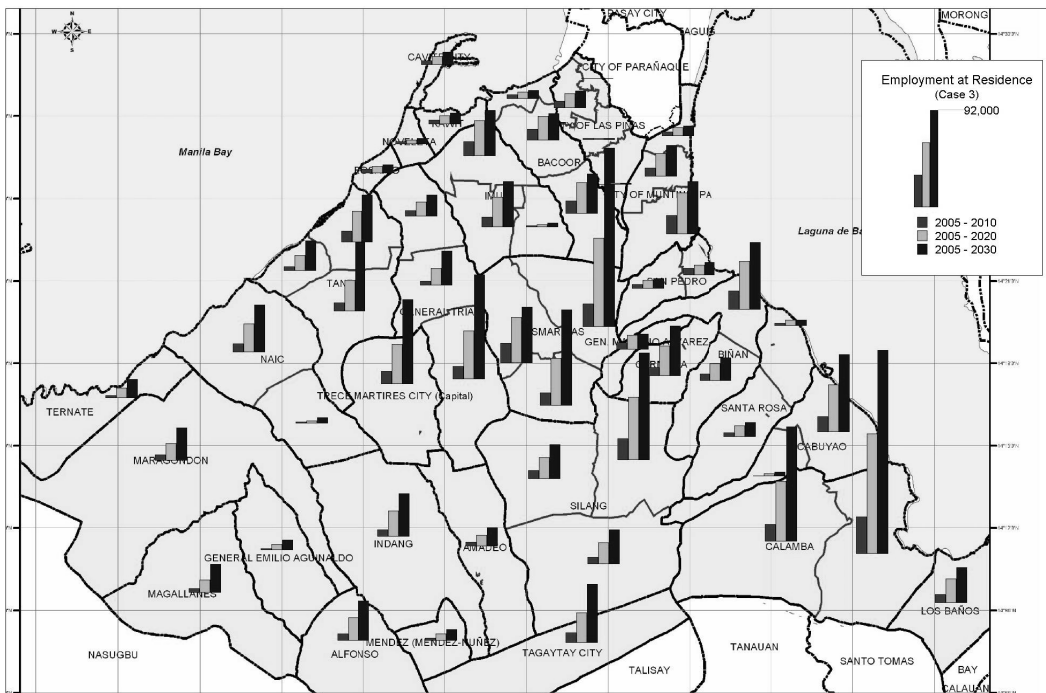


Figure 4.3.9 Increase in Employment at Residence (Case 3)



(1) Employment at Workplace

Based on raw data of Year 2000 Labor Force Survey, employment at workplace by municipality in the study area was recompiled for the purpose of this study with the assistance of NSO. This compilation of employment statistics on the basis of workplace seems to be the first effort ever made in the Philippines.