

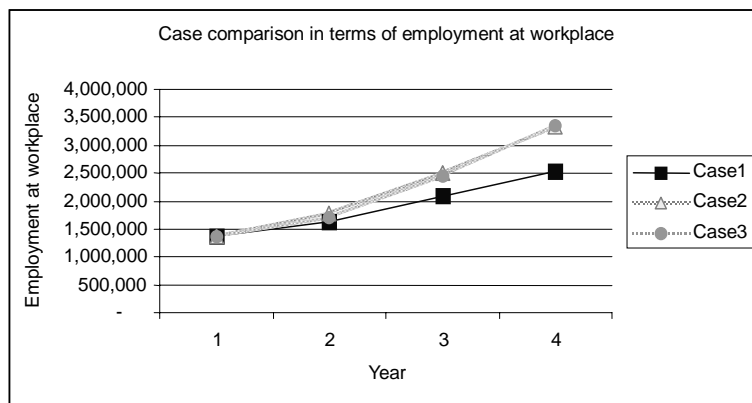
Based on the statistical data, the employment at workplace in the study area accounted for approximately 1.12 million in 2000 and is estimated to be 1.36 million. The ratio of employment at workplace/employment at residence (W/R ratio) in 2005 is estimated to be 0.89. Although the ratio is less than 1, the economy of the study area is not so extremely dependent on NCR. The W/R ratio is more than 1 in some municipalities of the study area, such as Carmona, Cavite City, Rosario, Santa Rosa, Cabuyao, etc.

Case 1: This is a case in which current trend continues until 2030. The underlying assumption is that the aforementioned ratio shall stay on the same value as now. The employment at workplace is projected to reach 2.52 million in 2030 and the W/R ratio is projected to stay on almost the same level as 0.88.

Case 2: The underlying assumption is as follows. As orderly urban hierarchy gets gradually established, the ratio shall approach to 1.25 in Growth pole municipalities, 1.15 in Primary Urban Core municipalities, 1.0 in Secondary Urban Core municipalities, and 0.8 in Tertiary Urban Core municipalities. The employment at workplace is projected to account for 3.32 million and the W/R ratio is projected to be 1.082.

Case 3: In the less-developed southern municipalities, the W/R ratio is assumed to increase comparatively high. In the northern municipalities which are near from NCR, the ratio shall approach to the current average of Muntinlupa and Las Piñas. The employment at workplace is projected to account for 3.37 million and the W/R ratio is projected to be 1.095.

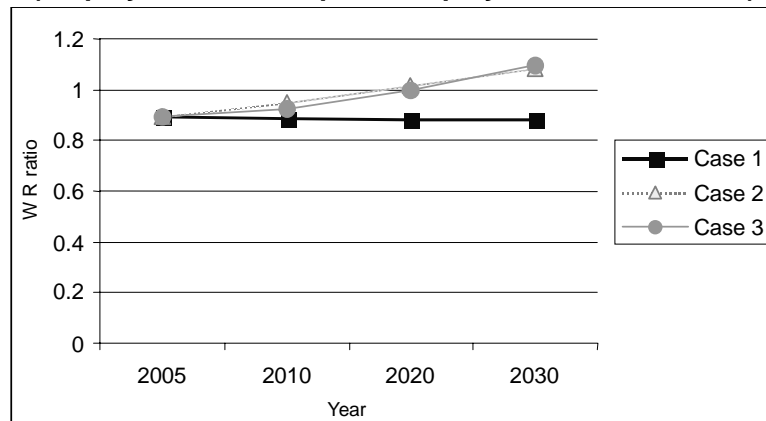
Figure 4.3.10 Case Comparison in Terms of Employment at Workplace



Case Comparison in terms of employment at workplace

	2005	2010	2020	2030
Case 1	1,358,139	1,616,621	2,080,137	2,522,013
Case 2	1,358,139	1,787,292	2,505,223	3,323,752
Case 3	1,358,139	1,704,778	2,460,229	3,365,786

Figure 4.3.11 Case Comparison in Terms of W/R Ratio (Employment at Workplace/Employment at Residence)



	2005	2010	2020	2030
Case 1	0.893	0.888	0.884	0.882
Case 2	0.893	0.951	1.015	1.082
Case 3	0.893	0.925	1.001	1.095

Figure 4.3.12 Increase in Employment at Workplace (Case 1)

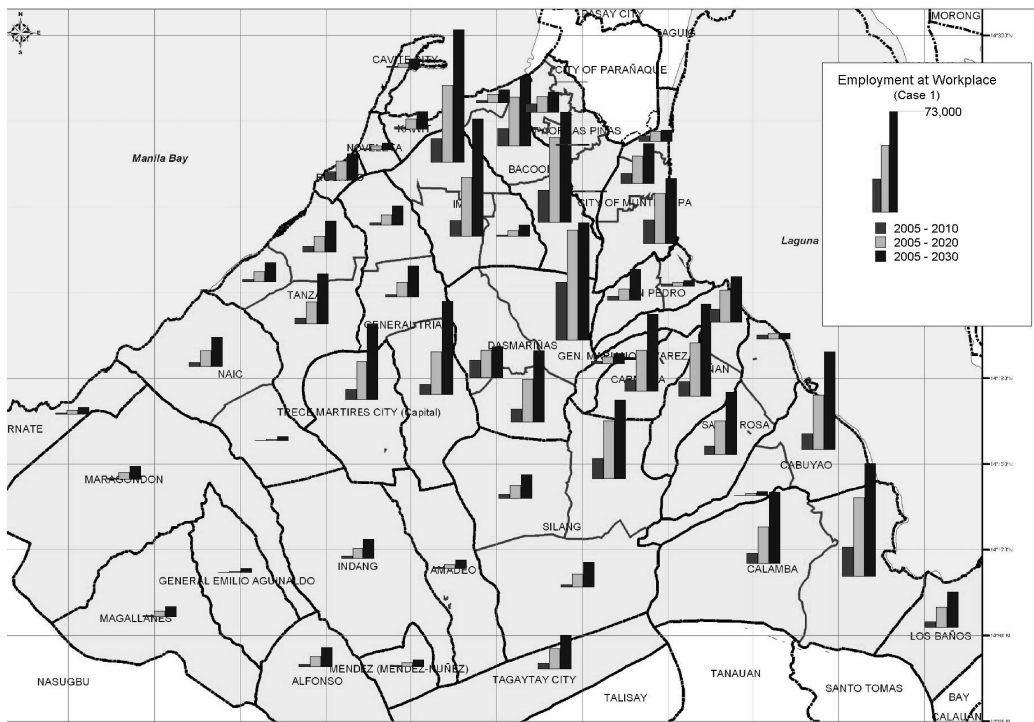


Figure 4.3.13 Increase in Employment at Workplace (Case 2)

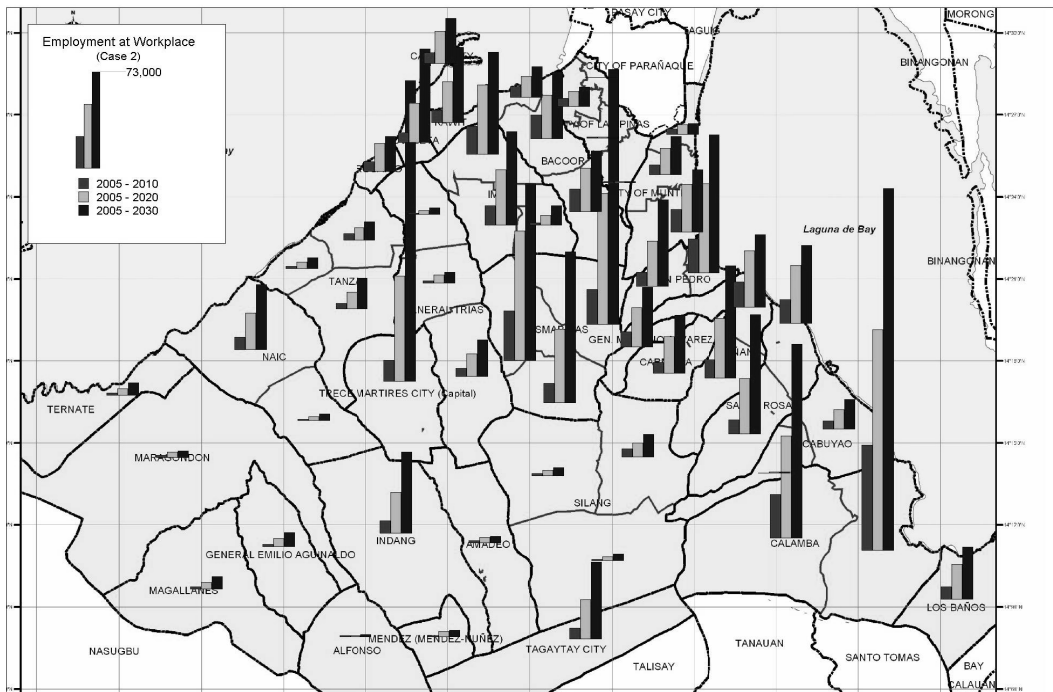
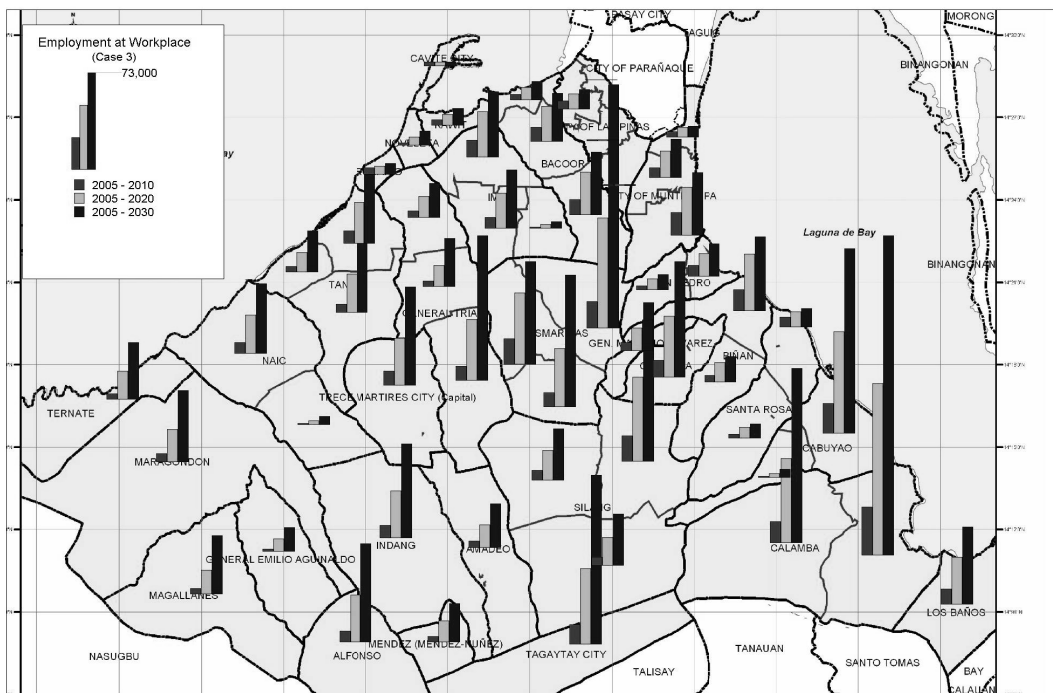


Figure 4.3.14 Increase in Employment at Workplace (Case 3)



4.3.3 Enrollment

(1) Enrollment at residence

Enrollment at Residence in Primary Education

The school system of the Philippines comprises 6 years of primary education, 4 years of secondary education and 4 years of higher education. The participation

rate in primary education is high: 100% in NCR, 98.50% in CALABARZON and 96.80% in the Philippines in Academic Year 2000-2001. Almost 100% of the children of primary school age are enrolled. Based on the statistics of the Department of Education, primary education at residence accounted for around 700 thousand in the study area in 2000 and is estimated to be 857 thousand as of 2005. By multiplying population with the proportion rate of population to enrollment, enrollment at residence is projected for primary education. Since the participation rate in primary education is almost 100%, the proportion rate of population to enrollment will stay on almost the same level until 2030.

By classifying the municipalities into 4 types, it is presumed that the enrollment rate (enrollment/population) will be varied by 4 types.

Table 4.3.3 Current Situation of Participation Rate in Primary Education

	Participation rate of primary education, ACY2000-01	Underlying assumption of Year 2030 situation
Philippines	96.8%	100%
NCR	100.0%	100%
CALABARZON	98.5%	100%

Enrollment at Residence in Secondary Education

The participation rate of secondary education is not very high as compared with that of primary education: 79.10% in NCR, 71.00% in CALABARZON and 66.10% in the Philippines. There is some room to expand for this rate and there are certain regional disparities. In 2000, secondary education enrollment of the study area accounted for around 327 thousand, and it is estimated to be 408 thousand as of 2005. As regional development takes place in the study area, secondary education enrollment shall presumably increase.

The enrollment rate in secondary education is presumed to increase in four ways by the four type municipality classification, as follows:

Case 1: The current disparity trend shall be maintained until 2030. The underlying assumption is that the participation rate in secondary education will gradually increase as shown in Table 4.3.4.

Table 4.3.4 Underlying Assumption: Future Participation Rate of Secondary Education (%)

Year	2000	2010	2020	2030
Philippines	66.10	68.00	70.00	75.00
NCR	79.30	85.00	90.00	95.00
CALABARZON	71.00	74.00	77.00	80.00

Case 2: The participation rate of two municipalities of Dasmariñas and Calamba shall reach 100% in 2030. The 6 cities of primary urban core shall reach 100% in 2030. The 14 municipalities shall reach the average level of CALABARZON and NCR (87.5%).

Case 3: As development takes place in the southern area, the disparities in the study area shall be lessened. The enrollment rate of higher education in all the municipalities shall approach the average of NCR and CALABARZON in 2030.

Enrollment at Residence in Higher Education

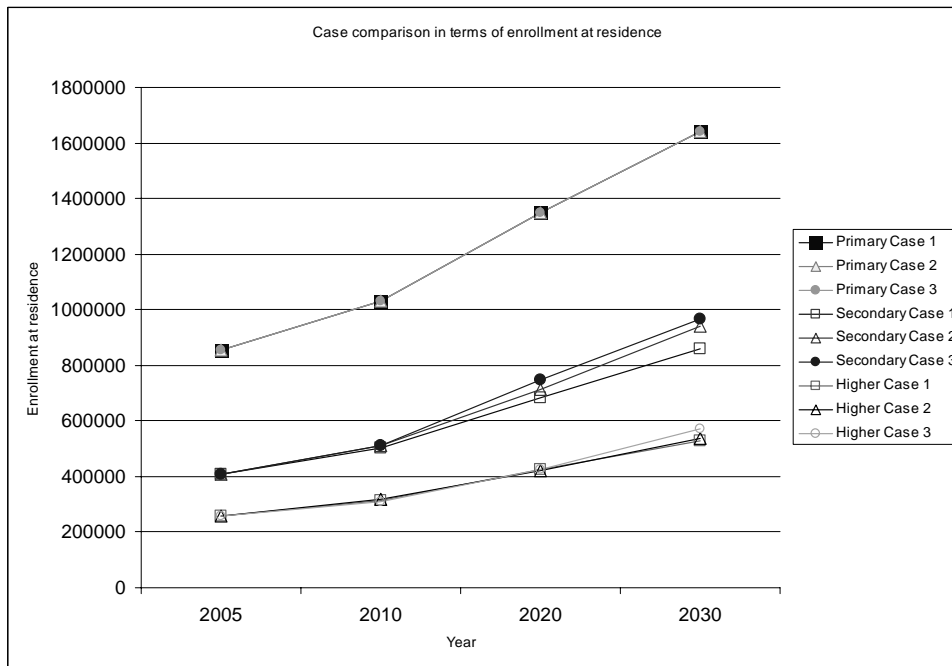
In terms of enrollment rate of higher education (enrollment/population), there are still big disparities between NCR and CALABARZON; NCR has 6.98% while CALABARZON has 2.76% in academic year 2002-2003. In AY 2002-2003, higher education enrollment of NCR and CALABARZON accounted for 727 thousand and 276 thousand, respectively. In terms of the study area, the higher education enrollment is estimated to be around 258 thousand as of 2005.

Case 1: The current disparity trend shall be maintained until 2030.

Case 2: The two municipalities of Second Metro shall become the same level as that with NCR in 2030. The 6 cities of primary urban A shall become an intermediate value of NCR and CALABARZON. The 14 cities shall be the same level as with CALABARZON.

Case 3: As development takes place in the southern area, the disparities in the study area shall be improved. The enrollment rate of higher education in all the municipalities shall approach the average of NCR and CALABARZON and reach the value in 2030.

Figure 4.3.15 Case Comparison in Terms of Enrolment at Residence



Case Comparison in terms of enrolment at residence

	2005	2010	2020	2030
Primary Case 1	857,006	1,033,074	1,348,244	1,642,930
Primary Case 2	857,006	1,030,999	1,347,802	1,642,670
Primary Case 3	857,006	1,032,170	1,348,900	1,642,429
Secondary Case 1	407,896	502,411	683,795	859,465
Secondary Case 2	407,896	509,718	714,806	942,683
Secondary Case 3	407,896	511,633	748,676	964,866
Higher Case 1	255,787	314,396	423,260	529,107
Higher Case 2	255,787	316,458	422,040	537,786
Higher Case 3	255,787	310,933	426,643	569,824

Figure 4.3.16 Increase in School Enrolment (Case 1)

