

Chapter 5. Social Sector

EDUCATION

Provision of quality education is one of major thrusts of the Provincial Government in its objective of providing the best public service to Caviteños. The collaborative efforts of the Local Government Units with the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and the Technical Skills Development Authority (TESDA) brought about the outstanding status of Cavite in terms of its literacy and competitiveness.

In view of basic education, the Provincial Government of Cavite supports the DepEd Goal of “EFA Goal for 2015” which means Education for All in the year 2015. This goal is guided by the Section I of Article XV of the 1987 Philippine Constitution which states that the “State shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all.”

In this year’s profile, the analysis will evolve in the three schools divisions in the basic education sector. These are the Division of Cavite, Division of Cavite City and the Division of City of Dasmariñas. The City Schools Division of Dasmariñas (CSDD) was created corollary with Republic Act No. 9723, an act converting the Municipality of Dasmariñas into a component city to be known as the City of Dasmariñas which is enacted on November 25, 2009.

The three divisions will be compared using the Basic Education Indicators being employed by the Department of Education in analyzing the performance of the Agency in the provision of their academic services.

Moreover, a Republic Act was issued, RA 9155 which is otherwise known as Governance of Basic Education Act that requires all Division Offices to formulate their Division Education Development Plan consistent with national policies, plans and standards. Major development plans of the three divisions will likewise be presented along with its consonance to the provincial development directions, most especially in the field of education.

Data such as enrolment, graduates, basic education performance indicators, literacy rate among others will be analyzed deeply in order to establish the status of the education sector of the province.

Enrolment data will no longer be presented by gender due to the recent modification on the Department of Education system. Furthermore, in the discussions, “2009” shall refer to SY 2009-2010 and “2010” to SY 2010-2011.

BASIC EDUCATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The performance of the basic education system is determined through a set of performance indicators embodied in the Basic Education Information System or the BEIS. Basically, the BEIS produces statistics which is being done through simple count of schools, enrolment, teachers, classrooms and school equipment and furniture.

The BEIS also uses the rainbow spectrum as a tool in the Teacher Deployment Analysis, Instructional Room Analysis and School Furniture Analysis. Particular colors in the rainbow spectrum correspond to a specific description on the BEIS that gives the picture on the status of the subject being depicted.

Again, the recent conversion of Dasmariñas into a city would lead to analysis of indicators based on three division offices/areas’ data. Due to lack of statistics obtained in the previous year, indicators will now be presented covering two years such as 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

Public Elementary School

The enrolment in the school-age range to the total population of that age range is being measured as participation rate or the net enrolment ratio. The Philippine official school-age population for elementary is six to eleven. The City of Dasmariñas recorded the highest participation rate at 99.49%. This is a very good figure wherein generally, almost all of elementary school-age children are enrolled in school. Despite this high rate, the government should still work on the remaining 0.51% considering that this percentage still corresponds to significant number of children which is estimated at around 400 individuals who are out of school. The Division of Cavite had the least acceptable participation rate which is only at around 76.63% followed by Division of Cavite City with 86.79%. Based on this data, around 19.20% of elementary-age population are not attending school (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1. Estimated School Participation of School-Age Population Per Division
Province of Cavite: 2010-2011

Division	Household Population (Age 6-11)	Participation Rate/ Net Enrolment Rate	School Participant	Non School Participant
Cavite	376,725	76.63%	288,684	88,041
City of Dasmariñas	79,810	99.49%	79,403	407
Cavite City	12,863	86.79%	11,164	1,699
TOTAL	469,398		379,251	90,147

Note: Population estimates are based on Household Population of Census of Population & Housing of 2007
Source: National Statistics Office, Department of Education

Based on many studies, the capability and personality of a particular individual would highly depend on the type of early childhood experiences and learnings that he/she had. Rapid development, both physical and psychological happens during the early childhood stage. For this reason that providing the best early childhood development (ECD) program became a major priority of the Philippine education sector. Providing the children with a successful early childhood stage would give them competitive advantage in their future years. This led to the strengthening of the Day Care Institutions in Cavite. Division of Cavite City (58.42%) showed good rate as compared to the Division of Cavite (12.53%) in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio in ECD Programs. On the other hand, slightly more than half of grade one pupils in the Division of Cavite and Cavite City had undergone ECD programs. This gives a huge room for improvement in terms of providing early childhood education to Caviteños.

The Division of Cavite showed an alarming cohort survival ratio which even declined from 62.82% in 2009 down to 56.61% in 2010. This is way below than the rates of Divisions of City of Dasmariñas (81.82%) and Cavite City (76.83%). The elementary cohort survival rate indicates that out of the grade one enrollees of a given batch, only a portion of it finishes grade six within six years which is the required time to finish elementary. When referring to those who were able to complete elementary regardless of years it took the student to finish the curriculum, this is what we refer as completion rate. Similarly, completion rate in the Division of Cavite is lowest among the three divisions at 56.25%. The Division of Cavite holds the most number of elementary schools in Cavite scattered in 21 cities/municipalities. Consequently, they also host the bulk of elementary students which explains its low cohort and completion rate. Consequently, completion rate do not deviate far from the cohort survival rate. Completion rate is defined as the percentage of grade one entrants who complete the level in accordance with the required number of years of study. While Cavite City's completion rate remains constant at 75% in 2009 and 2010, Division of Cavite experienced 5.98% decrease from 62.23% in 2009 to 56.25% in 2010. The decrease can be attributed to the separation of City of Dasmariñas as a sole division which happens to have high completion rate. The low completion and cohort survival rates pose major challenge to the education sector of the province in order to increase the said statistics.

The gross enrolment ratio of the Division of Cavite decreased from 108.06% in 2009 to 84.51% in 2010. The decrease was due to the separation of the Division of City of Dasmariñas from the Division of Cavite. The decrease indicates that the Division of Cavite elementary schools' capacity deteriorated as being shown by low enrolment in the elementary as a percentage of the population which according to national regulations should be enrolled at this level.

Similarly, the net intake rate of the Divisions of Cavite and Cavite City are both low at 53.71% and 52.65%, respectively. The net intake ratio measures the achievement of the Province in giving access to education to new entrants in the first grade of elementary education who are of the official elementary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age. Given the data, barely half of the supposed grade one pupils was able to enter the elementary education in 2010. This is below the standard 100 percent considering that Philippines is a country that provides universal primary education.

Meanwhile, Division of Dasmariñas performed best in terms of its graduation rate which is the highest among all divisions of Cavite. It is pegged at 99.50% while Cavite and Cavite City got 99.18% and 95.18%, respectively. Generally speaking, 99 out of 100 enrolled grade six students are able to graduate in Cavite in 2010. Relative to this, promotion rate also have very good statistics which is highest in the City of Dasmariñas at 99.17%. Promotion rate is defined as the percentage of students who are able to get promoted to the next grade level in the following school year.

The transition rate of the province in 2009 is only 95.39 percent. This is way low to what was recorded in 2008 which is 101.14 percent. The data indicates that in 2009, among the elementary, only 95.39 percent of the primary and intermediate students were able to move on and advance to intermediate and secondary, respectively. Low transition rate should be avoided as it implies that there are students who were not able to continue their education.

The dropout rates at all divisions were found to be insignificant ticking at less than 1.0%. A very slight increase can be observed from the two years, thus necessary measures should be undertaken to control and minimize dropouts if possible. Dropout rate is the proportion of students who leave during the year as well as those who complete the grade level but fail to enroll in the next grade level the following school year to the total number of students enrolled during the previous school year. The same is true with repetition rate, having 0.71%, 0.52% and 1.46% for Cavite, City of Dasmariñas and Cavite City, respectively. Contrary to dropout rates, decreases on the repetition rates were observed. This can be due to the incessant efforts in conducting remedial sessions in the public elementary schools (Table 5.2).

Summarizing the indicators, it can be generalized that the elementary education sector is performing good in terms of accommodating almost all of the children who were supposed to be at school. Those who were enrolled are likely to get promoted to the next grade level and remain at school. On the other hand, there is an alarming level of students who finishes elementary on the prescribed number of years. Likewise, the school non-participant should be given necessary attention by designing programs to reach out on those out-of-school children.

Public Secondary School

The secondary school, or more commonly known as high school, form part of the 10-year basic education in the Philippines. Out of the 10 years, the last four years of basic education are being spent by the students at secondary school.

The secondary education sector is considered to be more challenged than the elementary school sector. Serving as a preparation for college, providing the best secondary education is a must for all high school students in Cavite. This is in terms of quality of education and school facilities. The available data on participation rates showed that there is a big lapse in terms of enrolment in the secondary schools. The data even indicates that the situation is not in good shape considering the 11.00% decrease of enrolment in Cavite City. Having a target of 100.00% participation rate,

Division of City of Dasmariñas also needs to work on the remaining 7.22% of high school-age population who are not attending school.

Among those who are enrolled in the graduating class of public secondary schools, the lowest graduation rate was observed at the Division of Cavite at 85.12%. This is way lower than its 2009 graduation rate of 88.48%. Again, the decrease is due to the separation of City of Dasmariñas which happened to have a high graduation rate at 92.29%. Graduation rate is highest at the Division of Cavite City at 97.10%. It is fair to note that good performance on education indicators in the Divisions of City of Dasmariñas and Cavite City are partly affected by its less number of schools and students as compared to the Division of Cavite which covers 21 cities/municipalities and in effect are more difficult to manage considering its number and geographical challenges.

The completion rates in all divisions are relatively low. The lowest was recorded at the Division of Cavite at 43.78%, followed by Cavite City with 60.00% and City of Dasmariñas with 73.36%. The figure even decreased as compared to the previous year. This means that there is a low percentage of first time year level entrants who were able to complete the year level in its prescribed number of years of study. The drop out and repetition rates explains the gap. But despite not finishing high school on its prescribed number of years, the cohort survival rate indicates that still, a major portion of first year entrants who were supposed to graduate in school year 2010-2011 were able to complete the curriculum.

Among those who were enrolled, retention rate is acceptable but at a critical level. In Division of Cavite 87.13% among secondary students who were enrolled the previous year re-enrolled on the year 2010-2011. Division of City of Dasmariñas is higher at 89.03%. In the Division of Cavite City, a decrease of 13.35% was recorded. The decrease can be majorly attributed to the change of residences of the students. Cavite City is home to the Sangley Point Naval Base in which the children of the employees are living with them and consequently are studying in the City. In the occurrence of transfer of assignment or retirement among the employees, they tend to return to their hometown along with the entire family. This somewhat affected the retention rates of secondary schools in Cavite City. Other reasons are mostly in economic aspects wherein students chose to work rather than finish their studies due to financial constraints (Table 5.2).

The indicators presented for the secondary level of education in Cavite indicates that the sector is facing tough times. Almost all of the indicators fall below of what is acceptable for a premier province. The poor ratings can be explained by the fast population growth due to in-migration in the province in which the secondary education sector is having a hard time coping up. Likewise, migrants are also experiencing social and environment related stresses that might be affecting the performance of children in schools where they transferred.



Table 5.2. Basic Education Performance Indicators by Schools Division, Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and SY 2010-2011

Education Indicators	Cavite	Cavite	City of Dasmariñas	Cavite City	Cavite City
	SY 2009-2010	SY 2010-2011	SY 2010-2011	SY 2009-2010	SY 2010-2011
A. Elementary					
Participation Rate/Net Enrolment Ratio	91.64%	76.63%	99.49%	82.00%	86.79%
Apparent (Gross) Intake Rate	108.06%	107.76%		114.80%	108.60%
Gross Enrolment Ratio in ECD Programs		12.53%		61.10%	58.42%
Percentage of Grade 1 Pupils with ECD Programs	64.28%	64.24%		82.00%	79.00%
Net Intake Rate	59.96%	53.71%		57.00%	52.65%
Gross Enrolment Ratio	108.06%	84.51%		94.00%	91.79%
Cohort Survival Rate	62.82%	56.61%	81.82%	86.70%	76.83%
Promotion Rate	99.14%	98.44%	99.17%	98.10%	99.10%
Graduation Rate	98.93%	99.18%	99.50%	94.05%	95.18%
Transition rate	101.00%	101.51%	95.04%	98.00%	97.46%
Completion Rate	62.23%	56.25%	83.68%	75.00%	75.00%
Simple Drop-Out Rate	0.19%	0.20%	0.21%	0.62%	0.85%
Repetition Rate	1.45%	0.71%	0.52%	1.65%	1.46%
Retention Rate	97.64%	96.93%	93.68%		93.12%
School Leaver Rate	9.20%	11.00%			
Failure Rate	0.67%	1.36%			
B. Secondary					
Participation Rate			92.78%	88.00%	77.00%
Gross Enrolment Ratio	87.42%	72.71%			
Net Enrolment Ratio	66.56%	54.65%		73.00%	82.09%
Promotion Rate	78.79%	77.93%	83.90%		
Graduation Rate	88.48%	85.12%	92.29%	80.00%	97.10%
Completion Rate	48.39%	43.78%	73.36%	70.00%	60.00%
Simple Drop-Out Rate	6.61%	7.06%	7.28%	16.93%	14.64%
Cohort Survival Rate			74.98%	70.00%	92.90%
Repetition Rate	2.42%	2.13%	5.79%	13.80%	0.82%
Retention Rate	87.73%	87.13%	89.03%	92.69%	79.34%
Transition rate	102.02%	104.63%	84.27%		109.29%
School Leaver Rate	18.36%	19.92%			
Failure Rate	14.60%	15.02%			

Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas

CAVITE EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Cavite educational school system is composed of pre-elementary, elementary, secondary, non-formal education, technical/vocational, higher education and the graduate studies. This portion of the profile would discuss pre-elementary up to higher education level of education.

The educational system in Cavite is generally being shared by the public and private sector. The private sector holds the majority of educational institutions as well as it dominates in terms of enrollees. For the year 2010, there are 2,268 educational institutions in Cavite. This is 32.4% higher from its number in 2009 (1,713). The share of the private sector grew from 61% in 2009 to 69.92% in 2010. Only 30.08% of the schools are being managed by the government. The province's basic education is divided into three divisions. These are the Division of Cavite City, Division of City of Dasmariñas and Division of Cavite which covers the rest of the province. School that offers both pre-elementary and elementary levels is counted as one pre-elementary and one elementary school, likewise a school that offers both elementary and secondary levels is counted as one elementary and one secondary school.

There are 728 pre-elementary institutions in the province. It is dominated by private pre-schools at 67.31%. The same is true with elementary institutions wherein 63.9% are being run privately that corresponds to 657 out of the total 1,028. The elementary institutions accounts to 45.33% of all the educational institutions in Cavite. Meanwhile, there are 466 secondary institutions in which only 16.52% or 77 schools are government-owned. In terms of higher education, Cavite has seven state colleges and universities. One of which is the Cavite State University with ten campuses. It is complemented with fifty-seven high calibre private universities and colleges. Cavite's higher education sector has wide-range educational field coverage such as medicine, science, arts, education, engineering, accountancy and finance, business, agriculture, technology and information and communications technology. There are also schools that offer theology and divinity.

PRE-ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Pre-Elementary Schools

In the current times, the school experience of Filipino children actually starts at the pre-elementary level. Currently, there are three kinds of pre-elementary levels such as day care, kindergarten and preparatory or more commonly known as prep. In the Article 1 of the Child and Youth Welfare Code under the Presidential Decree No. 603 issued on December 10, 1974 states that "the Child is one of the most important assets of the nation. Every effort should be exerted to promote his welfare and enhance his opportunities for a useful and happy life". Similarly, in the Section 17, Chapter 2 of the Local Government Code, the Barangay should provide a day-care center as part of its basic services and facility. The Province of Cavite is resilient in making sure that the pre-elementary education is provided well to its constituencies. The private sector also plays major role in the provision of pre-elementary education.

The total number of pre-elementary institutions in 2010 is at 728. This is 37.10% higher than its number in 2009. The number of schools both increase in the public and private sector. A 22.68% increase was recorded in the public sector while there is a 45.40% increase in the private. The boom of pre-elementary education in Cavite shows that the Caviteños are fully aware of the importance of providing children with pre-elementary experience that will nurture the children's personality. The increase can also be explained by the lifestyle change in the province. Being an industrialized and urbanized province, working parents' trend is acceptable. Given this scenario, there are pre-elementary schools that accept enrollees as young as 2-3 years old (Table 5.3).

Even as a single municipality, District II or Bacoor dominated the most number of schools for the pre-elementary at 181. This accounts to 24.86% of all pre-elementary schools in Cavite. This is followed by the aggregated number of schools of District VII which is composed of nine municipalities. The sole district of Imus, District III has the third highest number of pre-elementary schools per district with 113 or 15.52% of all the schools. The municipalities with the most number of pre-elementary schools are Bacoor, Imus and the City of Dasmariñas with 89 or 12.23% (Figure 5.1). Data shows that pre-elementary schools are thriving at highly urbanized municipalities and cities. Similar to the past year, the presence of pre-elementary schools in localities are directly proportional to the urbanization level of the area. Highly urbanized municipalities such as Bacoor, Imus, City of Dasmariñas and Gen. Trias have high number of schools.

Even though it is mandated by law that each barangay should have a day-care facility of their own, it can be noted that in 2010, there are only 238 day care centers out of 829 barangays in Cavite. This is only 28.71% compliance.

Table 5.3. Number of Pre-Elementary Schools by Type by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and 2010-2011

City/Municipality	Public		Private		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
District I	22	23	30	30	52	53
Cavite City	11	11	16	5	27	16
Kawit	3	2	4	13	7	15
Noveleta	3	5	6	5	9	10
Rosario	5	5	4	7	9	12
District II	23	24	87	157	110	181
Bacoor	23	24	87	157	110	181
District III	17	17	59	96	76	113
Imus	17	17	59	96	76	113
District IV	24	28	47	61	71	89
City of Dasmariñas	24	28	47	61	71	89
District V	17	25	20	40	37	65
Carmona	6	8	3	4	9	12
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	4	6	9	14	13	20
Silang	7	11	8	22	15	33
District VI	42	49	60	51	102	100
Amadeo	4	6	6	9	10	15
Gen. Trias	23	24	17	29	40	53
Tanza	12	15	20	-	32	15
Trece Martires City	3	4	17	13	20	17
District VII	49	72	34	55	83	127
Alfonso	3	3	5	9	8	12
Gen. Aguinaldo	2	2	1	2	3	4
Indang	16	22	7	12	23	34
Magallanes	1	3	2	4	3	7
Maragondon	1	6	2	-	3	6
Mendez	6	6	5	8	11	14
Naic	15	20	4	8	19	28
Tagaytay City	2	5	8	12	10	17
Ternate	3	5	-	-	3	5
Total	194	238	337	490	531	728

Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas

Figure 5.1. Distribution of Pre-Elementary Schools by Type, Province of Cavite: SY 2010-2011

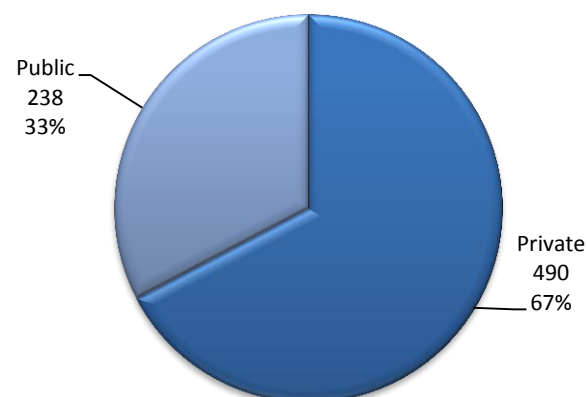
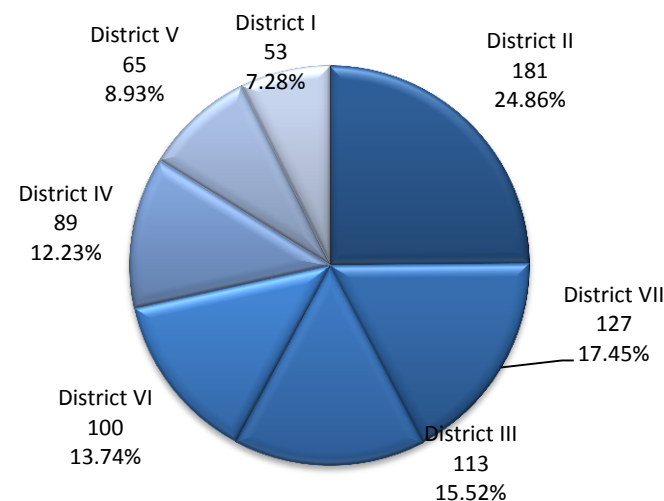


Figure 5.2. Distribution of Pre-Elementary Schools by District, Province of Cavite: SY 2010-2011



Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas

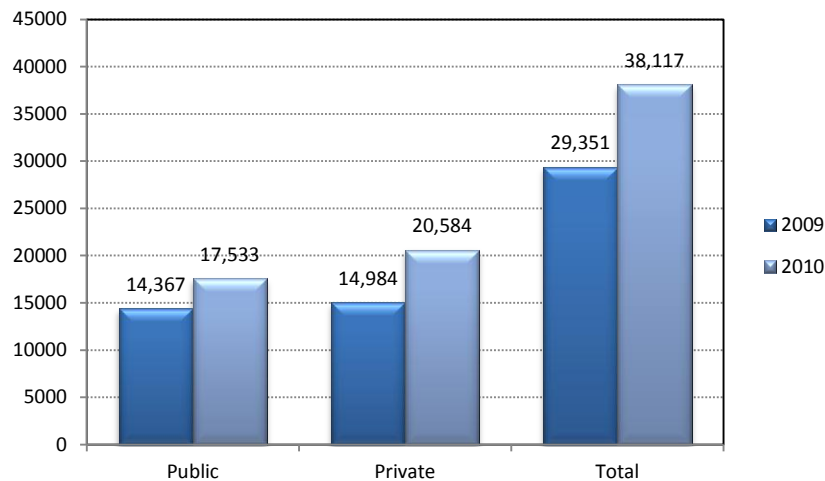
Pre-Elementary Enrolment

The enrolment in pre-elementary schools showed a continuous increasing trend in the past year. For public schools alone, an increase of 3,166 was recorded which is equivalent to 22.04%. The highest distributors of the increase were City of Dasmariñas and Bacoar.

The same trend was observed in the enrolment in the private sector. The increase of enrollees at the private sector is very significant at around 5,600 corresponding to 37.37%. The highest increase is evident in Bacoar. This is basically due to the continuous increase of residents in the area.

In total, the enrollees in the pre-school level increased by 8,776, from 29,351 in 2009 to 38,117 in 2010. The increase pegged at 29.87% (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3. Total Enrolment on Pre-Elementary Schools by Year and by School Type, Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and 2010-2011



Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas

Table 5.4. Total Number of Pre-Elementary Enrolees by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and 2010-2011

City/Municipality	Public		Private		TOTAL	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
District I	2,056	2,192	776	1,041	2,832	3,233
Cavite City	1,406	1,475	409	413	1,815	1,888
Kawit	157	121	66	305	223	426
Noveleta	173	255	181	156	354	411
Rosario	320	341	120	167	440	508
District II	1,595	1,876	4,673	7,426	6,268	9,302
Bacoar	1,595	1,876	4,673	7,426	6,268	9,302
District III	1,138	1,329	3,299	4,490	4,437	5,819
Imus	1,138	1,329	3,299	4,490	4,437	5,819
District IV	2,254	3,069	1,851	2,285	4,105	5,354
City of Dasmariñas	2,254	3,069	1,851	2,285	4,105	5,354
District V	1,296	2,109	775	1,349	2,071	3,458
Carmona	617	857	84	155	701	1,012
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	207	586	344	468	551	1,054
Silang	472	666	347	726	819	1,392
District VI	3,417	3,432	2,428	2,328	5,845	5,760
Amadeo	155	275	296	458	451	733
Gen. Trias	1,902	1,718	735	1,350	2,637	3,068
Tanza	999	1,085	778	-	1,777	1,085
Trece Martires City	361	354	619	520	980	874
District VII	2,611	3,526	1,182	1,665	3,793	5,191
Alfonso	253	210	116	281	369	491
Gen. Aguinaldo	125	137	28	37	153	174
Indang	579	739	160	342	739	1,081
Magallanes	35	125	79	135	114	260
Maragondon	50	214	88	-	138	214
Mendez	239	304	190	206	429	510
Naic	986	1,220	124	220	1,110	1,440
Tagaytay City	194	327	397	444	591	771
Ternate	150	250	-	-	150	250
TOTAL	14,367	17,533	14,984	20,584	29,351	38,117

Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Elementary Schools

Elementary form part the 10-year basic education in the Philippines. The first six years is being spent on elementary schools. The first four years is further classified as primary while the next two years is the intermediate. By standard, the elementary curriculum is composed of six years. The ideal age of entrants should be six years old who are turning seven during their enrolment on the Grade One. The operation of the elementary education, both public and private is being supervised by the Department of Education.

The number of public elementary schools barely changed from 2009 to 2010 with only one school added in the City of Dasmariñas. Silang has the most number of public schools as a single municipality with 44 schools. This is being followed by City of Dasmariñas and Bacoor with 28 and 27, respectively. The high number of schools in Silang can be attributed to geographical reason considering that Silang has the second largest land area in Cavite next to Maragondon which is dominated by protected lands. The dispersed residential areas make it impossible for elementary students to attend schooling at other barangays (Table 5.5).

Private sector also plays major role in the provision of elementary education in Cavite. The number of private elementary schools dramatically increased from 313 in 2009 to 657 in 2010. The increase is largely contributed by the City of Dasmariñas which posted a 262% from 2009 to 2010. As a single town, City of Dasmariñas also has the most number of private elementary schools. It is followed by the municipality of Bacoor with 147 and third is Imus with 89. Private elementary schools of these three towns alone accounts for the 37.75% of all elementary schools in Cavite in 2010 (Table 5.5). Given the data, it can be noted that these three municipalities also have the highest population in Cavite. The presence of so many private schools in the areas signifies that the public schools can no longer cope up on the demand for education thus it is widely complemented by the private sector. At present, the elementary education sector is being dominated by the private institutions with 63.9% dominance in terms of number of schools (Figure 5.4). Remarkably, the total number of elementary schools in the province increased by 50.51%, from 683 in 2009, it reached 1,028 in 2010 (Table 5.5).

Figure 5.4. Distribution of Elementary Schools by Type, Province of Cavite: SY 2010-2011

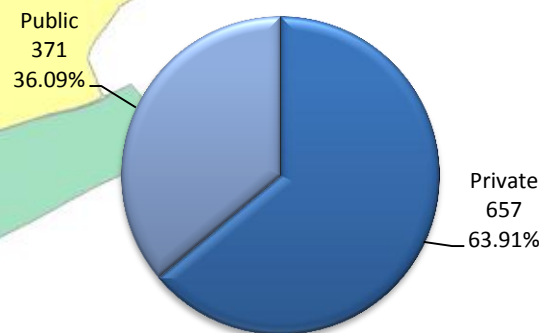


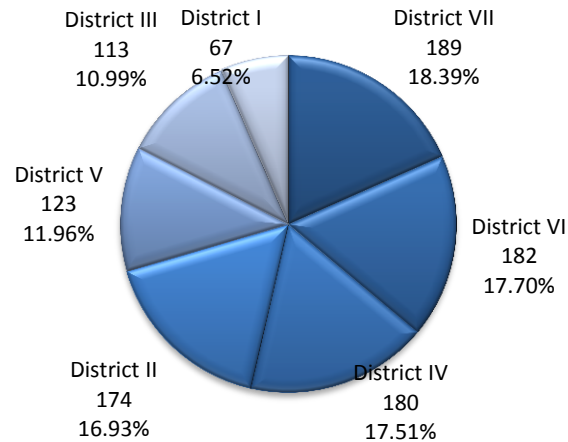
Table 5.5. Number of Elementary Schools by City/Municipality
Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and 2010-2011

City/Municipality	Public		Private		Total	
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
District I	38	38	25	29	63	67
Cavite City	12	12	11	5	23	17
Kawit	11	11	5	13	16	24
Noveleta	7	7	5	6	12	13
Rosario	8	8	4	5	12	13
District II	27	27	83	147	110	174
Bacoor	27	27	83	147	110	174
District III	24	24	55	89	79	113
Imus	24	24	55	89	79	113
District IV	27	28	42	152	69	180
City of Dasmariñas	27	28	42	152	69	180
District V	61	61	21	62	82	123
Carmona	9	9	3	9	12	18
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	8	8	9	23	17	31
Silang	44	44	9	30	53	74
District VI	64	64	55	118	119	182
Amadeo	10	10	4	6	14	16
Gen. Trias	26	26	15	46	41	72
Tanza	16	16	19	29	35	45
Trece Martires City	12	12	17	37	29	49
District VII	129	129	32	60	161	189
Alfonso	18	18	4	8	22	26
Gen. Aguinaldo	10	10	1	2	11	12
Indang	26	26	7	11	33	37
Magallanes	10	10	2	4	12	14
Maragondon	15	15	1	2	16	17
Mendez	7	7	4	8	11	15
Naic	22	22	3	11	25	33
Tagaytay City	16	16	10	14	26	30
Ternate	5	5	-	-	5	5
TOTAL	370	371	313	657	683	1,028

Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas

District VII, composed of nine municipalities, has the highest number of elementary schools considering that it also has the most number of area coverage. Coming close are Districts VI and IV with 182 and 180, respectively. The least number of elementary schools can be found in District I considering its geographical size and population (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5. Distribution of Elementary Schools by District, Province of Cavite: SY 2010-2011



Enrolment and Other Statistics (Public Schools)

The enrolment in the elementary sector showed an increase of 11,342 from 2009 to 2010. This is equivalent to 3.5%. The highest enrolment was recorded at the City of Dasmariñas which even exceeded the number of enrollees in the entire District VII. The enrollees at the City of Dasmariñas account for 18.72% of all elementary students in Cavite. This is preceded by Bacoor with 12.33% and Imus with 8.92%. On the other hand, Gen. Aguinaldo has the lowest number of elementary students that only accounts to 0.56% of the provincial total.

Despite the increase in the population of elementary students, there is a decrease on the number of teachers with a difference of 13 teachers. Decrease in the number of teachers was observed in Cavite City (9), Rosario (10), City of Dasmariñas (54), Carmona (1), Trece Martires City (1), Gen. Aguinaldo (2), Maragondon (1), and Naic (2). Meanwhile, the decrease was compensated by the increase of teachers in the municipalities of Bacoor (28), Imus (5), Gen. Mariano Alvarez (1), Silang (9), Gen. Trias (16), Tanza (6), Magallanes (1) and Tagaytay City (1). The significant decrease in the number of teachers in the Division of City of Dasmariñas was due to its separation from the Division of Cavite. The City of Dasmariñas used to get additional teachers under the Local School Board of the Division of Cavite. Its creation as a separate division led in the withdrawal of deployed teachers in the City of Dasmariñas under the Local School Board of Division of Cavite.

Consequently, the increase in enrolment and decrease in the number of teachers would normally lead to high teacher-pupil ratio. Despite having increases in number of teachers in eight municipalities/cities, no impact was realized due to increase in number of enrollees. Only Mendez and Tagaytay City had a decrease in its Teacher-Pupil Ratio. The decrease is considered insignificant in terms of positive impact because the ratio only declined by one. For 2010, the municipality of Gen. Trias has the highest and alarming level of teacher-pupil ratio at 1:52, meaning one teacher holds its class an average of 52 students per class. Other municipalities with alarming level of teacher-pupil ratio are Noveleta (1:45), Rosario (1:50), Bacoor (1:46), Imus (1:51), City of Dasmariñas (1:47), Gen. Mariano Alvarez (1:48), Tanza (1:49), Trece Martires City (1:51) and Tagaytay City (1:46). The standard teacher-pupil ratio is 1:35-39. Based on the Teacher Deployment Analysis Table, the province of Cavite is still at a manageable level (Tables 5.6 and 5.7).

Table 5.6. Teacher Deployment Analysis Table

Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Color Code	Remarks
Less than 25	Blue	Excessive surplus teacher provision
25.00 – 29.99	Sky Blue	Surplus teacher provision
30.00 – 34.99	Green	Generous teacher provision
35.00 – 39.99	Yellow	National mean ratio
40.00 – 44.99	Gold	Manageable ratio
45.00 – 49.99	Orange	Moderate teacher shortage
More than 50.00	Red	Severe teacher shortage
No Teacher Available	Black	No nationally funded teachers

Table 5.7. Enrolment, Teachers, and Classroom Statistics and Ratios of Public Elementary Schools by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and SY 2010-2011

City/Municipality	Enrolment		No. of Teachers		Teacher-Pupil Ratio		No. of Classrooms		Classroom-Pupil Ratio	
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
District I	36,039	36,704	998	979	1:37	1:38	777	789	1:47	1:47
Cavite City	13,002	12,904	470	461	1:28	1:28	287	297	1:46	1:44
Kawit	7,895	8,089	192	192	1:42	1:43	185	186	1:43	1:44
Noveleta	3,739	3,868	87	87	1:43	1:45	84	83	1:45	1:47
Rosario	11,403	11,843	249	239	1:46	1:50	221	223	1:52	1:54
District II	39,199	41,542	885	913	1:45	1:46	603	607	1:66	1:69
Bacoor	39,199	41,542	885	913	1:45	1:46	603	607	1:66	1:69
District III	28,145	30,043	589	594	1:48	1:51	543	560	1:52	1:54
Imus	28,145	30,043	589	594	1:48	1:51	543	560	1:52	1:54
District IV	62,267	63,060	1,418	1,364	1:44	1:47	914	924	1:69	1:69
City of Dasmariñas	62,267	63,060	1,418	1,364	1:44	1:47	914	924	1:69	1:69
District V	49,782	51,573	1,207	1,216	1:42	1:43	1,068	1,101	1:47	1:47
Carmona	8,339	8,531	209	208	1:40	1:42	187	203	1:45	1:43
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	17,193	17,850	375	376	1:46	1:48	303	314	1:57	1:57
Silang	24,250	25,192	623	632	1:39	1:40	578	584	1:42	1:44
District VI	62,064	65,760	1,330	1,351	1:47	1:49	1,172	1,214	1:53	1:55
Amadeo	3,894	3,827	115	115	1:34	1:34	130	126	1:30	1:31
Gen. Trias	24,573	26,405	500	516	1:50	1:52	429	458	1:58	1:58
Tanza	20,832	21,922	446	452	1:47	1:49	386	405	1:54	1:55
Trece Martires City	12,765	13,606	269	268	1:48	1:51	227	225	1:57	1:61
District VII	48,051	48,207	1,352	1,349	1:36	1:36	1,450	1,474	1:34	1:33
Alfonso	5,819	5,826	166	166	1:36	1:36	188	198	1:31	1:30
Gen. Aguinaldo	1,814	1,876	88	86	1:21	1:22	85	89	1:22	1:22
Indang	7,230	7,324	226	226	1:32	1:33	251	262	1:29	1:28
Magallanes	2,615	2,591	101	102	1:26	1:26	110	108	1:24	1:24
Maragondon	4,657	4,606	136	135	1:35	1:35	142	149	1:33	1:31
Mendez	3,118	3,029	93	93	1:34	1:33	105	98	1:30	1:31
Naic	12,533	12,742	302	300	1:42	1:43	308	317	1:41	1:41
Tagaytay City	7,127	7,214	159	160	1:45	1:46	188	181	1:38	1:40
Ternate	3,138	2,999	81	81	1:39	1:38	73	72	1:43	1:42
Total	325,547	336,889	7,779	7,766	1:42	1:44	6,527	6,669	1:50	1:51

Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas

The number of classrooms for elementary schools in Cavite shows a good increasing trend with the effort to cope up with the constant appreciation of number of elementary enrollees. From an increase of 199 classrooms from 6,328 in 2008 to 6,527 in 2009, there is an added 142 classrooms for a total of 6,669 in 2010. Majority of municipalities/cities had additional classrooms for this year. The decrease of classrooms is due to deterioration of structures. Some were declared non-usable and will be recommended for repair or refurbishment. The highest number of available classrooms can be found in the City of Dasmariñas with 924. The least number of classrooms can be found in Ternate. Despite the increase of classrooms, we can notice that it was not able to make up for its backlogs in the previous years and cope up with the classroom demands of the additional enrollees. In effect, despite the increase, the classroom-pupil ratio also increases with an average of fifty-one students per classroom. Bacoor and City of Dasmariñas, despite having the largest number of classrooms also got an alarming rating on their classroom-pupil ratio. The rating indicates that these two towns “do not meet RA 7880, schools with severe shortage of classrooms” along with the municipalities of Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Gen. Trias and Trece Martires City. In most parts of the Province, 14 out of its 23 towns, meet Republic Act 7880 with one shift. In general, the Province got a gold rating (Table 5.7 and 5.8).

Table 5.8. Instructional Room Analysis

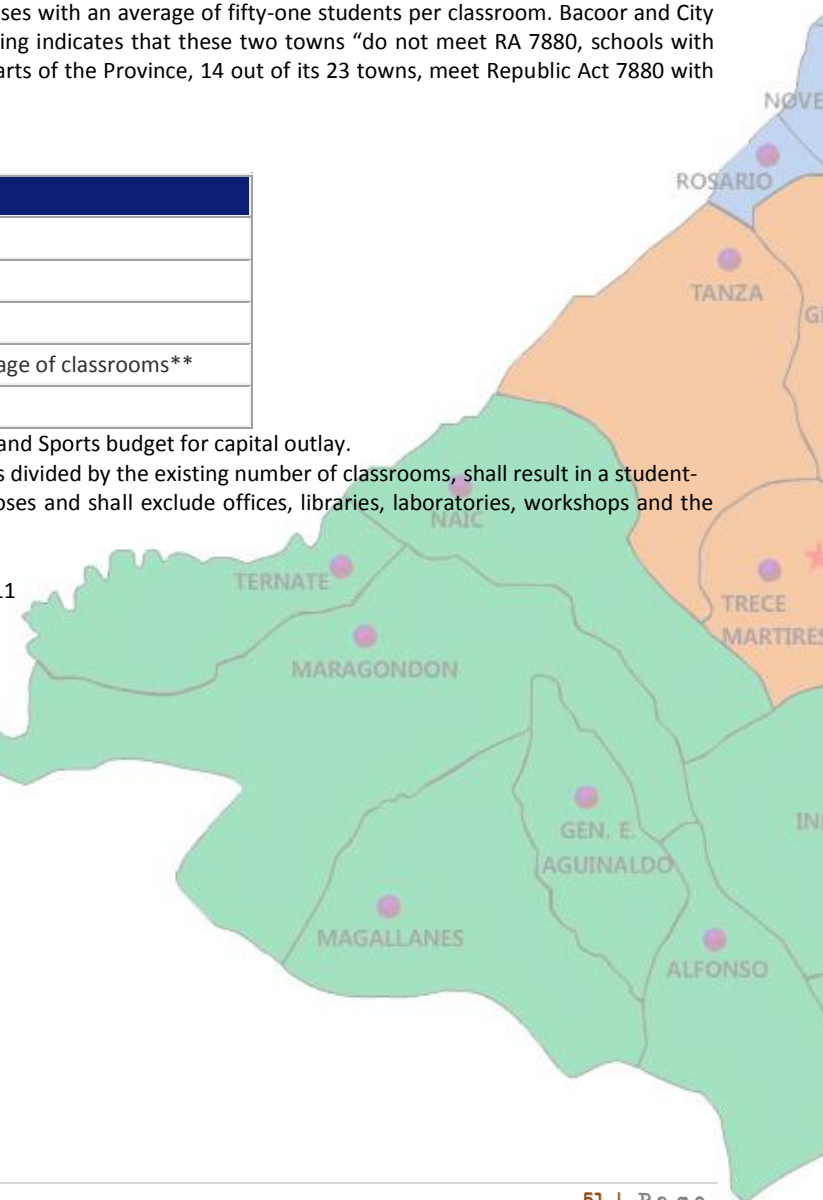
Classroom-Pupil Ratio	Color Code	Remarks
Less than 46	Blue	Meet Republic Act 7880* with one shift
46.00 – 50.99	Yellow	Fails to meet RA 7880 with one shift
51.00 – 55.99	Gold	Does not meet RA 7880 even with double shifting
More than 56	Red	Does not meet RA 7880, schools with severe shortage of classrooms**
No Classroom Available	Black	No existing instructional rooms

*REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7880 : An act providing for the fair and equitable allocation of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports budget for capital outlay.

**Classroom shortage : refers to the number of classrooms whose construction, in considering the number of students divided by the existing number of classrooms, shall result in a student-classroom ratio of 45:1; classrooms shall mean those exclusively used for instructional purposes and shall exclude offices, libraries, laboratories, workshops and the like.

Figure 5.6. Summary of Educational Statistics in Public Elementary Schools, Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and SY 2010-2011

2009-2010	EDUCATION STATISTICS	2010-2011
325,547	Enrolment	336,889
7,779	Number of Teachers	7,766
6,527	Number of Classrooms	6,669
1:42	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	1:44
1:50	Classroom-Pupil Ratio	1:51



SECONDARY EDUCATION

The second level of the basic education system in the Philippines is the secondary level or what we commonly refer as high school. After graduating from elementary, students are promoted as high school entrants, entering the first year. If elementary schools are mostly barangay based, public high schools are usually municipal or city based. One major consideration also in the operation of public high schools is the level of population in the area. This explains that the number of schools would normally reduce than that of elementary schools. The private sector is an active player when it comes to the secondary education sector in Cavite. The secondary level of education plays major role in preparing the students for their collegiate or higher education. It is in high school that they are presented with introductions to various fields of studies. These give the students ideas on different areas of college education that they can venture at and eventually become an expert and professional practitioners. The high school intends to develop and heighten their interests and awareness on different fields of studies.

Secondary Schools

The number of secondary schools increased significantly from 2009 to 2010. The increase was largely contributed by the private sector. The total public high schools accounts only to 16.52% in 2010. This has decreased from its last year's share of 24.91%. The City of Dasmariñas has the most number of public schools, with 8 high schools. This is followed by Silang with 7 while both Gen. Trias and Alfonso have 6. All of the municipalities/cities in Cavite have their own public high school which is a good indication of good education provision system in the province. Likewise, we can notice that highly populated areas tend to have more secondary schools. In total, there is an increase of 4 schools or 5.48% from 2009 to 2010. Additional high schools were opened in Silang (1), Trece Martires City (2) and Naic (1) (Table 5.9).

The private secondary schools are responsible to the 83.48% and dominating the high school operations in Cavite (Figure 5.7). This is equivalent to 389 private high schools. This has increased in number by up to 76.82% as compared to year 2009. The major contributor of increase is the City of Dasmariñas which escalated from 52 in 2009 up to 100 in 2010. Bacoor also showed significant increase in the number of its private secondary schools from 24 to 72 and Imus from 28 to 47. The population growth rate in these city/municipalities are generally higher, City of Dasmariñas with 5.41% and Bacoor has 5.19%. The average population growth rate of the province is at 4.59%. Having a relatively low population, the municipalities of Maragondon and Ternate have no private secondary schools. Notably, Maragondon is home to the provincial science high school which is the Cavite National Science High School. District IV dominates the secondary school system in terms of number of schools, being host to 108 of them that accounts to 23.18% (Table 5.9 and Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.7. Distribution of Secondary Schools by Type, Province of Cavite: SY 2010-2011

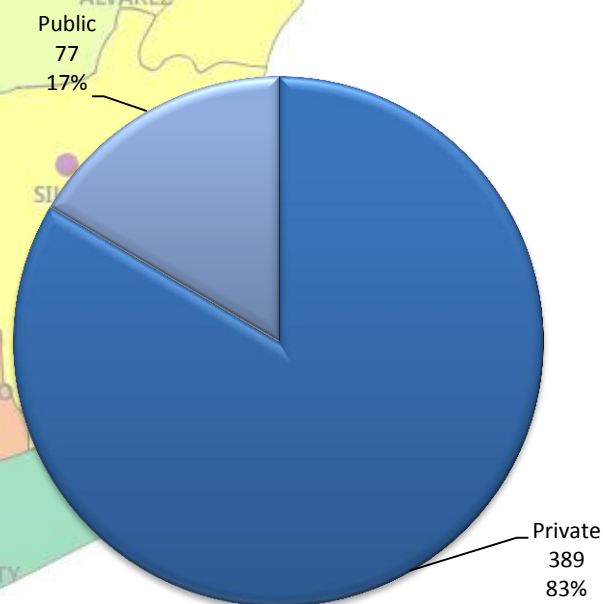


Figure 5.8. Distribution of Secondary Schools by District, Province of Cavite: SY 2010-2011

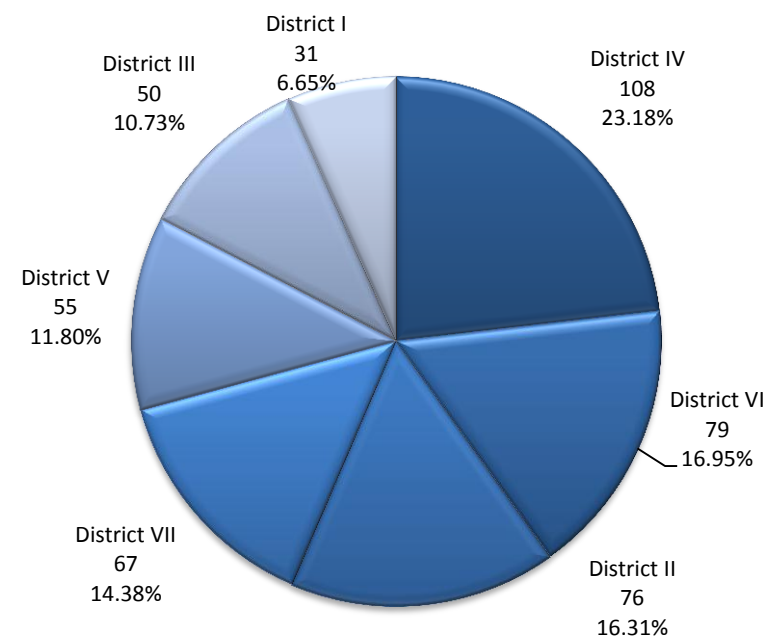
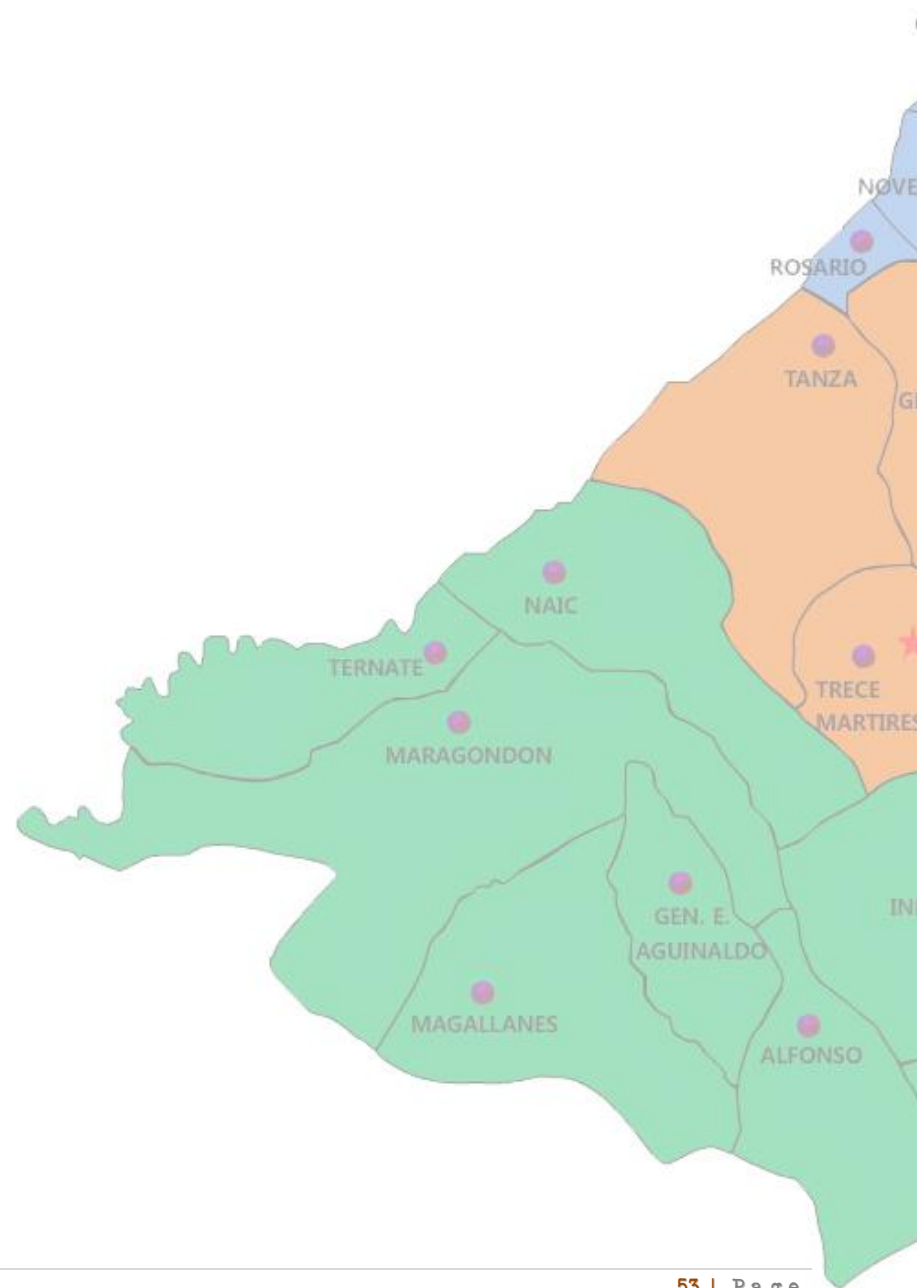


Table 5.9. Number of Secondary Schools by Type by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and SY 2010-2011

City/Municipality	Public		Private		TOTAL	
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
District I	7	7	16	24	23	31
Cavite City	2	2	7	7	9	9
Kawit	2	2	5	6	7	8
Noveleta	1	1	3	5	4	6
Rosario	2	2	1	6	3	8
District II	4	4	24	72	28	76
Bacoor	4	4	24	72	28	76
District III	3	3	28	47	31	50
Imus	3	3	28	47	31	50
District IV	8	8	52	100	60	108
City of Dasmariñas	8	8	52	100	60	108
District V	9	10	23	45	32	55
Carmona	1	1	3	5	4	6
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	2	2	10	21	12	23
Silang	6	7	10	19	16	26
District VI	16	18	48	61	64	79
Amadeo	4	4	1	2	5	6
Gen. Trias	6	6	20	28	26	34
Tanza	3	3	11	15	14	18
Trece Martires City	3	5	16	16	19	21
District VII	26	27	29	40	55	67
Alfonso	6	6	2	4	8	10
Gen. Aguinaldo	1	1	1	1	2	2
Indang	2	2	7	11	9	13
Magallanes	2	2	4	4	6	6
Maragondon	4	4	-	-	4	4
Mendez	3	3	3	4	6	7
Naic	3	4	7	9	10	13
Tagaytay City	3	3	5	7	8	10
Ternate	2	2	-	-	2	2
TOTAL	73	77	220	389	293	466

Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas



Enrolment and Other Statistics (Public Secondary Schools)

Comparing the years 2009 and 2010, the enrolment in the public secondary schools had a minimal increase. The raise is equivalent to 5,623 or 3.6%. Seven out of 23 localities had increase in their enrolment. There is no extraordinary reason for the increase of enrollees except for the natural trade off of graduates and first-year entrants. The top three municipalities with highest number of enrolments are City of Dasmariñas, Imus and Bacoor with 32,470, 16,695, and 15,714, respectively. The total of these three municipalities/city accounts to 39.71% of all high school students in Cavite. The least number of students was observed in Gen. Aguinaldo.

In total, only six teachers were added from 2009 to 2010. It doesn't give any significant impact in the teacher-pupil ratio which even increased by one due to the additional number of enrollees. The municipalities of Rosario, Imus and Gen. Trias are on bad shape in terms of their teacher-pupil ratio which indicates that they have severe teacher shortage. The municipalities of Noveleta, Bacoor, Carmona and Tanza are in critical levels and should work on adding some more teachers to accommodate the increasing number of enrollees. The localities of Cavite City, Amadeo, Maragondon and Tagaytay City showed very good standing in terms of their teacher-pupil ratios wherein they still have surplus teacher provision. In general, the province is still in its manageable level in terms of availability of teachers for secondary schools. Precautionary measures should be done to ensure that there are enough teachers to provide quality education to the growing provincial population.

The number of classrooms increased with an additional 98 classrooms from 2009 to 2010. That is equivalent to a raise of only 4.59%. This is not enough to cover for the previous classroom backlogs as well as the additional enrollees of first-year. The Division of Cavite drastically decreased their instructional classrooms. From 123, the 2010 classrooms decreased to 85. Instructional classrooms are school rooms used for instruction with a particular area as prescribed by the Department of Education. A standard classroom which is divided in order to accommodate more classes is still counted as one. Likewise, dilapidated and unserviceable classrooms will no longer be counted. These have caused the reduction of classrooms in most municipalities.

Only the municipalities of Amadeo, Magallanes, Maragondon and Mendez meet the Republic Act 7880 with only one shift. Alfonso, General Aguinaldo, Naic and Tagaytay City are in critical levels and should put in additional classrooms to cover for the alarming level of classroom backlogs. Meanwhile, the rest of the province is currently experiencing severe shortage of classrooms. Out of twenty three towns, fifteen are not meeting the provisions of RA 7880. The municipality of Bacoor has the highest number of students per classroom at 122. On the other hand, Maragondon has the least number at 39 students per classroom. Looking at the average, the Province is still showing bad statistics at 1:74 showing that the province has severe shortage of classrooms (Table 5.10 and Figure 5.9)

Figure 5.9. Summary of Educational Statistics in Public Secondary Schools, Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and SY 2010-2011

2009-2010	EDUCATION STATISTICS	2010-2011
157,743	Enrolment	163,366
4,033	Number of Teachers	4,039
2,133	Number of Classrooms	2,231
1:40	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	1:41
1:74	Classroom-Pupil Ratio	1:74



Table 5.10. Enrolment, Teachers and Classroom Statistics and Ratios of Public Secondary Schools by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010 and SY 2010-2011

City/Municipality	Enrolment		No. of Teachers		Teacher-Pupil Ratio		No. of Classrooms		Classroom-Pupil Ratio	
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
District I	19,058	18,673	549	548	1:35	1:35	283	250	1:68	1:75
Cavite City	7,688	6,776	255	255	1:31	1:27	123	85	1:63	1:80
Kawit	5,699	5,841	172	172	1:34	1:34	89	87	1:65	1:68
Noveleta	1,211	1,333	29	29	1:42	1:46	14	16	1:87	1:84
Rosario	4,460	4,723	93	92	1:48	1:52	57	62	1:79	1:77
District II	14,743	15,714	317	327	1:47	1:49	114	129	1:130	1:122
Bacoor	14,743	15,714	317	327	1:47	1:49	114	129	1:130	1:122
District III	14,949	16,695	326	325	1:46	1:52	111	139	1:135	1:121
Imus	14,949	16,695	326	325	1:46	1:52	111	139	1:135	1:121
District IV	31,452	32,470	772	743	1:41	1:44	335	330	1:94	1:99
City of Dasmariñas	31,452	32,470	772	743	1:41	1:44	335	330	1:94	1:99
District V	22,553	23,230	570	575	1:40	1:41	352	370	1:65	1:63
Carmona	4,384	4,700	101	101	1:44	1:47	71	71	1:62	1:67
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	7,971	7,717	227	228	1:36	1:34	129	136	1:62	1:57
Silang	10,198	10,813	242	246	1:43	1:44	152	163	1:68	1:67
District VI	30,464	32,117	746	758	1:41	1:43	449	505	1:68	1:64
Amadeo	2,296	2,466	103	101	1:23	1:25	57	56	1:41	1:45
Gen. Trias	8,674	9,617	182	179	1:48	1:54	125	140	1:70	1:69
Tanza	11,728	12,376	278	280	1:43	1:45	182	192	1:65	1:65
Trece Martires City	7,766	7,658	183	198	1:43	1:39	85	117	1:92	1:66
District VII	24,524	24,467	753	763	1:33	1:33	489	508	1:51	1:49
Alfonso	3,108	3,111	90	88	1:35	1:36	65	67	1:48	1:47
Gen. Aguinaldo	1,144	1,093	30	30	1:39	1:37	21	23	1:55	1:48
Indang	2,878	2,645	67	67	1:43	1:40	38	38	1:76	1:70
Magallanes	1,228	1,321	40	40	1:31	1:34	33	33	1:38	1:41
Maragondon	4,257	4,200	160	160	1:27	1:27	101	109	1:43	1:39
Mendez	1,387	1,428	39	39	1:36	1:37	35	33	1:40	1:44
Naic	3,293	3,141	80	79	1:42	1:40	54	61	1:61	1:52
Tagaytay City	5,362	5,660	198	208	1:28	1:28	114	115	1:48	1:50
Ternate	1,867	1,868	49	52	1:39	1:36	28	29	1:67	1:65
Total	157,743	163,366	4,033	4,039	1:40	1:41	2,133	2,231	1:74	1:74

Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas

Secondary Graduates

It is important to monitor the number of graduates from the secondary school level for the reason that they are to venture into higher education and they become members of the workforce already. Having a high level of graduates is very important in maintaining a good quality of workforce that the province has. As mentioned in the earlier part of this profile, the Divisions of Cavite, City of Dasmariñas and Cavite City have 85.12%, 92.29% and 97.10% graduation rates in secondary level, respectively. These have produced 28,473 graduates in 2010. The graduates are dominated by female at 53.95% of the total graduates. Majority of the graduates came from the City of Dasmariñas having a share of 19.37% while the least number of graduates is in Noveleta.

Table 5.11. Number of Secondary Graduates by Gender by City/Municipality
Province of Cavite: SY 2009-2010

City/Municipality	Graduates		
	Male	Female	Total
District I	1,517	1,760	3,277
Cavite City	562	677	1,239
Kawit	491	524	1,015
Noveleta	123	126	249
Rosario	341	433	774
District II	1,079	1,370	2,449
Bacoor	1,079	1,370	2,449
District III	1,303	1,554	2,857
Imus	1,303	1,554	2,857
District IV	2,557	2,958	5,515
City of Dasmariñas	2,557	2,958	5,515
District V	1,826	2,248	4,074
Carmona	353	413	766
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	656	730	1,386
Silang	817	1,105	1,922
District VI	2,500	2,861	5,361
Amadeo	231	233	464
Gen. Trias	728	812	1,540
Tanza	926	1,178	2,104
Trece Martires City	615	638	1,253
District VII	2,331	2,609	4,940
Alfonso	306	349	655
Gen. Aguinaldo	141	151	292
Indang	284	252	536
Magallanes	124	166	290
Maragondon	441	486	927
Mendez	128	159	287
Naic	271	305	576
Tagaytay City	486	593	1,079
Ternate	150	148	298
Total	13,113	15,360	28,473

Source: Department of Education, Divisions of Cavite, Cavite City and City of Dasmariñas

TERTIARY EDUCATION

The next level of education after the secondary is the tertiary level. Tertiary level is also referred as college. Tertiary level can be degree courses, diploma or what we call as technical/vocational education. Same with other levels of education, the tertiary education is also dominated by the private sector. According to the 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, education is one of the top expenses of Caviteños which only proves that having a formal education is a major priority in the province. Tertiary education, for that matter, despite being relatively expensive, is being patronized widely in Cavite. Cavite is home to high calibre universities and colleges. The number of schools is continuously growing considering the incessant boost in the provincial population. Out of the 57 higher education institutions in Cavite, there are only seven government-owned colleges and universities and the remaining 50 are all operated by the private sector.

SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND GRADUATES

Public Tertiary Schools

The province of Cavite is home to seven public colleges and universities. Cavite also has its own state university, the Cavite State University or CvSU. CvSU has ten campuses all-over Cavite, each campuses specializing in different major fields of studies. Other than the ten campuses of CvSU and the most recently established Trece Martires City College, other public tertiary schools include Technological University of the Philippines in the City of Dasmariñas, Eulogio “Amang” Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology in Gen. Mariano Alvarez and Polytechnic University of the Philippines in Maragondon (Table 5.12).

For academic year 2010-2011, Cavite State University School System has total enrolees of 18,085 that accounts for 60.67% of the enrolled students in public tertiary schools in Cavite. It is followed by the Technological University of the Philippines and Eulogio “Amang” Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology with 5,049 and 3,923 enrolees, respectively. The public tertiary schools in Cavite have reputation of strict academic standard on admission which makes it a privilege for students to get accepted in these public schools and enjoy more affordable tuition fees as compared to private institutions. Among the Cavite State University campuses, the main campus in Indang has the most number of enrolees at 7,050. It is also the single campus public school that has the highest enrolment. Students in CvSU-Indang are not all from the province of Cavite. The school is being patronized by students from nearby provinces like Batangas, Laguna and Quezon and even by Metro Manila residents. The total enrolment in public tertiary institutions is 29,810. This is 34.15% of the total tertiary enrolment in 2010 (Table 5.12).

There are a total of 4,240 graduates in the year 2010 from the public tertiary schools in Cavite. The Philippine National Police Academy posted the highest number of graduates with 762 graduates in 2010. It is followed by the Cavite State University Naic Campus with 733 and the third is Cavite State University Main Campus with 732. As a school system, Cavite State University has total graduates of 2,540 in 2010. Trece Martires City College as well as Cavite State University –Bacoor Campus do not have graduates yet since the schools commenced operation of no more than four years which is the minimum number of years to finish a degree course. The smallest number of graduates was recorded at Cavite State University – Tanza Campus with only 22 graduates in 2010 (Table 5.12).

In the total tertiary enrolment in both public and private, the Cavite State University School System holds a share of 20.72% of the enrolees.

Private Tertiary Schools

In order to complement the public sector in the provision of tertiary education to the Cavite constituencies, there are 50 private tertiary institutions in various locations in Cavite. Out of the 23 towns in Cavite, fifteen of which have private tertiary school in their locality which only means that there is a widespread operation of the tertiary education sector in Cavite. The City of Dasmariñas has the most number of private tertiary institutions with 17 schools. It is followed by Imus and Bacoor which both have 6 private colleges. There are colleges and universities present in Cavite that are renowned all over the country such as the De La Salle University, Far Eastern University, San Sebastian College, University of Perpetual Help, STI College, Adventist University of the Philippines and the Lyceum of the Philippines University (Table 5.13).

Enrolment in the private tertiary institutions is double the number of enrolment in the public schools. The top three private tertiary schools in terms of enrolment are De la Salle University – City of Dasmariñas (12,495), San Sebastian College Recoletos (4,777) and National College of Science and Technology (4,766). The total enrolment in the private tertiary institutions accounts to 65.85% of the total college enrolees. The ratio of male and female college enrolees in private tertiary institutions is almost equal wherein in every 100 students, 52 are female and 48 are male. District IV consist of the sole City

of Dasmariñas has the highest number of enrollees at 32,794. This is 57.05% of the total enrolment in the private institutions. District V follows with 7,677 which are primarily contributed by the Adventist University of the Philippines or the AUP. The said school is a known international school that makes it well attended by foreigners. The third largest enrolment in private tertiary schools recorded by a District is at District I at 5,982 which is largely produced by the San Sebastian College- Recoletos (Table 5.13).

The graduates of private colleges and universities almost doubled that of the public schools reaching a total of 8,602 in 2010. The City of Dasmariñas alone has produced 4,566 graduates which accounts to 53.08% of all graduates of the private sector. Schools that do not have data on graduates are newly established schools and there are no graduates yet. The De la Salle University produced the most number of graduates in 2010 among all private tertiary institutions in Cavite. Adventist University comes second and in third is National College of Science and Technology (Table 5.13).

Table 5.12. Public Tertiary Institutions, Enrolment and Graduates, Province of Cavite: SY 2010-2011

City/Municipality	Name of School	Enrolment			Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District I		2,039	2,001	4,040	410	290	700
Cavite City	Cavite State University - Cavite City	831	1,013	1,844	169	149	318
Rosario	Cavite State University - Rosario	1,208	988	2,196	241	141	382
District II		173	247	420			
Bacoor	Cavite State University - Bacoor	173	247	420			
District III		682	686	1,368	67	98	165
Imus	Cavite State University - Imus	682	686	1,368	67	98	165
District IV							
City of Dasmariñas	Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	3,242	1,807	5,049	284	142	426
District V		4,542	3,558	8,100	910	504	1,414
Carmona	Cavite State University - Carmona	898	654	1,552	79	41	120
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology - Cavite	1,707	2,216	3,923	194	305	499
Silang	Cavite State University - Silang	445	423	868	12	21	33
	Philippine National Police Academy	1,492	265	1,757	625	137	762
District VI		360	519	879	28	29	57
Tanza	Cavite State University - Tanza	54	57	111	14	8	22
Trece Martires City	Cavite State University – Trece Martires City	218	284	502	14	21	35
	Trece Martires City College	88	178	266			
District VII		6,627	8,376	15,003	929	975	1,904
Indang	Cavite State University - Main	3,287	3,763	7,050	395	337	732
Maragondon	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Maragondon	1,321	2,157	3,478	62	203	265
Naic	Cavite State University - Naic	1,023	1,151	2,174	393	340	733
Tagaytay City	City College of Tagaytay	996	1,305	2,301	79	95	174
Total		14,423	15,387	29,810	2,344	1,896	4,240

Source: State Colleges and Universities, Province of Cavite

Table 5.13. Private Tertiary Institutions, Enrolment and Graduates, Province of Cavite: SY 2010-2011

City/Municipality	Name of School	Enrolment (AY 2010-2011)			Graduates (2010)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District I		2,783	3,199	5,982	286	516	802
Cavite City	St. Joseph College - Cavite	155	375	530	65	177	242
	San Sebastian College - Recoletos de Cavite	2,279	2,498	4,777	150	239	389
Rosario	STI College - Rosario	349	326	675	71	100	171
District II		2,146	2,734	4,880	365	514	879
Bacoor	Immaculada Concepcion Colleges - Soldier's Hills	10	26	36	3	5	8
	ISHRM School System	407	489	896	55	64	119
	Saint Francis of Assisi College of Cavite	56	81	137	18	16	34
	St. Dominic College of Asia	267	694	961	39	104	143
	STI College - Bacoor	457	276	733	68	43	111
	University of Perpetual Help of Rizal - Molino Campus	949	1,168	2,117	182	282	464
District III		784	1,494	2,278	160	273	433
Imus	Colegio de Porta Vaga	40	39	79			
	Imus Institute	176	388	564	38	82	120
	Montessori Professional College - Imus	355	661	1,016	91	149	240
	Southdale International School of Science, Arts and Technology (Imus Business and Technological College)	126	239	365	17	23	40
	Southern Philippines Institute of Science and Technology	60	102	162	11	17	28
	Unida Christian College	27	65	92	3	2	5
District IV		16,066	16,728	32,794	1,899	2,667	4,566
City of Dasmariñas	AMA Computer College –Dasmariñas	463	377	840	48	48	96
	Brookfield College	55	81	136	26	21	47
	De La Salle University –Dasmariñas	6,277	6,218	12,495	736	1,108	1,844
	De La Salle Health Sciences Institute	1,006	1,878	2,884	163	309	472
	Emilio Aguinaldo College	1,602	2,191	3,793	142	292	434
	Far Eastern Polytechnic College	135	181	316	3	8	11
	Immanuel Theological Seminary	9	8	17	5	3	8
	National College of Science and Technology	2,641	2,125	4,766	259	274	533
	Oxfordian College	46	77	123	3	2	5

City/Municipality	Name of School	Enrolment (AY 2010-2011)			Graduates (2010)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Philippine Cambridge School of Law, Arts, Sciences, Business Economics and Technology	379	327	706	103	114	217
	Philippine Christian University	583	873	1,456	52	85	137
	PNTC Colleges	1,145	49	1,194	99		99
	Presbyterian Theological Seminary	39	28	67	2	11	13
	Saint Jude College	53	193	246	10	15	25
	Southern Luzon College of Business, Maritime, Science and Technology	147	64	211	17	7	24
	STI College –Dasmariñas	735	641	1,376	105	96	201
	Yaman Lahi Foundation - Emilio Aguinaldo College	751	1,417	2,168	126	274	400
District V		3,890	3,787	7,677	587	818	1,405
Carmona	STI eCollege - Southwoods	418	297	715	47	37	84
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	University of Perpetual Help System - GMA	602	1,022	1,624	155	316	471
Silang	Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies	121	68	189	75	33	108
	Adventist University of the Philippines	2,163	1,717	3,880	240	328	568
	Philippine Missionary Institute	108	116	224	9	6	15
	Rogationist College	401	567	968	46	98	144
	Saint Paul Seminary Foundation	77		77	15		15
District VI		1,208	975	2,183	25	45	70
Gen. Trias	Ebenezer International Colleges	13	28	41	6	14	20
	Lyceum of the Philippines University	1,043	762	1,805			
Tanza	Power School of Technology	9	26	35	2	5	7
	St. Joseph College - Amaya	30	57	87	15	25	40
Trece Martires City	Colegio de Amore	113	102	215	2	1	3
District VII		687	999	1,686	207	240	447
Naic	Granby College of Science and Technology	50	56	106			
	Western Colleges	76	317	393	12	42	54
Magallanes	Kurios Christian College Foundation	8	28	36	4	27	31
Tagaytay City	Divine Word School of Theology	150	1	151	50	-	50
	Olivarez College - Tagaytay	204	376	580	48	118	166
Ternate	Cavite West Point College	199	221	420	93	53	146
Total		27,564	29,916	57,480	3,529	5,073	8,602

Source: Commission on Higher Education, Quezon City; Private Tertiary institutions, Province of Cavite

TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The technical/vocational education is basically part of the tertiary education sector that provides certificate diplomas on different technical skills program among high school graduates. The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) was established by virtue of the provisions of Republic Act No. 7796 otherwise known as the "Technical Education and Skills Development Act of 1994", which was signed into law by President Fidel V. Ramos on August 25, 1994. This Act aims to encourage the full participation of and mobilize the industry, labor, local government units and technical-vocational institutions in the skills development of the country's human resources.

Enrolment

In Cavite, the TESDA is actively performing its mandate by offering different programs that are in demand in different industries in the province. The TESDA also partners with different private training centers in order to reach a wider range of populace who would want to avail trainings based on TESDA curriculum. Likewise, TESDA also implements its programs in coordination with different Local Government Units depending on the needs of the locality. The highest number of enrollees was recorded at the tourism sector. Tourism sector related courses include bartending, housekeeping, and event organizing, among others. The tourism courses have an accumulated enrolment of 11,457 or 22.21% of all enrollees in the technical/vocational education. The second most attended training sector is automotive with 8,960. It is comprised of different trainings on automotive related processes more on assembly, repairs and maintenance. It garnered 17.37% share in terms of enrolment. The third industry that gained highest number of enrolment is ICT or the Information and Communications Technology with 7,465 or 14.47%. The regular school-based programs have the most number of enrolments in 2010. This figure reflects that the Caviteños prefer to attend schooling, even for certificate courses only, at the formal education environment or schools. Data also shows that the Caviteños have a preference for trainings that would lead them to being entrepreneurs as exhibited by high enrolment of enterprise-based training program. Furthermore, programs that are being run by the local government units are well attended by Caviteños. Most of the programs administered by the LGUs are free of charge (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14. Enrolment in TESDA Programs by Type and Industry, Province of Cavite: 2010

INDUSTRY	Type of Program							Total
	School-Based Program		Center-Based Training Program	Community-Based Training Program		Dual Training System Program	Enterprise-Based Training Program (KASH)	
	Regular (WTR)	Short Term (NTR)		Public/LGU Run Program	Run by Private Institution/ NGOs			
Agri-fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Automotive	405	0	88	109	22	4,706	3,630	8,960
Construction	224	0	68	47	8	0	31	378
Electronics	805	0	75	87	0	427	3,443	4,837
Footwear & Leather Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garments	274	0	170	932	0	23	4,406	5,805
Health, Social & Other Community Services	1,730	0	0	1,193	0	0	0	2,923
HVAC-R	26	0	77	0	0	0	0	103
ICT	5,316	0	0	2,106	43	0	0	7,465
Land Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maritime	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Metals & Engineering	136	0	0	555	0	0	600	1,291
Process F/B	0	0	245	471	0	0	0	716
Pyrotechnics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism	9,730	0	0	1,727	0	0	0	11,457
NEC	0	6,366	109	1,081	0	0	75	7,631
Total	18,661	6,366	832	8,308	73	5,156	12,185	51,581

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Trece Martires City

Graduates

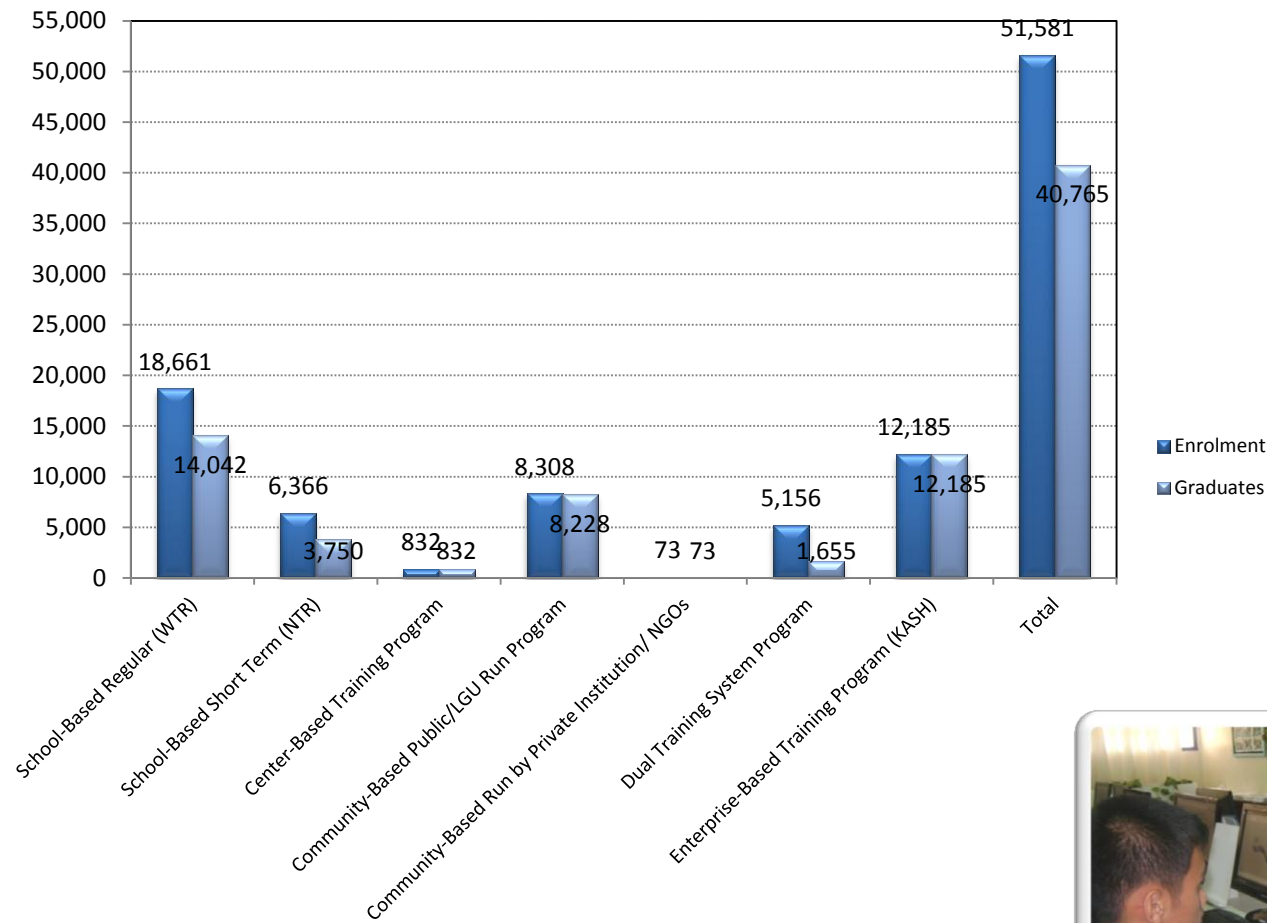
The 2010 overall graduation rate is recorded at 79.03% in the technical/vocational programs of the TESDA. Center-based and those that are being run by private institutions showed good graduation rate at 100.00% as well as the enterprise-based programs. This data indicates positive interpretation in terms of the willingness and capability of Cavite technical and vocational graduates to venture into life quality uplifting endeavour through entrepreneurship. Programs that are being run by the LGUs also showed remarkable graduation rate at 99.04%. Meanwhile, there is only 75.52% graduation rate among school-based regular programs. The dual-training system program did not show good graduation rate trend with only 32.10% of its enrollees were able to graduate. The low rate of finishers maybe due to complex curriculum of the program being a dual training system program (Table 5.15 and Figure 5.10).

Table 5.15. Graduates of TESDA Programs by Type and Industry, Province of Cavite: 2010

INDUSTRY	Type of Program						Total	
	School-Based Program		Center-Based Training Program	Community-Based Training Program		Dual Training System Program		Enterprise-Based Training Program (KASH)
	Regular (WTR)	Short Term (NTR)		Public/LGU Run Program	Run by Private Institution/ NGOs			
Agri-fishery	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Automotive	170	0	88	55	22	1,655	3,630	6,125
Construction	106	0	68	47	8	0	0	279
Electronics	272	0	75	61	0	0	3,443	4,384
Footwear & Leather Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garments	267	0	170	932	0	0	4,406	5,920
Health, Social & Other Community Services	1,160	0	0	1,193	0	0	0	2,353
HVAC-R	26	0	77	0	0	0	0	99
ICT	3,826	0	0	2,106	43	0	0	5,975
Land Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maritime	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Metals & engineering	109	0	0	555	0	0	600	981
Process F/B	0	0	245	471	0	0	0	710
Pyrotechnics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism	8,079	0	0	1,727	0	0	0	9,806
NEC	0	3,750	109	1,081	0	0	75	4,978
Total Graduates	14,042	3,750	832	8,228	73	1,655	12,185	41,577
Graduation Rate	75.52%	58.91%	100.00%	99.04%	100.00%	32.10%	100.00%	79.03%

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Trece Martires City

Figure 5.10. Enrolment and Graduates of TESDA Programs, Province of Cavite: 2010



HOUSING

Housing or shelter is one of the vital needs of humans. Undeniably, providing the citizenry of one locality with access to decent and affordable housing is a pressing challenge among every local government. This challenge was benevolently taken by the provincial government. Having a decent shelter for the citizens was recognized to be one of the major factors in having successful governance. If the people live comfortably, they become productive citizens. Productive citizens would likely lead to a better environment, harmonious living and improved society. A decent housing provides its dwellers a better quality of life and well-being as well as better chances of having sound health conditions.

Given these circumstances, the provincial government welcomed the construction of wide-range housing development projects that would cater to different markets. Likewise, Cavite is also home to government resettlement projects to accommodate displaced citizens due to land and infrastructure development undertakings of the government.

HOUSING SUBDIVISIONS

The regulation of the construction and selling of lots and houses in a subdivision is regulated by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board. In 2010, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) has approved construction of 14 housing subdivisions and issued them with license to sell. These fourteen housing projects are located in five (5) municipalities and one (1) city covering a total area of 39.2786 hectares. Imus has the most number of subdivisions approved in 2010 with 5 housing subdivisions, followed by the municipality of Bacoor with 3 housing subdivisions. Imus also takes the lead for having the widest land area provided for the said residential places. As indicated in the table, Cavite has a total of 3,168 lots and housing units approved in 2010 for selling (Table 5.16).

Table 5.16. Registered Housing Subdivisions by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	Number of Housing Subdivisions with Issued License to Sell	Area (Hectares)	Number of Lots/Units		
			Lots	House and Lot	Total
District II					
Bacoor	3	6.7324		786	786
District III					
Imus	5	14.7152	1	1,747	1,748
District V					
Silang	1	1.8978	33		33
District VI					
Gen. Trias	2	4.3409	221		221
District VII					
Tagaytay City	2	3.9923	66		66
Indang	1	7.6	314		314
Total	14	39.2786	635	2,533	3,168

Source: Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, Quezon City

Table 5.17. Number of Housing Subdivisions with Issued License to Sell, Area and Number of Lots/Units by Year, Province of Cavite: 1988-2010

Year	Number of Housing Subdivisions with Issued License to Sell	Area in Hectares	# of Lots/Units
1988-1993	178	1,670.44	100,635
1994	76	647.21	35,177
1995	46	273.03	18,722
1996	97	626.89	51,340
1997	108	1,062.31	53,786
1998	138	1,186.20	56,596
1999	60	526.86	29,446
2000	42	137.67	10,512
2001	106	748.58	56,569
2002	51	407.18	20,626
2003	79	373.79	18,084
2004	79	473.95	21,251
2005	71	401.64	22,599
2006	77	231.13	21,321
2007	40	109.11	9,350
2008	85	447.7186	26,850
2009	34	146.8907	11,883
2010	14	39.2786	3,168
TOTAL	1,238	9,509.89	567,915

Source: Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, Quezon City

Due to the continuous influx of resettlers from different parts of Southern Tagalog and Metro Manila as well as in other distant provinces from Cavite, the construction of housing subdivisions has been a constant trend since 1988. An accumulated 178 housing subdivisions were issued with license to sell by the HLURB until 1993 totalling to over 100,000 house and lot units. This trend continued wherein there is no single year that there was no housing subdivision issued with license to sell from then on. In 1998, which has been the peak of industrial revolution, 138 housing subdivisions were issued with licenses. Relatively, this year is also the peak of population growth in the province. As of December 31, 2010, there is a total of 1,238 housing subdivisions with issued license to sell by the HLURB. In terms of area, these subdivisions cover a total of 9,509.89 hectares. This is 6.67% of the total land area of Cavite and 16.52% of the total built-up areas (Table 5.17). As seen in the pictures, vertical structures are also becoming a trend in residential development.

PAMAYANANG MALIKSI- CAVITE MASS HOUSING PROJECT

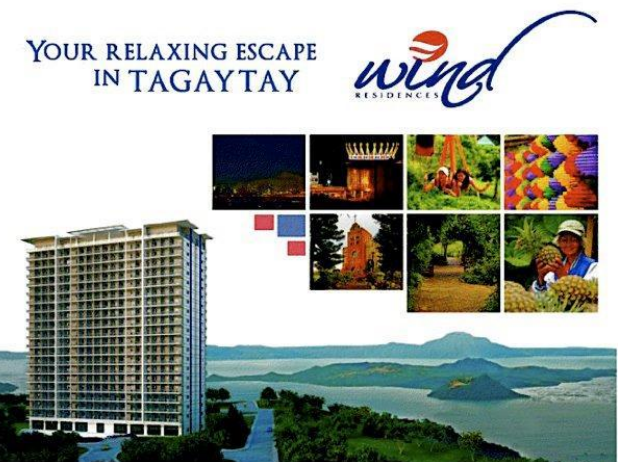
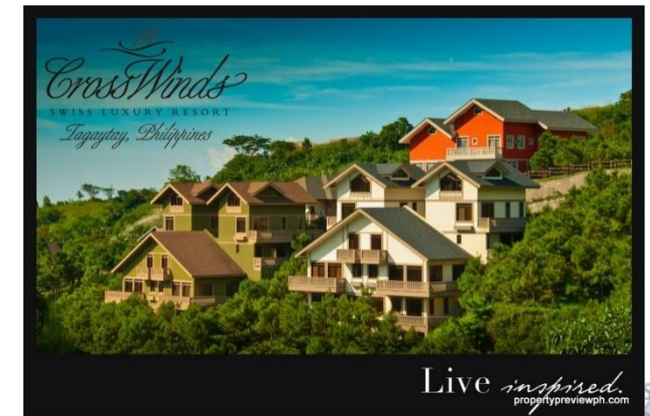
"Pamayanang Maliksi-Cavite Mass Housing Project" is the first provincial mass housing project located in General Trias, Cavite established in 2007. It is a 53-hectare property which is divided into five clusters which will benefit more or less than 5,000 homeless families. Target beneficiaries of this project are the provincial capitol employees; municipal employees of City of Dasmariñas, Imus, Gen. Trias, and Tanza; the members of the Philippine National Police in Cavite; and public school teachers. As of 2010, a total of 1,492 housing units from Phases 2, 4 and 5 have already been constructed while on-going construction totals to 368 units (Table 5.21).

Table 5.18. Pamayanang Maliksi House Construction Status by Phase: As of December 2010

Phase	Constructed	On-going Construction
2	345	219
4	34	143
5	1,113	6
Total	1,492	368

Source: Provincial Housing and Urban Development Office Trece Martires City

...vertical structures
are also becoming a
trend in residential
development.



RESETTLEMENT HOUSING PROJECTS

The national government, with its objective to provide access to homeless Filipinos for decent shelter, is also doing its share by constructing low-cost and socialized housing through the management of the National Housing Authority (NHA). This is the sole national agency engaged in housing production for low income families. In Cavite, which is a very attractive location for resettlers due to its proximity to business districts and employment hubs, the NHA has managed 20 resettlement projects with 63,660 units in the entire 1,168.9269 hectares in the province as of 2010. A total of 24,566 of these units which are established in 523.2400 hectares of land, are situated in Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Resettlement Project, the biggest resettlement housing project in Cavite. It is also noted that 11,848 units which are placed in 335.9400 hectares of land are managed within the General Mariano Alvarez Resettlement Project. Both of these resettlement housing projects are established for the benefits of Metro Manila informal settlers. Other resettlement projects are also maintained for the benefits of displaced families from the Railway Development Project and other danger zones, families who are affected by Pasig River Rehabilitation Program and LGU employees, informal settlers from different reclamation areas, government employees, PNP employees and other military personnel and public school teachers (Table 5.19).

Table 5.19. Resettlement Housing Projects, Province of Cavite: As of December 31, 2010

City/Municipality	Project Location	Program	Land Area	Number of Units	Beneficiaries
			(in Has.)		
District II					
Bacoor	San Lorenzo Ruiz Village, Bacoor	Resettlement	0.4144	324	Families occupying Ayala Land, Inc. in Las Pinas City
District IV					
City of Dasmariñas	Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Resettlement Project	Resettlement	523.2400	24,566	Metro Manila Informal Settlers
	Paliparan Sites and Services Project	Site and Services	51.3749	4,294	Informal Settlers from Roxas Blvd. Reclamation Area
	Alvaran Sites and Services Project	Site and Services	2.2500	101	Government employees & PNP employees
	Sta. Fe Extension	Resettlement	1.2457	276	Sta. Fe Extension HOA
District V					
Gen. M. Alvarez	General Mariano Alvarez Resettlement Project	Resettlement	335.9400	11,848	Metro Manila Informal Settlers
	NHA Pag-ibig Teachers Housing	Complete Hsg/JV	9.2800	599	Public School Teachers
Silang	Bulihan Site and Services Project	Resettlement	84.9100	5,264	Displaced families from danger zones
	Bulihan Military HSG Project	Complete Hsg/JV	42.2900	1,218	Military Personnel
	Bukluran ng Mamamayan	Resettlement	0.1660	423	Bukluran ng Mamamayan HOA
	Daniel Housing	Site and Services	0.6007	66	
	PNG Housing	Site and Services	1.6060	99	
	Tatic	Site and Services	7.2077	427	Completed Housing for Pag-ibig, GSIS, SSS Members (Converted from Mortgage Take Out to Conditional Contract Sell)
	Acco Homes	Site and Services	6.2063	153	
District VI					
Trece Martires City	Southville 2 Housing Project, Brgy. Aguado	Resettlement	23.5690	3,999	Displaced families from the Railway Development Project
	Kasiglahan Village 3	Resettlement	3.6000	1,000	Families affected by Pasig River Rehab. Program & LGU employees
Gen. Trias	Kasiglahan Village 4	Resettlement	6.0000	1,076	Families affected by Pasig River Rehab. Program & LGU employees
	Bahay Pinagpala (Tropical Village)	Resettlement	26.0000	3,182	Families from Pasay & Parañaque Reclamation Area
	Kasiglahan Village 5	Resettlement	3.7900	1,054	Families from Pasay & Parañaque Reclamation Area
Tanza	Katuparan Ville Housing Project	Complete Hsg/JV	39.2362	3,691	DPWH & Metro Manila Informal Settlers
Total			1,168.9269	63,660	

Source: National Housing Authority, Quezon City

VITAL HEALTH INDICES AND NUTRITION

HEALTH FACILITIES

The well-being of every Caviteño is a priority of the provincial government. Part of this is ensuring that the citizens have access to medical services through various public health facilities in the province. These are composed of government hospitals, rural health units (RHU) and barangay health stations (BHS). RHUs and BHSs are both engaged in broad range of basic health services which includes medical consultation services, treatments of minor ailments, maternal and child health care, dental health, nutrition, dispensation of drugs and medicines, on calls and attendance at home, immunization and conduct of health education, family planning, sanitation campaign and other related activities.

In the year 2010, the number of BHS in the province has increased to 543 from its 2009 record of 536 equivalent to 1.31% increase. Additional BHSs were established in the municipalities of Alfonso, Indang, Naic and City of Dasmariñas. Likewise, Rural Health Units slightly increased to 35 in 2010 from its 33 units in 2009. Meanwhile, the number of government hospitals has remained the same as marked by a total of 12 units (Table 5.20).

The RHUs and BHSs play important roles in ensuring the medical soundness of the citizens even in the remote and rural areas of the province. They complement the hospitals in providing medical services for Caviteños. For minor health issues, the patients can opt to get treatment from the BHS and RHU. They are also capable of providing maternal health services. For complex cases, the people may seek treatment at different public and private hospitals. All of these medical institutions are being supported and given substantial assistance by the Provincial Government in order to ensure that even the grassroots level are being reached by vital health services.

As added services, the “Botika ng Barangay” and “Botika ng Lalawigan ng Cavite” are actively operating in the province to cater for the medical supplies needs of the Caviteños.



BED-POPULATION RATIO

The Department of Health (DOH) is the government agency in-charge of monitoring the operation of the medical sector in the country, hospital establishment and operation for the matter. Based on the annual monitoring conducted by DOH-Region IV-A for the year 2010, there are 53 licensed hospitals operating in the province. There are 14 which are privately owned and the remaining twelve (12) are government hospitals. This does not include private medical practitioners who are maintaining medical clinics and admitting in-patients. These hospitals have a combined total of 2,312 hospital beds wherein 523 are provided by government hospitals while 1,789 are provided by private hospitals. This bed capacity has increased by 54 beds from its previous total of 2,258 in 2009. With a projected population of 3,294,058 in 2010, Cavite reaches a hospital bed to population ratio of 1:1,425 which reflects a lower ratio compared to the standard ratio of 1:2,000. This indicates that the hospital sector can be able to cover the expected needs of the Caviteños for hospital admittance. Furthermore, the General Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Hospital holds the highest bed capacity of 260. It is followed by De La Salle University Medical Center with 250 beds, Emilio Aguinaldo College Medical Center with 154 beds, Saint Paul Hospital (formerly Dr. Jose P. Rizal Memorial Hospital) with 116 beds, Divine Grace Medical Center and St. Dominic Medical Center with both 100 beds, and Our Lady of the Pillar Medical Center with 98 beds.

All hospitals in Cavite comply with A.O. 205-0029 otherwise known as Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Registration, Licensure and Operation of Hospitals and Other Health Facilities. All hospitals in Cavite are classified as General Hospitals which provides services for all types of deformity, illness or injury. As to service capability, out of the 53 hospitals, 18 or 34 percent were categorized as Level I. The highest number of hospitals in the province falls under Level II category with 24 or 45 percent of the total number of hospitals. The remaining 8 or 15 percent and 3 or 6 percent are classified into Level III and IV, respectively. Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Hospital in Trece Martires City and De La Salle University Medical Center in the City of Dasmariñas are the two teaching and training hospitals or the Level IV hospitals. Our Lady of the Pillar Medical Center is now also classified as Level IV hospital in the province (Table 5.21).



Table 5.20. Number of Public Health Facilities by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2009 & 2010

City/Municipality	Government Hospitals		Rural Health Units		Barangay Health	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
District I						
Cavite City	4	4	5	5	0	0
Kawit	1	1	2	2	20	22
Noveleta	0	0	1	1	7	7
Rosario	0	0	1	1	20	20
District II						
Bacoor	0	0	2	2	48	47
District III						
Imus	0	0	2	4	30	32
District IV						
City of Dasmariñas	1	1	2	2	81	82
District V						
Carmona	1	1	1	1	11	11
Gen. M. Alvarez	1	1	2	2	28	28
Silang	0	0	2	2	53	53
District VI						
Trece Martires City	1	1	1	1	13	13
Amadeo	0	0	1	1	13	13
Gen. Trias	1	1	1	1	28	28
Tanza	0	0	1	1	26	26
District VII						
Tagaytay City	1	1	1	1	34	34
Alfonso	0	0	1	1	27	28
Gen. Aguinaldo	0	0	1	1	11	11
Indang	0	0	1	1	28	29
Magallanes	0	0	1	1	9	9
Maragondon	1	1	1	1	8	7
Mendez	0	0	1	1	13	13
Naic	0	0	1	1	26	28
Ternate	0	0	1	1	2	2
TOTAL	12	12	33	35	536	543

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Table 5.21. List of Licensed Government and Private Hospitals, Province of Cavite: 2010

Name Of Hospital		Location	Type Of Hospital	Authorized Bed Capacity	Service Capability / Category
District I					
Cavite City					
1	Dra. Olivia Salamanca Memorial District Hospital	P. Gomez St., Cavite City	Government	50	Level 2
2	Major Danilo Atienza Air Base Hospital	A. Diokno St., Sangley Point, Cavite City	Government	15	Level 1
3	Cavite Naval Hospital	B1100 Zamora St. Fort San Felipe	Government	96	Level 2
4	Bautista Hospital	375 P. Burgos Ave., Caridad Cavite City	Private	50	Level 3
5	Cavite Medical Center	Dalahican, Cavite City	Private	60	Level 3
6	A. De la Cruz Maternity Hospital	#910 Crescini St. Caridad, Cavite City	Private	11	Level 2
Kawit					
7	Kawit Kalayaan Hospital	San Sebastian, Kawit	Government	25	Level 2
Noveleta					
8	St. Martin Maternity & Pediatric Hospital	Salcedo II, Noveleta	Private	39	Level 2
Rosario					
9	Contreras Medical Clinic	Gen. Trias Drive, Rosario	Private	25	Level 2
10	Our Savior Hospital, Inc.	General Trias Drive, Rosario	Private	20	Level 2
11	SSMC Satellite Hospital-Rosario Branch	Abutan Bldg., Gen. Trias Drive, Salinas, Rosario	Private	11	Level 2
District II					
Bacoor					
12	Crisostomo General Hospital	Tirona Highway, Dulong Bayan, Bacoor	Private	20	Level 2
13	Prime Global Care Medical Center, Inc.	Blk 3 Lot 6,7,8 Cabezas cor. Avenida St., Bahayang Pag-asa Subd., Molino, Bacoor	Private	25	Level 2
14	Metro South Medical Center	National Road, Molino IV, Bacoor	Private	50	Level 3
15	Molino Doctors Hospital	National Road, Molino II, Bacoor	Private	38	Level 2
16	St. Dominic Medical Center, Inc.	Aguinaldo Highway, Talaba, Bacoor	Private	100	Level 3
17	St. Michael Medical Hospital	#220 Molino II, Bacoor	Private	11	Level 2
18	San Agustin Medical Clinic	B9L2 Area A Queens Row Subd., Bacoor	Private	6	Level 1
District III					
Imus					
19	Imus Family Hospital, Inc.	Justinville 2 Subd., Palico, Imus	Private	15	Level 2
20	Our Lady of the Pillar Medical Center	Tamsui Avenue, Bayan Luma, Imus	Private	98	Level 4
21	Medical Center Imus	Diversion Road, Palico IV, Imus	Private	90	Level 3
District IV					
City of Dasmariñas					
22	Asia Medic Family Hospital & Medical Clinic	Sitio Palapala, Sampaloc I, City of Dasmariñas	Private	50	Level 2
23	DBB Municipal Hospital	Bagong Bayan, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Government	10	Level 1
24	De la Salle University Medical Center	Congressional Ave., City of Dasmariñas	Private	250	Level 4
25	St. Paul Hospital Cavite, Inc. (Formerly Dr. Jose P. Rizal Hospital & National Medical Research Center)	Congressional Road, City of Dasmariñas, Bagong Bayan	Private	116	Level 3

	Name Of Hospital	Location	Type Of Hospital	Authorized Bed Capacity	Service Capability / Category
26	Emilio Aguinaldo College Medical Center - Cavite	Brgy. Salitran II, City of Dasmariñas	Private	154	Level 3
	District V				
	Carmona				
27	Pagamutang Bayan Ng Carmona	#252 San Jose St. Carmona	Government	15	Level 1
28	Catalan-Levardo Medical Clinic	#523 J. M. Loyola St. Carmona	Private	8	Level 1
29	Catbagan General Hospital & Pharmacy	082 Espiritu St., Carmona	Private	15	Level 1
30	HCGC Medical Plaza Hospital	#260 San Jose St., Carmona	Private	10	Level 1
	Gen. M. Alvarez				
31	GMA Medicare Hospital	Congressional Road, Brgy. Memije, Gen. Mariano Alvarez	Government	10	Level 1
	Silang				
32	Adventist University of the Philippines Health Service	AUP Campus, Puting Kahoy, Silang	Private	10	Level 1
33	Estrella Hospital	Km. 43 Aguinaldo Highway, Silang	Private	24	Level 2
34	Silang Doctors Hospital	M. H. del Pilar St., Silang, Cavite	Private	10	Level 1
35	St. Mazenod Hospital, Inc.	Blk. 113 Lot 7 & 8 AFP Housing Bulihan, Silang	Private	12	Level 1
36	Velazco Hospital	J. Rizal St., Sabutan, Silang	Private	25	Level 2
	District VI				
	Trece Martires City				
37	General Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Hospital	Brgy. Luciano, Trece Martires City	Government	260	Level 4
38	M.V. Santiago Medical Center	Brgy. De Ocampo, Trece Martires City	Private	63	Level 2
	Gen. Trias				
39	Divine Grace Medical Center	Bypass Road, Tejero, Gen. Trias	Private	100	Level 2
40	Gen Trias Medicare Hospital	Brgy. Pinagtipunan, Gen. Trias	Government	10	Level 1
41	General Trias Maternity and Pediatric Hospital	Tejero, Gen. Trias, Cavite	Private	40	Level 2
42	SSMC Satellite Hospital	Gateway Business Park, Brgy. Javalera, Gen. Trias	Private	23	Level 2
	Tanza				
43	Tanza Family General Hospital	NIA Road, Daang Amaya 2, Tanza	Private	44	Level 2
44	Sto. Niño De Tanza Medical Hospital	L7 B4 De Roman Subd., Daang Amaya, Tanza	Private	15	Level 1
45	JNRAL Family Corporation Hospital (formerly Manas Medical Clinic)	A. Soriano Highway, Sahud Ulan, Tanza	Private	6	Level 1
	District VII				
	Tagaytay City				
46	Ospital ng Tagaytay	Bacolod St., Kaybagal South, Tagaytay	Government	12	Level 1
47	Tagaytay Hospital and Medical Center	Silang Crossing, East Tagaytay Rotunda, Tagaytay City	Private	50	Level 3
	Alfonso				
48	DLS-Dr. Rodolfo Poblete Memorial Hospital	Burgos St. Brgy 1, Alfonso	Private	20	Level 2
	Magallanes				
49	Our Lady of the Way Medical and Pediatric Clinic	#92 Brgy. Cabulusan, Magallanes	Private	5	Level 1
	Maragondon				
50	Cavite Municipal Hospital	Garita A, Maragondon	Government	10	Level 1

Name Of Hospital	Location	Type Of Hospital	Authorized Bed Capacity	Service Capability / Category
Naic				
51 Naic Medicare Hospital	A. Soriano Highway, Naic	Government	10	Level 1
52 First Filipino Saint Hospital	Governors Drive, Brgy. San Roque	Private	40	Level 2
53 Naic Doctors Hospital, Inc.	Daang Makina, Naic	Private	30	Level 2
Total Authorized Bed Capacity			2312	

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Note:

LEVEL 1 An emergency hospital that provides initial clinical care and management to patients requiring immediate treatment, as well as primary care on prevalent diseases in the locality

LEVEL 2 Non-departmentalized hospital that provides clinical care and management on the prevalent diseases in the locality

LEVEL 3 Departmentalized hospital that provides clinical care and management on the prevalent diseases in the locality, as well as particular forms of treatment, surgical procedure and intensive care

LEVEL 4 Teaching and training hospital (with at least one Accredited Residency training Program for Physicians) that provides clinical care and management on the prevalent diseases in the locality, as well as specialized and sub-specialized forms of treatment, surgical procedure and intensive care

HEALTH PERSONNEL/WORKERS

The health personnel or medical practitioners play major roles in ensuring that the populace is receiving medical attention when necessary. Based on the data provided by the Provincial Health Office, it is noted that there are only 45 government medical doctors in Cavite which comprise 7.92 percent of the total number of government health personnel/workers which is 568. This gives a ratio of 1:73,201 government doctor to population ratio. The standard ratio is 1:20,000 thus pose a shortage of 120 government doctors. Likewise, the total number of dentists (44) which pertains to 7.75 percent has resulted to the dentist-population ratio of 1:74,865. As observed, this figure is much lower compared to the standard dentist-population ratio of 1:20,000. It is also noted that nurses comprising 25.53 percent or 145 out of the summed up number of health workers/personnel has led to 1:22,718 nurse-population ratio against 1:20,000 while midwives which is 58.80 percent or 334 has marked the ratio of 1:9,862 against the standard ratio of 1: 5,000. Based on these figures, it can be concluded that the province falls short of the standard requirements on government health personnel/workers (Table 5.22).

Figure 5.11. Health Statistics, Province of Cavite: 2010

National Standard	HEALTH STATISTICS	Cavite Achievement	Findings
1:20,000	Doctor to Population Ratio	1:73,201	Shortage of 120 doctors
1:20,000	Dentist to Population Ratio	1:74,865	Shortage of 121 dentists
1:20,000	Nurse to Population Ratio	1:22,718	Shortage of 20 nurses
1:5,000	Midwife to Population Ratio	1:9,862	Shortage of 325 midwives

Table 5.22. Number of Health Workers by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

District/City/Municipality	2010 Projected Population	Doctors	Doctor-Population		Dentist	Dentist-Population		Nurse	Nurse-Population		Midwives	Midwife-Population	
			Ratio			Ratio			Ratio			Ratio	
District I													
Cavite City	106,824	6	1	: 17,804	1	1	: 106,824	6	1	: 17,804	19	1	: 5,622
Kawit	82,883	2	1	: 41,442	2	1	: 41,442	8	1	: 10,360	12	1	: 6,907
Noveleta	42,800	1	1	: 42,800	1	1	: 42,800	1	1	: 42,800	4	1	: 10,700
Rosario	104,321	1	1	: 104,321	3	1	: 34,774	12	1	: 8,693	19	1	: 5,491
District II													
Bacoor	513,518	4	1	: 128,380	6	1	: 85,586	13	1	: 39,501	24	1	: 21,397
District III													
Imus	281,740	3	1	: 93,913	5	1	: 56,348	7	1	: 40,249	28	1	: 10,062
District IV													
City of Dasmariñas	651,595	4	1	: 162,899	4	1	: 162,899	33	1	: 19,745	65	1	: 10,025
District V													
Carmona	78,852	2	1	: 39,426	2	1	: 39,426	3	1	: 26,284	13	1	: 6,066
GMA	148,067	2	1	: 74,033	2	1	: 74,033	2	1	: 74,033	23	1	: 6,438
Silang	221,293	2	1	: 110,646	2	1	: 110,646	7	1	: 31,613	27	1	: 8,196
District VI													
Trece Martires City	124,097	2	1	: 62,049	2	1	: 62,049	3	1	: 41,366	8	1	: 15,512
Amadeo	34,564	2	1	: 17,282	1	1	: 34,564	2	1	: 17,282	6	1	: 5,761
General Trias	292,580	2	1	: 146,290	3	1	: 97,527	16	1	: 18,286	18	1	: 16,254
Tanza	206,178	3	1	: 68,726	1	1	: 206,178	12	1	: 17,182	18	1	: 11,454
District VII													
Tagaytay City	70,000	2	1	: 35,000	1	1	: 70,000	4	1	: 17,500	6	1	: 11,667
Alfonso	51,889	1	1	: 51,889	1	1	: 51,889	1	1	: 51,889	7	1	: 7,413
Gen. Aguinaldo	19,504	1	1	: 19,504	1	1	: 19,504	2	1	: 9,752	6	1	: 3,251
Indang	65,159	1	1	: 65,159	2	1	: 32,579	6	1	: 10,860	8	1	: 8,145
Magallanes	19,232	1	1	: 19,232	1	1	: 19,232	2	1	: 9,616	4	1	: 4,808
Maragondon	34,643	1	1	: 34,643	1	1	: 34,643	1	1	: 34,643	6	1	: 5,774
Mendez	28,520	1	1	: 28,520	1	1	: 28,520	2	1	: 14,260	4	1	: 7,130
Naic	93,807	1	1	: 93,807	1	1	: 93,807	2	1	: 46,903	9	1	: 10,423
Ternate	21,991	0	0	: 21,991	0	0	: 21,991	0	0	: 21,991	0	0	: 21,991
GRAND TOTAL	3,294,058	45	1	: 73,201	44	1	: 74,865	145	1	: 22,718	334	1	: 9,862

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

In order to make up for the shortages of medical professionals, the government employs a significant number of barangay health workers that aids in the provision of medical services in the barangay level such as immunization, health monitoring, implementation of health related programs, among others. As presented in Table 5.23, the number of active Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) had a very slight increase of 0.33 percent in 2010 with a total number of 2,461 as compared to 2,453 active BHWs in 2009. To cope up with the increasing demands for various medical and health services and complement the shortage in the number of health personnel, the province resourcefully applied different strategies. The provincial government thru its Provincial Health Office implements programs with various non-government organizations (NGOs) and volunteer teams to reach out more patients particularly those with special needs and those belonging to underprivileged. The BHWs are also provided with useful medical-related trainings to aid them in the performance of their duties.

Table 5.23. Number of Barangay Health Workers by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2009 and 2010

City/Municipality	Active Barangay Health Workers	
	2009	2010
District I		
Cavite City	81	82
Kawit	79	75
Noveleta	36	36
Rosario	180	193
District II		
Bacoor	100	120
District III		
Imus	80	60
District IV		
City of Dasmariñas	198	226
District V		
Carmona	105	110
Gen. M. Alvarez	93	92
Silang	147	149
District VI		
Trece Martires City	43	48
Amadeo	67	62
Gen. Trias	122	125
Tanza	128	76
District VII		
Tagaytay City	46	48
Alfonso	170	178
Gen. Aguinaldo	119	130
Indang	72	85
Magallanes	89	89
Maragondon	190	162
Mendez	82	78
Naic	168	179
Ternate	58	
Total	2,453	2,461

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

HEALTH STATISTICS

Health indices are measures of highly important health aspects that reflect the total health condition of a certain area or locality. Using the health indices as reference, health situation in the province shows positive condition for 2010. This is despite the previously mentioned shortage of health personnel against the standard requirements for ideal population health management ratio.

According to the National Statistics Office, there are 29,318 live births in Cavite for 2010. Live birth is being defined as the complete expulsion of a product of conception from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut-off or the placenta is still attached. This represents a crude birth rate of 20.16 births for every thousand population. A slight decrease of 1.59 from the previous year's 21.75 crude birth rate level was recorded (Table 5.24).

Table 5.24. Number of Births by Gender, Province of Cavite: 2010

Month	Male	Female	Total
January	1,246	1,186	2,432
February	1,053	952	2,005
March	1,275	1,163	2,438
April	1,243	1,143	2,386
May	1,150	1,108	2,258
June	1,121	1,022	2,143
July	1,260	1,196	2,456
August	1,304	1,215	2,519
September	1,660	1,411	3,071
October	1,333	1,309	2,642
November	1,330	1,175	2,505
December	1,270	1,193	2,463
Total	15,245	14,073	29,318

Source: National Statistics Office- Cavite

The field of medicine aims for the total preservation of the humanity. Thus, the decrease of human morbidity is also a success of the medical field. The decline of rates in death/mortality and morbidity is a positive indication for the success in preventing and controlling diseases and sustaining good health condition of the populace in Cavite. Crude death rate goes up with a record of 3.74 deaths for every thousand population from 3.59 in 2009. This is the ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid-year population expressed per 1,000 population. It is “crude” in the sense that all ages are represented in the rate and does not take into account the variations in risks of dying at particular ages. However, infant mortality rate, which measures the risk of dying among infants less than one-year of age, has shown an increase to 5.64 against 5.53 in 2009, and so it is for maternal mortality rate, an indicator that measures death among women during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum, except those from accidental or incidental cases which posted a record of 61.29 maternal deaths per thousand live births from a record of 41.02 in the previous year (Table 5.25). The increase can be attributed to the influx of resettlers coming from the urban areas who are used to be considered as informal settlers who have poor health conditions.

Table 5.25. Vital Health Indices, Province of Cavite: 2009 and 2010

Health Indices	2009	2010
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	5.53	5.64
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	41.02	61.29
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	3.59	3.74
Crude Birth Rate(CBR)	21.75	20.16

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Leading Causes Of Morbidity

Morbidity is defined as any departure, subjective or objective, from a stage of physiological well-being. For the leading causes of morbidity, hypertension is now on the lead from being number two in 2009. Other leading causes include Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection; Urinary Tract Infection; Influenza; Non-infective Gastroenteritis & Colitis; Other specified respiratory disorders; Multiple open wounds; Acute Nasopharyngitis; Bronchitis; and Disorder of the skin & subcutaneous tissue (Table 5.26).

Hypertension was found to affect a significant number of Caviteños thus, necessary precautionary measures should be done to prevent and control it. The Provincial Health Office is currently actively promoting Healthy Lifestyle as one of the office’s major programs.

Table 5.26. Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity, Province of Cavite: 2010

Diseases	Number	Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
1 Hypertension, HPN	124,056	3,766
2 Acute Upper Respiratory Infection, unspecified	71,820	2,180
3 UTI, site not specified	10,982	333
4 Influenza, virus not specified	6,508	198
5 Non-infective gastroenteritis & colitis, unspecified	6,480	197
6 Other specified respiratory disorders	5,580	169
7 Multiple open wounds, unspecified	5,473	166
8 Acute Nasopharyngitis	4,162	126
9 Bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic	3,872	118
10 Disorder of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	3,618	110

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Leading Causes of Mortality

Mortality is the intensity of death in a population. Based on the registration documents of National Statistics Office (NSO), incidence of deaths recorded is at 12,662 in 2010 composed of 7,281 or 57.50 percent male and 5,381 or 42.50 percent female. The month of August has the highest number of deceased persons (1,228), followed by the month of May with 1,201 and September with 1,170 (Table 5.27).

Table 5.27. Number of Deaths by Gender, Province of Cavite: 2010

Month	Male	Female	Total
January	584	447	1,031
February	500	393	893
March	562	419	981
April	569	416	985
May	671	530	1,201
June	617	403	1,020
July	640	494	1,134
August	713	515	1,228
September	669	501	1,170
October	586	399	985
November	583	430	1,013
December	587	434	1,021
Total	7,281	5,381	12,662

Source: National Statistics Office

Pneumonia has become the leading cause of mortality for adults in 2010 at a record of 751 cases. Cancer, which has been the leading cause of mortality in 2009, is now out of the top ten mortality causes (Table 5.30). This can be due to the continuous effort of the health department on the awareness, prevention and cure of all types of cancers.

Table 5.28. Leading Causes of Mortality, Province of Cavite: 2010

	Disease	Number	Rate (per 100,000 population)
1.	Pneumonia, unspecified	751	23
2.	Acute Myocardial Infarction	746	23
3.	Malignant neoplasm without specification	584	18
4.	Hypertensive heart disease	515	16
5.	Heart Disease, organic, unspecified	455	14
6.	Cardiovascular disease, unspecified	407	12
7.	Acute Renal Failure	371	11
8.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	330	10
9.	Unspecified Diabetes Mellitus	329	10
10.	Atherosclerotic heart disease	283	9

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Pneumonia which is the number one cause of death among adults in 2010 is also the leading cause of mortality for infants. It is followed by Disorders related to short gestation & low birth weight. Other causes of infant deaths include Septicemia, Intrauterine hypoxia, Congenital malformation of heart, Bronchopneumonia, Fetal death, Birth Asphyxia, Pneumonitis due to food and vomit and Other disorders of lung (Table 5.29).

Prematurity which is the second leading cause of infant mortality in 2009 is no longer in the list for 2010. This can be due to the incessant campaign of the government for prenatal check-ups in order to monitor the condition of the child and avoid untimely delivery that results to premature babies.

Leading Causes of Maternal Mortality

In the Millenium Development Goal, listed at number 5 is the Improvement of Maternal Health which includes reduction of maternal mortality. In 2010, a total of 36 deaths were recorded in every 100,000 live birth. This has increased from 23 in 2009. The increase was due to parallel increase in number of medical facilities deliveries. During the past years, there are maternal mortalities that are no longer taken into records especially in rural areas and deliveries which were not assisted by medical practitioners. Eclampsia is identified as the number one cause of maternal death in the

province for 2010 at a rate of 13.62 percent per thousand population. Post-partum haemorrhage is the second cause of maternal death that was recorded followed by Septicemia at a rate of 10.22. Other causes are Hypovolemic Shock, Uterine atony, Amniotic Fluid Embolism, Septic shock, Severe Anemia, Abortion, Prolong Labor and Cardio Vascular Accident (Table 5.30).

Table 5.29. Ten Leading Causes of Infant Mortality, Province of Cavite: 2010

	Causes	Number	Rate (Per 1,000 Live Birth)
1.	Pneumonia (unspecified)	47	0.8
2.	Disorders related to short gestation & low birth weight	31	0.53
3.	Septicemia, unspecified	29	0.49
4.	Intrauterine hypoxia, unspecified	22	0.37
5.	Congenital malformation of heart, unspecified	15	0.25
6.	Bronchopneumonia, unspecified (BPN)	14	0.24
7.	Fetal death of unspecified cause	14	0.24
8.	Birth Asphyxia, unspecified	11	0.19
9.	Pneumonitis due to food and vomit	11	0.19
10.	Other disorders of lung	10	0.17

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Table 5.30. Leading Causes of Maternal Mortality, Province of Cavite: 2010

	Disease	Number	Rate (Per 100,000 Live Birth)
1.	Eclampsia	8	13.62
2.	Post-partum hemorrhage	6	10.22
3.	Septicemia	6	10.22
4.	Hypovolemic Shock	5	8.51
5.	Uterine atony	3	5.11
6.	Amniotic Fluid Embolism	2	3.4
7.	Septic shock	2	3.4
8.	Severe Anemia	1	1.7
9.	Abortion	1	1.7
10.	Prolong Labor	1	1.7
11.	Cardio Vascular Accident	1	1.7

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

NUTRITION AND OTHER KEY HEALTH INDICATORS

Operation Timbang

This program ultimately aims to address the problem of malnutrition in the province. Operation Timbang is an annual weighing of pre-schoolers aged 0-71months or below 6 years old conducted by Barangay Nutrition Scholars through Nutrition Office of the Provincial Government of Cavite. Nutritional status of pre-schoolers (PS) and school children is determined by comparing their actual weight against the standard weight of children based on their age as prescribed by the Nutrition Council of the Philippines. The result of Operation Timbang in 2010 revealed that out of 465,884 pre-schoolers, 77.30 percent or 360,129 pre-schoolers have been subjected to weighing. A total of 328,582 or 91.24 percent weighed normal while 5.84 percent or a total of 21,022 of the pre-schoolers weighed fell on the category of Below Normal. The remaining 2.92 percent or 10,526 are above normal (Table 5.34). Of the total number of pre-schoolers under study, 328,582 are considered normal which further implies that the health condition of most pre-schoolers in the province is properly monitored by health centers and offices.

Table 5.31. Nutritional Status of Children Under 6 Years Old by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	Estimated No. of P. S.	Total Number of P.S. Weighed	%	Below Normal				Normal	%	Above Normal	%
				Very Low	Low	Total	%				
District I											
Cavite City	17,604	9,303	52.85	219	664	883	9.49	8,062	86.66	359	3.86
Kawit	11,990	8,107	67.61	261	652	913	11.26	7,006	86.42	188	2.32
Noveleta	6,239	4,812	77.13	150	296	446	9.27	4,237	88.05	129	2.68
Rosario	15,450	9,463	61.25	277	733	1,010	10.67	8,184	86.48	269	2.84
District II											
Bacoor	72,455	55,524	76.63	996	2,051	3,047	5.49	49,283	88.76	3,194	5.75
District III											
Imus	40,679	29,485	72.48	235	921	1,156	3.92	27,538	93.40	791	2.68
District IV											
City of Dasmariñas	94,278	73,284	77.73	647	1,978	2,625	3.58	68,604	93.61	2,055	2.80
District V											
Carmona	11,343	8,252	72.75	100	467	567	6.87	7,329	88.81	356	4.31
Gen. M. Alvarez	22,017	18,007	81.79	343	1,033	1,376	7.64	16,236	90.16	395	2.19
Silang	32,332	21,591	66.78	200	1,120	1,320	6.11	19,920	92.26	351	1.63
District VI											
Trece Martires City	20,464	20,755	101.42	163	665	828	3.99	19,792	95.36	135	0.65
Gen. Trias	39,790	32,191	80.90	833	1,725	2,558	7.95	28,837	89.58	796	2.47
Tanza	23,442	22,738	97.00	191	756	947	4.16	21,470	94.42	321	1.41
Amadeo	3,540	3,494	98.70	100	202	302	8.64	3,078	88.09	114	3.26
District VII											
Tagaytay City	6,396	6,396	100.00	29	292	321	5.02	5,974	93.40	101	1.58
Alfonso	6,687	5,283	79.00	33	196	229	4.33	4,962	93.92	92	1.74
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	2,085	2,012	96.50	22	121	143	7.11	1,828	90.85	41	2.04
Indang	9,627	6,823	70.87	81	363	444	6.51	6,124	89.76	255	3.74
Magallanes	2,868	2,510	87.52	98	230	328	13.07	2,136	85.10	46	1.83
Maragondon	5,246	4,486	85.51	80	353	433	9.65	3,989	88.92	64	1.43
Mendez	4,185	3,141	75.05	35	134	169	5.38	2,828	90.04	144	4.58
Naic	13,920	10,020	71.98	176	493	669	6.68	9,059	90.41	292	2.91
Ternate	3,247	2,452	75.52	40	268	308	12.56	2,106	85.89	38	1.55
Total	465,884	360,129	77.30	5,309	15,713	21,022	5.84	328,582	91.24	10,526	2.92

Source: Nutrition Office, Trece Martires City

Other Health Indicators

Table 5.32 shows various health related indicators that are of utmost importance to the government to determine the health status of its constituents. It shows the area of concern, along with the indicator being used, the national benchmark and the provincial status as of 2010. Given these data, we can generalize in what particular health sector that the government should focus at considering its low performance as compared to the national status. In terms of fully immunized children, Cavite is lower by 10% than the national status. This implies that the immunization program should be intensified more. The same is true with the facility-based maternal deliveries. Despite the continuous promotion of such, we are still lower to the national status by 11.35%. On the other hand, while there are still cases of malaria in the country, the province remains to be malaria-free. The Tuberculosis program should also be intensified based on the given data. Incidents of rabies showed good status wherein we are almost 100% lower than that of the national status. More efforts should be exerted in the accreditation of our RHUs to Philhealth as well as in establishment of additional Botika ng Barangays. Data also shows that we have severe shortage of RHU Physicians and Midwives. Enrolment of families under NHIP is also low for Cavite. On the other hand, Caviteños generally have access to safe water and sanitation.

Table 5.32. Critical Health Related Indicators, Province of Cavite: 2010

Area of Concern	Indicator	National Status <i>Source: Department of Health</i>	Provincial Status (2010) <i>Source: Provincial Health Office</i>
Child Health	% Fully Immunized Child	95% (2010, NOH for Health)	85%
	% of protein Energy Malnutrition among 0-5 yrs. Old	<24% (2010, NOH for Health)	7%
Maternal and Reproductive Health	% Infants initiated breastfeeding within one hour	50% (2010, NOH for Health)	63.39%
	% of Facility Based Maternal Deliveries	70% (2010, NOH for Health)	58.65%
	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	80% (2010, NOH for Health)	27.87%
	Average hospital gross death rate from maternal causes	<1% (2010, NOH for Health)	0.21%
Malaria and Tuberculosis	Malaria Parasite Incidence	<0.1 case per 1,000 population	Malaria Free
	TB Case Detection rate [(No. of new smear positive TB Cases Registered/ Estimated No. of Cases for the year) X 100%]	70% (2010, NOH for Health)	60.81%
	TB Cure Rate	85% (2010, NOH for Health)	74.00%
Other Health Risks	Leprosy prevalence rate	<1 case per 10,000 population	0.0623% (<1 case per 10,000 population)
	Rabies Incidence Rate per 1,000,000 population	2.5 cases per 1,000,000 population	1.276 cases per 1,000,000 population
	% Household with access to safe water	94% (2010, NOH for Health)	98.00%
	% Household with access to sanitary toilet facilities	91% (2010, NOH for Health)	96.00%
Financial and Human Resources for Health	Municipal budget allocated to Health	15% (2010, NOH for Health)	6%
	% of MOOE to total Local Health Budget	45% (2010, NOH for Health)	27.80%
Hospitals and Rural Health Units	% RHUs Accredited by Philhealth	OPB - 80%	69.16%
		MCP - 90%	0.00%
		TB - 50%	54.66%
	Botika ng Barangay to Barangay Ratio	1:2 (2010, NOH for Health)	1:3.3%
PHIC	RHU Health Center Physician to Population Ratio	1:20,000 (2010, NOH for health)	1:53,271
	RHU Health Center Midwife to Population Ratio	1:5,000 (2010, NOH for Health)	1:7,643
	Hospital Bed to Population Ratio	9.4 per 10,000 population (NSO, 2009)	7.02 per 10,000 population
	Total number of families enrolled in NHIP	85% (2010, NOH for Health)	49.56%
Access to Water and Sanitation	Number of poor families enrolled in NHIP	100% (2010, NOH for Health)	100%
	% Access to Safe Water	94% (2010, NOH for Health)	98.00%
	% Coverage to Sanitation	91% (2010, NOH for Health)	96.00%

SOCIAL WELFARE

The mandate of Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO) is to serve as channel of the government in providing various social services to its Cavite constituents. Being a direct service provider, it attends to the needs of different individuals, groups and communities which are being considered marginalized, oppressed and disadvantaged. Services and Programs of this Office are meant to address problems brought by individual circumstances and overlapping environmental and social issues which are perceived to be harmful or threat to the person or family.

These services have been anchored to the mission of the agency that is to provide social protection and promote the rights and welfare of the poor, vulnerable and the disadvantaged individual, family and community; leading to poverty alleviation and empowerment implemented with or through local government units, non-government organizations, people's organizations, other government offices and other members of civil society in the province.

Aside from the mandated functions of PSWDO, the Office also implements regular basic social welfare and development projects such as:

Children and Youth in Need of Special Protection which guards abandoned and neglected children, working children, street children, victims of commercial sexual exploitation, abused children, displaced children, children in conflict with the law and children with disabilities;

Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances which protects women of 18-59 years old who are disadvantaged or marginalized, victims of illegal recruitment, involuntary prostitution, armed conflict, battered and abused as well as women in detention;

Persons with Disabilities which involves those suffering from restrictions of different abilities as a result of a mental, physical or sensory impairment, to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being;

Project for Older Persons or persons 60 years old and above who are in need of assistance to cope with and cushion the social and economic impact of the ageing process;

Poor and Disadvantaged Families, a project intended for Filipino families living below the poverty level with limited or no access to life's basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, health services, facilities, educational services and livelihood opportunities; and

Communities at Risk, a project designed to help the communities with poor or limited access to food, shelter, clothing, health services, facilities, educational services and livelihood.

To address the needs of these clientele, programs and services are being brought directly to them such as:

1. Self-Employment Assistance which provides limited financial assistance to enhance the socio-economic skills of poor families through the organization of community based associations for entrepreneurial development;
2. Practical Skills Training which offers free trainings for skills enhancement among poor families which they can use for sheltered employment to augment their income. This is conducted through community-based or center-based capability building program;
3. Day Care Service which involves provision of technical assistance to Day Care Centers through educational materials and supplemental feeding for malnourished children;
4. Emergency Assistance which provides limited financial assistance to individuals in crisis situations;
5. Special Social Services which gives limited financial assistance for individuals/groups in dreadful need; and
6. Integrated Human Resource Development Program which provides training to promote meaningful and desirable family life.

DAY CARE SERVICES

Day care services plays vital role in producing good citizens and assisting the workforce to be more productive by providing a care venue for the workers' children while they are working. Day care centers cater to children aged 3-6 and are being manned by highly trained day care workers skilled with early childhood education knowledge. Cavite has a total of 781 Day Care Centers which cater the basic education needs of 42,938 day care enrollees in 2010. This has increased by 0.8% from 775 in 2009. District VII which is comprised of Tagaytay City, Alfonso, Gen. Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon Mendez, Naic and Ternate has the highest number of day care centers with 181 or 23 percent of the total. Although District II has the lowest number of day care centers, it ranks third in terms of the size of share for the number of day care enrollees. City of Dasmariñas in District IV, being one of the identified relocation sites in the province ranks first in terms of the number of enrollees with 8,670 students (Table 5.33).



Table 5.33. Number of Day Care Centers, Enrolees and Day Care Workers
Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	Number of Day Care Centers	Number of Day Care Workers	Enrollment
District I	98	91	4767
Cavite City	45	48	879
Kawit	21	11	1,500
Noveleta	13	12	568
Rosario	19	20	1,820
District II	86	60	4340
Bacoor	86	60	4340
District III	75	78	6100
Imus	75	78	6,100
District IV	103	96	8670
City of Dasmariñas	103	96	8,670
District V	106	101	5908
Carmona	14	13	818
Gen. M. Alvarez	34	34	2,090
Silang	58	54	3000
District VI	132	130	7511
Trece Martires City	32	32	1,500
Gen. Trias	54	52	2,800
Tanza	38	38	3,037
Amadeo	8	8	174
District VII	181	181	5642
Tagaytay City	31	31	1,300
Alfonso	25	25	700
Gen. Aguinaldo	15	15	306
Indang	23	25	724
Magallanes	15	15	300
Maragondon	27	27	750
Mendez	10	9	270
Naic	28	28	892
Ternate	7	6	400
TOTAL	781	737	42,938

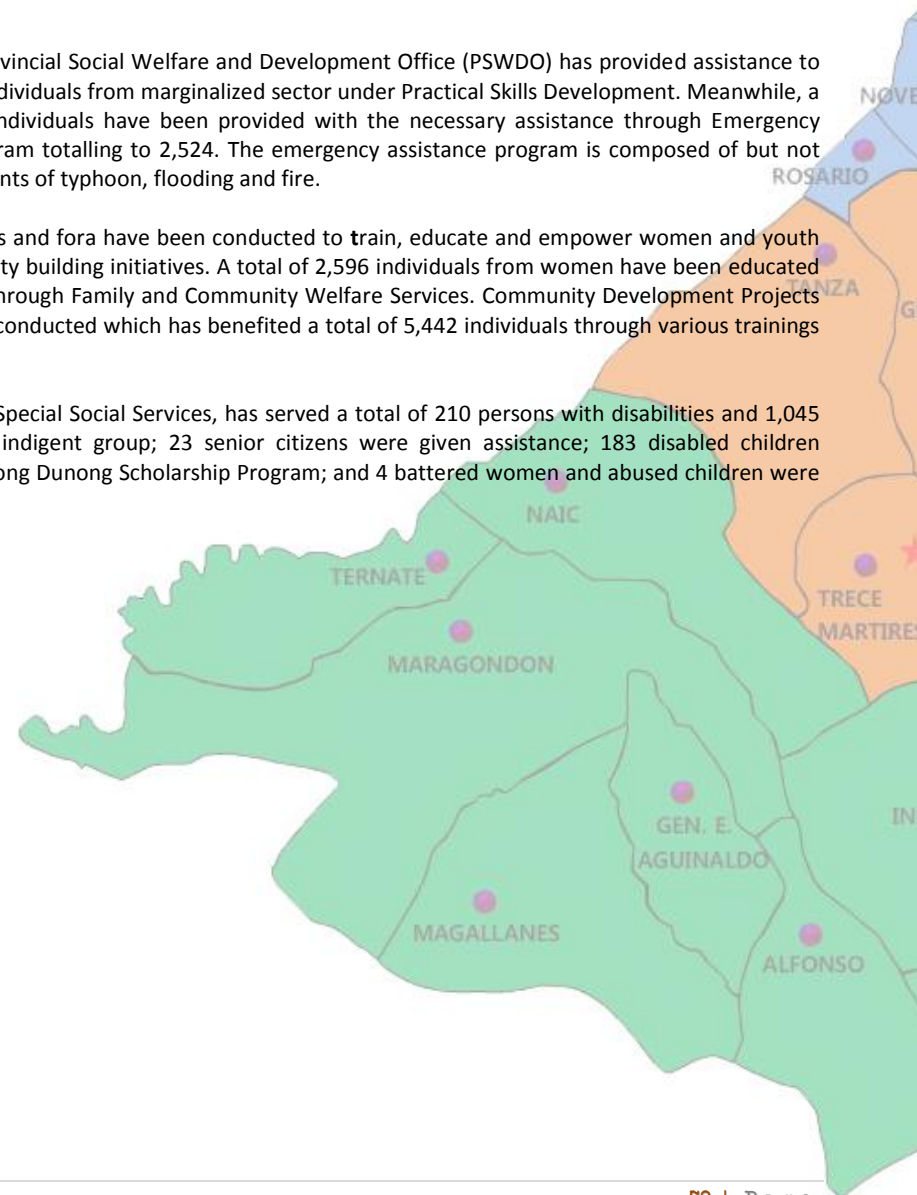
Source: Provincial Social Welfare Development Office, Trece Martires City

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

In 2010, the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO) has provided assistance to a total of 944 individuals from marginalized sector under Practical Skills Development. Meanwhile, a total of 1,580 individuals have been provided with the necessary assistance through Emergency Assistance Program totalling to 2,524. The emergency assistance program is composed of but not limited to incidents of typhoon, flooding and fire.

Various trainings and fora have been conducted to train, educate and empower women and youth through capability building initiatives. A total of 2,596 individuals from women have been educated and benefited through Family and Community Welfare Services. Community Development Projects have also been conducted which has benefited a total of 5,442 individuals through various trainings and seminars.

PSWDO, under Special Social Services, has served a total of 210 persons with disabilities and 1,045 that belong to indigent group; 23 senior citizens were given assistance; 183 disabled children through the Sulong Dunong Scholarship Program; and 4 battered women and abused children were assisted.



SPORTS AND RECREATION

Part of rearing and moulding worthwhile members of a society is providing the youth with venue to spend their leisure and recreation time and enhance as well as exhibit their skills and talent. The province is a peaceful home for sports, leisure and recreation. The Provincial Government through the Office of the Youth and Sports Development (OYSD) encourages the youths to actively participate in sports activities to develop their physical and mental attitude aimed at fostering discipline, teamwork and alertness. The primary facilities that are commonly used by the youths are basketball courts which total to 530 in 2009. There are other 237 sports facilities present in the province. These are covered courts (69), swimming pools (68), tennis courts (32), gymnasia (17), golf links (7), baseball/softball fields (4), stadia (3), pelota courts (2) and others (36). Meanwhile, there are 134 existing recreational facilities composed of parks, playgrounds, movie houses, public libraries and others in the entire province and which are utilized for various purposes (Tables 5.34 and 5.35).

Table 5.34. Sports Facilities, Province of Cavite: 2009

City/Municipality	Gymnasium	Stadium	Golf Links	Covered Court	Basketball Court	Baseball/ Softball Field	Pelota Courts	Tennis/ Badminton Court	Swimming Pools	Others*
District I										
Cavite City	2	1			5			1	1	2
Kawit					21			4		
Noveleta					6					
Rosario					12			1	4	
District II										
Bacoor					73		1	9	17	8
District III										
Imus				1	105	1		3	13	2
District IV										
City of Dasmariñas			2	59	16					
District V										
Carmona			1		18	1		3	1	5
Gen. M. Alvarez	1				36					1
Silang				2	14					
District VI										
Trece Martires City	1	1			14	1		1		2
Amadeo	1				16			1	3	1
Gen Trias	5			1	30			1	6	2
Tanza					37			1	2	
District VII										
Tagaytay City	1	1	1		21			1		6
Alfonso	1		1		27			3	2	2
Gen. Aguinaldo	1				10				4	
Indang	2			4	9	1		1	6	
Magallanes				1	10					
Maragondon	2				17			1	1	3
Mendez					4					1
Naic				1	26				5	
Ternate			1		3		1	1	3	1
Total	17	3	6	69	530	4	2	32	68	36

*Volleyball Court, Track and Field, Soccer, etc.

Table 5.35. Recreational Facilities by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite 2010

City/Municipality	Playgrounds	Parks	Movie houses	Public Library	Billiard Hall	Others*
District I						
Cavite City	1	5				1
Kawit		1				
Noveleta	1					
Rosario	1		1			2
District II						
Bacoor					21	2
District III						
Imus	28	1			13	11
District IV						
City of Dasmariñas						
District V						
Carmona						
Gen. M. Alvarez						
Silang						3
District VI						
Trece Martires City		1		1		
Amadeo	1	1				
Gen Trias		2			9	1
Tanza	2				9	
District VII						
Tagaytay City	11	25				12
Alfonso						2
Gen. Aguinaldo						
Indang		1				1
Magallanes						
Maragondon						
Mendez	1			1	2	
Naic	2			1		
Ternate	1					9
Total	49	37	1	3	54	44

*Bowling, Botanical Garden, Cockpits, Billiard Halls, Amusement/Arcade Center

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

POLICE PERSONNEL

The Provincial Government of Cavite works hand-in-hand with the Cavite Police Provincial Office (CPPO) in its major thrust of maintaining the peace and order in the Province despite significant developmental challenges that is inevitable to a highly urbanized province.

The Cavite Philippine National Police has the objective to maintain the peace and order in Cavite as well as ensure the province's internal security. This is being done through a total of 1,385 police personnel composed of Police Commissioned Officers (PCOs) and the Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs).

The Cavite PPO is composed of 89 PCOs and 1,296 PNCOs. Given the minimum standard of police to population ratio of 1:1,000 for urban cities and municipalities and the projected population of 3,294,058 for the year 2010, Cavite has 1:2,378 police to population ratio showing a shortage of 851 uniformed personnel. The biggest shortage can be observed in towns of City of Dasmariñas, Bacoor and Imus. On the other hand, there is no police shortage in the localities of Carmona, Trece Martires City, Tagaytay City, Magallanes, Mendez and Ternate (Table 5.36).

CRIME VOLUME

The reporting system of the Philippine National Police measures and categorizes crimes into two types such as index and non-index categories. *Index crimes* are those of serious in nature that occur with sufficient frequency and regularity. Crimes against persons and crimes against properties, being normally reported to police authorities, make up index crimes. Under the new UCPER system, index crimes also now includes murder, homicide, physical injuries, rape as well as robbery, theft plus carnapping and cattle rustling which used to be considered as non-index crimes. *Non-index crimes* are all types of crimes not considered as index crimes. Police authorities consider low index crime rate as a measure of successful crime prevention.

For the year 2010, the province recorded a crime volume of 5,388 crime incidents, of which 3,686 are index crimes and 1,702 are non-index crimes. The highest recorded figure is registered in the City of Dasmariñas City with 1,251 incidents which accounted to 23.22 percent of the total crime volume. Bacoor followed, with 1,224 crime cases or 22.72 percent; followed by Imus with 444 crime cases or 8.24 percent; and Gen. Mariano Alvarez with 304 incidents or 5.64 percent crime cases. The least number of reported crimes is in the Municipality of Magallanes.

Table 5.36. Number of Policemen and Policeman-to-Population Ratio by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

UNIT/STATION	2010 Proj. Pop.	Actual Strength			Authorized Strength		Variance		Police- Population Ratio
		PCO	PNCO	Total	PCO	PNCO	PCO	PNCO	
PHQ		21	108						
CPPSMC		9	114						
CMU		1	29						
District I									
Cavite City	106,824	2	32	34		87		-53	1 : 3,142
Kawit	82,883	2	30	32		67		-35	1 : 2,590
Noveleta	42,800	2	21	23		34		-11	1 : 1,861
Rosario	104,321	2	44	46		69		-23	1 : 2,268
District II									
Bacoor	513,518	4	113	117		379		-262	1 : 4,389
District III									
Imus	281,740	5	79	84		293		-209	1 : 3,354
District IV									
City of Dasmariñas	651,595	6	116	122		494		-372	1 : 5,341
District V									
Carmona	78,852	3	59	62		39		23	1 : 1,272
Gen. M. Alvarez	148,067	1	32	33		109		-76	1 : 4,487
Silang	221,293	3	64	67		156		-89	1 : 3,303
District VI				0					
Trece Martires City	124,097	3	57	60		25		35	1 : 2,069
Amadeo	34,564	2	21	23		24		-1	1 : 12,721
Gen. Trias	292,580	4	73	77		80		-3	1 : 2,678
Tanza	206,178	3	33	36		93		-57	1 : 960
District VII									
Tagaytay City	70,000	3	80	83		36		47	1 : 843
Alfonso	51,889	2	24	26		39		-13	1 : 1,996
Gen. Aguinaldo	19,504	1	23	24		12		12	1 : 813
Indang	65,159	2	27	29		47		-18	1 : 2,248
Magallanes	19,232	1	22	23		20		3	1 : 836
Maragondon	34,643	1	22	23		29		-6	1 : 1,506
Mendez	28,520	2	22	24		21		3	1 : 1,188
Naic	93,807	2	31	33		65		-32	1 : 2,843
Ternate	21,991	2	20	22		18		4	1 : 1,000
Total	3,294,058	89	1,296	1,385		2,236		-851	1 : 2,378

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Imus, Cavite. Population Forecasted based on 2007 Census of Population

From 2009, the total crime volume decreased by as much as 48.28%. The efforts of the law enforcers are undeniable considering this figure. Index crimes pegged a decrease of 44.42% from 2009 to 2010. Similarly, non-index crimes also decreased by 55.02%. Bacoor, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Amadeo and Ternate showed increase in their crime volume while the rest of Cavite exhibited a good trend in their decreasing crime volumes (Table 5.37).

Table 5.37. Crime Volume by City/Municipality Province of Cavite: 2009 and 2010

City/Municipality	Index Crimes		Non-Index Crimes		Crime Volume	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
District I						
Cavite City	454	177	352	89	806	266
Kawit	316	72	199	43	515	115
Noveleta	161	51	86	30	247	81
Rosario	359	108	198	43	557	151
District II						
Bacoor	573	818	286	406	859	1,224
District III						
Imus	584	348	209	96	793	444
District IV						
City of Dasmariñas	978	941	650	310	1,628	1,251
District V						
Carmona	160	55	54	16	214	71
Gen. M. Alvarez	158	197	92	107	250	304
Silang	818	121	271	71	1,089	192
District VI						
Trece Martires City	251	54	155	12	406	66
Gen. Trias	290	97	309	37	599	134
Tanza	384	163	345	126	729	289
Amadeo	0	57	0	45	0	102
District VII						
Tagaytay City	430	123	129	45	559	168
Alfonso	144	63	128	40	272	103
Gen. Aguinaldo	50	22	17	19	67	41
Indang	153	37	63	23	216	60
Magallanes	16	3	25	1	41	4
Maragondon	70	22	26	20	96	42
Mendez	101	44	58	10	159	54
Naic	148	36	82	14	230	50
Ternate	34	77	50	99	84	176
TOTAL	6,632	3,686	3,784	1,702	10,416	5,388

Source: Cavite Police Provincial Office, Imus, Cavite

Table 5.38. Average Monthly Crime Rate by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

City / Municipality	Population	Total Crime			AMCR (%)
		Volume	Solved	EFF%	
District I					
Cavite City	106,824	266	75	30.83	20.75
Kawit	82,883	115	28	25.22	11.56
Noveleta	42,800	81	31	43.21	15.77
Rosario	104,321	151	34	25.83	12.06
District II					
Bacoor	513,518	1224	346	33.33	19.86
District III					
Imus	281,740	444	40	11.04	13.13
District IV					
City of Dasmariñas	651,595	1251	229	24.14	16.00
District V					
Carmona	78,852	71	25	42.25	7.50
Gen M Alvarez	148,067	304	79	30.26	17.11
Silang	221,293	192	42	27.08	7.23
District VI					
Trece Martires City	124,097	66	0	0.00	4.43
Gen Trias	292,580	134	50	41.79	3.82
Tanza	206,178	289	51	19.38	11.68
Amadeo	34,564	102	15	14.71	24.59
District VII					
Tagaytay City	70,000	168	13	10.12	20.00
Alfonso	51,889	103	21	30.10	16.54
Gen E Aguinaldo	19,504	41	5	12.20	17.52
Indang	65,159	60	14	28.33	7.67
Magallanes	19,232	4	0	0.00	1.73
Maragondon	34,643	42	1	4.76	10.10
Mendez	28,520	54	6	16.67	15.78
Naic	93,807	50	33	70.00	4.44
Ternate	21,991	176	12	9.09	66.69
TOTAL	3,294,058	5388	1150	25.56	13.63

Source: Cavite Police Provincial Office, Imus, Cavite

Table 5.38 shows that despite the high population of some urbanized areas in Cavite, they are able to manage their peace and order situation as exhibited by their low average monthly crime rate. Surprisingly, the highest AMCR was observed in the municipality of Ternate, considering that the municipality has no police personnel shortage and relatively low population. Thus, despite being a factor, shortage of police personnel is not the sole contributor in the maintenance of peace and order. The said figure in Ternate can be attributed to the main industry of the municipality which is tourism. The town is being visited by local and foreign visitors for its beautiful beaches. Considering these, most of the crimes involve the tourists that visit them. These have caused the high occurrences of crimes as compared to their considerably low population. While in the populous cities and municipalities, the low AMCR and high police-to-population ratio only shows that the respective Municipal Police Stations are efficient and effective in maintaining the state of peace and order in their area of jurisdictions. Generally, urbanized municipalities and cities have more manageable peace and order situations as reflected by their AMCR. The Average Monthly Crime Rate (AMCR) is pegged at 13.63 per 100,000 inhabitants.

CRIME SOLUTION EFFICIENCY

The highest crime solution efficiencies can be observed in the municipalities of Noveleta, Carmona and Gen. Trias. The crime solution efficiencies of Ternate and Tagaytay City are also low due to the nature of crimes, generally minor crimes caused by tourists and visitors. For the reason that those who are involved are not Tagaytay City residents, a lot of crimes were not resolved. Trece Martires City and Magallanes failed to report their respective crime solution efficiencies. The low crime solution efficiency of the province poses a very huge area for improvement among the law enforcers of our Province (Table 5.39).

The Philippine National Police (PNP) have gone through major changes in terms of its reporting system in the year 2009 that took effect in 2010. This have brought paradigm shift in the interpretation of statistics produced by the PNP. The new reporting system is called the Unit Crime Periodic Report or UCPER. It was installed in compliance to a memorandum issued by the Philippine National Police National Headquarters. The new system aims to obtain an accurate crime statistics which serves as benchmark or baseline for comparative study, analysis and research. This system has brought a new set of crime statistics that at first might give a wrong impression of a sudden increase on the volume of crime incidence and lowering the crime efficiency rate. But in truth, UCPER is useful and effective in strengthening the collaboration efforts of law enforcers and the community. Likewise, the system shows the true picture of peace and order as well as opening the horizons for improvement and challenges on the efforts of the Province to maintain its reputation as a peaceful and an orderly place for business and residences. The UCPER system, though had produced an unattractive statistics, can be more appreciated considering the capacity of the Province to maintain a relatively high crime solution efficiency rate in spite of a significant shortage of law enforcers and the increasing Cavite population.

Table 5.39. Crime Solution Efficiency by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	Index Crime Solution Efficiency	Non-Index Crime Solution Efficiency	Total Crime Solution Efficiency
District I			
Cavite City	25.42	41.57	30.83
Kawit	11.11	48.84	25.22
Noveleta	31.37	63.33	43.21
Rosario	24.07	30.23	25.83
District II			
Bacoor	26.65	46.80	33.33
District III			
Imus	8.05	21.88	11.04
District IV			
City of Dasmariñas	20.62	34.84	24.14
District V			
Carmona	40.00	50.00	42.25
Gen. M. Alvarez	24.87	40.19	30.26
Silang	23.14	33.80	27.08
District VI			
Trece Martires City	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gen. Trias	28.87	75.68	41.79
Tanza	15.95	23.81	19.38
Amadeo	12.28	17.78	14.71
District VII			
Tagaytay City	4.07	26.67	10.12
Alfonso	12.70	57.50	30.10
Gen. Aguinaldo	13.64	10.53	12.20
Indang	27.03	30.43	28.33
Magallanes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maragondon	4.55	5.00	4.76
Mendez	15.91	20.00	16.67
Naic	61.11	92.86	70.00
Ternate	12.99	6.06	9.09
TOTAL	20.65	36.19	25.56

Source: Cavite Police Provincial Office, Imus, Cavite

CRIME INCIDENCE

The Cavite PPO recorded a total of 1,587 Crime Against Persons (CAPER) categorized as follows: Murder with 314 cases or 19.79% of the total index crimes; homicide hold a total percentage of 6.49% or a total of 103; physical injuries is posted at 1,022 or 64.40%; and 148 rape cases or 9.33%. Crimes Against Property totalled to 2,099 cases of which 920 incidents or 43.83% are robbery cases, 1,055 incidents equivalent to 50.26% are theft cases, and 123 cases or 5.86% are carnapping incidents.

City of Dasmariñas registered the highest incidents in almost all types of crime except with robbery, theft and homicide in which Bacoor recorded the most number of cases. These areas are experiencing unprecedented business and commercial development and increasing migration of people from nearby provinces. The high crime rate can also be attributed to 24/7 lifestyle that this two highly urbanized localities are currently experiencing. Among crimes against person, physical injuries are the most rampant. On the other hand, theft is the most extensive in crimes against property (Table 5.40).

Table 5.40. Number of Crime Incidence by Type by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	Crime Against Person					Crime Against Property				
	Murder	Homicide	Physical Injury	Rape	Total	Robbery	Theft	Carnapping	RA 533	Total
District I										
Cavite City	17	4	66	4	91	31	48	7	0	86
Kawit	13	1	18	0	32	15	24	1	0	40
Noveleta	2	2	16	5	25	13	12	1	0	26
Rosario	9	2	46	1	58	9	38	3	0	50
District II										
Bacoor	20	15	151	23	209	252	347	10	0	609
District III										
Imus	13	13	85	9	120	106	94	28	0	228
District IV										
City of Dasmariñas	116	14	258	46	434	249	224	34	0	507
District V										
Carmona	9	0	10	5	24	9	22	0	0	31
Gen. M. Alvarez	15	10	70	11	106	42	44	5	0	91
Silang	8	14	46	6	74	28	17	12	0	47
District VI										
Trece Martires City	7	3	9	0	19	11	24	0	0	35
Gen. Trias	18	13	21	1	53	26	17	0	1	44
Tanza	14	2	66	3	85	29	32	17	0	78
Amadeo	7	0	22	0	29	16	11	1	0	28
District VII										
Tagaytay City	12	1	19	14	46	37	35	5	0	77
Alfonso	5	0	13	8	26	10	22	5	0	37
Gen. Aguinaldo	3	0	12	0	15	1	6	0	0	7
Indang	5	6	16	2	29	2	6	0	0	8
Magallanes	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Maragondon	5	0	8	0	13	2	5	2	0	9
Mendez	4	0	17	1	22	8	13	1	0	22
Naic	8	0	12	3	23	11	2	0	0	13
Ternate	4	1	40	6	51	13	12	1	0	26
TOTAL	314	103	1,022	148	1,587	920	1,055	123	1	2,099

Source: Cavite Police Provincial Office, Imus, Cavite

FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

The Bureau of Fire Protection through the Office of the Provincial Fire Marshall (OPFM) has in its roster 16 fire officers from the rank of Inspector to the Chief Inspector, 219 non-officers from the rank of Fire Officer I to Senior Fire Officer and seven (7) non-uniformed personnel with overall total strength of 242 Personnel provided and paid by different cities/municipalities in the province. Only the OPFM and the 10 fire stations have officers in its roster while the rest are headed and manned by non-officers (Table 5.41).

Ensuring the safety of the constituents from all possible life hazards is a fundamental role of the government. In view of such, considering the rapid industrialization and urbanization of the province, the government tries to respond to the need of the citizenry to have a responsive fire prevention office. Recruitment of additional firemen is of great importance to deliver sufficient, fast and efficient services to the populace considering that the population is growing incessantly forecasted to reach 3,294,058 in 2010. For 2010, the fireman to population ratio of the province is at 1:13,612. This makes Cavite deficient of 1,405 firemen based on the ideal and internationally accepted ratio of one fireman to two thousand inhabitants (1:2,000). This resulted to the existing personnel's performance of multiple functions in fire fighting and administrative capacities (Table 5.41).

In terms of appropriate fire prevention apparatus, the province has a total of 44 operational fire trucks distributed among the 16 municipalities and 4 cities (Table 5.42). For the year 2010, the fire fighting units of the province responded to 658 fires of different natures, majority of fire incidents remain to be accidental and because there are still a lot of agricultural lands in the province, forest or grass fires remain to be the most numbered of fire incidents representing 81% of the total number of fire. The motives of fire incidence are mostly accidental at around 90.88%. The remaining incidents are still under investigation (Tables 5.43, 5.44 and 5.45).

The OPFM, in coordination with the City/Municipal Peace and Order Councils, regularly conduct meetings, and dialogues with the barangays to orient their constituents on the importance of fire safety consciousness within the community, particularly by practicing known

fire safety measures and eradicating all fire hazards in their premises. Fire prevention activities such as fire drills are likewise being conducted among establishments which have led to the organization of company fire brigades whose members are their workers/employees. Intensive efforts were also done to educate people on fire prevention and control.

Table 5.41. Number of Fire Personnel and Fireman-to-Population Ratio by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	Number of Fireman				2010 Projected	Fireman to Population Ratio	Ideal Number	Current Needs
	Officer	Non-	NUP	Total				
OPD/EMS/SRU	1	23	3	27				
District I								
Cavite City	1	8	0	9	106,824	1 : 11,869	53	44
Kawit	0	6	0	6	82,883	1 : 13,814	41	35
Noveleta	0	9	0	9	42,800	1 : 4,756	21	12
Rosario	1	8	0	9	104,321	1 : 11,591	52	43
District II								
Bacoor	1	15	0	16	513,518	1 : 32,095	257	241
District III								
Imus	1	16	0	17	281,740	1 : 16,573	141	124
District IV								
City of Dasmariñas	1	17	0	18	651,595	1 : 36,200	326	308
District V								
Carmona	1	11	0	12	78,852	1 : 6,571	39	27
Gen. M. Alvarez	1	8	0	9	148,067	1 : 16,452	74	65
Silang	2	10	0	12	221,293	1 : 18,441	111	99
District VI								
Trece Martires City	1	13	1	15	124,097	1 : 8,275	62	47
Amadeo	0	12	0	12	34,564	1 : 24,382	146	134
Gen. Trias	2	9	0	11	292,580	1 : 18,743	103	92
Tanza	1	8	0	9	206,178	1 : 3,840	17	8
District VII								
Tagaytay City	1	13	0	14	70,000	1 : 5,000	35	21
Alfonso	0	6	0	6	51,889	1 : 8,648	26	20
Gen. Aguinaldo	0	1	0	1	19,504	1 : 19,504	10	9
Indang	0	7	1	8	65,159	1 : 8,147	33	25
Magallanes	0	1	0	1	19,232	1 : 19,232	10	9
Maragondon	0	7	0	7	34,643	1 : 4,949	17	10
Mendez	0	6	1	7	28,520	1 : 4,074	14	7
Naic	1	7	1	9	93,807	1 : 10,423	47	38
Ternate	0	1	0	1	21,991	1 : 21,991	11	10
TOTAL	16	219	7	242	3,294,058	1 : 1,3612	1,647	1,405

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection Office of the Provincial Fire Marshall, Imus, Cavite

*Concurrent to Alfonso

**Concurrent to Maragondon

Table 5.42. Number of Operational Firetrucks by City/Municipality: 2010

Fire Station/ Sub-station	Fire Apparatus Strength						Total
	Operational		Non-Operational		BER		
	BFP	Local	BFP	Local	BFP	Local	
District I							
Cavite City	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
Kawit	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Noveleta	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Rosario	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
District II							0
Bacoor	1	3	3	0	0	0	7
District III							0
Imus	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
District IV							0
City of Dasmariñas	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
District V							
Carmona	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Gen. M. Alvarez	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Silang	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
District VI							
Trece Martires City	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Amadeo	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Gen. Trias	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
Tanza	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
District VII							
Tagaytay City	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Alfonso	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gen. Aguinaldo *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indang	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Magallanes **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maragondon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mendez	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Naic	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ternate **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	21	23	6	3	0	0	53

* Concurrent with Alfonso

**Concurrent with Maragondon

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection, Office of the Provincial Fire Marshall, Imus, Cavite

Table 5.43. Causes of Fire, Province of Cavite: 2009 and 2010

Causes of Fire	2009	2010
Electrical Connections	21	35
Electrical Appliances	4	4
Electrical Machineries	1	2
Open Flame/Cooking	2	3
Comb/Heat/Bonfire	0	3
Lighted Candle/Gasera	11	8
Lighted Matchsticks or Lighter	1	1
LPG (Tank/Stove)	2	2
Cigarette Butts/Smoke	0	3
Chemicals - Acetylene	0	1
Flammable Liquids	0	0
Bomb Explosion	0	0
Pyrotechnics	3	0
Fire out upon arrival	0	1
Others: Grass Rubbish/Post Fire	356	543
Unknown/Others	52	52
Total	453	658

Table 5.44. Motives of Fire Incidence, Province of Cavite: 2009 and 2010

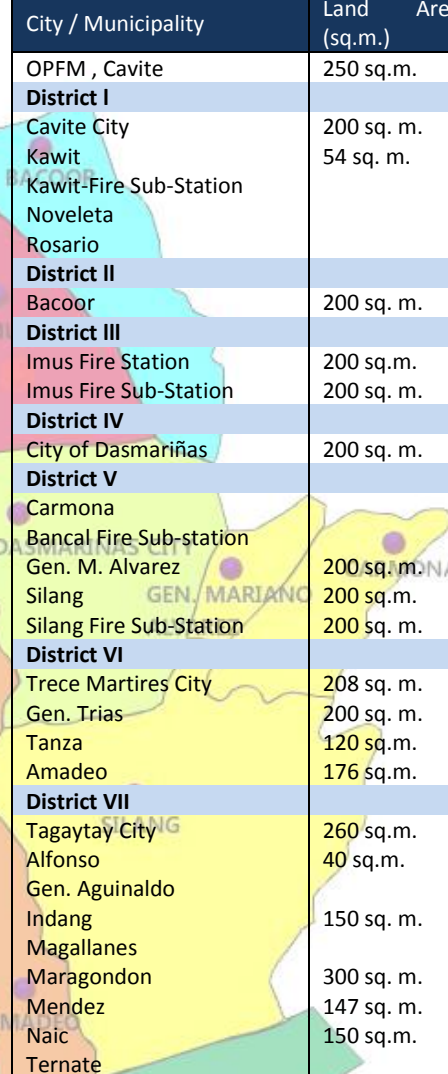
Motives of Fire Incidence	2009	2010
Intentional	1	0
Accidental	403	598
Unknown	1	0
Fire Cases Under Investigation	48	60
Total	453	658

Table 5.45. Natures of Fire, Province of Cavite: 2009 and 2010

Nature of Fire	2009	2010
Structural	87	119
Forest/Grass	346	530
Others	20	9
Total	453	658

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection
Office of the Provincial Fire Marshall, Imus, Cavite

Table 5.46. Area and Location of Fire Stations by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010



City / Municipality	Land Area (sq.m.)	Station Building	Location
OPFM , Cavite	250 sq.m.	2 storey	E. Aguinaldo Hi-way Palico IV, Imus
District I			
Cavite City	200 sq. m.	2-storey	Zulueta St., San Roque, Cavite City
Kawit	54 sq. m.	2-storey	Gen. C. Tirona Highway, Magdalo, Kawit
Kawit-Fire Sub-Station		1-storey	Covelandia Rd., Balsahan, Kawit
Noveleta		1-storey	Poblacion, Noveleta
Rosario		2-storey	Poblacion, Rosario
District II			
Bacoor	200 sq. m.	2-storey	St. Michael's Subd., Talaba 7, Bacoor
District III			
Imus Fire Station	200 sq.m.	2-storey	Imus Public Market, Nueno Ave., Imus
Imus Fire Sub-Station	200 sq. m.	1-storey	Mariano Espeleta III, Bahayang Pag-asa, Imus
District IV			
City of Dasmariñas	200 sq. m.	1-storey	Central Market, Brgy. Zone 4, City of Dasmariñas
District V			
Carmona		2-storey	J.M. Loyola, Brgy. Maduya, Carmona
Bancal Fire Sub-station			Mt. View I, Brgy. Bancal, Carmona, Cavite
Gen. M. Alvarez	200 sq. m.	1-storey	Municipal Compound, Poblacion 1, Gen. M. Alvarez
Silang	200 sq.m.	1-storey	New Public Mkt., P. Montoya St., San Miguel 2, Silang
Silang Fire Sub-Station	200 sq. m.	2-storey	AFP Housing, Bulihan, Silang
District VI			
Trece Martires City	208 sq. m.	1-storey	Indang-Tanza Rd. cor. Capitol Rd. San Agustin, Trece Martires City
Gen. Trias	200 sq. m.	2-storey	Brgy. Sampalukan, Gen. Trias
Tanza	120 sq.m.	2-storey	Antero Soriano Hi-way, Daang Amaya, Tanza
Amadeo	176 sq.m.	1-storey	A. Mabini St., Brgy.I, Amadeo
District VII			
Tagaytay City	260 sq.m.	2-storey	Kaybagal South, Bacolod St., Tagaytay City
Alfonso	40 sq.m.	2-storey	Poblacion 5 Alas-as St., Alfonso
Gen. Aguinaldo		no fire station	
Indang	150 sq. m.		SK Bldg., Brgy 4, Indang
Magallanes		no fire station	
Maragondon	300 sq. m.	1-storey	Balita St., Garita A, Maragondon
Mendez	147 sq. m.	2-storey	J.P. Rizal St., Poblacion 4, Mendez
Naic	150 sq.m.	2-storey	A. Soriano Highway, Brgy. Ibayo Silangan, Naic
Ternate		no fire station	

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection
Office of the Provincial Fire Marshall, Imus, Cavite

PROVINCIAL JAIL

The **Provincial Jail (PJ)** accommodates the sentenced and detention prisoners into their custody for security and rehabilitation. It also maintains discipline and order among inmates through strict enforcement of rules and regulations of the prisons.

In the last three (3) years, there was an increasing trend in the number of inmates from 582, 744 and 650 for years 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. The inmates are provided with skills trainings in preparation for their release from prison; medical, dental and optical health missions; and spiritual renewal programs. The PJ also coordinated with PAO, OPP and concerned agencies for speedy trials of the inmates especially those who languish in jail for more than two (2) years.

