

Chapter 2.

Human Resources

Population Characteristics

Cavite is a very unique province, unique mostly in positive ways. The proximity of the province to the capital of the country became the major anchor of its development. This circumstance greatly affected the way of life of Caviteños.

For the past decades, the Caviteños became significant prime movers on the direction of the country. One of which is the contribution of Caviteño people in the quest for independence of the Philippines. From then on, the Caviteño people became known leaders and significant players in different areas of the society.

Even in terms of population, Cavite is considered at the largest and the fastest. Based on the Census of Population being done by the National Statistics Office every ten years, 2010 being the latest Census, Cavite is the most populous province and has the fastest growing population. This also contributed for the CALABARZON Region to become the most populous region except for the National Capital Region.

According to the National Statistics Office, the summary of population growth trend of the province of Cavite in the last three censuses can be seen on Table 2A.

Cavite's population almost doubled from 1990 to 2000 and grew for another million in 2010. Cavite's population was found to grow double the rate of how the Philippine population grows.

Table 2A Population and Population Growth Rate, Province of Cavite: 1990, 2000, 2010

	Population			Population Growth Rate		
	1990 Population	2000 Population	2010 Population	1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2010
Philippines	60,703,810	76,506,928	92,337,852	2.34	1.90	2.12
Cavite	1,152,534	2,063,161	3,090,691	5.99	4.12	5.05

2010 Census of Population

The 2010 Census of Population was the latest census done by the National Statistics Office. It also includes Census of Housing. The National Statistics Office conducted the 2010 Census of Population and Housing or 2010 CPH in May 2010. This is the 13th census of population and the 6th census of housing undertaken in the country since 1903.

Like the previous censuses conducted by the office, the 2010 CPH is designed to take an inventory of the total population and housing units in the Philippines and to collect information about their characteristics.

The 2010 CPH aims to provide government planners, policy makers, and administrators with data on which to base their social and economic development plans and programs. The *census of population* is the source of information on the size and distribution of the population, as well as their demographic, social, economic, and cultural characteristics. The *census of housing*, on the other hand, provides information on the stock of housing units and their structural characteristics and facilities which have bearing on the maintenance of privacy and health, and the development of normal family living conditions. These information are vital for making rational plans and programs for local and national development.

The final report on the population counts by barangay was declared official for all purposes by the President of the Philippines under Proclamation No. 362 dated March 30, 2012. *(Excerpt from the 2010 Census of Population Introduction).*

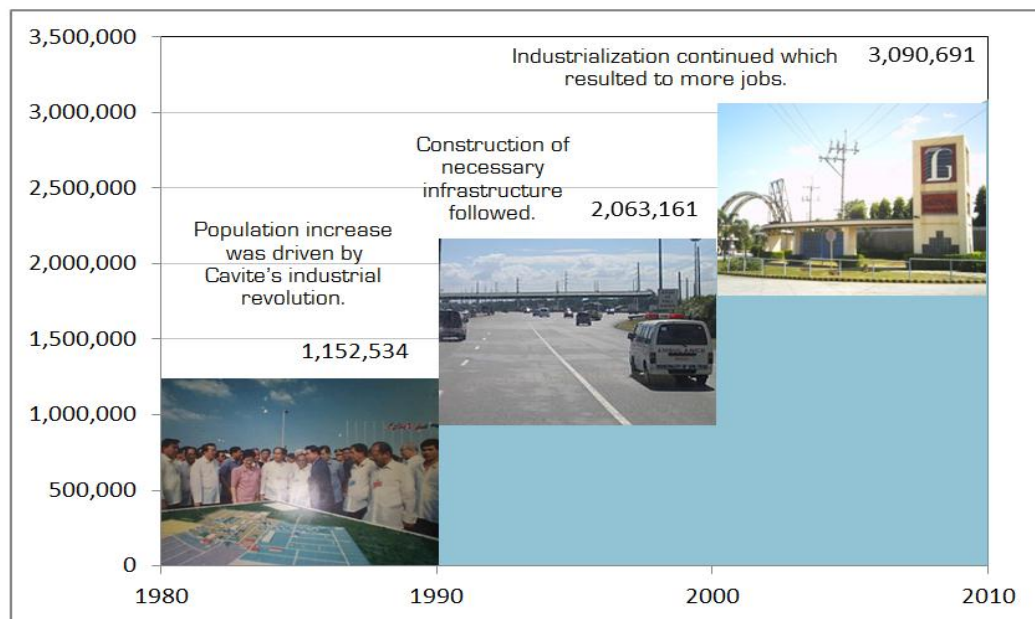
The consistent increase of population of Cavite is evident in the censuses in the past 30 years. During the 1980's we can say that the province is very spacey considering that the population density at that time is only 540 individuals for every square kilometer. Following censuses showed that the population always nearly doubled in a span of every ten years. The fastest rate of population growth was observed from year 1990 to 2000. This trend does not follow the general population trend of the country as well as of the region which showed descending pattern from 1990 to 2000. This period was the hype of industrialization in Cavite that drove the significant population in-migration. The decreasing population growth trend started to be observed from year 2000 to 2010. In contrary, the national population trend was increasing from 2000 to 2010. The peak of in-migration and population growth for that matter was met by the Province during its industrialization period. From 1990 to 2000, Cavite has become a prime destination of workers finding jobs at many industrial companies who chose to locate in Cavite. The same trend continued, but at a lesser pace, at the late part of 1990's up to the earlier part of 2000's. During this period, the in-migration was largely affected by flocking of residents. A

lot of residential areas were developed in Cavite ranging from resettlement and low-cost housing as well as high-end commercial residences. Workers from Metro Manila and nearby provinces chose to reside in Cavite due to low cost of living, peace and order situation and good transportation system (Table 2B).

Table 2B Population, Province of Cavite: 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Censal Year	Population	Growth Rate (Cavite)	Growth Rate (CALA BAR ZON)	Growth Rate (Philippines)
1980	771,230	4.19%		
1990	1,152,534	4.10%	3.91%	2.34%
2000	2,063,161	5.99%	3.07%	1.90%
2010	3,090,691	4.12%	3.49%	2.12%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority - National Statistics Office



National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) 2013 (released on October 2014)

The National Demographic and Health Survey is one of the regular surveys being done by the Philippine Statistics Authority – National Statistics Office (NSO). The 2013 NDHS is designed to provide indicators on fertility, fertility preferences, family planning practice, child mortality, maternal and child health, knowledge and attitude regarding HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and violence against women. It is tenth in a series of national demographic surveys conducted every five years since 1968 by the NSO which is one of the four statistical agencies comprising the newly created Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA). Fieldworks for the survey were carried out from August 12 to October 16, 2013 covering national sample of approximately 15,000 households and more than 16,000 women aged 15 to 49 years.

Funding for the 2013 Philippines NDHS was from the government of the Philippines. ICF International provided technical assistance for the survey through the USAID-funded MEASURE DHS program.

NDHS Sampling Design and Coverage

- 800 enumeration areas
- 16,732 total households
- 14,893 eligible sample households
- 14,804 were successfully interviewed
- 16,155 out of 16,437 women aged 15 to 49 years in the sample households were interviewed

Fertility

In demographic perspective, *fertility* is defined as the actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group or a population. On the other hand, another measure is the *general fertility rate* defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-44 or 15-49 years in a given year. Another indicator is the *total fertility rate (TFR)* which is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. This rate is sometimes stated as the number of children women are having today.

In Table 2C, it can be observed that there is a decreasing rate of total fertility in the Philippines. For the most recent survey in 2013, the average number of children that would be born during a lifetime of women during her child-bearing years is 3. In can be concluded that women at present are more inclined to limit their children. Three births per women translates to 2.4M births in 2013.

Table 2C Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR), Philippines: 1993-2013

Age group	Survey year				
	1993 (1991)	1998 (1996)	2003 (2001)	2008 (2006)	2013 (2011)
15-19	50	46	53	54	57
20-24	190	177	178	163	148
25-29	217	210	191	172	147
30-34	181	155	142	136	127
35-39	120	111	95	84	84
40-44	51	40	43	38	37
45-49	8	7	5	6	7
TFR	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority - National Statistics Office

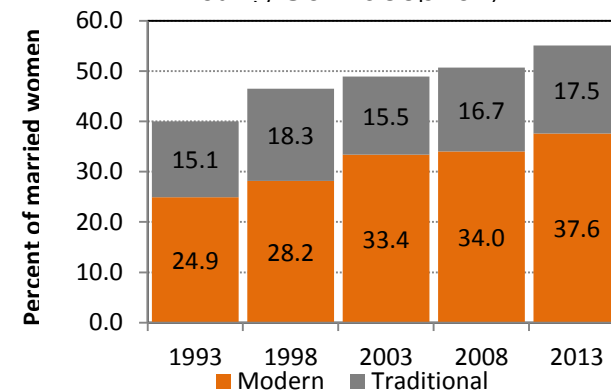
Family Planning and Contraceptive Use

Birth control, also known as contraception and fertility control, are methods or devices used to prevent pregnancy. Planning, provision and use of birth control is called family planning. Birth control methods have been used since ancient times, but effective and safe methods only became available in the 20th century. Some cultures limit or discourage access to birth control because they consider it to be morally, religiously, or politically undesirable (Wikipedia).

In the Philippines, contraception are classified into two, modern and traditional methods. Modern methods includes pills, female sterilization, injectables, IUD and male condom. On the other hand, traditional methods are withdrawal and calendar/rhythm methods.

In the 2013 NDHS, it was found out that the most widely used contraception is thru the use of pills (19.1%). It is followed by female sterilization (8.5%), injectables (3.7%), IUD (3.5%) and male condom (1.9%). Significant number of couples also use withdrawal (12.1%) and calendar/rhythm method (5.1%). Unfortunately, still, 44.9% of married couples are not using any contraception.

Figure 2A Married Women Using Contraception,



Current use of contraception

Women in urban areas (56.5%) are more likely to use family planning method than women in rural areas (53.8%).

Source: PSA-NSO



The 2014 Projections

The 2014 Projected Population

The population projection for 2014 was computed using geometric formula. It used the trend established by the two most recent censuses conducted by then National Statistics Office, now Philippines Statistical Authority. These are the censuses of population of 2000 and 2010.

From the year 2010, the population of Cavite is projected to increase by 18.87% equivalent to 583,112 individuals.

The largest population can still be observed in the locality of Dasmariñas accounting to 18.52% share of the entire provincial population. It is followed by City of Bacoor and City of Imus.

The largest population for a district is at 6th District with 759,193.

Population growth is expected to be contributed largely by in-migration.

The least number of population were observed in the municipalities of Gen. Aguinaldo, Magallanes and Ternate.



Table 2D Projected Population, Province of Cavite: 2014

City/Municipality	2000 Population	2010 Population	Projected 2014 Population
1st District	267,742	313,260	334,529
Cavite City	99,367	101,120	101,830
Kawit	62,751	78,209	85,410
Noveleta	31,959	41,678	46,348
Rosario	73,665	92,253	100,941
2nd District	305,669	520,216	643,487
City of Bacoor	305,669	520,216	643,487
3rd District	195,482	301,624	358,765
City of Imus	195,482	301,624	358,765
4th District	379,520	575,817	680,306
City of Dasmariñas	379,520	575,817	680,306
5th District	316,439	427,016	482,293
Carmona	47,856	74,986	89,742
Gen. M. Alvarez	112,446	138,540	150,601
Silang	156,137	213,490	241,950
6th District	285,598	570,093	759,193
Trece Martires City	41,653	104,559	151,094
Amadeo	25,737	33,457	37,159
Gen Trias	107,691	243,322	337,118
Tanza	110,517	188,755	233,822
7th District	312,681	382,665	415,229
Tagaytay City	45,287	62,030	70,348
Alfonso	39,674	48,567	52,659
Gen. Aguinaldo	14,323	17,507	18,971
Indang	51,281	62,030	66,936
Magallanes	18,090	21,231	22,635
Maragondon	31,227	35,289	37,058
Mendez	22,937	28,570	31,193
Naic	72,683	88,144	95,213
Ternate	17,179	19,297	20,216
Total	2,063,131	3,090,691	3,673,803

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority - National Statistics Office and Provincial Planning and Development Office

Population Density

Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistic for places around the world. Population density is the measure of the number per unit area. It is commonly represented as people per square mile or square kilometer, which is derived simply by dividing total area population / land area in square miles or square kilometers.

Density is only a raw gauge to measure a population's disbursement across the land. Density can be computed for any area - as long as one knows the size of the land area and the population within that area. The population density of cities, states, entire continents, and even the world can be computed.

The municipality of Rosario topped the list of localities in terms of population density with 17,803 individuals for every hectare. The high population density at Rosario is driven by the presence of numerous industrial establishments in the area that draws many immigrants who are working for these companies. They tend to resettle in the area in order for them to be near their respective workplaces.

Gen. Mariano Alvarez (16,056) and City of Bacoor (12,280) were also observed to have high level of population density due to immigrants, GMA being home to many resettlement areas and City of Bacoor as a prime residential destination among Metro Manila workers.

The least dense municipality is Maragondon with 224 individuals for every hectare. However, the land area of Maragondon includes portion of the Mts. Palay-Palay and Mataas na Gulod Protected Landscape which is considered to be a protected area where inhabitants are not allowed. Magallanes (288) also showed low population density.

Table 2E Population Density by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2014

City/Municipality	2010 Population	Projected 2014 Population	Land Area (in hectares)	2014 Population Density
1st District	313,260	334,529	3,631	9,213
Cavite City	101,120	101,830	1,183	8,608
Kawit	78,209	85,410	1,340	6,374
Noveleta	41,678	46,348	541	8,567
Rosario	92,253	100,941	567	17,803
2nd District	520,216	643,487	5,240	12,280
City of Bacoor	520,216	643,487	5,240	12,280
3rd District	301,624	358,765	9,701	3,698
City of Imus	301,624	358,765	9,701	3,698
4th District	575,817	680,306	8,234	8,262
City of Dasmariñas	575,817	680,306	8,234	8,262
5th District	427,016	482,293	19,671	2,452
Carmona	74,986	89,742	3,092	2,902
Gen. M. Alvarez	138,540	150,601	938	16,056
Silang	213,490	241,950	15,641	1,547
6th District	570,093	759,193	30,105	2,522
Trece Martires City	104,559	151,094	3,917	3,857
Amadeo	33,457	37,159	4,790	776
Gen Trias	243,322	337,118	11,768	2,865
Tanza	188,755	233,822	9,630	2,428
7th District	382,665	415,229	66,124	628
Tagaytay City	62,030	70,348	6,615	1,063
Alfonso	48,567	52,659	6,460	815
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,507	18,971	5,103	372
Indang	62,030	66,936	8,920	750
Magallanes	21,231	22,635	7,860	288
Maragondon	35,289	37,058	16,549	224
Mendez	28,570	31,193	1,667	1,871
Naic	88,144	95,213	8,600	1,107
Ternate	19,297	20,216	4,350	465
Total	3,090,691	3,673,803	142,706	2,574

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority - National Statistics Office and Provincial Planning and Development Office

Urban and Rural Population

The classification of urban and rural areas remains an important indicator for many data users as it provides a basis for sound policies and decisions pertaining to urban planning and delivery of basic services. The definition of urban areas, which has been in use since the 1970 Census considers population density, street pattern, and presence of establishments and facilities for basic services.

To be classified as urban:

1. In their entirety, all cities and municipalities having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per sq. Km
2. Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons per sq. km.
3. Poblaciones or central districts (not included in A and B), regardless of the population size, which have the following:
 - a. Street pattern, i.e., network of streets in either parallel or right-angle orientation
 - b. At least 6 establishments
 - i. commercial;
 - ii. manufacturing
 - iii. recreational; and/or
 - iv. personal services; and
 - v. At least 3 of the following:
 1. A town hall, church or chapel with religious services at least once a month;
 2. A public plaza, park or cemetery;
 3. A market place or building where trading activities are carried out at least once a week;
 4. A public building like a school, hospital, puericulture/health center, or library

This definition was applied to the entirety of LGUs with a population density of 1,000 persons per square kilometer, and for "poblaciones" or central districts. Validation showed that many areas were over-reported as urban. For example, big cities like Davao City and Puerto Princesa City have areas that still exhibit rural characteristics.

Moreover, there was a need to define whether a barangay was urban or rural, and not just "poblaciones" or central districts.

There were previous attempts to revise the definition of urban areas, one of which was the study undertaken by the Statistical Research and Training Center (SRTC) in 1995 which prescribed higher density requirements. The SRTC Study proposed the following urban criteria:

- (1) a city/municipality is to be considered as urban in its entirety if it has a population; density of at least 4,000 (The National Capital Region is considered as entirely urban); and
- (2) a barangay in a city or municipality not classified as urban in the first criterion is to be considered as urban if it has a population of at least 7,000 or it is a poblacion or central district of a city or provincial capital (NSCB)

In 2001, the National Statistics Office, along with an Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) composed of experts from the private sector and representatives from the University of the Philippines Population Institute, Statistical Research and Training Center, National Economic and Development Authority, and the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) spearheaded the project on the "Revalidation of the SRTC Proposed Redefinition of Urban and Rural Areas". This Study used statistical validation tools like factor analysis and thereafter a discriminant analysis to come up with their findings.

The results of the Validation Study revealed that the key factors in identifying urban areas are:

- population,
- presence of establishments and
- presence of facilities within the two-kilometer radius.

The results of the revalidation study showed that there was no consistent trend in the shifting of barangay classification from urban to rural or vice-versa.

The classification of urban and rural areas is important as it provides a basis for sound policies and decisions pertaining to planning and delivery of basic services by the government in the communities.

The key factors in identifying urban areas are population density, street pattern and the presence of establishments and facilities for basic services.

In the rural Philippines, traditional values remained the rule. The family was central to a Filipino's identity, and many sitios were composed mainly of kin. Kin ties formed the basis for most friendships and extended family relationships.

Generally speaking, the pace of life is slower in rural than in urban areas and the poverty gap between urban and rural areas is widening. Rural living conditions has also improved significantly, so that by the early 1990s most houses, except in the remote areas, were built of strong material and equipped with electricity and indoor plumbing.

The province is composed of 11.22% rural population and 88.78% urban population based on the projections for 2014.

Table 2F Urban and Rural Population by City/Municipality,
Province of Cavite: 2014

City/Municipality	2010 Population			2014 Population		
	Total Population (no.)	Urban Pop (no.)	Rural Pop (no.)	Total Population (no.)	Urban Pop (no.)	Rural Pop (no.)
1st District	313,260	313,260	0	334,530	334,530	0
Cavite City	101,120	101,120	0	101,830	101,830	0
Kawit	78,209	78,209	0	85,410	85,410	0
Noveleta	41,678	41,678	0	46,348	46,348	0
Rosario	92,253	92,253	0	100,941	100,941	0
2nd District	520,216	520,216	0	643,487	643,487	0
City of Bacoar	520,216	520,216	0	643,487	643,487	0
3rd District	301,624	301,624	0	358,764	358,764	0
City of Imus	301,624	301,624	0	358,764	358,764	0
4th District	575,817	552,004	23,813	680,307	652,173	28,134
City of Dasmariñas	575,817	552,004	23,813	680,307	652,173	28,134
5th District	427,016	281,259	145,757	482,294	317,106	165,188
Carmona	74,986	74,986	0	89,742	89,742	0
Gen. M. Alvarez	138,540	138,540	0	150,601	150,601	0
Silang	213,490	67,733	145,757	241,950	76,762	165,188
6th District	570,093	551,494	18,599	759,193	738,536	20,656
Trece Martires City	104,559	104,559	0	151,094	151,094	0
Amadeo	33,457	14,858	18,599	37,158	16,502	20,656
Gen. Trias	243,322	243,322	0	337,118	337,118	0
Tanza	188,755	188,755	0	233,823	233,823	0
7th District	382,665	197,669	184,996	415,230	216,991	198,238
Tagaytay City	62,030	62,030	0	70,348	70,348	0
Alfonso	48,567	8,464	40,103	52,659	9,177	43,482
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,507	3,839	13,668	18,971	4,160	14,811
Indang	62,030	22,587	39,443	66,936	24,373	42,562
Magallanes	21,231	330	20,901	22,636	352	22,284
Maragondon	35,289	576	34,713	37,058	605	36,454
Mendez	28,570	23,132	5,438	31,194	25,256	5,937
Naic	88,144	72,338	15,806	95,213	78,139	17,074
Ternate	19,297	4,373	14,924	20,216	4,581	15,634
Provincial Total	3,090,691	2,717,526	373,165	3,673,803	3,261,587	412,216

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority – National Statistical Coordination Board and Provincial Planning and Development Office

Note: May not add-up to total due to rounding.

The largest urban population for 2014 was observed at City of Dasmariñas while the most rural population is present at Silang.

There are 12 local government units that no longer have rural population. On the other hand, all localities have their own share of urban population and are generally concentrated in the city/municipality centers.

The province of Cavite is composed of 11.22% rural population and 88.78% urban population.

The urban-rural population classification was based on the data from Philippines Statistics Authority – National Statistics Coordination Board.

Moreover, the NSCB website has defined various terms relative to urban and rural population as guidance:

Urban/Rural Classification

In the Philippines, "urban" areas fall under the following categories:

1. In their entirety, all municipal jurisdictions which, whether designated chartered cities, provincial capital or not, have a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer: all barangays;
2. Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons square kilometer;

3. *Poblaciones or central districts not included in (1) and (2) regardless of the population size which have the following:*
 - *street pattern or network of streets in either parallel or right angel orientation;*
 - *at least six establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal services);*
 - *at least three of the following:*
 - *a town hall, church or chapel with religious service at least once a month;*
 - *a public plaza, park or cemetery*
 - *market place, or building, where trading activities are carried on at least once a week;*
 - *a public building, like a school, hospital, puericulture and health center or library.*
4. *Barangays having at least 1,000 inhabitants which meet the conditions set forth in (3) above and where the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming or fishing.*

Rural Areas - All poblaciones or central districts and all barrios that do not meet the requirements for classification of urban.

Population Age Group and Dependence

The population of Cavite is characterized as young population, majority of which are either aged below 50 at around 90%. The labor force is vibrant at 62.16% of the population. This means ample supply of labor for the thriving economies in Cavite. The young dependents or the portion of the population age 0-14 is 34.16% while the old dependents are those that are aged 65 and over is at 3.23% or equivalent to 98,631 individuals.

The largest bulk of population was observed in the ages 1-14 (32.02%). Considering this, the concerned government agencies should

establish social and developmental services concentrated to nurture this majority of population niche.

The portion of the population attending school under the new K-12 Program of the government was pegged at 27.56% of the population.

On the other hand, out of the 62.16% portion of the population who are considered as labor force, only 40.16% are actually in active involvement in labor activities. The remaining 22.00% are not in the labor force. They may be the students that do not intend to render labor while studying and the some other who are not actively looking for employment.

The total dependency ratio of the province is at 37.83%. It means that for every 100 individuals in the workforce, there are 38 dependents, 35 of which are young dependents and the remaining 3 are old dependents.



Table 2G Projected Population by Age Group and Gender, School-Going Age, Labor Force Estimate and Dependency Ratio, Province of Cavite: 2014

Cavite	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	3,673,803	1,815,961	1,857,844
Under 1	95,304	48,558	46,746
1-4	376,095	192,317	183,778
5-9	426,867	219,009	207,859
10-14	373,279	189,848	183,430
15-19	353,855	171,717	182,137
20-24	366,194	171,911	194,283
25-29	326,972	157,970	169,001
30-34	311,143	153,563	157,581
35-39	268,111	134,766	133,345
40-44	218,230	111,019	107,211
45-49	163,939	83,264	80,675
50-54	125,778	62,468	63,310
55-59	80,072	38,272	41,801
60-64	69,497	32,081	37,416
65-69	47,754	20,899	26,854
70-74	31,220	13,455	17,766
75-79	19,657	7,913	11,744
80 and over	19,838	6,930	12,908
SCHOOL-GOING AGES (Basic Education)			
Ages 5-17 (K-12)	1,012,459	511,887	500,571
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATE			
Labor Force (Age 15-64)	2,283,790	1,117,032	1,166,758
Labor Force Participation*	1,475,328	721,602	753,726
Estimated Not in the Labor Force	808,462	395,429	413,032
Total Dependency Ratio			37.83%
Young Dependency Rate			34.61%
Old Dependency Rate			3.22%

**Based on 2009 Data - 64.60% LFPR*

Projected Households

Based on the Census of Population and Housing of 2010, the average household size of a Caviteño household is at 4.32 which can be rounded to 5 members.

The largest household size was observed in the localities of Magallanes (4.79), Silang (4.73) and City of Bacoor (4.72). In terms of congressional district, 2nd District (4.72) has the biggest household size.

On the other hand, the municipality with the least size of household is Tanza with 3.73 which is equivalent to 4. Generally, 3rd District has the least household size that is averaging at 3.92.

The projected number of households in Cavite for the year 2014 is 1,021,251. The largest contributor of this is the City of Dasmariñas with 179,318 and City of Bacoor with 168,819 households.

The number of households is not directly proportional as to the number of families in an area. Household is being defined as a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who: (a) sleep in the same housing unit; and (b) have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.



Table 2H Projected Number of Households, Province of Cavite: 2014

City/Municipality	Projected 2014 Population	Household Size	Projected Households 2014
1st District	334,529	4.21	85,438
Cavite City	101,830	4.13	24,902
Kawit	85,410	4.32	21,582
Noveleta	46,348	4.26	12,096
Rosario	100,941	4.12	26,859
2nd District	643,487	4.72	168,819
City of Bacoor	643,487	4.72	168,819
3rd District	358,765	3.92	109,036
City of Imus	358,765	3.92	109,036
4th District	680,306	4.48	179,318
City of Dasmariñas	680,306	4.48	179,318
5th District	482,293	4.43	122,679
Carmona	89,742	3.91	27,522
Gen. M. Alvarez	150,601	4.65	35,277
Silang	241,950	4.73	59,881
6th District	759,193	4.20	250,117
Trece Martires City	151,094	4.46	49,279
Amadeo	37,159	4.50	9,225
Gen Trias	337,118	4.10	113,981
Tanza	233,822	3.73	77,632
7th District	415,229	4.38	105,845
Tagaytay City	70,348	4.12	19,816
Alfonso	52,659	4.21	13,578
Gen. Aguinaldo	18,971	4.37	4,714
Indang	66,936	4.38	16,520
Magallanes	22,635	4.79	5,062
Maragondon	37,058	4.45	8,741
Mendez	31,193	4.42	7,709
Naic	95,213	4.13	24,997
Ternate	20,216	4.51	4,707
Total	3,673,803	4.32	1,021,251

Note: Household size was computed using the CPH 2010.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority - National Statistics Office and Provincial Planning and Development Office

Language

Language enables the people to communicate. Language is the capacity of people to acquire and use a complex system of communication. A specific language is indeed a specific system. Communication is vital in the day to day endeavors of humans. There are many mediums in which people communicate and these determine the success of communication. Language is one of them and is considered to be the most effective.

In Cavite, the development is being aided by a universal language of Tagalog that dominates the communication process. Generally, every ethnic group has their own specific linguistic system in use. Despite having similarities, say among Visayans, each ethnic group or locality still have differences from each other even if they are included in a single region.

Tagalog is the major language being spoken in the province. This dialect is being used by majority of Caviteños accounting to 75.96% of the population. Being the national language, it is generally understood by all localities. This is helpful especially in the tourism sector in which language barrier problem can already be eliminated. Tagalog is followed by Caviteño, another version of Tagalog but with some words that are just locally known to native Caviteños. Other major languages include Bisaya, Bikol and Waray. The diversity of languages is attributed to origin assortment of inhabitants in the province.

The high rate of literacy in Cavite (96.52%, 2000) is also a proof of effective communication in the province.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity or ethnic group is a category of people that are socially defined based on social experience or ancestry. Being a member of an ethnic group is relevant to the cultural heritage of the people, their ancestry, history, homeland, dialect or even ideology. Furthermore, they can also be representation of symbolic systems such as religion, mythology, ritual, cuisine, their dressing style and physical appearance.

The majority of Caviteños are native Tagalogs at 43.06%. It is followed by the Caviteño who are considered to be the inherent group in Cavite at 23.39%. Currently, the province is home to other ethnic groups as exhibited by the 9.57% of the population from Bisaya or Binisaya ethnic group. The next ethnic group are the Bikol (6.71%), followed by Waray (3.93%) as well as Ilonggo (2.92%), Ilocano (2.82%), Cebuano (1.86%) and Pangasinan (0.94%). Aside from these ten, there are some other 172 ethnicities present in the province.



Figure 2B Estimated Language Share, Province of Cavite: 2014

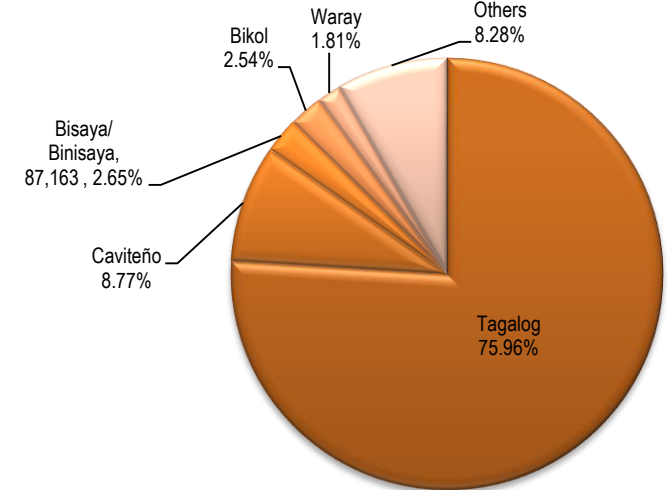
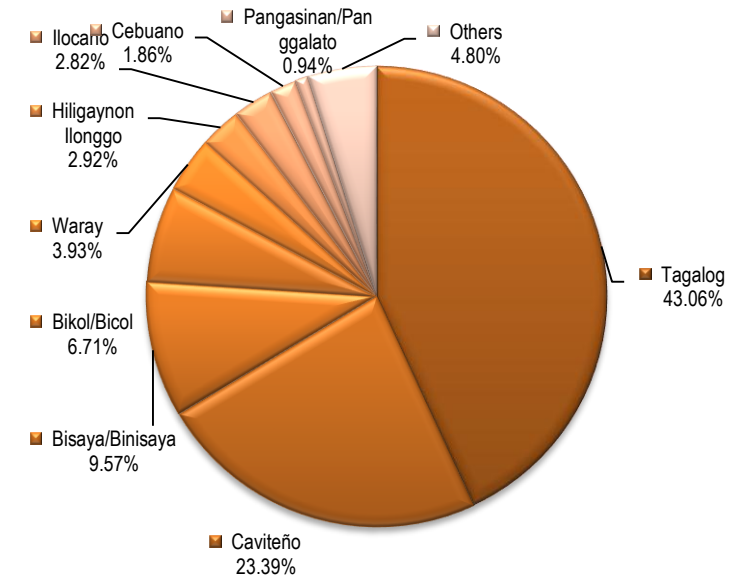


Figure 2C Population Share by Ethnic Group, Province of Cavite: 2012



Religion

The richness of Cavite's culture is also evident in the presence of variety of religions. Based on the 2000 Census of Population, the province is dominated by the longest running religion in the country, Catholicism. The start of Catholicism in Cavite can be dated back in the early Spaniards occupation. Currently, the prevalence of this religion is exhibited with the presence of century old churches in various towns of the province. Estimating its membership in the province for the year 2013, Catholics in Cavite total to 87.20% of the population. The next leading religion in terms of affiliation is Iglesia ni Cristo that accounts to 3.45%. Other major religions are Aglipayan, Islam, Protestants Baptists, Born Again Christians and Jehova's Witnesses.

The province is also home to many Catholic based events like Fiesta. The population is actively engaged in their religious affiliation and their involvement has reached that level of getting a seat at different councils of the government as religious representative.

Figure 2D Estimated Population Share by Religion, Province of Cavite:2014

