

Chapter 2. Human Resources

Population Characteristics

Population is defined a specific inhabitant in a specific area. This chapter shall discuss the human inhabitants in the province of Cavite. On the other hand, demography is the study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations.

Cavite has unique demographic characteristics. The trends of the population are affected by the uniqueness of Cavite itself. The diversity of the population is very varied and is considered to be strength of the province.

The people of Cavite live by its historic characteristic as revolutionaries. This has become a natural norm of the Caviteño people to become innovative and pioneering in different fields. As nation builders, there are many prominent personalities of the province who have led the country in various fields. To date, the province is known as a significant development driver of the country.

In terms of population, Cavite is considered to be one of the biggest and fastest, biggest population growing at the fastest rate. In the most recent census, the 2015 Census of Population, Cavite remains to be the most populous province pegged at 3.68M individuals and have grown at a rate of 3.37% from 2010 to 2015.

The summary of the last four censuses of the national government can be seen on Table 2A.

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

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

The population showed an increasing trend, growing rapidly at a rate faster than that of the national average. In a span of fifteen years, the population of Cavite almost doubled and is still showing an increasing trend.

2015 Census of Population

- The population of the Philippines as of August 1, 2015 was 100,981,437, based on the 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015).
- The 2015 population is higher by 8.64 million compared with the population of 92.34 million in 2010, and by 24.47 million compared with the population of 76.51 million in 2000. Refer to Table 2B.

Table 2B Population of the Philippines (Based on the 2000, 2010, and 2015 Censuses)

Census Year	Census Reference Date	Population (in millions)
2000	May 1, 2000	76.51
2010	May 1, 2010	92.34
2015	August 1, 2015	100.98

- The Philippine population increased by 1.72 percent annually, on average, during the period 2010 to 2015. By comparison, the rate at which the country's population grew during the period 2000 to 2010 was higher at 1.90 percent. See Table 2C.

Table 2C Annual Population Growth Rate of the Philippines (Based on the 2000, 2010, and 2015 Censuses)

Reference Period	Growth Rate
2010-2015	1.72
2000-2010	1.90

- Of the country's 18 administrative regions, Region IV-A (CALABARZON) had the biggest population in 2015 with 14.41 million, followed by the National Capital Region (NCR) with 12.88 million, and Region III (Central Luzon) with 11.22 million. The combined population of these three regions accounted for about 38.1 percent of the Philippine population in 2015.
- The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was the fastest growing region with an average annual population growth rate (PGR) of 2.89 percent.
- The country has 81 provinces. Of these provinces, Cavite was the most populous in 2015 with 3.68 million persons, followed by Bulacan (3.29 million), and Laguna (3.04 million). Twenty-four other provinces surpassed the one million population mark. Refer to Table 2D.
- Batanes was the smallest province in terms of population size with 17,246 persons. Two other provinces posted a population size of less than 100,000. These are Siquijor (95,984) and Camiguin (88,478).
- The Philippines has 33 highly urbanized cities (HUCs). Four of these HUCs had surpassed the one million population mark, namely, Quezon City (2.94 million), City of Manila (1.78 million), Davao City (1.63 million), and Caloocan City (1.58 million).

Table 2D Provinces With More Than One Million Population: 2015

Rank	Province	Population (in '000)	Rank	Province	Population (in '000)
1	Cavite	3,678	15	Isabela	1,594
2	Bulacan	3,292	16	Bukidnon	1,415
3	Laguna	3,035	17	Cotabato (North	1,380
4	Pangasinan	2,957	18	Tarlac	1,366
5	Cebu*	2,939	19	Negros Oriental	1,355
6	Rizal	2,884	20	Albay	1,315
7	Batangas	2,694	21	Bohol	1,314
8	Negros	2,497	22	Cagayan	1,199
9	Pampanga*	2,198	23	Maguindanao	1,174
10	Nueva Ecija	2,151	24	Lanao del Sur	1,045
11	Camarines Sur	1,953	25	Davao del Norte	1,016
12	Iloilo*	1,936	26	Zamboanga del	1,011
13	Quezon*	1,857	27	Zamboanga del	1,011
14	Leyte*	1,752			

* Excluding the population of highly urbanized cities.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- The country has 1,489 municipalities. The three largest municipalities in terms of population size are all located in the province of Rizal. These are the municipalities of Rodriguez (Montalban) with 369,222 persons, Cainta (332,128), and Taytay (319,104). Fifteen other municipalities had a population size of more than 150,000. See Table 2E.
- The municipality of Kalayaan in Palawan was the smallest municipality in 2015, in terms of population size, with 184 persons.

Table 2E Municipalities With More Than 150,000 Population: 2015

Rank	Municipality	Province	Population
1	Rodriguez (Montalban)	Rizal	369,222
2	Cainta	Rizal	332,128
3	Taytay	Rizal	319,104
4	Binangonan	Rizal	282,474
5	Santa Maria	Bulacan	256,454
6	San Mateo	Rizal	252,527
7	Silang	Cavite	248,085
8	Tanza	Cavite	226,188
9	Marilao	Bulacan	221,965
10	Santo Tomas	Batangas	179,844
11	Lubao	Pampanga	160,838
12	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	Cavite	155,143
13	Mexico	Pampanga	154,624
14	Pikit	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	154,441
15	Concepcion	Tarlac	154,188
16	San Miguel	Bulacan	153,882
17	Polomolok	South Cotabato	152,589
18	Midsayap	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	151,684

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- The POPCEN 2015 was undertaken by the Philippine Statistics Authority in August 2015 pursuant to Republic Act No. 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 and Executive Order No. 352 – Designation of Statistical Activities That Will Generate Critical Data for Decision-Making of the Government and the Private Sector, which stipulates the conduct of a mid-decade census primarily to update the population count in all barangays nationwide.
- Information on the count of the population were collected with 12:01 a.m. of August 1, 2015 as the census reference time and date.
- His Excellency President Benigno S. Aquino III declared as official for all purposes the population counts by province, city/municipality, and barangay, based on the POPCEN 2015 under Proclamation No. 1269 dated 13 May 2016. The population counts were based on census questionnaires accomplished by about 90,000 enumerators deployed during the nationwide census taking.
- The successful completion of the census-taking was made possible with the support of the local and national officials, government agencies, local government units, media, private agencies, and non-government organizations.

The Cavite's Experience

For the past thirty years, the population of Cavite showed an increasing trend. The increase was inevitable due to in-migration brought about by the undeniable economic development that the province experienced. At a layman's point of view, one may easily say that the population of the province doubles in every ten years. This however may not be true at present due to the downward trend of the population rate observed during the 2010 and 2015 censuses. 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 2F).

Table 2F Population, Province of Cavite: 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2015

Censal Year	Population	Growth Rate (Cavite)	Growth Rate (CALA-BARZON)	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%
2015	3,678,301	3.37%	2.58%	1.72%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority – National Statistics Office



Census of Population 2015

The Census of Population 2015 is the latest demographic data of the country. It covers the population up to August 1, 2015. Being a census, the manner of survey is total enumeration. The summary of population per local government unit can be seen in Table 2G.

Table 2G Population of Cavite by City/Municipality: 2015

City/Municipality	2015 Population
1st District	342,824
Cavite City	102,806
Kawit	83,466
Noveleta	45,846
Rosario	110,706
2nd District	600,609
City of Bacoor	600,609
3rd District	403,785
City of Imus	403,785
4th District	659,019
City of Dasmariñas	659,019
5th District	500,785
Carmona	97,557
Gen. M. Alvarez	155,143
Silang	248,085
6th District	733,853
Trece Martires City	155,713
Amadeo	37,649
City of Gen Trias	314,303
Tanza	226,188
7th District	437,426
Tagaytay City	71,181
Alfonso	51,839
Gen. Aguinaldo	22,220
Indang	65,599
Magallanes	22,727
Maragondon	37,720
Mendez	31,529
Naic	111,454
Ternate	23,157
Total	3,678,301

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

The Philippine Statistics Authority Report

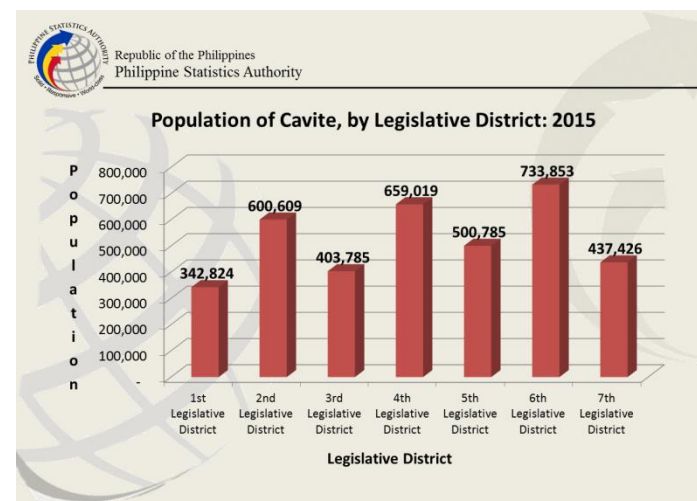
Population by Legislative District

The 6th District topped the list of most populous district in Cavite. It is mainly because of the upshot of in-migration as brought about by the opening of various resettlement housing projects that catered mainly the informal settlers from Metro Manila.

It is followed by the most populous city in Cavite which also happens to be lone district, the City of Dasmariñas. For the last three censuses, this city marked a remarkable population which continues to increase incessantly.

The same trend is observable in the City of Bacoor which the population increase can be attributed to the numerous residential developments in the area.

Figure 2A Population of Cavite by Legislative Districts: 2015

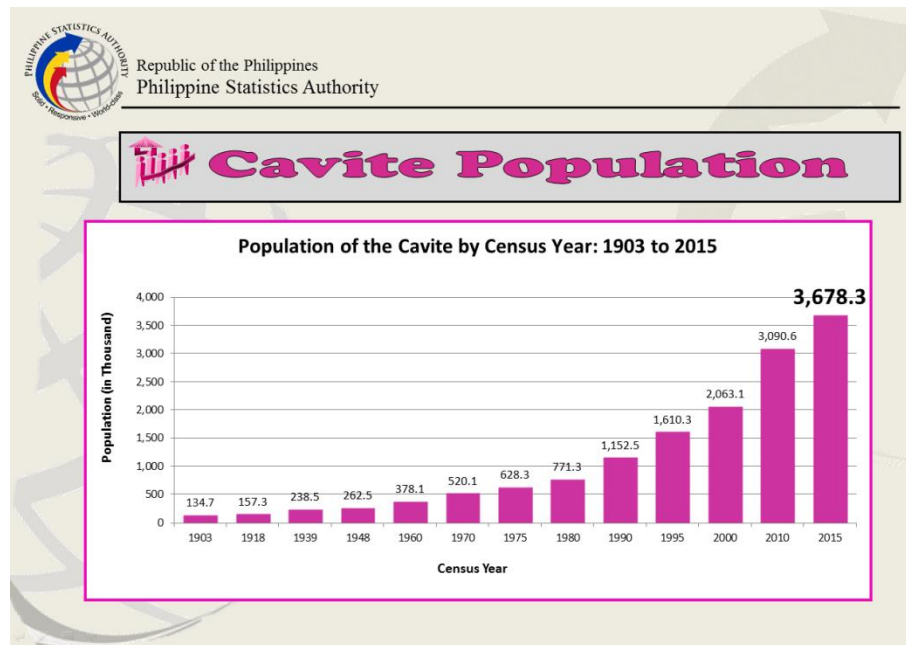


Population of Cavite in Different Censuses

Cavite is one of the provinces that have shown constant economic development in the past decades. The proximity of the province to Metro Manila and the national gateways paved the way for its economic development. Moreover, the congestion in the urban Manila led to the development of the suburban Cavite.

Figure 2B shows that the first millions of Cavite in terms of population were reached during the 1990's. This decade also marked the start of Cavite's industrialization under the administration of then Gov. Juanito Remulla. This decade was also the onset of various industrial estates in Cavite. From then on, the increase has been remarkably fast as compared to the national average, brought about mainly by in-migration of industrial workers coming not just from nearby provinces but from the entire country. For this year, the population of Cavite has reached 3.678M individuals.

Figure 2B Population of Cavite by Census Year: 1903 to 2015

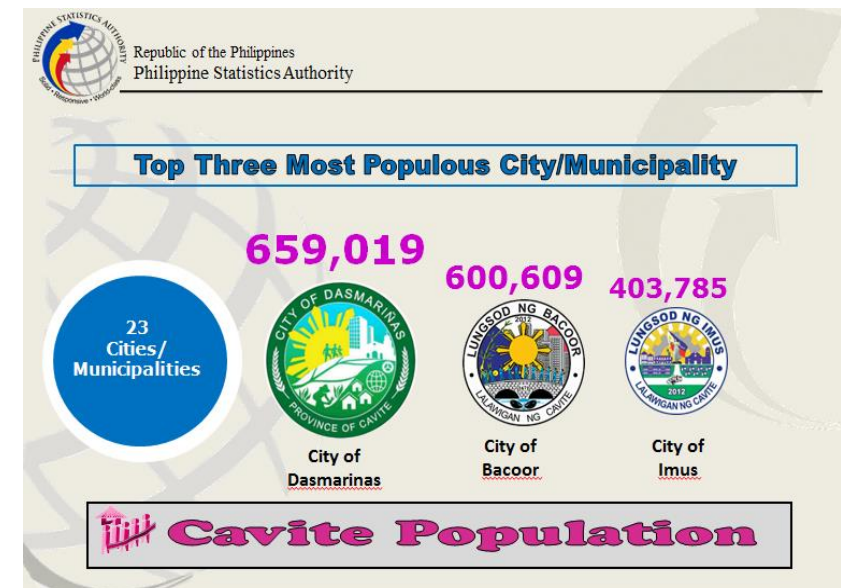


Top Three Most Populous City/Municipality

Population is a contributor of cityhood. The conversion of the following three cities was made possible by the rapid increase of its population in the last decade. For 2015, the most populous locality in Cavite is the City of Dasmariñas with 659,019. It is followed by the City of Bacoor and the third is City of Imus.

Trece Martires City on the other hand is the fastest growing locality in Cavite with an average annual population growth rate of 7.87% followed by City of Imus with 5.71%.

Figure 2C Top Three Most Populous City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015



Population Density

Population density has different definitions depending on how it is used and in what industry thus it pertains. Talking about demography and geographical terms, population density is the number of people living in a particular amount of space, such as a square mile or square kilometer. It is determined by dividing the population of an area by its land area.

Table 2H Population Density by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	2015 Population	Land Area (in hectares)	2015 Population Density/Km ²
1st District	342,824	3,631	9,442
Cavite City	102,806	1,183	8,690
Kawit	83,466	1,340	6,229
Noveleta	45,846	541	8,474
Rosario	110,706	567	19,525
2nd District	600,609	5,240	11,462
City of Bacoor	600,609	5,240	11,462
3rd District	403,785	9,701	4,162
City of Imus	403,785	9,701	4,162
4th District	659,019	8,234	8,004
City of Dasmariñas	659,019	8,234	8,004
5th District	500,785	19,671	2,546
Carmona	97,557	3,092	3,155
Gen. M. Alvarez	155,143	938	16,540
Silang	248,085	15,641	1,586
6th District	733,853	30,105	2,438
Trece Martires City	155,713	3,917	3,975
Amadeo	37,649	4,790	786
City of Gen Trias	314,303	11,768	2,671
Tanza	226,188	9,630	2,349
7th District	437,426	66,124	662
Tagaytay City	71,181	6,615	1,076
Alfonso	51,839	6,460	802
Gen. Aguinaldo	22,220	5,103	435
Indang	65,599	8,920	735
Magallanes	22,727	7,860	289
Maragondon	37,720	16,549	228
Mendez	31,529	1,667	1,891
Naic	111,454	8,600	1,296
Ternate	23,157	4,350	532
Total	3,678,301	142,706	2,578

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

Computed as to the number of people for every hectare of land, Rosario still top the list of the densest locality with 19,525 people per hectare. This phenomena is attributed to the thriving of the province's biggest economic zone, the Philippine Economic Zone Authority controlled, Cavite Economic Zone.

The second densest local government unit is Gen. M. Alvarez. The congestion in the area started with the establishment of many resettlement areas for informal settlers as well as numerous low-cost housing projects by the government. The population density of the municipality is 16,540 individuals per hectare.

City of Bacoor is the third densest local government unit with 11,462 people per hectare. The high population in this area is driven by its geographical location, being near Metro Manila, the central business district and international gateway of the country.

The most spacious areas in Cavite are Maragondon (228), Magallanes (289) and Gen. Aguinaldo (435). Maragondon land area includes the protected landscape of Mts. Palay-palay and Mataas na Gulod.

The provincial population density for 2015 is 2,578 persons/square kilometer.



Urban and Rural Population

According to UNICEF, the definition of 'urban' varies from country to country, and, with periodic reclassification, can also vary within one country over time, making direct comparisons difficult. An urban area can be defined by one or more of the following: administrative criteria or political boundaries (e.g., area within the jurisdiction of a municipality or town committee), a threshold population size (where the minimum for an urban settlement is typically in the region of 2,000 people, although this varies globally between 200 and 50,000), population density, economic function (e.g., where a significant majority of the population is not primarily engaged in agriculture, or where there is surplus employment) or the presence of urban characteristics (e.g., paved streets, electric lighting, sewerage).

Table 21 Urban and Rural Population, Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	2015 Population		
	Total	Urban	Rural
1st District	342,824	342,824	
Cavite City	102,806	102,806	
Kawit	83,466	83,466	
Noveleta	45,846	45,846	
Rosario	110,706	110,706	
2nd District	600,609	600,609	
City of Bacoor	600,609	600,609	
3rd District	403,785	403,785	
City of Imus	403,785	403,785	
4th District	659,019	630,879	28,140
City of Dasmariñas	659,019	630,879	28,140
5th District	500,785	334,444	166,341
Carmona	97,557	97,557	
Gen. M. Alvarez	155,143	155,143	
Silang	248,085	81,744	166,341
6th District	733,853	713,440	20,413
Trece Martires City	155,713	155,713	
Amadeo	37,649	17,236	20,413
City of Gen. Trias	314,303	314,303	
Tanza	226,188	226,188	
7th District	437,426	233,352	204,071
Tagaytay City	71,181	71,181	
Alfonso	51,839	9,264	42,576
Gen. Aguinaldo	22,220	4,788	17,431
Indang	65,599	24,278	41,319
Magallanes	22,727	416	22,312
Maragondon	37,720	702	37,020
Mendez	31,529	25,803	5,727
Naic	111,454	91,760	19,689
Ternate	23,157	5,159	17,997
Provincial Total	3,678,301	3,252,332	418,965

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

On the other hand, a common definition of rural area is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people. A rural area's population density is very low. Many people live in a city, or urban area. Their homes and businesses are located very close to one another.

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

Urban Areas:

1. In their entirety, all municipal jurisdictions which, whether designated chartered cities, provincial capital or not, have a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer: all barangays;
2. Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons square kilometer;
3. Poblaciones or central districts not included in (1) and (2) regardless of the population size which have the following:
 - street pattern or network of streets in either parallel or right angle 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.

According to data, the Province is comprised of 88.4% urban population and 11.39% rural population. Among the thirteen local government units, there are 12 that no longer have rural population. Generally speaking, these are the areas located in the lowland Cavite. The upland Cavite, on the other hand, is a mix of urban and rural population.

Population Age Group and Dependence

The population of Cavite is characterized as young with an estimated 35% of its population to be less than the majority age. The workforce on the other hand is very vibrant at 62.16% labor force. The biggest chunk of population is recorded in the age of 5-9. The significant number of children prompts the government to come up with programs to enrich the youth in order to become productive adults.

Based on the labor force estimates, around 35% are actually not in the labor force. They are maybe persons with disabilities, the youth that are not working but are instead studying and those that are not actively looking for jobs.

The total dependency ratio of the province is at 60.86%. It means that for every 100 individuals in the workforce, there are 61 dependents, 56 of which are young dependents and the remaining 5 are old dependents.

The school going ages of the population is at 27.56%. That is age 5 to 17, the basic education age from kinder to grade 12 or more popularly known as K-12 Basic Education Curriculum which was implemented in 2014.



Table 2J Projected Population by Age Group and Gender, School Going Age, Labor Force Estimate and Dependency Ratio, Province of Cavite: 2015

Cavite	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	3,678,301	1,818,185	1,860,119
Under 1	95,421	48,618	46,803
1-4	376,555	192,552	184,003
5-9	427,390	219,277	208,113
10-14	373,736	190,081	183,655
15-19	354,288	171,928	182,360
20-24	366,642	172,122	194,521
25-29	327,372	158,164	169,208
30-34	311,524	153,751	157,773
35-39	268,439	134,931	133,508
40-44	218,497	111,155	107,342
45-49	164,139	83,366	80,774
50-54	125,932	62,545	63,387
55-59	80,170	38,318	41,852
60-64	69,582	32,120	37,462
65-69	47,812	20,925	26,887
70-74	31,259	13,471	17,788
75-79	19,681	7,923	11,758
80 and over	19,862	6,938	12,924
SCHOOL-GOING AGES (Basic Education)			
Ages 5-17 (K-12)	1,013,698	512,514	501,184
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATE			
Labor Force (Age 15-64)	2,286,586	1,118,399	1,168,187
Labor Force Participation*	1,477,135	722,486	754,649
Estimated Not in the Labor Force	809,452	395,913	413,538
Total Dependency Ratio			60.86%
Young Dependency Rate			55.68%
Old Dependency Rate			5.19%

*Based on 2009 Data - 64.60% LFPR

Projected Households

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. The number of households is not directly proportional as to the number of families in an area.

The average household size is 4.78 rounded off as 5 members per household. The largest household size was observed in the City of Bacoor while the smallest household size is 3.73 in Tanza.

The most number of households is located in City of Dasmariñas with 147,102. Gen. Aginaldo has the least number of households at 5,085. The number of households was projected using the census data of Census of Population and Housing 2015.



Table 2K Projected Households, Province of Cavite: 2015

City/ Municipality	2015 Population	Household Size	Projected Households 2015
1st District	342,824	4.21	81,846
Cavite City	102,806	4.13	24,892
Kawit	83,466	4.32	19,321
Noveleta	45,846	4.26	10,762
Rosario	110,706	4.12	26,870
2nd District	600,609	4.72	127,248
City of Bacoor	600,609	4.72	127,248
3rd District	403,785	3.92	103,006
City of Imus	403,785	3.92	103,006
4th District	659,019	4.48	147,102
City of Dasmariñas	659,019	4.48	147,102
5th District	500,785	4.43	110,764
Carmona	97,557	3.91	24,951
Gen. M. Alvarez	155,143	4.65	33,364
Silang	248,085	4.73	52,449
6th District	733,853	4.20	180,579
Trece Martires City	155,713	4.46	34,913
Amadeo	37,649	4.50	8,366
City of Gen Trias	314,303	4.10	76,659
Tanza	226,188	3.73	60,640
7th District	437,426	4.38	102,127
Tagaytay City	71,181	4.12	17,277
Alfonso	51,839	4.21	12,313
Gen. Aginaldo	22,220	4.37	5,085
Indang	65,599	4.38	14,977
Magallanes	22,727	4.79	4,745
Maragondon	37,720	4.45	8,476
Mendez	31,529	4.42	7,133
Naic	111,454	4.13	26,986
Ternate	23,157	4.51	5,135
Total	3,678,301	4.78	852,673

Note: Household size was computed using the CPH 2010. Source: PSA-NSO and PPDO

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.

Data are estimates from 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

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.

Data are estimates from 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

Figure 2D Languages, Province of Cavite: 2015

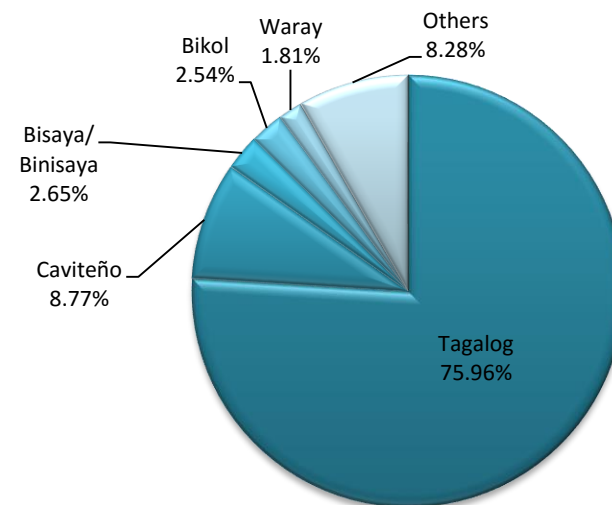
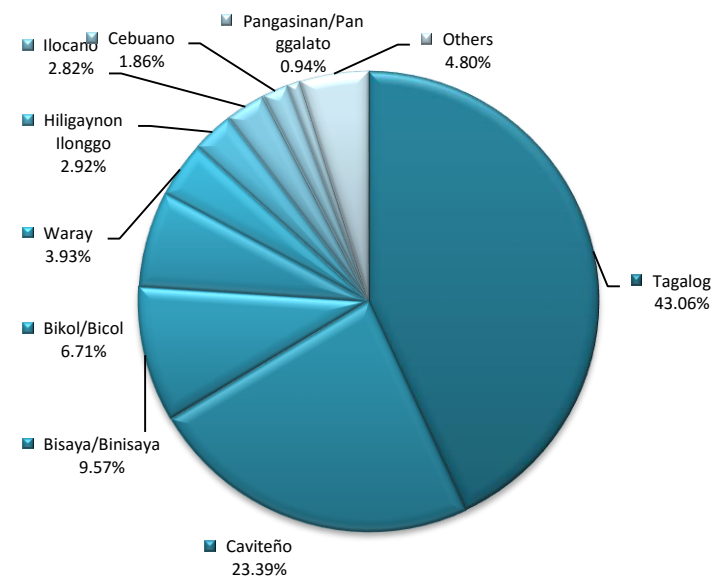


Figure 2E Ethnic Groups, Province of Cavite: 2015



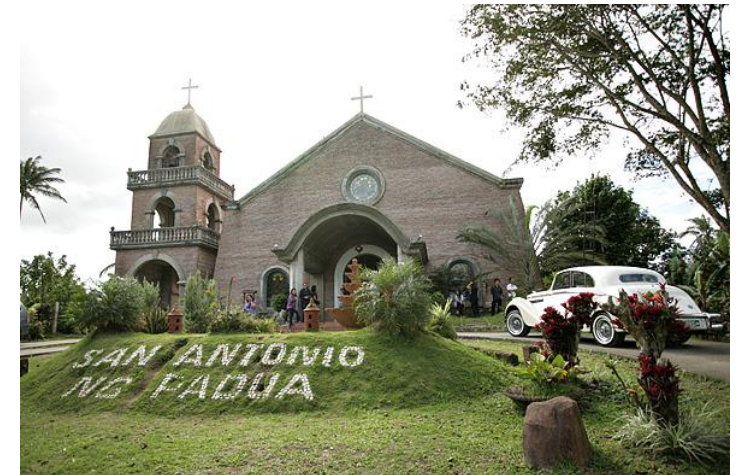
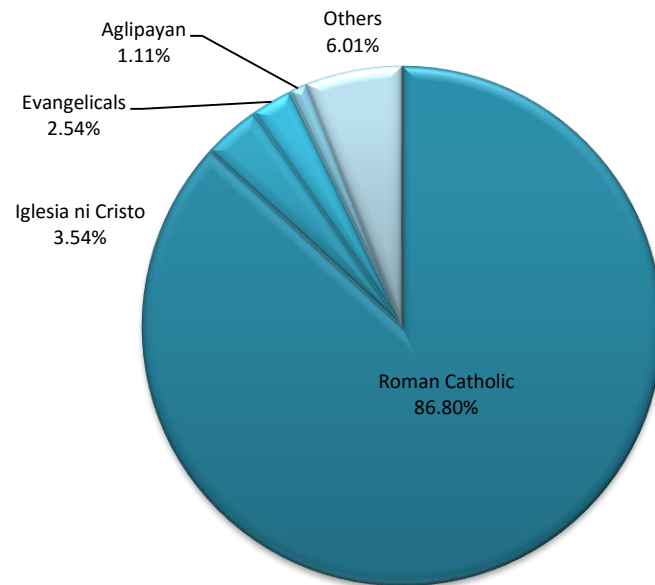
Religion

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 86.80% of the population. The next leading religion in terms of affiliation is Iglesia ni Cristo that accounts to 3.54%. 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.

Data are estimates from 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

Figure 2F Religions, Province of Cavite: 2015



San Antonio de Padua Church at Silang, Cavite. Church Wedding Capital in Cavite

