

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF CAVITE

Cavite is part of the Philippines' largest island, the Luzon Peninsula. Found in the southern portion, Cavite belongs to Region IV-A or the CALABARZON Region. It is bounded by the provinces of Batangas in the south, Laguna in the east, Rizal in the northwest, Metro Manila and Manila Bay in the north, and West Philippine Sea in the west. Its proximity to Metro Manila gives the Province significant edge in terms of economic development.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

The province of Cavite has well-defined political subdivisions. Considering the rising population of the province, the addition of new legislative districts is a good move in order to ensure the appropriate representation of the province in the congress. In the year 2009, by virtue of RA 9727, the province was divided into seven legislative districts. The move to increase the number of congressional representatives in Cavite aids the province to have better representation in the national government and in effect receive more appropriate government services and assistance.

Currently, the Province is composed of 17 municipalities and 6 cities with a total of 829 barangays (Table 1). The six (6) cities include the seat of the Provincial Government - Trece Martires City, the defense frontier - Cavite City, the provincial summer capital - Tagaytay City and the newly declared City of Dasmariñas under the Republic Act 9723 which was ratified last November 25, 2009. The City of Dasmariñas also happens to be a lone legislative jurisdiction of District IV. City of Bacoor and City of Imus were added in the roster of cities in Cavite by virtue of RA 10160 dated February 08, 2012 and RA 10161 dated April 10, 2012, respectively.

By virtue of Presidential Decree 1163, Imus is the provincial capital but the seat of the provincial government is located at Trece Martires City.

Table 1. Number of Barangays by City/ Municipality and Congressional District, Province of Cavite: 2014

City/Municipality	Number of Barangays
1st District	
Cavite City	84
Kawit	23
Noveleta	16
Rosario	20
2nd District	
City of Bacoor	73
3rd District	
City of Imus	97
4th District	
City of Dasmariñas	75
5th District	
Carmona	14
Gen. M. Alvarez	27
Silang	64
6th District	
Amadeo	26
Gen. Trias	33
Tanza	41
Trece Martires City	13
7th District	
Alfonso	32
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	14
Indang	36
Magallanes	16
Maragondon	27
Mendez	24
Naic	30
Tagaytay City	34
Ternate	10
TOTAL	829

Source: City/Municipal Profiles, Province of Cavite

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.

Based on the Census of Population being done by the Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Office (PSA-NSO) 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 are as follows:

**Table 2. Census 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
Philippine	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

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

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.

The result of the different censuses are used to establish trending and projection on demographic characteristics using geometric formulas.

The 2014 Projections

Population

The projection for the population in the year 2014 was computed following the trends established by the two previous censuses, in the years 2000 and 2010. Using geometric formulas, it was forecasted that the 2014 population could have reached a total of 3,673,803 as compared to 3,090,691 in the year 2010. That is equivalent to an increase of 583,112 in a span of four years which is attributed to in-migration. That is around 18.87% growth in the population.

Among mostly populated cities and municipalities were recorded in City of Bacoor, City of Dasmariñas and City of Imus with 643,487, 680,306 and 358,765, respectively. The upsurge of the population was mainly because of the rapid urbanization in these areas that have driven the in-migration. Migrants are mostly relocatees from other provinces as well as from the National Capital Region. Likewise, workers who find employment in Cavite also tend to transfer residence to these highly urbanized areas. On the other hand, slow growth was observed in Cavite City and towns of Ternate and Magallanes. Cavite is known to be an area which is already saturated with people and structures (Table 3).

Table 3. 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

City/Municipality	2000 Population	2010 Population	Projected 2014 Population
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 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 in-migrants, 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 4).

**Table 4. Population Density by City/Municipality
Province of Cavite: 2014**

City/Municipality	2010 Population	Projected 2014 Population	Land Area (in Hectares)	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

City/Municipality	2010 Population	Projected 2014 Population	Land Area (in Hectares)	Population Density
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

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

The province has an aggregate land area of 142,706 hectares including the nine (9) named islands of Corregidor, Caballo (Fort Hughes), Carabao, Limbones, Sta. Amalia, El Fraile (Fort Drum), La Monja, Balot and Island Cove (Pulo ni Burungoy).

Cavite is divided into four (4) physiographical areas namely the lowest lowland area (coastal plain), lowland area (coastal and alluvial plains), central hilly (rolling tuffaceous plateau) and upland mountainous area (flat to rugged topography).

The highest elevation in Cavite is about 700 meters above sea level in Mt. Sungay, located east of Tagaytay City.

About 41.08% of the Province's land area is classified as undulating to rolling, i.e. its slope gradient is about 8-18 per cent. This translates into a total of 58,620.41 hectares. The remaining areas in the Province have slope gradients ranging from 0-3% (level to nearly level); 3-8% (gently sloping to undulating); 18-30% (rolling to moderately steep); 30-50% (steep), the least area totaling to 3.65% of the total land area and 50% and above (very steep).

There are seven (7) named mountains in the Province, Pico De Loro in Ternate; Mt. Palay-Palay in Ternate-Maragondon; Mt. Buntis, Mt. Mataas na Gulod, Mt. Nagpatong and Mt. Hulog in Maragondon; and Mt. Gonzales in Tagaytay City, with the highest elevation at 2,352 feet.

The hydrological network of the province is composed of main rivers and tributaries having a general direction of flow from the highlands of Tagaytay going to Manila Bay and stretching from the City of Bacoor up to the municipality of Ternate.

The Province is cut by six (6) major rivers, Maragondon, Labac, Cañas, San Juan, Bacoor and Imus Rivers. It also has several springs and waterfalls which could be tapped for domestic, tourism and industrial uses such as Balite Spring/Falls (Amadeo); Saluysoy Spring/Falls (Alfonso); Matang Tubig Spring (Tagaytay); Malakas Spring, Malibiclibic and Talon-Butas Falls and Tala River (Gen. Aguinaldo); Ulo Spring (Mendez); and Palsanjing Falls (Indang).

As per analysis from the Mining and Geo-Sciences Bureau and based on the geological setting of Cavite, the probability of occurrences of metallic mineral deposits with significant economic potentials is considered unlikely. The only mineral deposits of commercial value found in the area are volcanic rocks that are good sources of concrete aggregates or construction raw materials. The province only has 10% share of concrete aggregates, sand and gravel within the region and 3% contribution to total mineral production.

The Province has a coastline that stretches to about 122,574.0560 kilometers traversing Cavite City, City of Bacoor, Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Tanza, Naic, Maragondon and Ternate. It is surrounded by four (4) bodies of water, the West Philippine Sea, Manila Bay, Bacoor Bay and Cañacao Bay.

A total of eight (8) natural hazards were identified affecting the Province, flood; rainfall induced landslides; storm surge; ground shaking; liquefaction; tsunami; ground rupture; and earthquake-induced landslide.

All 17 municipalities and six (6) cities are susceptible to ground shaking since part of the West Valley Fault, subsidiary of the Philippine Fault Zone, traverses along the municipalities of Carmona and Silang. The municipalities of Naic and Tanza are the most susceptible areas to hazards in the Province, highly prone to seven (7) out of the eight (8) identified natural hazards. Only two (2)

municipalities are prone or susceptible to ground rupture, the municipalities of Carmona and Silang.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Education remains a top priority in Cavite. In 2014, a total of 1,971 educational institutions are located in the province. Majority of these institutions are operated by the private sector which account to 76% of the total. Only 24% are government-run (Table 5).

There are five DepEd Division offices in the province. These are the Divisions of Cavite City, Cities of Dasmariñas, Bacoor and Imus and Cavite (office located in Trece Martires City) which covers the rest of the province. With the implementation of K to 12 Curriculum, schools that offer both pre-elementary and elementary levels is now counted as one elementary school. However, a school that offers both elementary and secondary levels is counted as one elementary and one secondary school. Moreover, the higher education institutions that offer both technical and vocational courses are counted each under TESDA and CHED.

For the year 2014, Cavite province has 1,172 elementary education institutions. 799 schools which account to 68.17% of the total are privately operated while the remaining 373 equivalent to 31.83% are government-run. It is obvious that elementary education in Cavite is dominated by the private sector. On the other hand, there are 549 secondary education institutions in the province, 15.30% of the total or 84 are public high schools while 465 (84.70%) are private schools.

In terms of higher education, Cavite has seven government-run colleges and universities such as Cavite State University with eleven campuses and Polytechnic University of the Philippines with two campuses, among others. It is complemented with fifty-six high caliber 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. Meanwhile, 176 institutions offer technical and vocational courses. These are TESDA

accredited institutions in which four are run by the government and the 172 majority are private.

**Table 5. Number of Educational Institutions
Province of Cavite: SY 2014-2015**

Level of Education	Public	Private	Total
Elementary	373	799	1,172
Secondary	84	465	549
Technical/Vocational	4	172	176
Higher Education	18	56	74
Total	479	1,492	1,971

Sources: Department of Education, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Commission on Higher Education and Higher Education Institutions

In terms of health, the province has 45 hospitals providing health services. About 84% (or 38) are privately owned and the rest 16% (or 7 hospitals) are government-owned operated hospitals. These hospitals are also classified Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 hospitals. There are 29 Level-1 hospitals operating in the province. These Level-1 hospitals are those emergency hospitals that provide initial clinical care and management to patients requiring immediate treatment as well as primary care on prevalent diseases in the locality, which includes: isolation facilities, maternity, dental clinics, 1st level x-ray, secondary clinical laboratory with consulting pathologist, blood station, and pharmacy. Fourteen (14) are Level-2 general hospitals. Health services in Level 2 category include Level 1 services and departmentalized clinical services, respiratory units, ICU, NICU and HRP, high risk pregnancy unit, tertiary clinical laboratory, and 2nd level x-ray. Two (2) are level-3 general hospitals, the De La Salle University Medical Center in the City of Dasmariñas and General Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Hospital, a provincial-government hospital which is located in Trece Martires City. Level-3 general hospital services include level 2 services and teaching/training, physical medicine and rehabilitation, ambulatory surgery, dialysis, tertiary laboratory, blood bank, and 3rd level x-ray.

These hospitals have a combined total of 2,774 hospital beds, wherein 489 are provided by government hospitals while 2,148 are provided by private hospitals and 137 of infirmaries.

With a projected population of 3,673,803 in 2014, Cavite reaches a hospital-bed-to-population ratio of 0.76. This means that for every 1,000 population there were 760 hospital beds available. Of the 23 cities/municipalities, Cavite City, Trece Martires City, Tagaytay City and Noveleta have sufficient numbers of beds per 1000 population, 2.86, 2.38, 1.45 and 1.05, respectively.

Public health personnel play important roles in providing primary health care services in a community. As of 2014, there are 54 government medical doctors, 33 dentists, 142 nurses and 290 midwives stationed in localities in cities and municipalities.

Public health facilities include government hospitals, rural health units (RHU) and barangay health stations (BHS). RHUs and BHSs are both engaged in a broad range of basic health services such as 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. Of the 23 cities and municipalities, there are 33 RHUs operating in the province. There are also 593 Barangay Health Stations (BHS) that are established with a total of 3,178 active Barangay Health Workers (Table 6).

Table 6. Number of Rural Health Units and Barangay Health Stations, by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2014

City/ Municipality	Active Barangay Health Workers	Rural Health Units	Barangay Health Stations
1st District	343	8	54
Cavite City	78	5	
Kawit	95	1	20
Noveleta	38	1	14
Rosario	132	1	20
2nd District	135	2	49
City of Bacoor	135	2	49
3rd District	105	3	50
City of Imus	105	3	50

City/ Municipality	Active Barangay Health Workers	Rural Health Units	Barangay Health Stations
4th District	365	2	83
City of Dasmarinas	365	2	83
5th District	439	5	103
Carmona	109	1	12
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	107	2	28
Silang	223	2	63
6th District	458	4	90
Amadeo	71	1	14
Gen. Trias	154	1	32
Tanza	163	1	29
Trece Martires City	70	1	15
7th District	1,233	9	164
Alfonso	205	1	27
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	137	1	10
Indang	124	1	31
Magallanes	90	1	10
Maragondon	266	1	10
Mendez	95	1	11
Naic	211	1	26
Tagaytay City	48	1	34
Ternate	57	1	5
Total	3,078	33	593

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

“Botika ng Lalawigan ng Cavite” was established to cater the medical needs of our less fortunate Caviteños by offering affordable medical supplies. Likewise, “Botika ng Barangay” in selected barangays in the province are established to reach out more families to support their health conditions through cheaper medicines. As people tend to gravitate into the Province due to employment availability and its number of high-quality educational institutions, housing requirements should be in place to accommodate such influx.

Shelter is one of the basic human needs along with food, water, and companionship. It is a structure that provides privacy and protects human from

harmful elements. That's why provision of affordable housing units with basic utilities and services is one of the challenges benevolently taken by every provincial government. The Provincial Government of Cavite accommodated the development of wide-range housing projects that would cater to different markets. Aside from mushrooming of housing subdivisions, there are 32 NHA-managed resettlement areas in the province with 87,050 housing units as of 2014. Cavite also provided relocation sites to support qualified families that may be affected by the demolition undertakings initiated by the provincial government to protect those who established dwelling structures in the identified danger zones and have encroached roads right-of-way.

Relocation sites were purchased and developed in order to provide resettlements to displaced families due to government projects and enactment of laws against illegal settlers. Toclong Resettlement Project "B" or the Pinagkaisa Village is the latest relocation project in Kawit which has a total area of 4.3 hectares. This project will be intended for the displaced families affected by the on-going clearing operations conducted by the province. (Table 7).

As of 2014, a total of 6.9305 hectares were acquired that benefited 993 households from various barangays in Kawit.

Table 7. Provincial Government Resettlement Housing Projects, Province of Cavite: as of November 2014

Name of Project	Date of Purchase	Land Area (in has.)	Number of Lots	Number of Households
1. Sta. Isabel Resettlement Project "A"	2008	0.6528	102	99
2. Sta. Isabel Resettlement Project "B"	2011	0.6183	139	136
3. Toclong Resettlement Project "A"	2011	1.3594	316	283
4. Toclong Resettlement Project "B"	2012	4.3000	849	475
TOTAL		6.9305	1,406	993

Source: Provincial Housing Development and Management Office, Trece Martires City

The peace and order situation in the province has been maintained by the provincial, city, and municipal governments through the cooperation of the Cavite Police Provincial Office (CPPO) and the municipal/city police stations and force of 1,961 policemen. It is composed of 113 Police Commissioned Officers (PCOs) and 1,848 Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs). On the other hand, the total manpower of Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection is 268 composed of 19 fire officers, 244 non-officers and five (5) non-uniformed personnel.

The Crime Solution Efficiency Rate in the Province is 24.38% (affected by the recent change of crime reporting system of the PNP), manned by 1,961 policemen or about 1:1,873. There are likewise 235 firemen or a 1:16,744 ratio within the Province.

The Provincial Government through the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office ensures that the increasing needs and demands are being provided primarily to the most disadvantaged groups through direct program and service delivery and/or technical augmentation to the existing programs and services of the local City/ Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices.

To expedite the implementation of its plans and programs, social welfare and development services are segmented into various focus groups such as Families in Specially Difficult Circumstances, Children in Specially Difficult Circumstances, Women in Specially Difficult Circumstances, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, Out-of-School Youth, Overseas Filipino Workers, and Marginalized Women. The province ensures that the thrust of the social welfare and development is being implemented.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Transportation, Access and Circulation

The Province offers an excellent choice for developing a world-class suburb. Located on the southern side of Metro Manila, Cavite is already witnessing rapid population growth. It has seen a near doubling of its population in the last seven years, truly a rapid growth by any standards. It is becoming a more and more attractive province to which people migrate. It is therefore necessary that

this growth happens in a planned manner to prevent the usual problems associated with uncontrolled sprawl and unmanaged urban development and one of these is its transportation, access and circulation.

The province has built its industry largely on its accessibility from Metro Manila. The Province could be reached either by land or by sea transport although its transportation system is predominantly land based.

Manila lies 17 kilometers away from Bacoor (Cavite's gateway), via well paved road or about 13.6 kilometers from Kawit via the newly constructed Cavite Expressway or the R1 Extension. The Ninoy Aquino International Airport lies about 30.93 kilometers (19.22 miles) from Trece Martires City, the province's seat of government while the Port of Manila is located 35.63 kilometers or 22.14 miles away from Trece Martires City.

Cavite has twelve (12) major entrances and exits: the Manila - Cavite Coastal Road via Talaba, Bacoor City; Cavite Toll Expressway (CAVITEX); Governor's Drive - South Luzon Expressway (SLEX) Carmona Exit; Batangas - Tagaytay/Alfonso via Aguinaldo Highway; Bacoor City-Las Piñas City via Zapote; Sta. Rosa-Tagaytay Road; Alabang-Molino, Bacoor City via Daang Hari; Muntinlupa-Cavite Expressway (MCEX) Susana Heights Exit; Molino, Bacoor City - SLEX via Daang Reyna-Victoria Avenue San Pedro Exit; Ternate - Nasugbu, Batangas via Kaybiang Tunnel; Tagaytay-Taal Lake Road; and Tagaytay-Talisay Road.

Based on the 2013 data, the province's road network comprised about 2,143.0459 kilometers, of which about 19.14% or 410.0930 kilometers were classified as national roads, while 369.6810 kilometers or 17.25% are provincial roads. Furthermore, city/municipal roads comprised 12.47% or 267.2256 kilometers and about 51.14% or 1,096.0463 kilometers are barangay roads.

By surface type, it is noted that 64.78% or 1,388.3235 kilometers of these roads are paved with concrete while 314.5107 kilometers or 14.68% are paved with asphalt. In addition, unpaved roads comprised 20.54% or 440.2117 kilometers (Table 8).

Bridges connect roads in different cities and municipalities of the province. These are also classified as to national, provincial, city/municipal and barangay. Length totaled to 6,566.4 linear meters.

**Table 8. Total Length of Roads and Bridges by Classification
Province of Cavite: 2013**

Road/Bridge Classification	Road				Length	
	Paved		Unpaved		Road (km)	Bridge (lm)
	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Earthfill		
National	207.7201	202.3729			410.0930	3,001.0
Provincial	280.7100	44.982	43.9890		369.6810	1,078.1
City/Municipal	213.6963	43.5276	0.1000	9.9017	267.2256	889.7
Barangay	686.1971	23.6282	106.1172	280.1038	1,096.0463	1,597.6
Total	1,388.32	314.5107	150.2062	290.0055	2,143.050	6,566.4

Source: Special Projects Division, PPDO, Trece Martires City

Power

The electric power in Cavite is being supplied by the National Power Corporation (NPC) through the Manila Electric Company (MERALCO). All towns down to all barangays of Cavite have access to electric power supplied by MERALCO, thus giving the province's energization rate of 100%.

Water Supply

The entire province of Cavite has access to clean and safe water (99.85% of the total population). It is being supplied by different water services provider like Maynilad Water Services, Inc., water districts and water corporations. The municipal governments like Alfonso and Magallanes manage their respective water supply systems while others use deepwells as the traditional water source.

Communication

Communication is the sending and receiving of spoken or written messages between people and places. People communicate with each other by writing letters, sending telegrams, radio, television, computer technology, newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; messages can be sent by telegram, facsimile machine (FAX) and E-mail (Electronic mail) for business, trade and

other services. Having an access to information is an advantage towards the success of any business endeavor thus these services are useful to the populace to be updated with the current issues, global trends and developments.

Based on record from National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Region IV-A, Batangas City, telephone services, being one of the fastest means of communication are mostly being provided by Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT), Digital Telecommunications Philippines, Inc. (DIGITEL) and Innove (Globetel). Likewise, cellular mobile telephone system providers are Smart Communications, Inc., Globe Telecom, Inc. and Digitel Mobile Philippines with 722 cell sites located provincewide (Table 8). Also with the increasing use of cellular phones, cellular phone dealers/service centers registered at NTC are available.

**Table 8. Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS) Providers
Province of Cavite: 2014**

Name of Company	Number of Cell Sites
Smart Communications, Inc.	137
Globe Telecom, Inc.	275
Digitel Mobile Phils., Inc.	310
Total	722

Source: National Telecommunications Commission, Region IV, Batangas City

Motor Vehicle Registration

Registered motor vehicles are classified into cars, utility vehicles (UV), sports utility vehicle (SUV), trucks, buses, motorcycles/tricycles and trailers and its registration is under the jurisdiction of the Land Transportation Office (LTO), being the agency of the Philippine government that handles all matters regarding license for drivers, car registration, renewal of these documents and more, which comprise all sorts of land transportation vehicles (www.ltophilippines.com).

The total number of registered motor vehicles in Cavite reached 246,919 units and based on the data gathered from LTO, Region IV-A in Lipa City, Batangas, among the four (4) Land Transportation Offices in the province, the highest registration was recorded at Kawit District Office with 32.34% or 79,865 units followed by Imus District Office having 72,722 units or 29.45%.

Meanwhile, Tagaytay City Extension Office recorded a total of 48,277 units or 19.55% while Dasmariñas Extension Office has a total registration of 46,055 units or 18.65% share. It was also noted that the highest registered number of motor vehicles was motorcycles/tricycles with 52.59% of the total or 129,855 units followed by utility vehicles with 27.65% or 68,264 units while the least registration was trailers with only 0.07% or 178 units (Table 9).

**Table 9. Number of Registered Motor Vehicles by Type
Province of Cavite: 2014**

Type of Vehicle	Number of Vehicle Registration				Total
	Imus District Office	Kawit District Office	Tagaytay City Extension Office	Dasmariñas Extension Office	
Cars	12,510	8,490	8,533	5,697	35,230
Utility Vehicles	22,455	19,685	17,030	9,114	68,284
Sports Utility Vehicles	3,450	2,637	2,127	1,419	9,633
Trucks	913	1,076	938	290	3,217
Buses	19	409	77	17	522
Motorcycles/ Tricycles	33,301	47,491	19,555	29,508	129,855
Trailers	74	77	17	10	178
Total	72,722	79,865	48,277	46,055	246,919

Source: Land Transportation Office, Region IV-A, Lipa City, Batangas