

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 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, as follows is the summary of population growth trend of the province of Cavite in the last three censuses:

	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

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 will be used to establish trending and projection on demographic characteristics using geometric formulas.

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*).

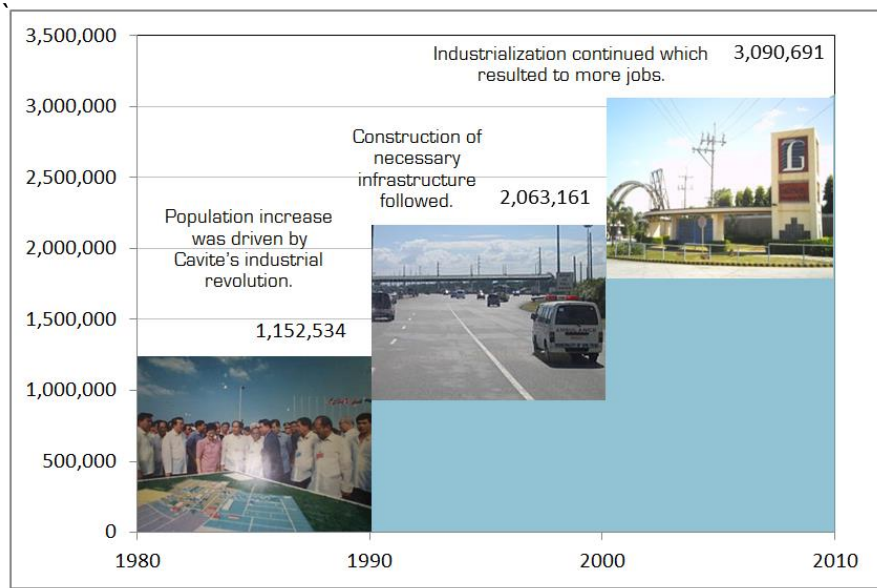
The consistent increase of population of Cavite is evident in the censuses in the past 30 years. During the 1980's we can say that the province is very spacey considering that the population density at that time is only 540 individuals for every square kilometer. Following censuses showed that the population 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 2.1).

Table 2.1. Population, Province of Cavite: 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Censal Year	Population	Growth Rate [Cavite]	Growth Rate [CALABARZON]	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: PSA- NSO



2010 Census of Housing *(released in August 2013)*

Household and Institutional Population

According to the (National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) definition, Institutional Population is being defined as the population enumerated during a census living in large institutions, such as national prisons and penal colonies, provincial and large city jails, tuberculosis sanitarium, mental hospitals, leprosy, military, mining and logging camps, etc. The cut off is more than 6-months duration.

In the province, also included in the institutional population are the numerous seminaries and congregations as well dormitories of schools and universities.

On the other hand, Household Population is defined as a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

Given the data, 99.61% of the provincial population is considered household and only 0.3871% is institutional. The highest institutional population was recorded in the municipality of Silang considering that there is significant number of boarding schools in the said municipality such as seminarians, congregations, international boarding schools, among others. Silang's 3.24% population is considered institutional.

Noveleta, Maragondon and Mendez are the only municipalities that do not have institutional population based on the 2010 Census of Housing.



Table 2.2. Household and Institutional Population, Province of Cavite: 2010

City/Municipality	2010 Household Population	2010 Institutional Population	2010 Total Population
1st District	312,760	500	313,260
Cavite City	100,734	386	101,120
Kawit	78,181	28	78,209
Noveleta	41,678	-	41,678
Rosario	92,167	86	92,253
2nd District	519,827	389	520,216
City of Bacoor	519,827	389	520,216
3rd District	301,228	396	301,624
City of Imus	301,228	396	301,624
4th District	575,669	148	575,817
City of Dasmariñas	575,669	148	575,817
5th District	419,775	7,241	427,016
Carmona	74,871	115	74,986
Gen. M. Alvarez	138,327	213	138,540
Silang	206,577	6,913	213,490
6th District	568,780	1,313	570,093
Trece Martires City	103,960	599	104,559
Amadeo	33,246	211	33,457
Gen Trias	242,917	405	243,322
Tanza	188,657	98	188,755
7th District	380,688	1,977	382,665
Tagaytay City	60,666	1,364	62,030
Alfonso	48,520	47	48,567
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,467	40	17,507
Indang	61,935	95	62,030
Magallanes	21,130	101	21,231
Maragondon	35,289	-	35,289
Mendez	28,570	-	28,570
Naic	87,864	280	88,144
Ternate	19,247	50	19,297
Total	3,078,727	11,964	3,090,691

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Office

Type of Building and Houses

Houses/Buildings serve as the dwelling place for people. They also serve as structures to promote business and commerce. The type of houses in a certain area generally defines the kind of living that the people have.



According to the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, There are a total of 849,755 housing units available in the province. Around 65.27% of which or equivalent to 554,657 units are single houses.

With the advent of rapid population increase in the province, real estate developers came-up with the development of multi-unit residential housing units such as townhouses and row houses as well as low-rise condominiums. These accounts to the second most number of building/house type – Multi-Unit Residential at 25.84% or 219,612 units.

Other building/house types are duplex, commercial, institutional living quarters and others.

Table 2.3. Number of Occupied Housing Units by Type of Building/House, Province of Cavite: 2010

Type of Building/House	Total
Single House	554,657
Duplex	72,812
Multi-unit Residential	219,612
Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural	1,834
Institutional Living Quarter	145
Other Housing Unit	119
Not Reported	576

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Office

Construction Materials of Inner Walls

The construction materials of the occupied housing units are also being asked in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. The materials of the outer walls generally provide the statistics relative to the durability of housing units. It is important to know the characteristics of materials used in house construction because these information has impact on localized policy making in terms of providing the citizenry with various housing programs and identifying the associated risk among them in the occurrences of natural and manmade disasters.



Table 2.3 shows that majority of houses in Cavite, 78.77% of them are made with highly durable material of concrete/brick/stone. This indicates that majority of the houses are already safe and reliable during natural phenomenon such as typhoons. Also, there are 10.00% of the houses that are still half concrete and half wood. The other 8.53% of the houses has outer walls made of wood.

Table 2.4. Number of Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls, Province of Cavite: 2010

Type of Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Total
Concrete/Brick/Stone	669,358
Wood	72,474
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	84,949
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	5,002
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	10,635
Asbestos	210
Glass	25
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised Materials	5,234
Others	133
No Walls	57
Not Reported	1,678

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Office

Overseas Workers in Cavite

Based on the data generated from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, the total available workforce of the province is at 2,428,538. Out of that, only 3.5% or 84,945 are overseas workers. Majority of overseas workers are male at 68.76% (Table 2.5).

The data shows that there is a significant number of overseas workers in Cavite that indicates that there should be programs relative to migration and overseas workers protection and support.

Table 2.5. Overseas Workers by Gender, Province of Cavite: 2010

Overseas Worker	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	58,408	26,537	84,945
No	1,122,190	1,221,251	2,343,441
Not Reported	79	73	152
Total	1,180,677	1,247,861	2,428,538

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Office

The 2013 Projections

The 2013 Population

The projection for the population in the year 2013 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 2013 population could have reached a total of 3,516,243 as compared to 3,090,691 in the year 2000. That is equivalent to an increase of 425,552 in a span of three years which is attributed to in-migration. That is around 13.77% growth in the population.

Among all the cities and municipalities, the highest increases in population were recorded in City of Bacoor, City of Dasmariñas and Gen. Trias with 89,954, 76,712 and 67,407, respectively. The upsurge of the population was mainly because of the rapid urbanization in these areas that 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 were observed in the towns of Cavite City, Ternate and Magallanes.

Cavite is known to be an area which is already saturated with people and structures (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6. Projected Population, Province of Cavite: 2013

City/Municipality	2000 Population	2010 Population	Projected 2013 Population
1st District	267,742	313,260	329,030
Cavite City	99,367	101,120	101,652
Kawit	62,751	78,209	83,550
Noveleta	31,959	41,678	45,134
Rosario	73,665	92,253	98,695
2nd District	305,669	520,216	610,170
City of Bacoor	305,669	520,216	610,170
3rd District	195,482	301,624	343,537
City of Imus	195,482	301,624	343,537
4th District	379,520	575,817	652,529
City of Dasmariñas	379,520	575,817	652,529
5th District	316,439	427,016	467,790
Carmona	47,856	74,986	85,801
Gen. M. Alvarez	112,446	138,540	147,491
Silang	156,137	213,490	234,498
6th District	285,598	570,093	706,370
Trece Martires City	41,653	104,559	137,808
Amadeo	25,737	33,457	36,196
Gen Trias	107,691	243,322	310,729
Tanza	110,517	188,755	221,636
7th District	312,681	382,665	406,817
Tagaytay City	45,287	62,030	68,169
Alfonso	39,674	48,567	51,605
Gen. Aguinaldo	14,323	17,507	18,594
Indang	51,281	62,030	65,674
Magallanes	18,090	21,231	22,276
Maragondon	31,227	35,289	36,608
Mendez	22,937	28,570	30,516
Naic	72,683	88,144	93,394
Ternate	17,179	19,297	19,982
Total	2,063,131	3,090,691	3,516,243

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

Population Density

As the term implies, "population density" refers to the number of people in a defined jurisdiction, in relation to the size of the area that they occupy. Obviously, the population density is higher in urban areas than in rural communities.



The densest areas in Cavite are Rosario, Gen. Mariano Alvarez and Bacoor. Rosario is the hub of industrialization of Cavite. It is home to the biggest economic zone in the province, the Cavite Economic Zone which is home to more or less 270 companies. This has made Rosario a prime destination among workers who are seeking employment. The vast array of job opportunities in Rosario paved the way for rapid in-migration in the area over the past decade and still in that trend up to the present. Those employees that are regularized in their work tend to seek permanent residence within Rosario that eventually led to the population upsurge and over-crowding in the area.

Gen. Mariano Alvarez (GMA) on the other hand is home to different mass housing projects of the National Housing Authority. These include mass housing projects for teachers, AFP personnel, informal settlers in Manila, among others. These projects brought about the escalation of GMA residents. Meanwhile, the City of Bacoor, being the closest town to Metro Manila is the catch basin of Manila workers who would want to reside in the province. City of Bacoor has always been an attractive destination for residency among Metro Manila workers.

On the other hand, the least dense towns are Maragondon, Magallanes and Gen. Aguinaldo. These areas are considered to be rural areas of Cavite which are all known to have vast lands that are intended for agriculture and production areas.

The population density of the province increased from 2,166 in the year 2010 to 2,464 in the year 2013 (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7. Population Density by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2013

City/Municipality	2010 Population	Projected 2013 Population	Land Area (in Hectares)	Population Density
1st District	313,260	329,030	3,631	9,602
Cavite City	101,120	101,652	1,183	8,593
Kawit	78,209	83,550	1,340	6,235
Novelita	41,678	45,134	541	8,343
Rosario	92,253	98,695	567	17,407
2nd District	520,216	610,170	5,240	11,644
City of Bacoor	520,216	610,170	5,240	11,644
3rd District	301,624	343,537	9,701	3,541
City of Imus	301,624	343,537	9,701	3,541
4th District	575,817	652,529	8,234	7,925
City of Dasmariñas	575,817	652,529	8,234	7,925
5th District	427,016	467,790	19,671	2,378
Carmona	74,986	85,801	3,092	2,775
Gen. M. Alvarez	138,540	147,491	938	15,724
Silang	213,490	234,498	15,641	1,499
6th District	570,093	706,370	30,105	2,346
Trece Martires City	104,559	137,808	3,917	3,518
Amadeo	33,457	36,196	4,790	756
Gen Trias	243,322	310,729	11,768	2,640
Tanza	188,755	221,636	9,630	2,302
7th District	382,665	406,817	66,124	615
Tagaytay City	62,030	68,169	6,615	1,031
Alfonso	48,567	51,605	6,460	799
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,507	18,594	5,103	364
Indang	62,030	65,674	8,920	736
Magallanes	21,231	22,276	7,860	283
Maragondon	35,289	36,608	16,549	221
Mendez	28,570	30,516	1,667	1,831
Naic	88,144	93,394	8,600	1,086
Ternate	19,297	19,982	4,350	459
Total	3,090,691	3,516,243	142,706	2,464

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

Urban and Rural Population

According to the latest National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) and National Statistics Office data, the Province of Cavite is a mix of urban and rural areas. In identifying the urban and rural areas in Cavite, the definition of the NSCB is being employed. The following is an excerpt from the website of NSCB:

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 per 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;*
 - *a 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.

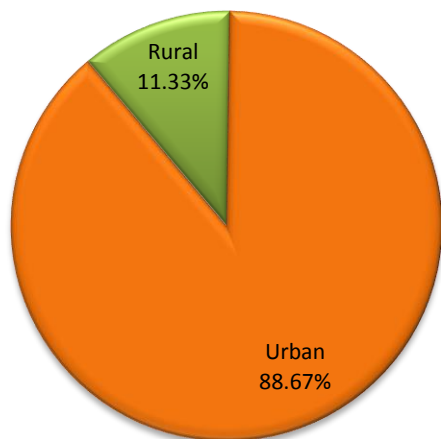
Table 2.8. Comparative Urban and Rural Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2010 and 2013

City/Municipality	2010 Population			2013 Population		
	Total Population (no.)	Urban Pop (no.)	Rural Pop (no.)	Total Population (no.)	Urban Pop (no.)	Rural Pop (no.)
1st District						
Cavite City	101,120	101,120		101,652	101,652	
Kawit	78,209	78,209		83,550	83,550	
Noveleta	41,678	41,678		45,134	45,134	
Rosario	92,253	92,253		98,695	98,695	
2nd District						
City of Bacoor	520,216	520,216		610,170	610,170	
3rd District						
City of Imus	301,624	301,624		343,537	343,537	
4th District						
City of Dasmariñas	575,817	575,817		652,529	624,667	27,863
5th District						
Carmona	74,986	74,986		85,801	85,801	
Gen. M. Alvarez	138,540	138,540		147,491	147,491	
Silang	213,490	67,733	145,757	234,498	77,267	157,231
6th District						
Trece Martires City	104,559	104,559		137,808	137,808	
Amadeo	33,457	14,858	18,599	36,196	16,571	19,626
Gen. Trias	243,322	243,322		310,729	310,729	
Tanza	188,755	188,755		221,636	221,636	
7th District						
Tagaytay City	62,030	62,030		68,169	68,169	
Alfonso	48,567	8,464	40,103	51,605	9,223	42,384
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,507	3,839	13,668	18,594	4,007	14,586
Indang	62,030	22,587	39,443	65,674	24,306	41,366
Magallanes	21,231	330	20,901	22,276	408	21,869
Maragondon	35,289	576	34,713	36,608	681	35,928
Mendez	28,570	23,132	5,438	30,516	24,974	5,543
Naic	88,144	72,338	15,806	93,394	76,891	16,498
Ternate	19,297	4,373	14,924	19,982	4,452	15,530
Provincial Total	3,090,691	2,741,339	349,352	3,516,243	3,117,819	398,424

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

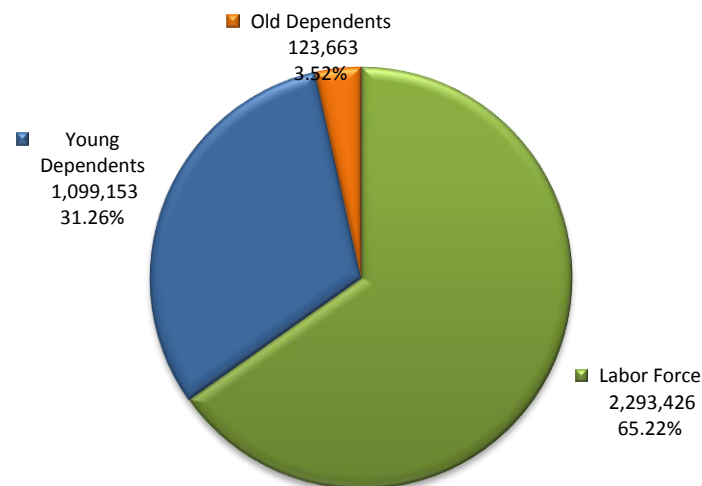
The province of Cavite is dominated by urban population. A sum of 88.67% of the population is considered urban and the remaining 11.33% is rural. There are only 11 out of the 23 localities with rural population. The classification was based on the data derived from the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB). The 7th District is largely comprised of rural population while 1st, 2nd and 3rd Districts are totally urbanized.

Figure 2.1. Projected Population by Type, Province of Cavite: 2013



The dependency ratio of the province is 53/100 meaning that for every 100 individuals in the workforce, there are 53 dependents, 48 of which are young dependents and the remaining 5 are old dependents.

Figure 2.2. Projected Population by Major Age Group, Province of Cavite, 2013



Population Age Group and Dependence

Generally speaking, the population of Cavite is characterized as young population. The labor force is vibrant at 65.22% 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 31.26% of the entire population while the old dependents are those that are age 65 and over. The old population is at 3.52% or equivalent to 123,663 individuals.

The age group with the largest number of population is the group 5-9 followed by 10-24. These two groups already comprised the 20.66% of the population. With their number, it is necessary to give attention to this population niche in terms of government services. This includes early childhood development programs and in health and nutrition (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.9).



Table 2.9. Projected Population by Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2013

Age Group	2013	% Distribution	Less Cumulative %	Cumulative %
All Ages	3,516,243	100		
Under 1	73,564	2.09	100.00	2.09
1 - 4	299,194	8.51	97.91	10.60
5 - 9	369,829	10.52	89.40	21.12
10 - 14	356,567	10.14	78.88	31.26
15 - 19	338,442	9.63	68.74	40.88
20 - 24	327,856	9.32	59.12	50.21
25 - 29	313,476	8.92	49.79	59.12
30 - 34	299,107	8.51	40.88	67.63
35 - 39	256,891	7.31	32.37	74.94
40 - 44	229,759	6.53	25.06	81.47
45 - 49	188,201	5.35	18.53	86.82
50 - 54	150,146	4.27	13.18	91.09
55 - 59	109,818	3.12	8.91	94.22
60 - 64	79,728	2.27	5.78	96.48
65 - 69	47,103	1.34	3.52	97.82
70 - 74	35,855	1.02	2.18	98.84
75 - 79	21,557	0.61	1.16	99.46
80 & over	19,147	0.54	0.54	100.00

Source: Provincial Planning and Development Office

Projected Households

The average household size of Cavite is 4.79 or equivalent to a household consists of five members. The largest household size was observed in the localities of Magallanes (5.29), Tagaytay City (5.27), Gen. Aguinaldo (5.18) and Silang (5.06). In terms of congressional district, 7th District (4.99) has the biggest household size.

On the other hand, the municipality with the least size of household is Noveleta with 4.61. Generally, 1st District has the least household size that is averaging at 4.63.

Generalizing the data, the trend is still high household size in the rural areas and small household size in the urbanized areas.

The projected number of households in Cavite for the year 2013 is 732,928. The largest contributor of this is the City of Dasmariñas with 132,898 households.

City of Dasmariñas alone accounts for 18.13% of the total number of households. City of Bacoor also has a remarkable number of households at 127,918 or 17.45% (Table 2.10).

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 2.10. Projected Number of Households, Province of Cavite: 2013

City/Municipality	Projected 2013 Population	Household Size	Projected Households 2013
1st District	329,030	4.63	70,838
Cavite City	101,652	4.64	21,908
Kawit	83,550	4.64	18,006
Noveleta	45,134	4.61	9,790
Rosario	98,695	4.67	21,134
2nd District	610,170	4.77	127,918
City of Bacoor	610,170	4.77	127,918
3rd District	343,537	4.63	74,198
City of Imus	343,537	4.63	74,198
4th District	652,529	4.91	132,898
City of Dasmariñas	652,529	4.91	132,898
5th District	467,790	4.88	94,653
Carmona	85,801	4.59	18,693
Gen. M. Alvarez	147,491	4.98	29,617
Silang	234,498	5.06	46,343
6th District	706,370	4.72	150,225
Trece Martires City	137,808	4.75	29,012
Amadeo	36,196	4.71	7,685
Gen Trias	310,729	4.62	67,257
Tanza	221,636	4.79	46,271
7th District	406,817	4.99	82,197
Tagaytay City	68,169	5.27	12,935
Alfonso	51,605	4.93	10,468
Gen. Aguinaldo	18,594	5.18	3,589
Indang	65,674	4.83	13,597
Magallanes	22,276	5.29	4,211
Maragondon	36,608	4.97	7,366
Mendez	30,516	4.82	6,331
Naic	93,394	4.77	19,579
Ternate	19,982	4.85	4,120
Total	3,516,243	4.79	732,928

Source: 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.

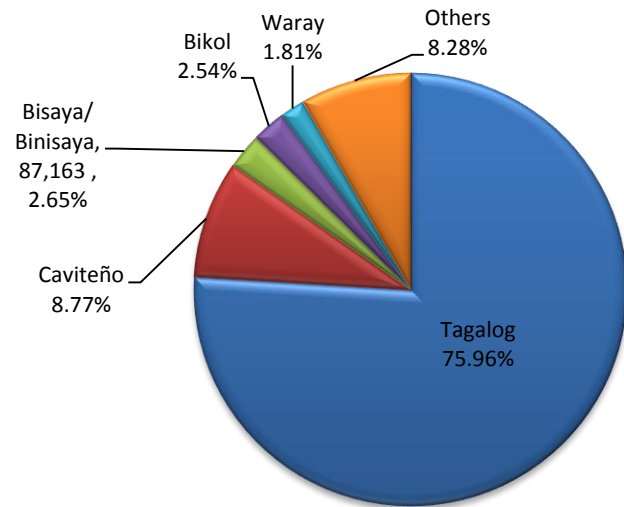
In Cavite, the development is being aided by a universal language of Tagalog that dominates the communication process. Generally, every ethnic group has their own specific linguistic system in use. Despite having similarities, say among Visayans, each ethnic group or locality still have differences from 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 (Figure 2.3).

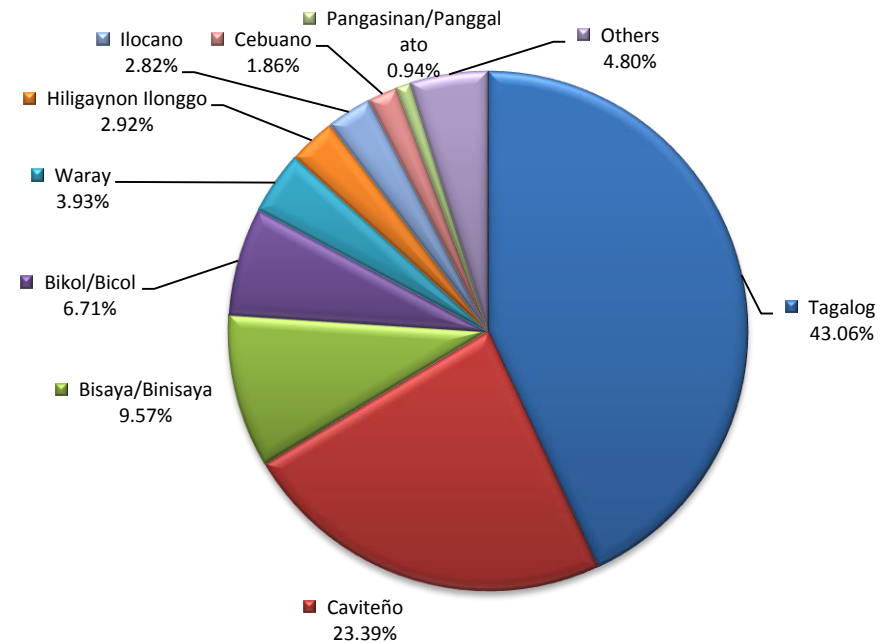
The high rate of literacy in Cavite (96.52%, 2000) is also a proof of effective communication in the province.

Figure 2.3. Estimated Language Share, Province of Cavite: 2013



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 2.4. Population Share by Ethnic Group, Province of Cavite: 2012



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.

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 2.5. Estimated Population Share by Religion, Province of Cavite: 2013

