Chapter 3: Population and Social Profile

Population Size and Growth Rate

Human resources are the people who make up the workforce of an organization. People are considered a resource due to their skills, demands, and capacities to create and utilize other resources.

A population is a group of specific inhabitants in an area. It largely contributes to the development of their surroundings. On the other hand, demography is the science of population which seeks to understand the population dynamics by investigating births, deaths, aging, migration, or even the incidence of disease. It illustrates 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 considered to be the strength of the province.

The people of Cavite live by its historic character as revolutionaries. It has become a natural norm of the Caviteños to become innovative and pioneering in different fields. As nation builders, there are many prominent personalities of the province that led the country in various posts.

Total Population

For the past years, Cavite became a significant powerhouse in the country, contributing to its development. Even in terms of population, Cavite is considered one of the largest and fastest-growing provinces. The population of the province has noticeably increased in the past decades. It has a total population of 262,550 in 1948, wherein Cavite City is the most populated area with a population of 35,502 while the municipality of Ternate is the least populated, with a total of 2,383 individuals. In 1960, the population grew by 3.09% from 1948 and totaled to 378,138. The

population doubled in 1975, wherein Cavite City remained the most populated with a total population of 82,456. The municipality of General Emilio Aguinaldo is the least with 9,571 individuals. However, in 1980, Bacoor supplanted Cavite City as the most populated area in the province, with a population of 90,364. In the 2000s, the City of Dasmariñas replaced the City of Bacoor as the most populated area in the province with a population of 379,520 in 2000, 575,817 in 2010, 659,019 in 2015, and 703,141 in 2020. The increase in population in these areas was attributed to the rapid industrialization in the region, generating massive direct and indirect employment and the relocation of informal settlers in its resettlement areas. The municipality of General Emilio Aguinaldo has been perennially the least populated municipality in the province, as evidenced by its population from the censal years 1975 to 2020.

As of 2020, Cavite has a total population of 4,344,829, making it the most populous province. The population of Cavite was higher by 666,528 individuals compared with the 2015 count of 3,678,301. There is also an increase of about 36 persons added by year per 1,000 persons in the population. By comparison, the rate at which the province's population grew during the period 2010-2015 and 2015-2020 went up at 3.57 from 3.37.

The City of Dasmariñas remains to have the highest population in the province, accounting for 16.18% of the population, followed by the City of Bacoor (15.30%), the City of Imus (11.43%), the City of General Trias (10.37%) and the municipality of Tanza (7.18%). The aggregated population of these cities and municipality comprised more than half (60.46%) of the provincial population, while the remaining 18 localities represent the remaining percentage. The least populous area in the province is now the municipality of Magallanes, which totals to 0.55% of the population.
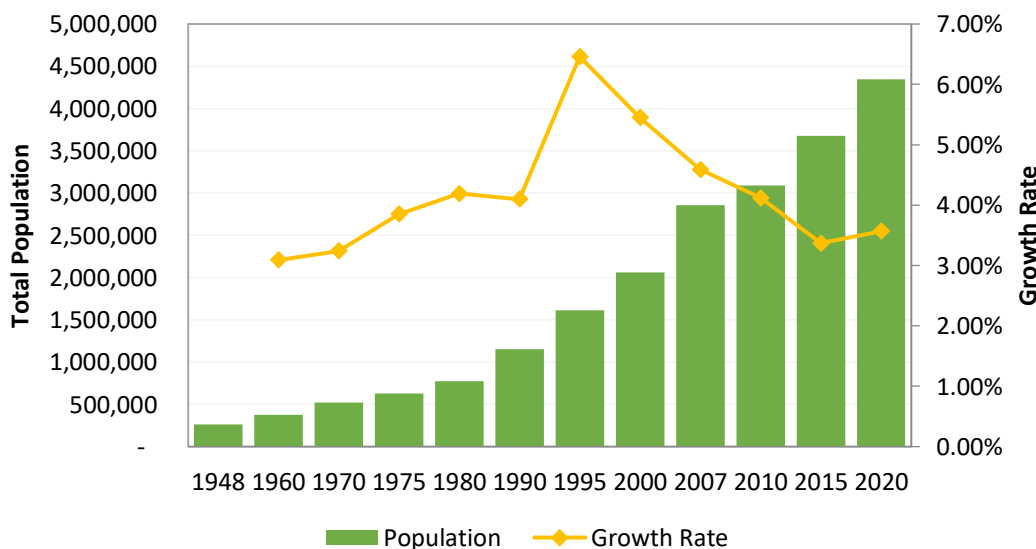
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: Censuses

Figure 3.1 *Historical Growth of Population, Province of Cavite: Censal Years 1948 to 2020*

Table 3.1 *Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite*

City/Municipality	Population		
	2010	**2015**	**2020**
1st District	**313,260**	**342,824**	**368,468**
Cavite City	101,120	102,806	100,674
Kawit	78,209	83,466	107,535
Noveleta	41,678	45,846	49,452
Rosario	92,253	110,706	110,807
2nd District	**520,216**	**600,609**	**664,625**
City of Bacoor	520,216	600,609	664,625
3rd District	**301,624**	**403,785**	**496,794**
City of Imus	301,624	403,785	496,794
4th District	**575,817**	**659,019**	**703,141**
City of Dasmarinas	575,817	659,019	703,141
5th District	**427,016**	**500,785**	**574,333**
Carmona	74,986	97,557	106,256
General Mariano Alvarez	138,540	155,143	172,433
Silang	213,490	248,085	295,644
6th District	**243,322**	**314,303**	**450,583**
City of General Trias	243,322	314,303	450,583
7th District	**388,801**	**485,149**	**633,219**
Amadeo	33,457	37,649	41,901
Indang	62,030	65,599	68,699
Tanza	188,755	226,188	312,116
Trece Martires City	104,559	155,713	210,503
8th District	**320,635**	**371,827**	**453,666**
Alfonso	48,567	51,839	59,306
General Emilio Aguinaldo	17,507	22,220	23,973
Magallanes	21,231	22,727	23,851
Maragondon	35,289	37,720	40,687
Mendez	28,570	31,529	34,879
Naic	88,144	111,454	160,987
Tagaytay City	62,030	71,181	85,330
Ternate	19,297	23,157	24,653
Total	**3,090,691**	**3,678,301**	**4,344,829**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: 2010, 2015 and 2020 Censuses

The developed cities and municipalities have the highest contribution to Cavite's population, while the lowest population can be found in the municipalities covering the 8th district of the province. These areas are known to be the rural areas of Cavite. The City of General Trias (net increase of 1.43%) has the highest percentage increase in population shares, followed by Tanza and Naic. The increments in their respective population shares was mainly brought about by in-migration as these areas were commercial and residential hubs; thus, the population is clustering in these areas. It is also attributed to its urban development and its proximity to Metro Manila.
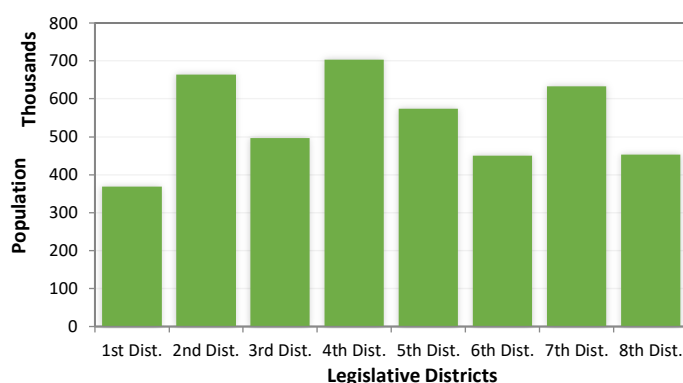

Figure 3.2 *Population by Legislative Districts, Province of Cavite: 2020*

In terms of legislative districts, the 4th district topped the list of the most populous district in Cavite, mainly because of the effect of in-migration as brought about by the

opening of various resettlement housing projects that accommodated chiefly the informal settlers from Metro Manila as well as the development in the city. The City of Dasmariñas continues to increase ceaselessly, as recorded in the last three censuses. The second most populous district was the 2nd district, which is the City of Bacoor. It was also due to the housing projects located in the city. Moreover, the 1st district, the first settlement areas in the province, recorded the lowest population in Cavite in terms of legislative districts.

Table 3.2 *Annual Population Growth Rate by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite*

City/Municipality	Annual Population Growth Rate	
	2010 - 2015	**2015 - 2020**
1st District		
Cavite City	0.32	-0.44
Kawit	1.25	5.48
Noveleta	1.83	1.61
Rosario	3.53	0.02
2nd District		
City of Bacoor	2.77	2.15
3rd District		
City of Imus	5.71	4.46
4th District		
City of Dasmarinas	2.60	1.37
5th District		
Carmona	5.14	1.81
General Mariano Alvarez	2.18	2.25
Silang	2.90	3.76
6th District		
City of General Trias	4.99	7.87
7th District		
Amadeo	2.27	2.28
Indang	1.07	0.98
Tanza	3.50	7.01
Trece Martires City	7.87	6.55
8th District		
Alfonso	1.25	2.87
General Emilio Aguinaldo	4.64	1.61
Magallanes	1.30	1.02
Maragondon	1.28	1.61
Mendez	1.89	2.15
Naic	4.57	8.04
Tagaytay City	2.65	3.89
Ternate	3.53	1.33
Cavite	**3.37**	**3.57**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: 2010, 2015 and 2020 Censuses

The fastest-growing local government unit in the province is the Naic growing at an average rate of 8.04 annually, followed by the City of General Trias and Tanza, with annual growth rate of 7.87 and 7.01, respectively. The increase in their respective population was mainly brought about by in-migration as these areas were commercial and residential hubs. Moreover, the sudden population growth in City of General Trias and Tanza may be attributed to the economic growth in the locality. The municipality is also included as a target for the new international center and urban hub for trade, commerce and industry. Another main reason of the population growth in Naic is the resettlement of informal settlers from Metro Manila, families affected by government projects, and other families supported by the government. Other municipalities that grow faster than the province is the Trece Martires City (6.55), City of Imus (4.46), Tagaytay City (3.89), and Silang (3.76). It can be accounted that the said localities may be growing

economically based on their fast growth in terms of population. Cavite City has a declining growth rate at -0.44, on average annually. It may be due to its congestion and being one of the first cities in the province that has already reached its saturation point. It can be also due to the alarming hazards brought by the adjacent marine environment.

Population Density

As of 2020, Cavite has a population density of 3,045 persons per square kilometer. It increased by 18.12% (467 persons per square kilometer) from the 2015 population density.

Table 3.3 *Population Density by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite*

City/Municipality	Population Density		
	2010	2015	2020
1st District			
Cavite City	8,548	8,690	8,510
Kawit	5,836	6,229	8,025
Noveleta	7,704	8,474	9,141
Rosario	16,270	19,525	19,543
2nd District			
City of Bacoor	9,928	11,462	12,684
3rd District			
City of Imus	3,109	4,162	5,121
4th District			
City of Dasmarinas	6,993	8,004	8,539
5th District			
Carmona	2,425	3,155	3,436
General Mariano Alvarez	14,770	16,540	18,383
Silang	1,365	1,586	1,890
6th District			
City of General Trias	2,068	2,671	3,829
7th District			
Amadeo	698	786	875
Indang	695	735	770
Tanza	1,960	2,349	3,241
Trece Martires City	2,669	3,975	5,374
8th District			
Alfonso	752	802	918
General Emilio Aguinaldo	343	435	470
Magallanes	270	289	303
Maragondon	213	228	246
Mendez	1,714	1,891	2,092
Naic	1,025	1,296	1,872
Tagaytay City	938	1,076	1,290
Ternate	444	532	567
Cavite	**2,166**	**2,578**	**3,045**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: 2010, 2015 and 2020 Censuses

Among the seven cities and 16 municipalities in the province, 16 had reached a population density of more than 1,000 persons per square kilometer. Rosario is the densest city/municipality in the province, achieving a population density of 19,543 persons per square kilometer. It is followed by General Mariano Alvarez and the City of Bacoor with densities of 18,383 and 12,684 persons per square kilometer, respectively. Cavite City, Kawit, Noveleta, City of Imus, City of Dasmariñas, Carmona, City of General Trias, Tanza, and Trece Martires City are other LGUs considered densely populated having a substantially higher population density than the provincial average. These areas are located in the lowland part of the province, where most economic activities are concentrated. Mendez-Nuñez, Silang, Naic, and Tagaytay City also exceed 1,000

persons per square kilometer. The highest density settlements are the areas near Metro Manila and its neighboring towns. It is consistent with the location of most urban and industrial areas stretching throughout the north of Cavite. Increases in population density from 2015 to 2020 are particularly evident in the progressing towns in Cavite, such as Tanza, Trece Martires City, City of Imus, and Kawit. The highly densed areas in the province are in the northern part of the province, which are closer to Metro Manila. The least dense areas in the province have fewer than 1,000 persons per square kilometer. They are mostly situated in the upland portion of the province, which is predominantly agricultural. These are the municipalities of Maragondon, Magallanes, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Ternate, Indang, Amadeo, and Alfonso.

Household Population

As defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority, the household population is enumerated in private households during a census. In contrast, a household is 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 in preparing and consuming food.

Table 3.4 *Household Population, Number of Households, and Average Household Size by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015*

City/Municipality	Household Population	Number of Households	Average Household Size
1st District	**342,309**	**87,979**	
Cavite City	102,508	25,997	3.94
Kawit	83,416	21,018	3.97
Noveleta	45,824	11,648	3.93
Rosario	110,561	29,316	3.77
2nd District	**599,326**	**149,160**	
City of Bacoor	599,326	149,160	4.02
3rd District	**402,753**	**97,397**	
City of Imus	402,753	97,397	4.14
4th District	**657,529**	**147,799**	
City of Dasmariñas	657,529	147,799	4.45
5th District	**494,538**	**117,396**	
Carmona	97,360	24,427	3.99
Gen. M. Alvarez	154,718	34,773	4.45
Silang	242,460	58,196	4.20
6th District	**313,604**	**80,142**	
City of Gen. Trias	313,604	80,142	3.90
7th District	**483,323**	**113,466**	
Amadeo	37,296	8,811	4.23
Indang	65,419	15,016	4.36
Tanza	225,881	54,446	4.15
Trece Martires City	154,727	35,193	4.40
8th District	**369,462**	**84,428**	
Alfonso	51,756	11,820	4.40
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	22,186	4,414	5.03
Magallanes	22,703	4,777	4.75
Maragondon	37,684	8,339	4.52
Mendez-Nuñez	31,403	7,179	4.37
Naic	110,970	26,131	4.25
Tagaytay City	69,603	16,095	4.32
Ternate	23,157	5,673	4.08
Cavite	**3,662,844**	**877,767**	**4.18**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: 2015 Census of Population

As of 2015, the province of Cavite has a household population of 3,662,844 and 877,767 households with an average household size of 4.18. The average household

size of the province is lower than that of the region and the country. Most household population and households are in the province's urban areas, such as the City of Dasmariñas, with 657,529 household population and 147,799 households followed by the City of Bacoor with 599,326 household population and 149,160 households and City of Imus with 402,753 household population and 97,397 households. Moreover, the least household population and number of households in the province are mostly in the 8th district, such as General Emilio Aguinaldo with 22,186 household population and 4,414 households followed by Magallanes with 22,703 household population and 4,777 households. All LGUs in the province have an estimated average household size of four. Notably, General Emilio Aguinaldo has the largest average household size of 5.03, despite having the least household population and households.

Table 3.5 shows the projected household population for 2020 using the 2010 CPH and 2015 POPCEN.

Table 3.5 *Projected Household Population and Number of Households by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2020*

City/Municipality	Projected Household Population	Projected Number of Households
1st District	**374,577**	**106,092**
Cavite City	104,226	29,315
Kawit	88,725	24,825
Noveleta	50,154	13,732
Rosario	131,473	38,220
2nd District	**686,280**	**184,067**
City of Bacoor	686,280	184,067
3rd District	**531,042**	**129,544**
City of Imus	531,042	129,544
4th District	**746,253**	**171,750**
City of Dasmariñas	746,253	171,750
5th District	**579,539**	**146,271**
Carmona	125,018	32,646
Gen. M. Alvarez	172,124	40,276
Silang	282,397	73,349
6th District	**399,928**	**105,703**
City of Gen. Trias	399,928	105,703
7th District	**604,582**	**144,667**
Amadeo	41,609	10,148
Indang	68,918	16,149
Tanza	268,123	67,150
Trece Martires City	225,932	51,220
8th District	**427,218**	**100,843**
Alfonso	55,037	13,002
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	27,858	5,141
Magallanes	24,309	5,099
Maragondon	40,115	8,995
Mendez-Nuñez	34,361	8,034
Naic	138,591	33,785
Tagaytay City	79,332	19,175
Ternate	27,615	7,612
CAVITE	**4,349,418**	**1,088,936**

Urban and Rural Population

The section shows the data on the urban and rural population and the urbanization rate or percent of the urban population to the total population. The urban and rural classification was predicted using the 2010 CPH and 2015 POPCEN.

The classification of each barangay was based under PSA Board Resolution No. 1, series of 2017, "Adoption of the Operational Definition of Urban Areas in the Philippines," ratifying and adopting the Board Resolutions issued by the former National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB).

In the Philippines, the local definitions of urban and rural population as defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority are as follows:
   i) Category 1 – Barangays with a population size of 5,000 or more, or
   ii) Category 2 – Barangays with at least one establishment with a minimum of 100 employees, or,
   iii) Category 3 – Barangays with five or more establishments with 10 to 99 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall

A barangay which does not satisfy any of the three criteria is classified as rural. Further, all barangays in the National Capital Region are automatically classified as urban.

The definition of urban barangay shifted to this following the resolution mentioned above from the 1970 description of urban barangays included in NSCB Resolution No. 9, series of 2003.

Based on the Philippine Standard Geographic Code and 2015 Census of Population, 37.03% or 307 barangays in Cavite are categorized as urban barangays. Moreover, Cavite has a total of 522 rural barangays representing 62.97%.

Six out of 23 cities and municipalities registered a higher level of urbanization than the provincial level. Trece Martires City had the highest level of urbanization of 98.04%, followed by City of Gen. Trias (95.23%), City of Bacoor (91.16%), Carmona (90.19%), Tanza (85.37%), and City of Dasmariñas (84.78%). There is an additional of six localities with at least 50% of the population residing in areas classified as urban. These are Rosario (73.01%), City of Imus (71.81%), General Mariano Alvarez (68.72%), Kawit (65.75%), Tagaytay City (65.40%), and Silang (59.35%). Naic and Ternate also have high levels of urbanization at 45.88%. The substantial increases in the urban population in these areas are attributed to the expansion of residential areas and the influx of commercial establishments, services, and facilities. While there are still areas devoted to agriculture, these areas became dominated by built-up land uses such as community services and facilities. It is also remarkable that except Cavite City, Amadeo, and Mendez-Nuñez, Cavite's cities and municipalities became more urbanized in five years.

The tempo of urbanization expresses the speed at which an area is moving toward urban classification urbanity. Cavite is moving to urbanity at an average rate of 6.47 annually, for the period 2015 to 2020. Trece Martires City is the fastest city in moving towards urbanity at a rate of 31.67. Remarkably, the cities and municipalities are moving towards urbanity at a positive pace except for Cavite City and Rosario, while Amadeo, and Indang General Emilio Aguinaldo and Magallanes remain to have a

completely rural population. The negative tempo of urbanization in Cavite City, and Rosario implies a higher growth rate in the rural population in these areas than in the urban population. It may be attributed to the scarcity of land in the urban barangays in the localities and the shift of some barangays from urban to rural.

Table 3.6 *Level of Urbanization and Tempo of Urbanization by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015 and 2020*

City/ Municipality	Level of Urbanization (%)		Tempo of Urbanization (%)	
	2015	2020	2015	2020
1st District	**44.67**	**47.49**		
Cavite City	3.66	3.18	-15.43	-3.65
Kawit	59.36	65.75	2.85	9.52
Noveleta	42.42	40.80	4.07	2.98
Rosario	72.61	73.01	11.52	-0.16
2nd District	**90.39**	**91.16**		
City of Bacoor	90.39	91.16	8.33	2.71
3rd District	**73.07**	**71.81**		
City of Imus	73.07	71.81	12.75	9.60
4th District	**83.93**	**84.78**		
City of Dasmariñas	83.93	84.78	7.29	1.81
5th District	**67.53**	**67.87**		
Carmona	88.99	90.19	2.98	1.47
Gen. M. Alvarez	66.86	68.72	7.46	3.85
Silang	59.51	59.35	6.86	7.54
6th District	**93.92**	**95.23**		
City of Gen. Trias	93.92	95.23	18.16	10.70
7th District	**70.97**	**75.47**		
Amadeo	-	-	-102.54	2.28
Indang	7.32	7.36	14.21	2.07
Tanza	81.89	85.37	13.28	10.27
Trece Martires City	99.09	98.04	40.30	31.67
8th District	**34.21**	**34.62**		
Alfonso	25.33	24.99	6.65	5.55
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-4.64	1.61
Magallanes	-	-	-1.30	1.02
Maragondon	3.63	3.11	17.02	0.10
Mendez-Nuñez	-	-	-103.49	2.15
Naic	49.54	45.88	13.23	15.96
Tagaytay City	64.49	65.40	28.24	7.52
Ternate	50.02	45.88	21.23	2.54
CAVITE	**72.02**	**73.36**	**7.90**	**6.47**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: 2010, 2015 and 2020 Censuses

Social Composition and Characteristics

Sex

Sex is the state of being male or female into which humans and many other living things are divided based on their reproductive functions. Sex is considered as one of the factors in government programming and investment as the government is gearing towards gender equality. Thus, the disparity between the population of males and females should not have a significant effect on the distribution of government programs.

As said, out of the total population, 49.71% were male and 50.29% were female. It resulted in a ratio of 99 males for every 100 females. Thus, it can be noted that the population of Cavite is almost equally distributed in terms of sex.

Tagaytay City posted the highest sex ratio of 104 males for every 100 females. Also, Indang, Kawit, Maragondon, and

Tanza had an equal sex ratio. To end, the cities of Bacoor, Cavite, Dasmariñas, General Trias, Imus, and municipalities of Carmona, Mendez, Noveleta, and Rosario, reported having more females than males, that is, with sex ratios less than 100.
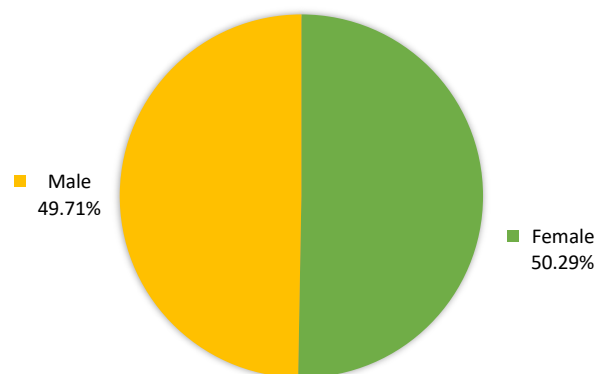

Figure 3.3 *Proportion of Males and Females, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Age

In 2015, most Caviteños were age 15 to 19 years old, which contributed up to 9.8% of the population. Specifically, most are of age 18 years old, which sums up to 75,114 persons that make up to 20.79% of the 15 to 19 years old population. Meanwhile, the elder population (80 years and over) were the least comprised of 0.58%. It was also notable that females outnumbered males from the age of 20 and above.

Out of the total population, 67.3% of the population was considered "economically productive" age (15-64 years), 3.98% were of the "old age" dependency age (over 64 years), and 28.8% were of "child" dependency age (under 15 years).

It resulted in a dependency ratio of 49:100, which means that there are 49 dependents for every 100 working-age persons. Of the 49 dependents, 43 were child dependents, while six were old-age dependents.

Moreover, the median age in Cavite was 24.8 years old, which means that half of the population was younger than 24.8 years old, and the other half were older than 24.8 years old. Lastly, at the provincial level, the voting age population or persons at least 18 years old accounted for 65.5 percent (2,407,732 persons).

The school-age population (7-24 years old) of Cavite irrespective of the existing requirements of compulsory education or the period of education provided for in various type of schools is at 1,274,009 individuals.

Table 3.7 *Population by School Age and Age Dependence, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Age Category	Population		
	Total	Male	Female
"Economically Productive" (15-64)	2,460,631	1,213,916	1,246,715
"Old Age" Dependency (over 64)	146,047	58,015	88,032
"Child" Dependency (under 15)	1,056,166	545,599	510,567
School Age (7-24)	1,274,009	646,393	627,616

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: 2015 Census

The population pyramid below displays a triangle shape. It shows that the population of Cavite is considered young. There is also a lack of balance in the proportion of the population between males and females.

Furthermore, there is a visible decrease in the population of those aged four and below. It can be predominantly because of industrialization in Cavite, wherein Caviteños prioritize work and self-improvement. It can be interpreted that the population has declining fertility. It can also be noted that the working-age group in Cavite is greater than the age dependence group.
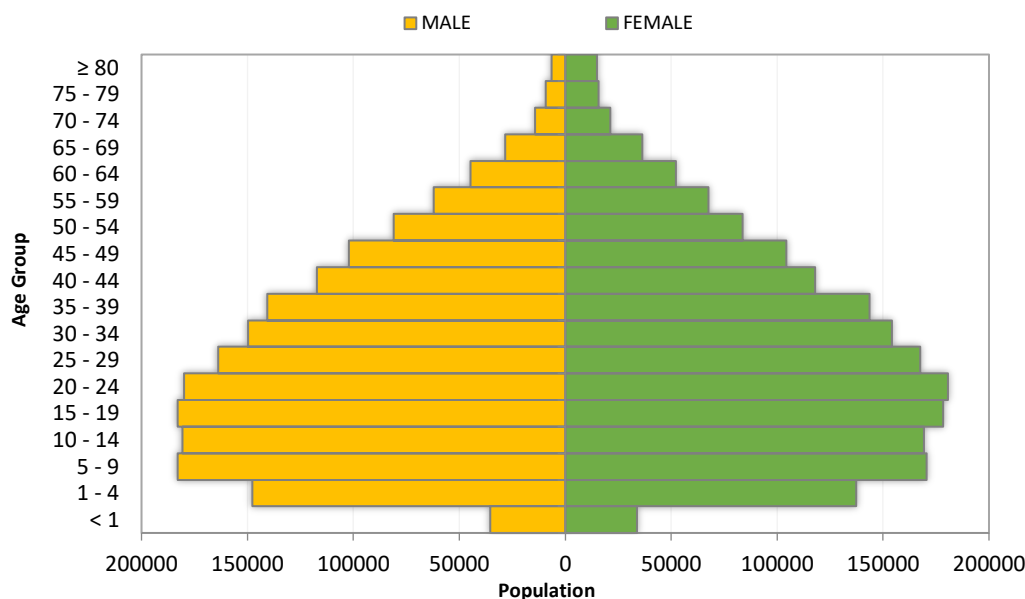
Figure 3.4 *Population by Sex and Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Marital Status

Marital Status or Civil Status is any of several legally distinct classifications that describe a person's relationship with a significant other. It can be single, married, widowed, divorced/separated, common-law/live-in. In POPCEN, the marital status was determined from aged ten and up.

A total of 2,970,375 citizens of Cavite were at least ten years old. Of that population, 44.25% were single, and 36.52% were married. The rest of the population was categorized as follows: in common law/live-in marital arrangement (12.9%), widowed (4.1%), divorced or separated (2.2%), and had unknown marital status (< 0.1%). Hence, about 80% of the population are either single or married. It is also notable that a significant number of Caviteños are into common law or a live-in arrangement.

Among the never-married persons, males (52.3%) had a higher proportion than females (47.7%). On the other hand, more females are married (50.5%), widowed (79.4%), divorced or separated (66.7%), and in common law or lived-in marriage arrangement (50.4%). Moreover, most married citizens are age 35 to 39 years, as well as those who are divorced or separated. Also, most widowed citizens are age 60 to 64 years old, while those who are in common law or lived-in arrangements are age 25 to 29 years old.

Also, there are 50.01% more divorced/separated females than males and 74.12% more widows than widowers. The vast difference between the numbers of widows and widowers may indicate that females in Cavite have a longer life expectancy than males.
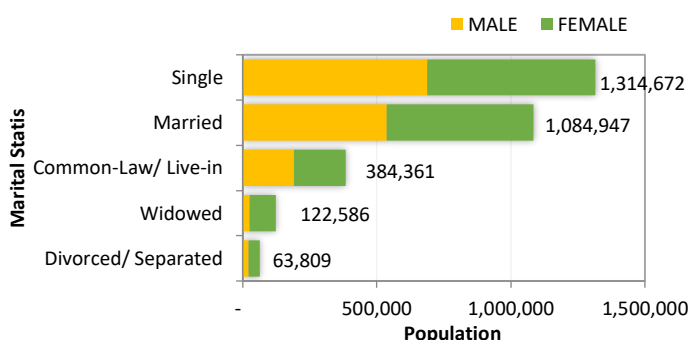
Educational Attainment

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. It is commonly divided into such stages as preschool or kindergarten, elementary school, secondary school, and college, university, or apprenticeship. It leads to the development of a person in terms of his/her self-growth and economic growth as it is one of the principal factors that determine the path he/she will take.

Education is a powerful driver of development and one of the most compelling instruments of reducing poverty and improving health, gender equality, peace, and stability (World Bank). Thus, profiling and knowing the state of

Figure 3.5 *Distribution of Population by Sex and Marital Status, Province of Cavite: 2015*

education of each Filipino citizen is significant for better governance, program development, and nation-building.

Out of the total population of five years old and over, most Caviteños had reached or finished high-school (41.84%), wherein 71.31% of them had graduated. Moreover, 23.56% had attended/finished elementary education, 13.22% were college undergraduate, and 14.49% were

academic degree holders. Among those baccalaureate degree graduates, 54.1% are female, while 45.9% are male. The same goes for the post-baccalaureate degree, where there were more females (56.0%) than males (48.3%). On the other hand, 1.7% of the population had not entered school, but most were age five to seven years old, 20 to 24 years, and at least 35 years old.
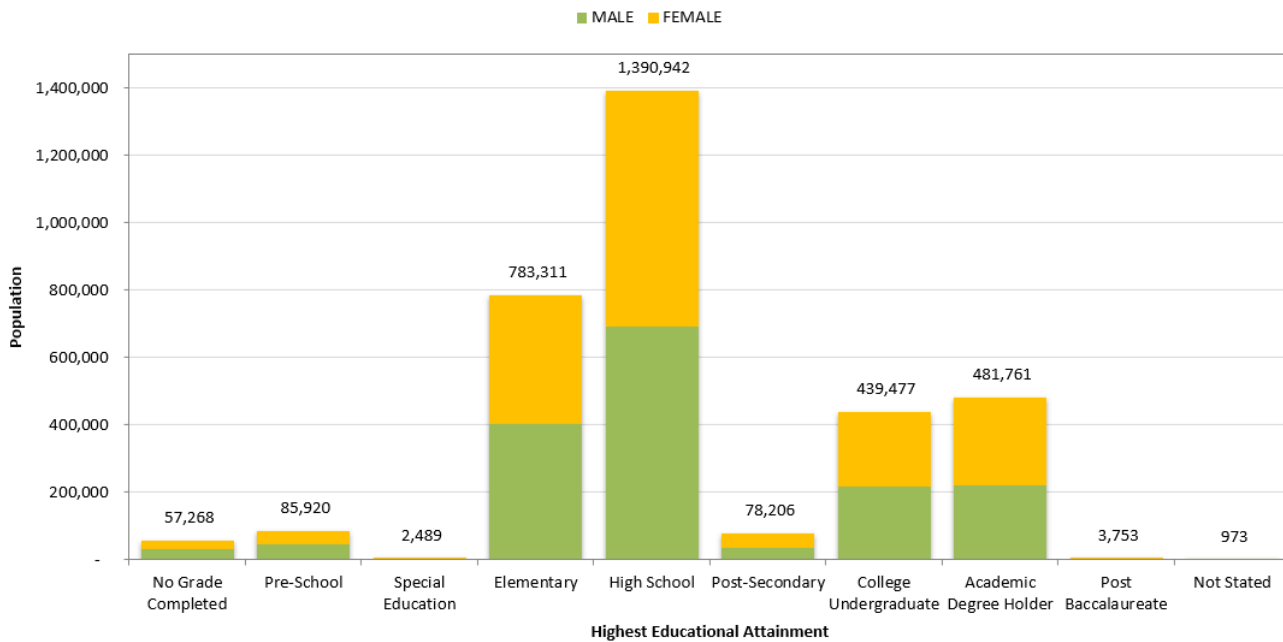

Figure 3.6 *Highest Educational Attainment by Sex, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Among 1,416,749 household population aged 5 to 24 years old, 958,881 persons or 67.68% of the population was attending school in School Year 2015-2016. By sex, the school attendance rate in 2015 was higher among males (68.25%) than among females (67.09%).

Table 3.8 *School Attendance Rate by Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Age Category	Population		
	Total	Male	Female
5 – 9	94.77	94.34	95.23
10 – 14	97.10	96.69	97.53
15 – 19	65.69	65.56	65.82
20 – 24	14.16	15.33	13.00
Total	**67.28**	**68.25**	**67.09**

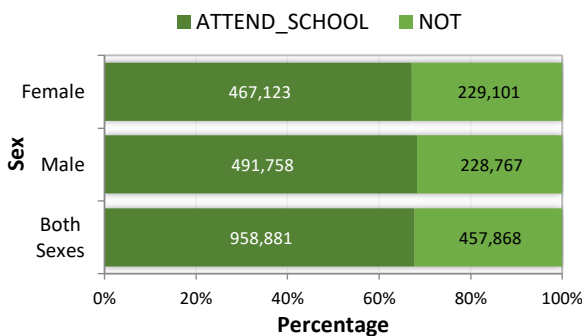*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: 2015 Census*

Figure 3.7 *School Attendance of Household Population aged 5 to 24 years old by Sex, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Also, most of those who attend school are those aged 10-14 years or those who are mostly in secondary school.

They covered 35.31% of the school attending population. The low school attendance rate in those aged 20-24 may be due to the fact that the age group is considered to be at working age group or those who recently finished undergraduate degrees in 2015.

Furthermore, Tagaytay City had the highest school attendance rate, with 71.54%, which is higher than that of the province. Alfonso (70.72%) and Mendez (70.64%) follow. On the other hand, Kawit (65.23%), Carmona (64.85%), and Rosario (56.57%) had the lowest school attendance rate.

Table 3.9 *School Attendance Rate aged 5 to 24 years old by city/municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015*

City/Municipality	School Attendance Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1st District			
Cavite City	66.26	66.56	65.94
Kawit	65.23	65.15	65.33
Noveleta	65.49	65.81	65.17
Rosario	56.57	57.69	55.43
2nd District			
City of Bacoor	68.72	69.67	67.75
3rd District			
City of Imus	70.05	71.46	68.93
4th District			
City of Dasmarinas	67.90	68.52	67.25
5th District			
Carmona	64.85	65.40	64.27
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	67.55	67.21	67.92
Silang	66.47	66.51	66.43
6th District			
City of General Trias	67.26	68.50	65.99
7th District			
Amadeo	70.34	70.80	69.84

City/Municipality	School Attendance Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Indang	70.19	70.08	70.31
Tanza	66.19	66.45	65.93
Trece Martires City	68.74	68.85	68.62
8th District			
Alfonso	70.72	69.90	71.61
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	69.81	69.88	69.75
Magallanes	70.28	69.75	70.83
Maragondon	67.92	67.87	67.98
Mendez	70.64	70.06	71.23
Naic	68.49	68.55	68.43
Tagaytay City	71.54	71.49	71.58
Ternate	67.29	67.07	67.51
CAVITE	**67.68**	**68.25**	**67.09**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: 2015 Census

Gainful Workers

Gainful occupation is an occupation by which the person who pursues it earns money, or money equivalent, or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods. Data regarding this is used in analyzing the growth, composition, and distribution of the workforce. It provides information on the socio-economic status of the population, which is essential in planning the necessary training programs aimed at full and effective utilization of the country's human resources.

In 2015, the province had a 2,606,678-household population aged 15 years and over, wherein three out of five-person (58.8%) were engaged in a gainful activity during the 12 months preceding the census. Most gainful workers are male accounting to 61.00% of the gainful workers population.

By sex, most males are engaged in plant and machine operators and assemblers (20.60%) and craft and related trades workers (14.93%). Most females, on the other hand, are engaged in service and sales work (20.64%) and technical and associate professionals (17.04%).

Table 3.10 *Gainful Workers by Occupation and Sex, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Occupation Group	Gainful Workers		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Armed Forces Occupations	6,624	5,924	700
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	44,411	40,447	3,964
Professionals	118,476	50,366	68,110
Managers	126,082	51,955	74,127
Clerical Support Workers	141,080	59,027	82,053
Craft and Related Trades Workers	177,523	139,628	37,895
Elementary Occupations	201,854	121,986	79,868
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	217,870	192,722	25,148
Technicians and Associate Professionals	223,205	121,278	101,927
Service and Sales Workers	274,628	151,159	123,469
Not Reported	1,985	1,003	982
TOTAL	**1,533,738**	**935,495**	**598,243**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority: 2015 Census

By major occupation groups, workers engaged in service and sales works are the largest group comprising 17.90% of the gainful workers' population. Technicians and associate professionals came in next (14.55%), followed by plant machine operators and assemblers (14.21%).
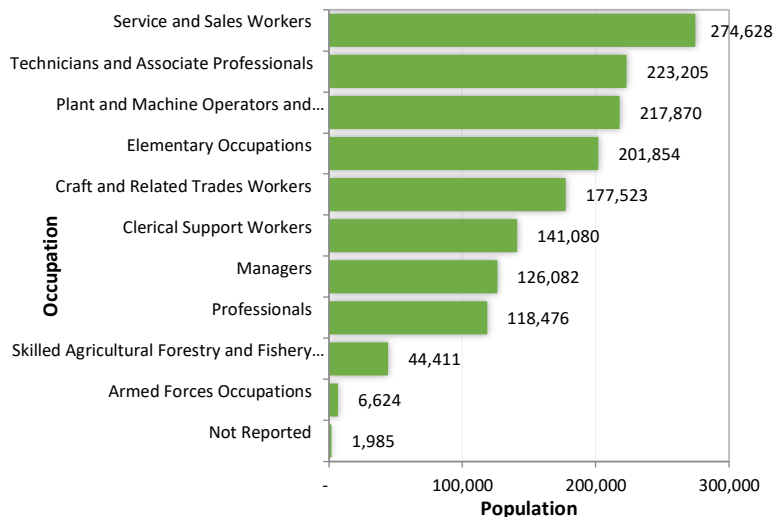

Figure 3.8 *Gainful Workers by Occupation, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Overseas Workers

As described by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), an overseas worker is a household member who is currently out of the country due to overseas employment. He/she may or may not have a specific work contract or maybe presently at home on vacation but has existing overseas employment to return in. Undocumented overseas workers are considered as overseas workers for as long as they are still members of the household and had been away for less than five years. However, immigrants are excluded from the census. In the Philippines, working abroad has been a trend for so long since citizens can find better work and payment in other countries than their own.

Out of the population of Cavite, 128,843 are overseas workers (OFWs) or working abroad, wherein most of them are of age 45 years old and over (27.2%). It is also noticeable that most of the OFWs are male, which comprises 65.3% of the OFWs' population, while female accounts to 34.7% of it only.

Due to the high level of migrant workers from Cavite, the provincial government is giving social programs for them and their families like livelihood training, financial literacy, and investment programs.
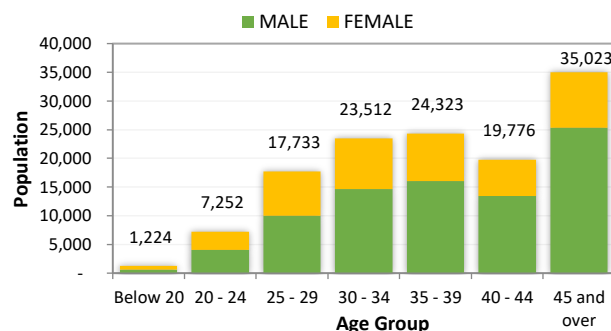

Figure 3.9 *Distribution of overseas workers by age group, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Religious Affiliations

Religious affiliation refers to a particular system of beliefs, attitudes, emotions, and behaviors constituting man's relationship with the powers and principalities of the

universe. Through the years, Roman Catholicism is the largest religious affiliation in the Philippines.

According to PSA, data on religious affiliation are required for the planning of religion-related and religion-sponsored activities. It may also be used in examining the ethnic characteristics of the population.

Roman Catholic remained as the largest religious affiliation in Cavite, which accounts for 85.7% of the total population of Cavite. The next largest religious affiliation in Cavite was Iglesia ni Cristo which accounts for 3.7% of the population. The figure below shows the top five religions in Cavite.
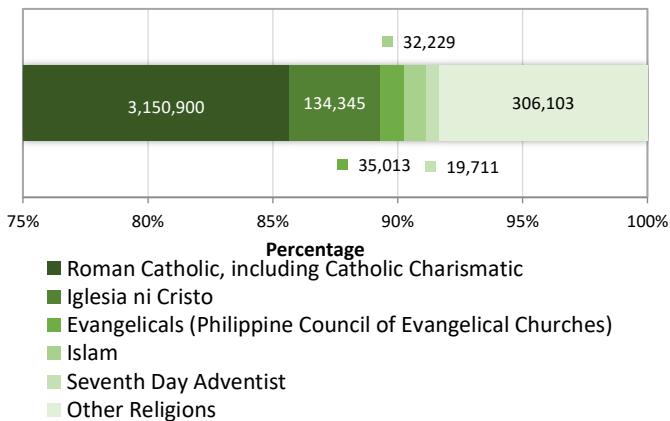

Figure 3.10 *Top Five Religious Affiliations, Province of Cavite: 2015*

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 a representation of symbolic systems such as religion, mythology, ritual, cuisine, their dressing style, and physical appearance.
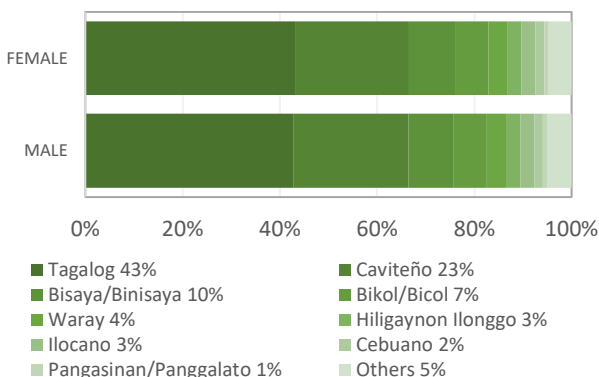

Figure 3.11 *Top Five Ethnic Groups, Province of Cavite: 2015*

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 is 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 the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

Language

Language enables 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 its specific linguistic system in use. Despite having similarities, say among Visayans, each ethnic group or locality still has differences from each other even if they are included in a single region.
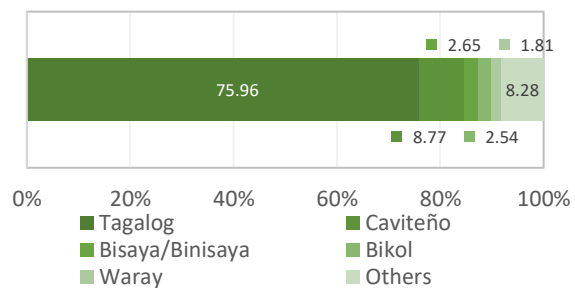

Figure 3.12 *Languages, Province of Cavite: 2015*

Tagalog is the major language being spoken in the province. This dialect is being used by the majority of Caviteños accounting for 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 the 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 the origin assortment of inhabitants in the province. The high rate of literacy in Cavite is also proof of effective communication in the province.

Poverty

Poverty, as defined in the dictionary, is the "state of one who lacks the usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions."

In Cavite, the annual per capita poverty threshold and poverty incidence among families have an increasing trend, which indicates that every three years, the minimum income of a family of five needs to increase to afford the necessities. Despite these, Cavite is still considered one of the least poor provinces in the Philippines.

Food and Poverty Threshold

As defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority, food threshold is the minimum income required to meet the basic food needs, satisfying the nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) to ensure that one remains economically and socially productive. On the other hand, poverty threshold is the minimum income required to meet the basic food and non-food needs such as clothing, fuel, light and water, housing, rental of occupied dwelling units, transportation and communication, health and education expenses, non-durable furnishing, household operations and personal care and effects.

Table 3.11 *Monthly Food Threshold and Poverty Threshold for a Family of Five: 2015 and 2018*

	Food Threshold			Poverty Threshold		
	2015	2018	Diff.*	2015	2018	Diff.*
Philippines	6,605	7,528	14.0	9,452	10,727	13.5
Region IV-A	7,558	7,856	3.9	10,639	11,604	9.1
Cavite	**8,014**	**8,497**	**6.0**	**11,411**	**12,156**	**6.5**

*percentage difference
Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2018, a Caviteño family of five needs to earn at least PhP 8,497.00 was needed to meet the family's basic food needs monthly. It is higher than that of the whole Philippines and Region IV-A by PHP 969.00 and PHP 641.00, respectively. Furthermore, at least PhP 12,156.00, on average, was needed to meet both basic food and non-food needs of a family of five in a month. Likewise, it is higher than that of the country and region by PHP 1,429.00 and PHP 552.00, respectively. We can say that the cost of living in Cavite is generally higher than most of the areas in the Philippines, as reflected by the lower poverty threshold in the national line.

Poverty among Caviteño families and individuals

As defined by PSA, poverty incidence is the proportion of families and individuals whose income is below the poverty line to the total number of families and population, respectively. On the other hand, subsistence incidence refers to the proportion of Filipinos whose incomes fall below the food threshold. The population with income that falls below the poverty are considered poor while the population with income below the food threshold are considered subsistence poor, food poor, and extremely poor.

The subsistence incidence also shows the proportion of the population who do not have enough income to meet the basic food needs while poverty incidence shows the proportion of the population who do not have sufficient income to meet the basic food and non-food needs.
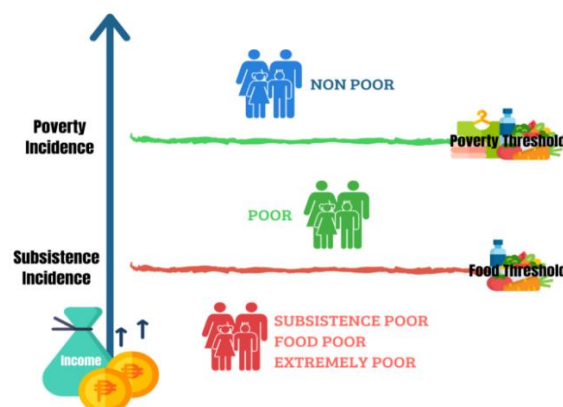

Figure 3.13 *Conceptual framework of how poverty is estimated*

Poverty incidence among Caviteño families was estimated at 3.7% in 2018. It can be interpreted as approximately four out of 100 families in Cavite or 3.7% of families in Cavite did not have sufficient income to meet their basic food and non-food needs in 2018. The poverty incidence in the province significantly decreased by 2.4 percentage points in 2018 from 6.1% in 2015. The poverty incidence in the province is also lower than the region and national poverty incidence among families.

Table 3.12 *Full Year Poverty Incidence among Families: 2015 and 2018*

	Full Year Poverty Incidence among Families (%)			Standard Error	
	2015	2018	Diff.*	2015	2018
Philippines	17.9	12.1	-5.8*	0.4	0.2
Region IV-A	9.1	5.0	-4.1*	0.8	0.4
Cavite	**6.1**	**3.7**	**-2.4***	**1.1**	**0.7**

*significantly different at α=10%
Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2018, it is estimated that 36,800 families in Cavite do not have sufficient income to meet their basic food and non-food needs. They are considered the poor families in the province. The number of poor families increased from estimated 58,400 poor families in 2015, despite the decrease in the poverty incidence among families. The increase in the estimated number may be due to the continued rapid increase in population in the province caused by the influx of in-migration. The estimated number in Cavite is 19.33% of the total estimated magnitude of poor families in Region IV-A.

Table 3.13 *Magnitude of Poor Families: 2015 and 2018*

	Magnitude of Poor Families Estimates*		Standard Error	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	4,138.4	3,004.6	3,004.6	4,138.4
Region IV-A	312.8	190.4	190.4	312.8
Cavite	**51.3**	**36.8**	**36.8**	**51.3**

*significantly different at α=10%
Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty incidence among individuals was estimated at 5.3%, which means that five out of 100 Caviteños or 5.3% of Caviteños did not have sufficient income to meet their basic food and non-food needs in 2018. During the same period in 2015, the poverty incidence among individuals in Cavite was estimated at 9.0%. The poverty incidence among the population significantly decreased by 3.7 percentage points.

Table 3.14 *Full Year Poverty Incidence among Population: 2015 and 2018*

	Full Year Poverty Incidence among Population (%)			Standard Error	
	2015	2018	Difference	2015	2018
Philippines	23.5	16.6	-6.9*	16.6	23.5
Region IV-A	12.2	7.1	-5.1*	7.1	12.2
Cavite	**9.0**	**5.3**	**-3.7***	**5.3**	**9.0**

*significantly different at α=10%
Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

About 211,200 Filipinos in Cavite have income that falls below the poverty threshold in 2018. It was estimated at 313,300 in 2015. Same as the magnitude of poor families estimate, Cavite is the only province in the region that has an increase in the magnitude. The magnitude is 19.17% of the region's magnitude.

Table 3.15 *Magnitude of Poor Population: 2015 and 2018*

	Magnitude of Poor Population Estimates*		Standard Error	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	23,677.7	17,670.2	495.0	246.8
Region IV-A	1,793.3	1,102.0	176.1	82.5
Cavite	**313.3**	**211.2**	**71.2**	**41.7**

*significantly different at α=10%
Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

The subsistence incidence among families was estimated at 0.9%, which means that approximately one out of 100 families or 0.9% of families in Cavite did not have enough income needed to meet their basic food needs during 2018. It decreased by 0.6 percentage points from the subsistence incidence of 1.5% in 2015. Moreover, the subsistence incidence in Cavite is much lower than that of the country; thus, it can be said that the quality of life in Cavite is better than in most places in the country, wherein 99.1% of families can provide their basic food needs.

Table 3.16 *Full Year Subsistence Incidence among Families: 2015 and 2018*

	Full Year Subsistence Incidence among Families (%)			Standard Error	
	2015	2018	Difference	2015	2018
Philippines	6.5	3.4	-3.1*	0.2	0.1
Region IV-A	2.6	1.0	-1.6*	0.4	0.1
Cavite	**1.5**	**0.9**	**-0.6**	**0.5**	**0.3**

*significantly different at α=10%
Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

The 0.9% estimate of subsistence incidence among families in Cavite translates to 9,000 families that fall below the food threshold of the province in 2018. It covers 24.39% of the total subsistence poor families' magnitude in the region. The estimate decreased by approximately 3,500 from the subsistence poor families' magnitude in 2015.

Table 3.17 *Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families: 2015 and 2018*

	Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families Estimates*		Standard Error	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	1,489.8	839.5	495.0	246.8
Region IV-A	87.2	36.9	176.1	82.5
Cavite	**12.5**	**9.0**	**71.2**	**41.7**

*significantly different at α=10%
Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

The subsistence incidence among the population was estimated at 1.3%, which means that one out of 100 individuals in Cavite or 1.3% of the population did not have enough income needed to meet their basic food needs in 2018. The figure decreased by 1.2 percentage points from 2.5% in 2015.

Table 3.18 *Full Year Subsistence Incidence among Population: 2015 and 2018*

	Full Year Subsistence Incidence among Population (%)			Standard Error	
	2015	2018	Difference	2015	2018
Philippines	9.1	5.2	-3.9	0.3	0.1
Region IV-A	3.7	1.5	-2.2	0.5	0.2
Cavite	**2.5**	**1.3**	**-1.2**	**0.8**	**0.5**

*significantly different at α=10%
Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

The subsistence incidence among the population translates to 53,200 individuals whose income falls below the food threshold in the province in 2018. It covers 23.18% of the total magnitude of food poor Filipinos in the region. The magnitude of food poor Caviteños was estimated at 86,600 in 2015.

Table 3.19 *Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population: 2015 and 2018*

	Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population Estimates*		Standard Error	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	9,215.7	5,540.6	313.7	135.1
Region IV-A	536.4	229.5	79.8	33.6
Cavite	**86.6**	**53.2**	**32.4**	**19.8**

*significantly different at α=10%
Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

In addition, PSA also releases other poverty-related statistics such as:
   i) Income Gap: measures the average income required by the poor to get out of poverty, expressed relative to the poverty threshold
   ii) Poverty Gap: the income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families.
   iii) Severity of Poverty: the total of the squared income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families. It is a poverty measure that is sensitive to income distribution among the poor.

In 2018, incomes of poor families were short by 20.5% of the poverty threshold, on average. It increased by 2.0 percentage points from that of 2015.

Table 3.20 *Income Gap, Poverty Gap, and Severity of Poverty: 2015 and 2018*

	Income Gap		Poverty Gap		Severity of Poverty	
	2015	2018	2015	2015	2018	2015
Philippines	25.1	21.7	4.5	25.1	21.7	4.5
Region IV-A	21.3	18.5	2.0	21.3	18.5	2.0
Cavite	**18.5**	**20.5**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.2**

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

In terms of cities and municipalities, the estimated poverty incidence in 2015 ranges from 3.20 to 17.20. Magallanes (17.20), Ternate (15.20), and Maragondon (13.80) have the highest poverty incidence in Cavite. On the other hand, Amadeo (3.20), Carmona (3.80), and City of General Trias (3.90) have the lowest poverty incidence.

Table 3.21 *Small Area Estimates of Poverty Incidence by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2009, 2012, 2015*

City/Municipality	Poverty Incidence		
	2009	**2012**	**2015**
1st District			
Cavite City	5.5	5.4	6.9
Kawit	4.8	5.9	9.5
Noveleta	3.0	3.4	8.6
Rosario	5.9	7.5	5.6
2nd District			
City of Bacoor	3.6	1.1	4.9
3rd District			
City of Imus	2.3	1.1	4.9
4th District			
City of Dasmariñas	5.3	4.8	5.8
5th District			
Carmona	3.4	3.0	3.8
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	5.7	6.0	8.0
Silang	11.0	5.5	6.9
6th District			
City of Gen. Trias	3.5	3.2	3.9
7th District			
Amadeo	6.3	1.9	3.2
Indang	6.7	3.1	5.5
Tanza	5.4	6.8	9.0
Trece Martires City	4.3	4.6	5.3
8th District			
Alfonso	13.8	6.0	4.8
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	13.7	7.3	9.6
Magallanes	19.4	13.5	17.2
Maragondon	16.3	8.9	13.8
Mendez	4.5	5.2	5.2
Naic	8.4	8.3	12.3
Tagaytay City	5.6	6.6	5.9
Ternate	16.5	9.0	15.2

Source: City and Municipal Level Small Area Estimates of Poverty Incidence, Philippine Statistics Authority

Present Status of Well-being

Well-being is a positive outcome that is meaningful for people and many sectors of society. It tells the perception of an individual that his/her life is going well.

Good living conditions, the like of housing and employment, are fundamental to well-being. Tracking these conditions is vital for public policy.

This section talks about the present status of well-being in Cavite, precisely, the status of health, social welfare, education, housing, employment and income, recreation and sports facilities, and protective services in the province.

Education

Education is a vital human right and plays a role in the better development of an individual. It deals with gaining knowledge and skills that may help every individual to better provide for themselves and their family, to work better and create opportunities for sustainable and viable

economic growth, and to encourage transparency, good governance, and stability. The impact of investment in education is profound, where education results in raising income, improving health, promoting gender equality, mitigating climate change, and reducing poverty. (Global Partnership for Education, 2012)

By the implementation of Republic Act 9155, known as "The Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001", formally renamed Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) as the Department of Education (DepEd) and transferred sports and culture to the National Commission for the Culture and Arts and the Phillippine Sports Commission. The said act is the law that institutes a framework of governance for basic education and establishing authority and accountability. The six years of elementary education and four years of high school constitutes the educational system in the country.

In 2012, the educational system in the Philippines was changed into a K-12 curriculum that covers 13 years of basic education with four stages such as Kindergarten to Grade 3; Grade 4 to Grade 6; Grade 7 to 10 (Junior High School); and Grade 11 to 12 (Senior High School). By law, these levels are considered compulsory.

At the basic education level, DepEd sets overall educational standards and mandates standardized tests for the K-12 basic education system. At the higher education level, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) supervises and regulates colleges and universities, while Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) for technical and vocational education programs and institutions.

In Cavite, one of the vital objectives of the government is to provide quality education to every Caviteños. With the help of Department of Education, Commission on Higher Education, and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, it brought about the outstanding literacy and competitiveness of Caviteños.

Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicator (KPI) is a performance measurement that helps the organizations to understand the performance of the students and understand if the organization is on the right track with the strategy (Jackson, n.d.).

KPIs in education includes the following as defined by the Department of Education and Philippine Statistics Authority:

- **Gross Enrolment Ratio**: total enrolment in a given level of education as a percentage of the population. It is the measure of the capacity of the schools
- **Participation/Net Enrolment Ratio**: the ratio between the enrolment in the school-age range to the total population of the age-range