POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION SECTOR OF CAVITE

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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A study was conducted to determine if the development of education sector of Cavite is responsive to population. Specifically, the study aimed to analyze the population trend of Cavite; to describe the indicators of development of education sector of Cavite; and to determine the relationship between population and development of education sector of Cavite.

The researcher opted to use descriptive method of research considering the objectives to obtain secondary data. Secondary data was collected from 1998 to 2012. These were obtained from Commission on Higher Education, Department of Education, National Statistics Office, and Provincial Planning and Development Office. Growth rate was used to analyze the trend of population and selected development education indicators. In determining the relationship between population and development of education sector of Cavite, regression analysis was used.

The population trend of Cavite from 1998-2012 showed a fluctuating rate as shown by the growth rate of 4.39 percent. Population growth increased due to the urbanization that is inevitable in the area, except for the year 2000 with -0.64 percent growth rate, 2004 with -5.72 percent growth rate, and 2010 with -1.56 percent.

The development of the education sector in Cavite was described in terms of number of schools, enrollees, graduates and school going-age population.

From 1998 to 2012, there was a fluctuating trend of the number of tertiary schools in public and private in Cavite. But in public there was a slight increase of schools from 1998 to 2010, attributed by the continuous influx of rapid urbanization. The average number of public schools was 12 at 8.62 percent growth rate while private schools were at 6.97 percent growth rate. For the period of fifteen years (1998-2012), the total number of public and private tertiary enrollees showed a tremendous increase, except in the year 2009 attributed by the continuous influx of relocated families in the resettlement areas. The public and private graduates of tertiary institutions both showed a fluctuating trend. Good performance on education gives an increasing or high graduation rate. The graduates of private colleges and universities almost doubled (90,817) than that of the public schools (32,193) reaching a total of 123,010 in 2012. The school going-age population of Cavite from 1998 to 2012 reflected a tremendous increase in trends of population from 1-5 years age group (pre-elementary); 6-12 years age group (primary); 13-17 years age group (secondary); and 18 and above years age group (tertiary).

Using regression analysis on the relationship of population and development of education sector in Cavite, the results revealed that population trend powerfully influenced the development of education sector in Cavite that the positive regression coefficients of population trend were all significant. This implies that for every increase in population, development of education sector will also improve.

Generally, the null hypothesis which stated that development of the number of tertiary schools, enrollees, graduates, and school going-age population were not affected by the population trend in Cavite was rejected. Therefore, it statistically influenced the development of education sector of Cavite.

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INTRODUCTION

The province of Cavite is located on the southern shores of Manila Bay in the CALABARZON region in Luzon which is 30 kilometers south of Manila. Its capital is the City of Trece Martires and bounded by Laguna provinces to the east side, Batangas to the south and South China Sea to the west side.

Cavite occupies land area of 1,427.06 square kilometers (550.99 sq mi) which is approximately 8.72 percent of CALABARZON's total land area, 2.74 percent of the regional area and 0.48 per cent of the total land area of the Philippines. The total population, as of 2012, was 3,366,855 persons (Profile: Cavite Province).

Among the 23 cities and municipalities in Cavite, Dasmariñas, Bacoor and Imus are the first cities giving the largest share for the increase of provincial population. The