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Ethnic groups in the philippines and their languages

LARGE LANGUAGES OF THE PHILIPPINES Great Languages of Philippines are from another site The Philippines has 8 large dialects. Listed in the figure from top to bottom: Bikol, Cebuano, Hiligaynon (Ilonggo), Ilocano, Kapampangan, Pangasinan, Tagalog and Waray. The language taught across the Philippines is Tagalog and English. The Cebuano dialect originated in Cebu, which is in the Visayas. However, it has spread to neighboring islands and in the northern and eastern parts of Mindanao. It was likely facilitated by the American and Hispanic policies to christianize Mindanao. Meanwhile, the Tagalog and Bikol dialect (Bikolandia) borders seem to remain predominantly happy that they were centuries ago. This map shows only the dialect majority in each region. Actually, the southeastern Mindanao is populated with Ilocano, Tagalog and other dialects, but Cebuano has become the dominant dialect in that area. The Ilocano dialect has spread from its origins in the west coast (Ilocandia), which is also likely facilitated by Spanish and U.S. policy. Other information about the Philippines is in: Extensive information about the Philippines and the Philippine Regions Back END an Adasen Agta, Alabat Island Agta, Camarines Norte Agta, Casiguran Dumagat Agta, Central Cagayan Agta, Dicanay Agta, Dupaninan Agta, Isarog Agta, Mt. Iraya Agta, Mt. Iriga Agta, Umiray Dumagat Agta, Villaviciosa Agutaynen Alangan Alta, Northern Alta, Southern Arta Ati Atta, Faire Atta, Pamplona Atta, Pudtol Ayta, Abellen Ayta, Ambala Ayta, Bataan Ayta, Mag-anchi Ayta, Mag-Indi Ayta, Sorsogon Ayta, Tayabas B C D E According to the 2000 Census, the population of the Philippines was 76,504,077. The Aeta, which is genetically related to Andamanese islanders and is known as the aboriginal residents of the Philippines, which make up a clear stock, number somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 people (<0.03 percent). The overwhelming majority of the population (95 percent), known as ethnic Filipinos, comprised several ethnolinguistic groups that descended from later Austronesian-speaking migrants who arrived in successive waves to the archipelago of Taiwan and almixed with other sporadic migrations of the Asian mainland (which is today southern China). The main foreign ethnic minority is the Chinese, who have played an important role in trade since the 9th century when they first arrived in the Philippines for trade. Mestizos, that of mixed race, form a small but economically and politically important minority. The most widely spoken language is Filipino, which is based on Tagalog, although thirteen regional strains are spoken as vernacular throughout the Philippines. English serves as the primary lingua franca and as the language of commerce and the professions. Christianity is the main religion in the archipelago, with Roman Catholic making up Majority. A small but significant minority confess Islam, especially in the southern Philippines. The people of the Philippines are known as Filipinos. Throughout the colonial era, the term Filipino originally referred to only the Spanish and Spanish mestizo minority. However, the definition was later changed to include the entire population of the Philippines, regardless of ethnic origin. Ethnic Groups The majority of people in the Philippines are of Austronesian descent who migrated from Taiwan during the Iron Age. They are called ethnic Filipinos. The largest Filipino ethnic groups include the Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Bicolano, Kapampangan, Maranao, Maguindanao, and Tausug. About 8% of all Filipinos of Austronesian descent are tribal people. The natives of the Philippines, named as Aeta, which are descendants of Negritos from the Andaman Islands, now form only 0.003% of the entire population. Significant foreign minorities include the ethnic Chinese, Americans, and the South Asians (mostly Sindh and Pakistani). Other foreign ethnicities in the country include Spaniards, other Europeans (mostly British and Dutch), Koreans, Japanese, Indonesians, and Arabs. Several degrees of intermarriage between ethnic groups have led to the formation of a new live class of people, known collectively as Filipino Mestizos. According to a Stanford University small-a-study, only about 3.6% of all Filipinos have European genes, likely Spanish. Languages A total of a hundred seventy-two mother tongue and dialects are spoken, all of which belong to the

Austronesian language family. Since 1939, in an effort to develop national unity, the government has promoted the use of the official national language, Tagalog. Visayan (also pronounced Bisayan) is widely spoken throughout the middle islands known as the Visayans and in many areas of Mindanao. English is the predominant non-indigenous language. Other foreign languages spoken are Chinese (Hokkien) and Cantonese Chinese, among the Chinese and Chinese-mestizo population; Arab and Malay among some members of the Muslim population; and Spanish preserved and spoken by some families within the Spanish-mestizo minority. Most Philippines speak at least two languages. Many speak three or more fluently. Most children start studying Tagalog and English when they start kindergarten regardless of what their local language is. Religion According to the 2000 Census is 81.04% of all Philippines Roman Catholics, while 5.06% are adherents of Islam in the Philippines, and 2.82% were born Christians again. The remaining 11.08% include the Iglesia ni Cristo, Aglipayan, Mormon fans, as well as those of other minority god members, such as Buddhism and Hinduism. Roman Catholics and Protestants have been transformed during 425 years of Western dominance by Spain and the United States. 377 years of Spanish for the conversion of the majority of people to Roman Catholics. Roman Catholicism still exists as a major religion. Often still, Catholic Filipinos mix Catholic beliefs and traditions with beliefs in ghosts and other spirits. Protestant denominations were introduced primarily to the Philippines during the 37 years of U.S. occupation. Islam was brought in the 9th century by Makhdum Karim, an Arab trader, and to Mindanao Island by Rajah Kabungsuwan, a Malaccan nobleman. From then on, Muslim princess carried on expeditions to propagate Islam. While Islam was easily displaced among the peoples of Luzon and the Visayas, it got a stronghold in Mindanao. Other religions include Mahayana Buddhism, followed by many Filipinos of Chinese descent. It is often mixed with Taoist and Confucianist beliefs, and Hinduism and Sikhism, followed by Filipinos of Indo-Aryan descent. Animism is still common among the highlands people of Cordillera and Mindanao. Education The Philippines' literacy rate was pebbled at 92.28%, men at 92.10% and females at 92.47%. Literacy was defined by the Census 2000 to be a person 10 years or older, with the ability to read and write. The National Capital Region had the highest literacy rate, glued to 98.14%. Other regions with a literacy rate higher than the national average were Ilocos Region, 95.23%, Central Luzon, 94.80% Southern Tagalog Region, 94.01%, Bicol Region, 92.69%, and Western Visayas, 93.02%. Two-thirds of the estimated 34,000,000 people who are 6 to 24 years old attended school from June 2003 to March/April 2004. Demographic history The first census in the Philippines was conducted on 1591, based on tributes collected. Based on this tribute counts, there were about 666,712 people in the islands. At 1600, this method was revamped by the Spanish officials, who then based the counting of the population through church records. At 1799, a certain Fr. Manuel Buzeta estimated the population count as 1,502,574. However, the first official census was only done in 1878 when the population was counted from midnight on December 31, 1877. This was followed by two more census, namely the 1887 census and the 1898 census. The 1887 census produced a score of 5,984,727, while those of 1898 yielded 5,279,955. 1818 census This is one of the first censuses found in the Philippines. However, the census was limited exclusively in Luzon : Whole Luzon: 600,000 (excluding Spaniards and South Americans)Spaniards: 4,500South American: 5,000Tagala (Filipino) mixed with Spanish/South American: 2 340,000Pure Tagala (Filipino): 340,000Sangle (Chinese): 20,000 1903 census In 1903, the population of the Philippines was told by U.S. authorities to fulfill Act 467. The survey yielded 7,635,426 people, 56,138, which was born foreign. In the 100 years since the 1903 census, 1903 census, population has grown by a factor of eleven. This represents a much faster growth rate than other countries in the region (eg. Indonesia grew fivefold over the same period). Through city or towns in more than 10,000: Manila, 219,928 Laoag, Ilocos Norte 19,699 Iloilo, Iloilo 19,054 Cebu, Cebu 18,330 Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur 10,021 There were 13,400 towns, of which nearly 75% less than 600 inhabitants By race or ethnicity: Malay: 7,539,632 (98.7%)Chinese: 42,097 (0.6%)Mestizo:15,419 (0.2%)Negrito: 23,511 (0.3%)Caucasian: 14,271 (2.2%) [Spaniards and White American Servicemen] Negro: 505 (0.01%) [Black American servicemen] Note: Malay was the term the Americans used to adopt the Philippine population. The ethnic Malay population divided by language: Christian (Mainly Roman Catholic) Visayan: 3,219,030 Tagalog: 1,460,695 Ilocano: 803,942 Bicol: 566,635 Pan Gasinan: 343,686 Pampangan: 280,984 Cagayan: 159,648 Muslim Igorot Between 1903 and 1941 1939 This census was undertaken in accordance with Section 1 of C. A. 170 . It was the first to be taken under the Commonwealth government with Census Day on January 1. The Philippine population figure was 16,000,303. In 1941, the estimated population of the Philippines reached 17,000,000. Manila's population was 684,000.The number of Chinese living on the island rose to 117,000. There were also about 30,000 Japanese living in the Philippines, with some 20,000 of them living in Davao, Mindanao, and 9,000 Americans living in Luzon.By, some 27% of the population could speak English as a second language, while the number of people who could speak Spanish fell further to 3%. Tagalog is the official language (since 1937), although more people spoke Cebuano at the time. Successive surveys On 1960, the government of the Philippines conducted a survey on both population and housing. The population was pickled at 27,087,685. Sequential surveys were conducted again on 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1990, giving the population as 36,684,9486, 42,070,660, 48,098,460, and 60,703,206 respectively. At 1995, the POPCEN was launched, undertaken on the month of September, The data showed the bases for the Internal Revenue Grant to local government units and for the creation of new legislative areas. The score was made official by then-President Fidel Ramos by Proclamation No, 849 on August 14, 1996, was 68,616,536. Statistics Percentage population in 2003 living below poverty line, by the province. Provinces with darker shades have more people living below the poverty line. Population: 89 468 677 (July 2006 est.) Age structure: 0-14 years: 35% (male 15,961,365; female 15,340,065)15-64 years: 61% (male 27,173,919; female 27,362,736)65 years and over: 4% (male 1,576,089; female 2,054,503) (2006 est.) Median age: total: yearly: 22 years food: 23 years (2006 est.) Population growth rate: 1.8% (2006 (2006 Rate: 24.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.) Mortality rate: 5.41 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.) Net migration rate: - 1.48 migrants(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.) Sex ratio: at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female 64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.) Infant mortality rate: total: 22.81 deaths/1,000 live birthfemale: 25.59 deaths/1,000 live birth mauls: 19.89 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.) Life expectancy at birth: total population: 77.21 year-mad: 70.32 year food: 75.24 years (2006 est.) Total fertility rate: 3.11 children born/woman (2005 est.) HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: less than 0.1% (2003 est.) HIV/AIDS - People living with HIV/AIDS: 9,000 (2003 est.) HIV/AIDS - deaths: less than 500 (2003 est.) Nationality: noun: Filipinoadjective: Philippine Ethnic Groups: Tagalog 28.1%, Cebuano 13.1%, Ilocano 9%, Bisaya/Binisaya 7.6%, Hiligaynon/longgo 7.5%, Bikol 6%, Waray 3.4%, other 25.3% (2000 census)Religions: Roman Catholic 80.9%, Protestant 11%, Islam 5%, Buddhism and Taoism 2%, Hinduism and Sikhism 2% (2000 census)Languages: two official languages - Filipino (formerly Pilipino, based on Tagalog) eight major regional languages - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilokano, Hiligayno, Bikol, Waray-Waray, Kapampangan, Pangasinense and SpanishLiteracy: definition: age 6 and ear can read and write total population: 97.6%male: 92.5%female: 92.7% (2002 est.)

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