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110 ethnolinguistic groups in the philippines

K Kagayanan Kalagan Kalagan, Kagan Kalagan, Tagakaulo Kalinga, Butbut Kalinga, Limos Kalinga, Lower Tanudan Kalinga, Lubuagan Kalinga, Mabaka Valley Kalinga, Madukayang Kalinga, Southern Kalinga, Upper Tanudan Kamayo Kankanaey, North Kankanaey, South Kapampangan Karao Kasiguranin Kinaray-a Korean FilipinoS M Magahat Maguindanaon Malaweg Malaynon Mamanwa Mandaya, Sangab Mandaya, Cataelano Mandaya, Karaga Mandaya, Mansaka Manguwangan Manobo, Agusan Manobo, Ata Manobo, Cinamiguin Manobo, Cotabato Manobo , Dibabawon Manobo, Ilanan Manobo, Matigsalug Manobo, Obo Manobo, Pulangiyen Manobo, Rajah Kabunswan Manobo, Sarangani Manobo, Talaandig Manobo, Western Bukidnon Maranao Masbate, Sorsogon Masbateo P R S Sama, Abaknon Sama, Pangutaran Sama, Samal Island Sambal, Bolinao Sambal, Botolan Sambal, Tina Sangil Sangir Sinauna Spanish Filipinos Subanen, Central Subanen, Kolibugan Subanen, Lapuyan Subanen, Northern Subanen, Western Sulod , the population of the Philippines was 76,504,077. The Aeta, who are genetically akin to Andamanese islanders and are known as indigenous inhabitants of the Philippines, constituting a separate stock, have between 20,000 and 30,000 people .03 per cent. The overwhelming majority of the population (95 per cent), known as ethnic Filipinos, are made up of various ethnolinguistic groups descended from later Austronesian migrants who arrived in successive waves to the archipelago from Taiwan and meddled with other sporadic migrations from the Asian continent (now southern China). The largest foreign ethnic minority are the Chinese, who have played an important role in trade since the 9th century, when they arrived in the Philippines for trade. The Métis, the mixed-race, are a tiny but economically and politically important minority. The most spoken language is Filipino, which is based on Tagalog, although thirteen regional languages are spoken as vernacular languages throughout the Philippines. English is the main lingua franca and the language of commerce and professions. Christianity is the main religion in the archipelago, with Roman Catholicism being the majority. A small but large minority professes Islam, especially in the southern Philippines. The Filipino people are known as Filipinos. Throughout the colonial era, the term Philippine initially referred only to the Spanish and Spanish Métis minority. However, the definition was then amended to include the entire population of the Philippines, regardless of ethnic origin. Ethnic Groups The majority of the population of the Philippines is of Austronesian origin who has Taiwan during the Iron Age. They are called ethnic Filipinos. The largest Filipino ethnic groups are the Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Bicolano, Bicolano, Maranao, Maguindanao and Tausug. About 8% of all Filipinos of Austronesian origin are tribal peoples. The Aeta Aea Aboriginals, who descend from Negritos of the Andaman Islands, now account for only 0.003% of the total population. Important foreign minorities include ethnic Chinese, Americans, and South Asians (mainly Sindh and Pakistan). Other foreign ethnicities in the country include Spaniards, other Europeans (mainly British and Dutch), Koreans, Japanese, Indonesians, and Arabs. Various degrees of marriage between ethnic groups have resulted in the formation of a new vibrant class of peoples, collectively known as Filipino Métis. According to a study by Stanford University small-n, only about 3.6% of all Filipinos have European genes, most likely Spanish. Languages A total of one hundred and seventy-two indigenous languages and dialects are spoken, all belonging to the Austronesian linguistic family. Since 1939, in order to develop national unity, the government has encouraged the use of the official national language, Tagalog. Visayan (also pronounced Bisayan) is widely spoken throughout the middle islands known as visayans and in many parts of Mindanao. English is the predominant non-Aboriginal language. The other foreign languages spoken are Chinese (Hokkien) and Cantonese Chinese, among the Chinese and Chinese-Metis population; Arab and Malay among some members of the Muslim population; and Spanish preserved and spoken by some families within the Hispanic-Metis minority. Most Filipinos speak at least two languages. Many speak three or more fluently. Most children start studying Tagalog and English when they start kindergarten, regardless of their local language. Religion According to the 2000 census, 81.04% of all Filipinos are Roman Catholics, while 5.06% are followers of Islam in the Philippines, and 2.82% are born to new Christians. The remaining 11.08% are Iglesia ni Cristo, Aglipayan, Mormon, as well as other minority religions, such as Buddhism and Hinduism. Roman Catholics and Protestants were converted during 425 years of Western rule by Spain and the United States. 377 years of Spanish rule was responsible for converting the majority of the people to Roman Catholicism. Roman Catholicism always subsists as a major religion. Often still, Filipino Catholics mix Catholic beliefs and traditions with beliefs in ghosts and other spirits. Protestant denominations were introduced in the Philippines mainly 37 years of American occupation. Islam was introduced to the Sulu Archipelago in the 9th century by Makhdum Karim, an Arab merchant, and to mindanao island by Rajah Kabungsuwan, a noble Malaccan. Since then, Muslim princes have pursued expeditions to spread Islam. While Islam was easily displaced among the peoples of Luzon and and it gained a stronghold in Mindanao. Other religions include Mahayana Buddhism, followed by many Filipinos of Chinese descent. It is often mixed with Taoist and Confucian beliefs, and Hinduism and Sikhism, followed by Filipinos of Indo-Aryan origin. Animism is still widespread among the peoples of the highlands of Cordillera and mindanao. Education The literacy rate in the Philippines was 92.28 per cent, men 92.10 per cent and women 92.47 per cent. Literacy was defined by the 2000 census as a person 10 years of age or older with the ability to read and write. The National Capital Region had the highest literacy rate at 98.14%. Other regions with a literacy rate above 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 approximately 34,000,000 people aged 6 to 24 attended school from June 2003 to March/April 2004. Demographic History The first census in the Philippines took place in 1591, based on the tributes collected. Based on this count of tributes, there were about 666,712 people in the islands. In 1600, this method was revised by Spanish officials, who then based the population count through the church registers. In 1799, a certain Father Manuel Buzeta estimated the population at 1,502,574. However, the first official census was not conducted until 1878, when the population at midnight on December 31, 1877 was counted. It was followed by two other censuses, the 1887 census and the 1898 census. The 1887 census gave a tally of 5,984,727, while the 1898 census yielded 5,279,955. Census of 1818 This is one of the first censuses conducted in the Philippines. The census, however, was confined only to Luzon: Luzon whole: 600,000 (excluding Spaniards and South Americans)Spanish: 4,500S americanud: 5,000Tagala (Philippine) mixed with Spanish/South American: 200,000Pure Tagala (Philippine): 340,000Sangley (Chinese): 20,000 census of 1903 In 1903, the population of the Philippines was narrated by the U.S. authorities to fulfill Law 467. The survey revealed that 7,635,426 people, including 56,138 foreign-born persons, were foreign-born. In the 100 years since the 1903 census, the population has increased by a factor of eleven. This is a much faster growth rate than other countries in the region (e.g., Indonesia has increased fivefold over the same period). By city or cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants: Manila, 219,928 Laoag, Ilocos Norte 19,699 Iloilo, Iloilo 054 Cebu, Cebu 18,330 Nueva Caceres, Camarines On 10,021 There were 13,400 villages, of which nearly 75% had less than 600 inhabitants. By race or ethnicity: Malay: 7,539,632 (98.7%) Chinese: 42,097 (0.6%)Métis: 15,419 (0.2%) Negrito: 23,511 (0.3%) Caucasian: 14,271 (0.2%) (White U.S. military and Spaniards) Negro: 505 (0.01%) (Black Service Men of the United States) Note: The Malay was the Americans denote the Filipino population. The Malay ethnic population divided by language: Christian (Mainly Catholic) Visayan: 3,219,030 Tagalog: 1,460,695 Ilocano: 803,942 Bicol: 566,635 Pangasinan 343,686 Pampangan: 280,984 Cagayan: 159,648 Muslim Igorot Between 1903 and 1941 1939 This census was carried out in accordance with Article 1 of C. A. It's 170. This was the first seizure under the Commonwealth government on Census Day, January 1. The Filipino population was 16,000,303. 1941 In 1941, the estimated population of the Philippines was 17,000,000. The population of Manila was 684,000. The number of Chinese living on the island had risen to 117,000. About 30,000 Japanese also lived in the Philippines, including about 20,000 in Davao, Mindanao and 9,000 Americans living in Luzon. By at the time, about 27% of the population could speak English as a second language, while the number of people able to speak Spanish had fallen to 3%. Tagalog is the official language (since 1937), although more people spoke Cebuano at the time. Successive surveys In 1960, the Philippine government conducted a population and housing survey. The population was set at 27,087,685. Successive surveys were conducted again in 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1990, resulting in the population 36,684,9486, 42,070,660, 48,098,460 and 60,703,206 respectively. In 1995, the POPCEN was launched, undertaken in September. The data provided the basis for allocating domestic revenues to local government units and creating new legislative areas. On 14 August 1996, President Fidel Ramos formalized the count by proclamation 849, or 68,616,536. Statistics Percentage of the population in 2003 living below the poverty line, by province. Provinces with darker shades have more people living below the poverty line. Population: 89,468,677 (July 2006 east.) Age structure: 0-14 years: 35% (male 15,961,365; women 15,340,065)15-64 years: 61% (men 27,173,919; women 27,362,736)65 and older: 4% (men 1,576,089; women 2,054,503) (2006 est.) Median age: total: 22.5 years: 22 years: 23 years (2006 est.) Population growth rate: 1.8% (2006 est.) Birth rate: 24.89 births/1,000 inhabitants (2006 est.) Mortality rate: 5.41 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (2006 est.) Net migration rate: -1.48 migrants/1,000 inhabitants (2006 est.) Sex ratio: at birth: 1.05 males/women under 15 years of age: 1.04 male/female15-64 years: 0.99 men/woman65 years and older: 0.77 male/female population: 1 male/female (2006 est.) Infant mortality rate: total: 22.81 deaths/1,000 live births: 25.59 deaths/1,000 births : 19.89 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.) Life expectancy at birth: total population: 77.21 years: 70.32 years: 75.24 years (2006 est.) Total fertility rate: 3.11 children (2005 is.) 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: name: Filipino: Filipino ethnic groups: Tagalog 28.1%, Cebuano 13.1%, Ilocano 9%, Bisaya/Binisaya 7.6%, Hiligaynon/Ilonggo 7.5%, Bikol 6%, Waray 3.4%, others 25.,3% (2000 census)Religions: 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) and English; eight major regional languages - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilokano, Hiligayno, Bikol, Waray-Waray, Kapampangan, Pangasinense and SpanishLiteracy: definition: age 6 years and over can read and write population: 97.6% men: 92.5% female: 92.7% (2002 is.) is.)

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