



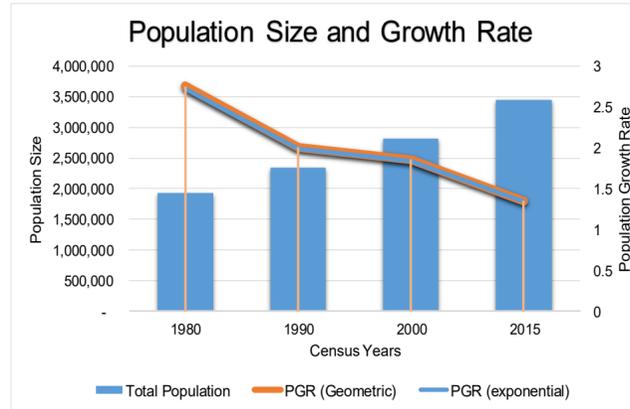
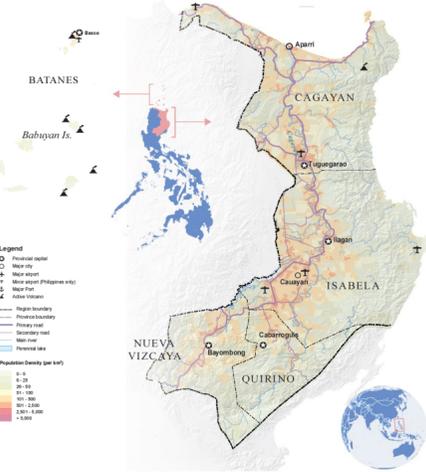
Region II (Cagayan Valley) Population Profile

by Amabelle C. Quendangan

Cagayan Valley

- designated as **Region II**, is an administrative region in the Philippines, located in northeastern section of Luzon Island.

It is composed of five Philippine provinces, namely: **Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino.**

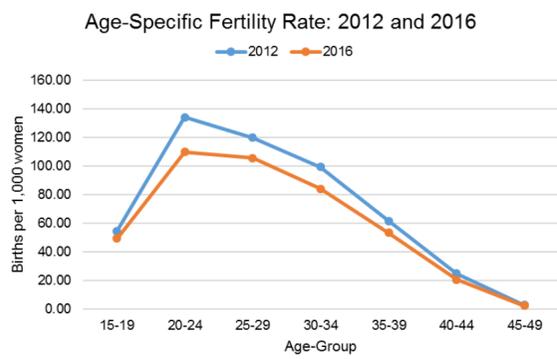


The latest population census recorded **3,451,410 million** Filipinos living in the region in 2015. Although the population continues to grow, a downward trend in the pace of growth is seen— from 2.76% geometric annual growth rate in 1970-1980 to 1.35 % in 2000-2015.

Region II's population would double by 2067. Given Cagayan Valley's exponential population growth of 1.34% for 2000-2015, it gives an approximate doubling time of 52 years. Thus, if the growth rate remains constant, the region's population would be expected to double from its 2015 figure of 3.5 million to 7 million by 2067.

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Fertility



Fertility more prevalent among ages 20-24. With 134.19 births to 109.96 births per 1,000 women over a 4-year period, age-specific fertility rates peak at the age group of 20-24. In contrast, the age group with the least fertility rates was from ages 45-49

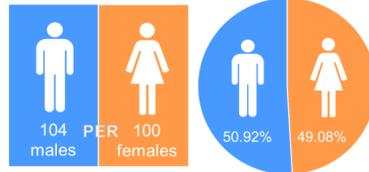
contributing to only 2.55 births per 1,000 women in 2016.

The **total fertility rate** for Cagayan Valley is 2128.15 children per 1,000 women in 2016 which is equivalent to 2.13 children per woman.

2.13 children per woman

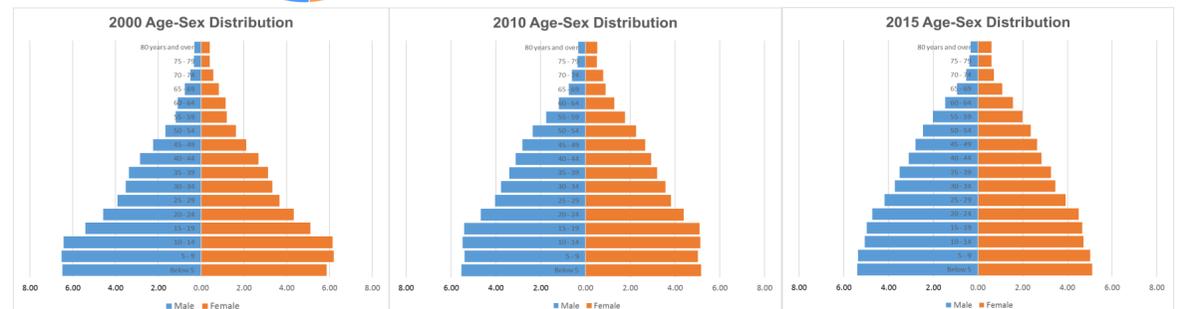


Population Composition



Sex Ratio and Percentage

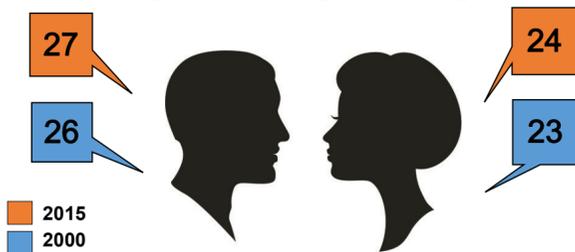
Based on the 2015 Census of Population, Cagayan Valley's population has 50.92 percent males while 49.08 percent are females. The sex ratio is 103.76 males for every 100 females.



The region's population structure is maturing. The relative share of those in the middle and older ages is increasing over time while the relative share of those in the younger ages is starting to decline due to fertility decline over time.

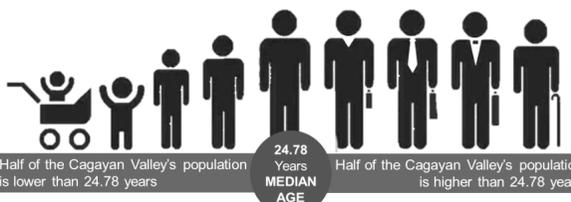
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Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

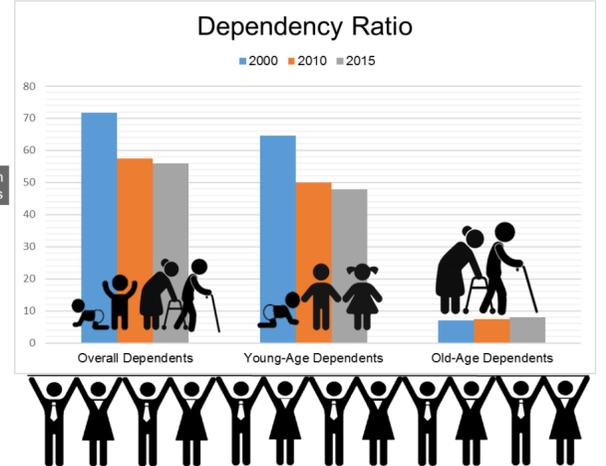


Women marry earlier than men. As of 2015, the males in the region on the average lived until 26.75 years old before their first marriage which is 3.07 years higher than that of the females (23.68 years).

Adults are marrying later in life. The increasing patterns of the SMAM in the region, for both sexes, indicates that adults are marrying later in their life.

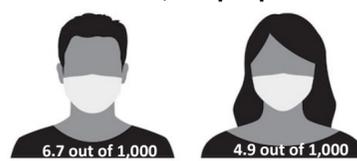


The overall dependency ratio of the region in 2015 was **56 dependents for every 100 persons in the working age group**, down from 72 dependent in 2000 and 57 dependents in 2010. Of the 56 dependents, 48 were young dependents while eight were old dependents.



Mortality

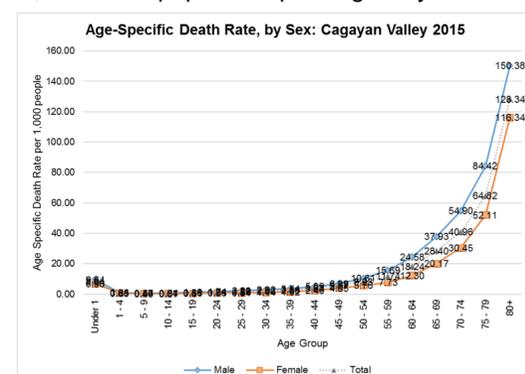
The 2015 crude death rate is 5.9, which means that around **6 out of 1,000 people** died in 2015.



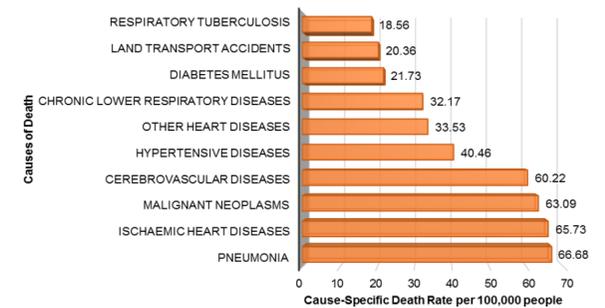
More deaths in males than females. In 2015, the number of deaths in males (11,849) was higher than deaths in females (8,363). 6.7 out of 1,000 males died which is higher compared to their female counterparts (4.9 died out of 1,000 females).



Deaths highest among aged 80 and over, with about 150.38 men and 116.34 women per 1,000 of the population passing away.



Ten Leading Causes of Death, Cagayan Valley: 2015



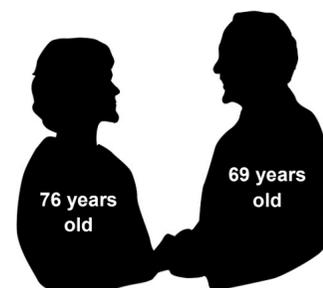
Pneumonia is the leading cause of death. 66.68 out of 100,000 people in the region died due to this infection in 2015. It was followed by ischaemic heart diseases with 65.73 deaths out of 100,000 people.

The infant mortality rate is at 9.60 which indicated that around **10 deaths out of 1,000 live births** occurred in 2015.



Life expectancy is higher among females.

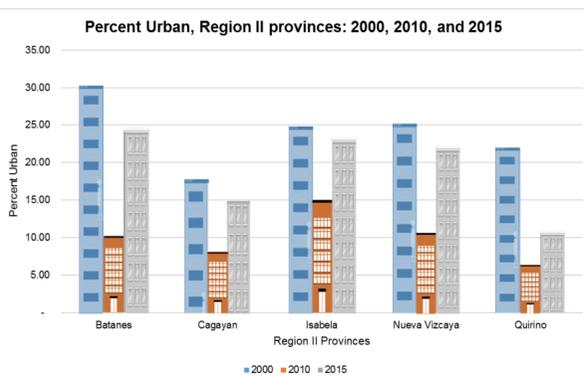
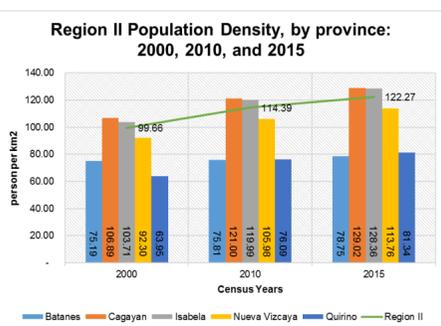
Females who were born in 2015 is expected to live until the age of 76.38 years old outliving their male counterparts (68.67 years old) by 7.71 years.



Migration and Urbanization

With a total land area of **28,228.83 sq. km**, the population density of the Region II in 2015 was posted at **122 persons per sq. km.**

Cagayan is the most densely populated province with the population density of 129 persons per sq. km in 2015. In contrast, the **most sparsely populated province is Batanes**, with 79 persons per sq km.



The Cagayan Valley is **19.23 percent urban** in 2015.

Batanes is the most urbanized province in the region with 24.16 percent of its population living in the urban areas in 2015. It was

followed by Isabela (22.85 percent urban) and Nueva Vizcaya (21.72 percent urban). With 21.59 percent tempo of urbanization for the period of 2010-2015, Batanes is also the fastest province moving towards urban classification in the region.