



# Demographic Characteristics of Region IV-A: CALABARZON

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## Introduction

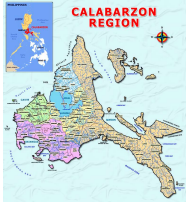


Image 1. Map of Region IV-A CALABARZON. Source: DENR Physical and Socio-Economic Profile

Region IV-A CALABARZON, formerly known as Southern Tagalog Region, is one of the biggest regions in the country in terms of population size with 14,414,774 people. The region is composed of 5 Provinces: Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon; and one (1) highly-urbanized city (HUC): Lucena City which is located within Quezon Province. Within the 5 provinces, there are also 18 component cities the most populous of which is Antipolo City. (POPCOM 2015). Located in Southern Luzon, it's close proximity to Metro Manila has spurn rapid development in the region, especially in areas near the NCR. (NEDA 2011)

## Population Growth

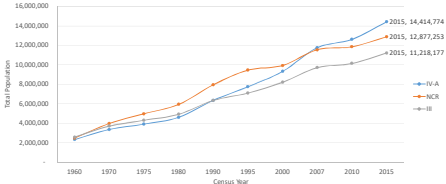


Figure 1. Total Population Per Year of Regions with the Highest Population Size

Census Year	Census Date	Total Population	Intercensal Years	Ave. Annual Pop'n Increase	Growth Rates		
					Arith	Geo	Doubling Time**
2000	01-May-00	9,320,629*					
2010	01-May-10	12,609,803	10.01	328,737	3.00	3.07	22.95
2015	01-Aug-15	14,414,774	5.25	343,490	2.54	2.58	27.23

Table 1. CALABARZON Annual Growth Rates

Region IV-A is one of the fastest growing region in the country. From a population of 9.3 million in 2010 – it has increased by almost 50% to 14.4 million in 2015. The region's population has increased by more than 300 thousand people per year on average from 2000 to 2015. This translates to a growth rate of around 3.00 (Arithmetic), 3.07 (Geometric), and 3.02 (Exponential) growth rate from the year 2000 to 2010; and 2.54 (Arithmetic), 2.58 (Geometric), and 2.55 (Exponential) Growth Rate between the 2010 and 2015 census. CALABARZON's growth rate is significantly higher than that of the Philippine's overall growth rate of 1.90 from 2000 – 2010 and 1.72 from 2010 to 2015 (PSA 2016). The relatively high growth rate of the region might due to either to in migration or the urban sprawl coming from the NCR or the in-migration due to increasing economic opportunities in the region over the past decade. It is expected from the computed doubling time that the region will double its population (if it is able to maintain the current growth rate) in 27 years (or by 2042).

## Demographic Structure and Population Composition

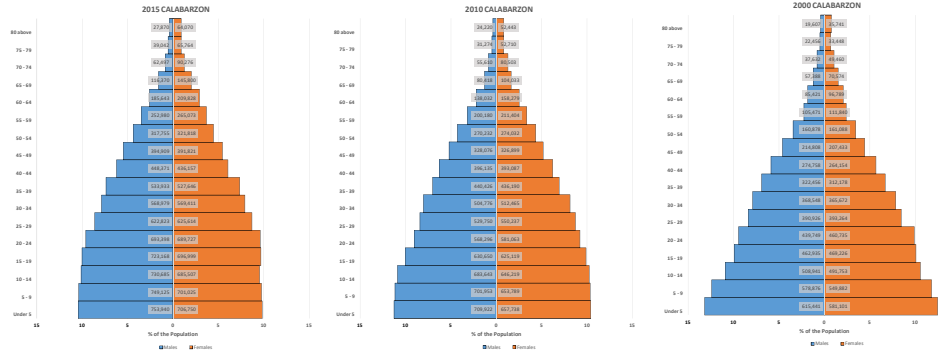


Figure 2. CALABARZON Population Pyramid using data from 2000, 2010, and 2015 Census

For each succeeding census round, it can be seen that the base of the population pyramid has narrowed down relative to other age groups which is indicative of a declining fertility rate in the region. The peak of the pyramid has also begun to widen in each succeeding age group probably indicative of a declining mortality rate in the region.

	2015	2010	2000
Pop 0 to 14	4,327,032	4,053,264	3,325,994
Pop 15 to 64	9,476,053	8,075,328	5,668,329
Pop Over 65+	611,689	481,211	326,306
Age Dependency Ratio	52.12	56.15	64.43
Young Age Dependency Ratio	45.66	50.19	58.68
Old Age Dependency Ratio	6.46	5.96	5.76

Table 2. CALABARZON Age Dependency Ratios

The shifting demographic structure has resulted in a decrease in age dependency ratios across the 3 censuses from 64.43 in 2000 to 52.12 in 2015. However, comparing the young and old age dependency ratios, it can be seen that the primary driver for the decrease in the dependency ratio has been on the young – whilst the old age dependency ratio has increased. This might be indicative that the population of CALABARZON has begun to transition, with indication of declining fertility and mortality leading to a bigger working age population.

## Fertility Trends

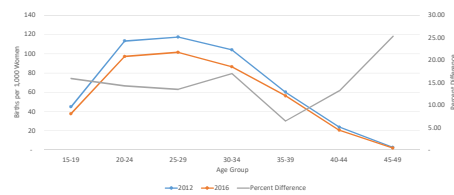


Figure 3. 2012 & 2016 CALABARZON Age Specific Fertility Rate

Across all age groups, the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) in CALABARZON has significantly decreased from 2012 and 2016. The difference when comparing the ASFR between the two years is more pronounced in the younger age groups, and is less significant in the older age group.

CALABARZON's total fertility rate (TFR) on the other hand noted to decrease from 2.3 children per woman of reproductive age in 2012 to 2.0 in 2016. The 2017 NDHS TFR of CALABARZON at 2.6 is slightly lower than that of the national TFR of 2.7. This is still above the replacement rate where the goal is for each woman on average to bear 2.1 children during her reproductive years.

## Mortality Trends

CALABARZON		Philippines	
Male	Female	Male	Female
Ischemic heart disease	11.1	11.1	11.1
Stroke	10.8	10.8	10.8
Diabetes	10.5	10.5	10.5
Respiratory diseases	10.2	10.2	10.2
Accidents	9.9	9.9	9.9
Communicable diseases	9.6	9.6	9.6
Other	9.3	9.3	9.3

Table 3. 2015 Top 10 Cause Specific Mortality Rates by Sex (CALABARZON vs. Philippines)

The top causes of death in both sexes has been primarily non-communicable diseases. Comparing males and females however, it can be seen that males are more prone to die from cardiovascular and other life style related diseases compared to females, while females on the other hand are more likely to die from cancers. For communicable diseases, pneumonia and tuberculosis remain to be the most common causes of deaths. Comparing the top causes of death between CALABARZON and the Philippines – the top causes are almost the same, however there are some minor differences, such as diabetes being a more common cause of death in CALABARZON compared to the rest of the country.

## Urbanization and Migration

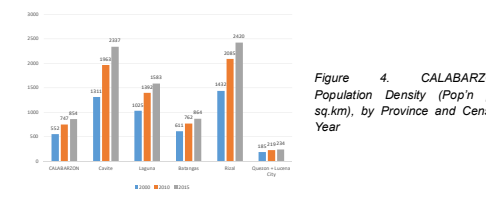


Figure 4. CALABARZON Population Density (Pop'n per sq.km), by Province and Census Year

Population Density in CALABARZON has been increasing. The provinces with the highest increase are Cavite, Rizal and Laguna all of which are in close proximity to Metro Manila.

Figure 5. CALABARZON % of Population Living in Urban Areas by Province and Census Year

There is a significant drop in the percentage of people residing in urban areas from 2000 to 2010 which is due to the change in the definition of urban areas in a PSA Board Resolution on October 13, 2003 (PSA 2011). The population density has increased from 2010 to 2015 which is the more likely trend. As with the population density, it is the provinces that are closer to NCR that has more people residing in urban areas.

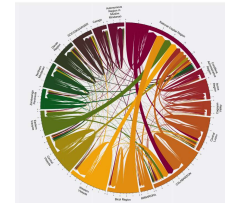


Figure 6. Inter-regional Migration Streams. Source: 2018 National Migration Survey

Second only to NCR, Region IV-A is one of the largest receivers of inter-regional migrants in the country (PSA and UPPI 2018). This may be due to its close proximity to NCR and the increasing economic opportunities in the region.

## References

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