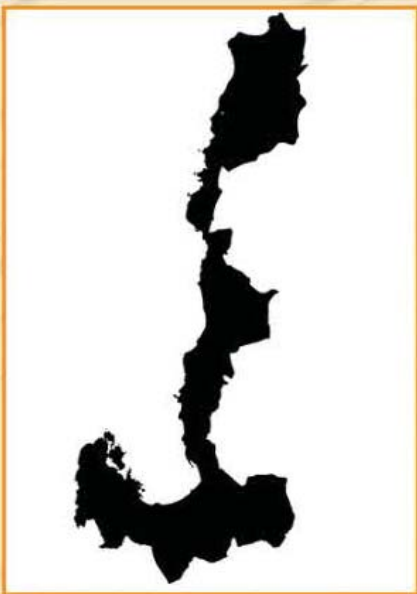


WE ARE ONE: ILOCANDIA'S POPULATION DYNAMICS

KEZIAH D. ODTUJAN

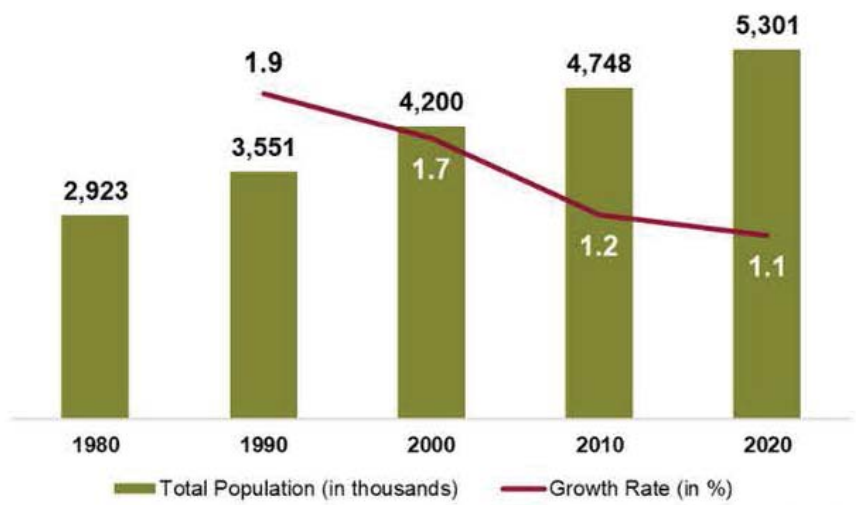


The Ilocos Region or Region I is an administrative region of the Philippines comprising Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, and Pangasinan as its provinces and Dagupan City as its only independent city. Located in the northwestern section of Luzon, its economy is primarily anchored in the agricultural, and industrial and service sectors.



POPULATION COMPOSITION

Figure 1. Total Population and Growth Rate of Ilocos Region: 1980-2020



Ilocos Region has a total population of 5,301,139 as of May 1, 2020. Its population **continues to grow** since the 80s **but in a decelerating pace**.

There are

102.7

males to 100 females, which means there is an **excess of males**.

63.0

years will the population of Ilocos Region take to **double** if its 2020 growth rate of **1.1%** remains unchanged.

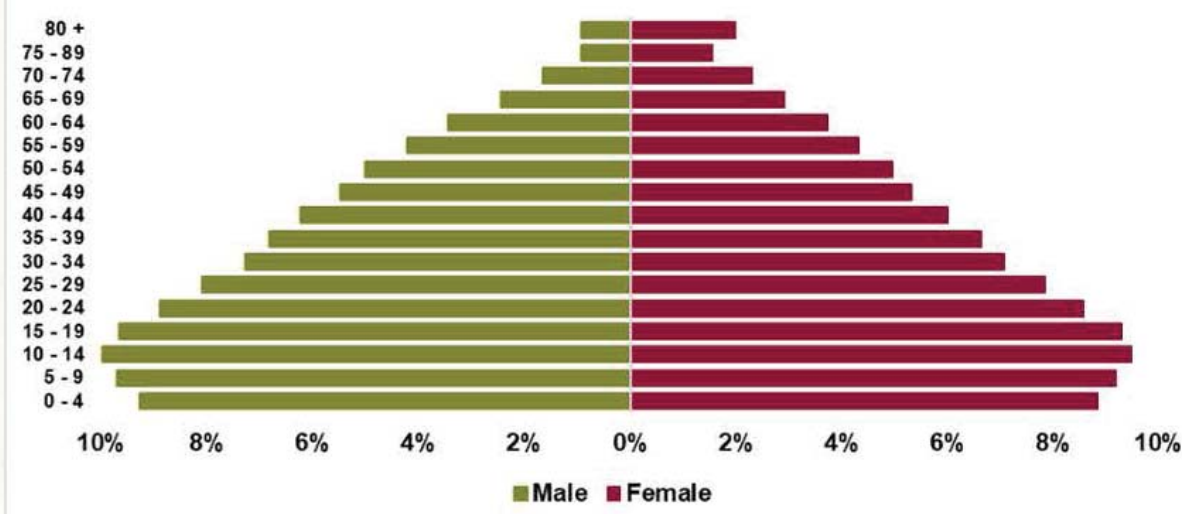


The ratio of the household population dependents (ages 0-14 and 65 years old and over) to the household population in working ages (15-64) is at **55.2**, which can be attributed to the **high contribution** of the household population **aged 0 to 14**.

26.7

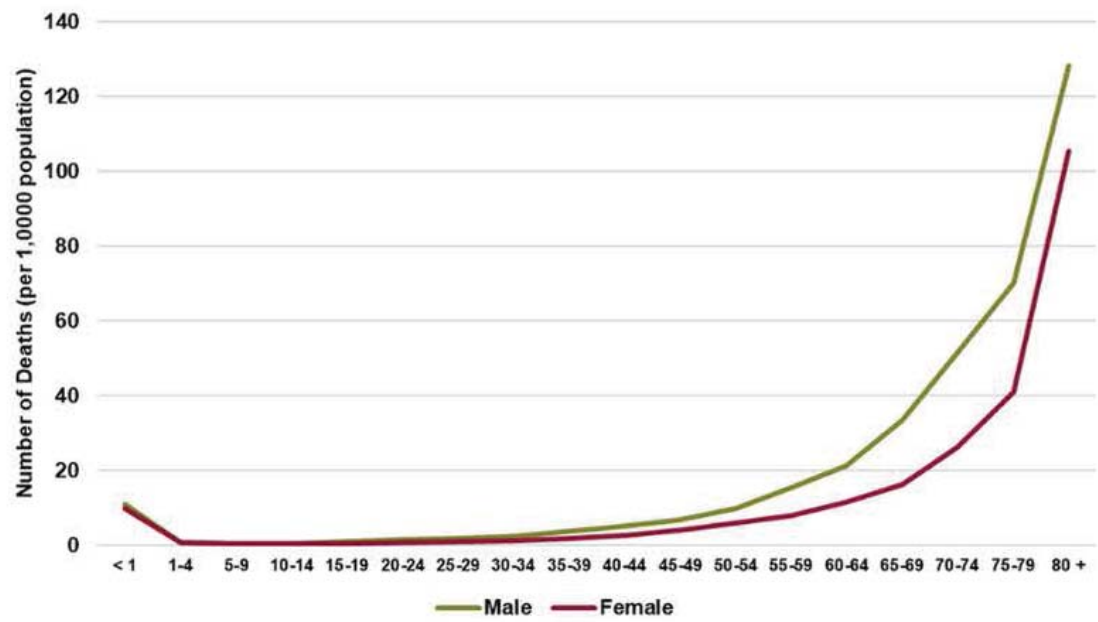
years old is the **median age**, which means the Ilocos Region has a **young** population.

Figure 2. Percent Distribution of the Population by Age group and Sex: Ilocos Region, 2020



MORTALITY

Figure 3. Age-Specific Death Rates by Age Group and Sex in Ilocos Region: 2020



The crude death rate (CDR) in Ilocos Region is registered at **6.5 deaths** per 1,000 population in 2020. **Males have higher death rates** than females among age groups. This is evident starting from ages 55 years old and over.



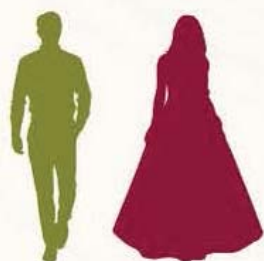
In 2020, there are **14 infants** per 1000 population who died between their birth and their first birthday.



A **male** and **female** born in 2020 are expected to live **70.1 years** and **77.4 years**, respectively, if the prevailing age specific death rates will be followed.

NUPTIALITY

27.8



25.3

average age at first marriage of males and females, respectively. Males tends to marry later than females in Ilocos Region.

MIGRATION & URBANIZATION

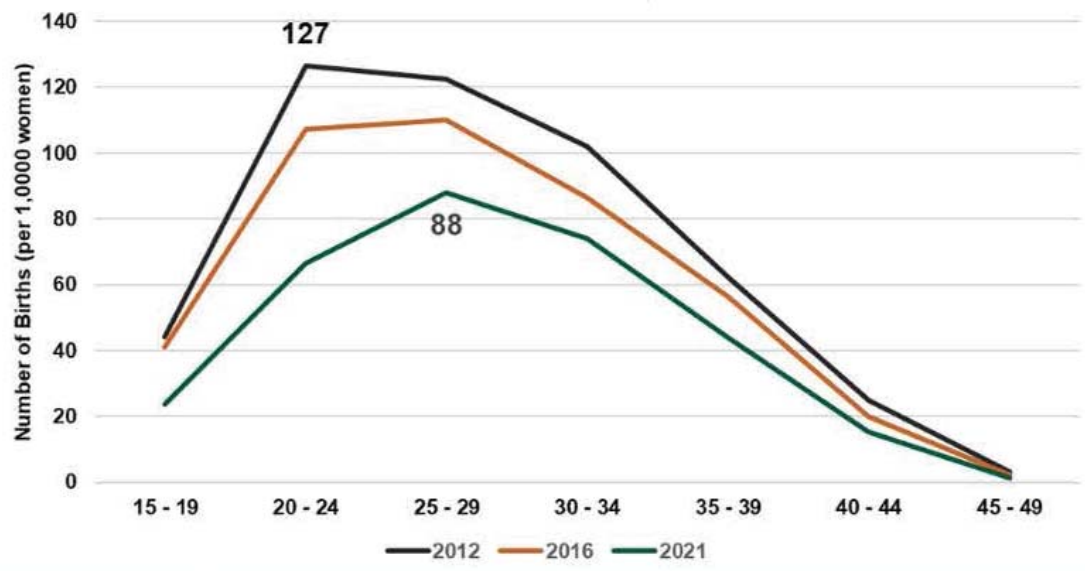
Only a quarter of the Ilocos population resides in urban areas, where **Pangasinan** has the **fastest urbanization across the Ilocos Region**. On the other hand, Ilocos Norte is the only province which has more people residing in a rural area in 2020 compared in 2015.

Region	Population Density	Percent Urban	Tempo of Urbanization	Net Migration
PHILIPPINES	363.4	54.0	2.3	
Region I (Ilocos Region)	408.9	25.5	5.8	-0.3
Ilocos Norte	178.3	10.9	-8.7	0.9
Ilocos Sur	272.0	10.5	4.1	-0.4
La Union	548.5	21.1	2.2	0.4
Pangasinan	580.3	32.8	8.5	-0.2

The net movement of the Ilocos population within its region is minimal. Moreover, there are **more people** who are **leaving** the Ilocos Region than moving into the region.

FERTILITY

Figure 4. Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Age Group in Ilocos Region: 2012, 2016, and 2021



From 2012 to 2021, the **age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs)** decreased across all age groups. In 2012, aged 20 to 24 years old has the highest fertility rate (127 children per 1,000 women). However, in 2021, women **aged 25 to 29 years old** has the **highest fertility rate** (88 children per 1,000 women).

This is an academic poster submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course DEMOGRAPHY 211 (Techniques of Demographic Analysis I). The information in this poster are estimations made by the student and is not intended to be used as a substitute for official data.

References: Department of Trade and Industry, Cooperative Development Authority
Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority



HOTTEST TREND: NAVIGATING THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF CAGAYAN VALLEY

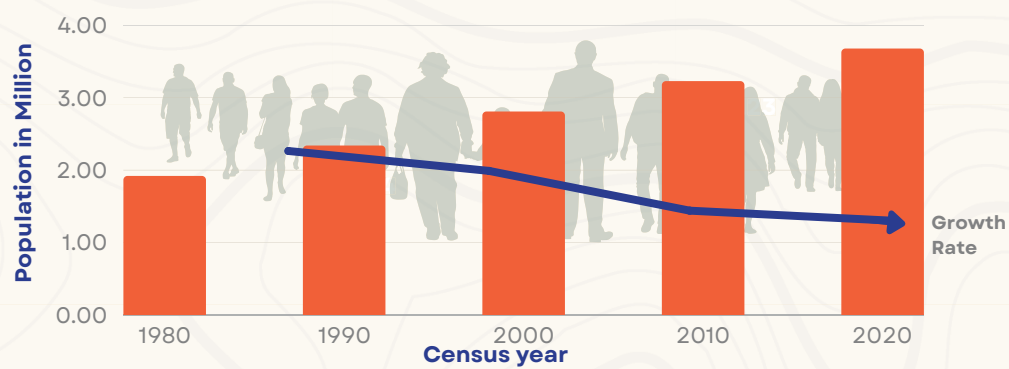
MICHELL C. LUSANTA

CAGAYAN VALLEY PROFILE

Cagayan Valley or Region 2 is located in the northeastern part of Luzon with a total land area of **26,288 km²**. Region 2 is divided into **5 provinces**: Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino which contain **4 cities** including Tuguegarao City as a capital town, and **89 municipalities** where various dialects like Ivatan, Ibanag, Itawit, Malaweg, and Ilocano are spoken. Cagayan River is known as the longest and widest river in the country. *Source: (Cagayan | RDC2, n.d.)*

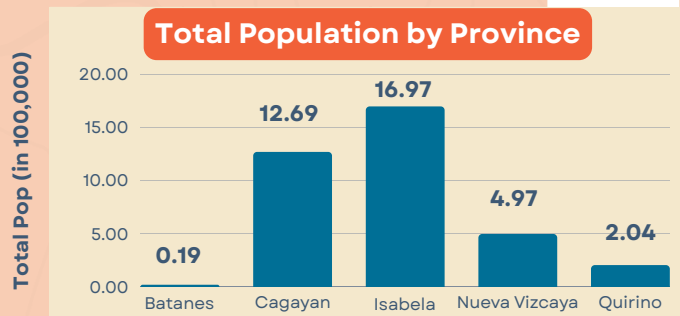
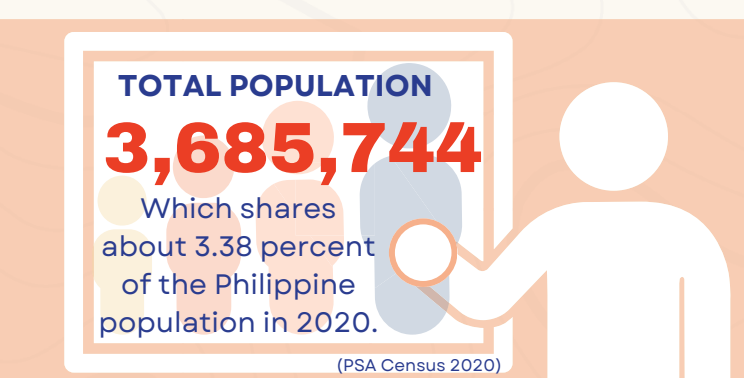


POPULATION GROWTH



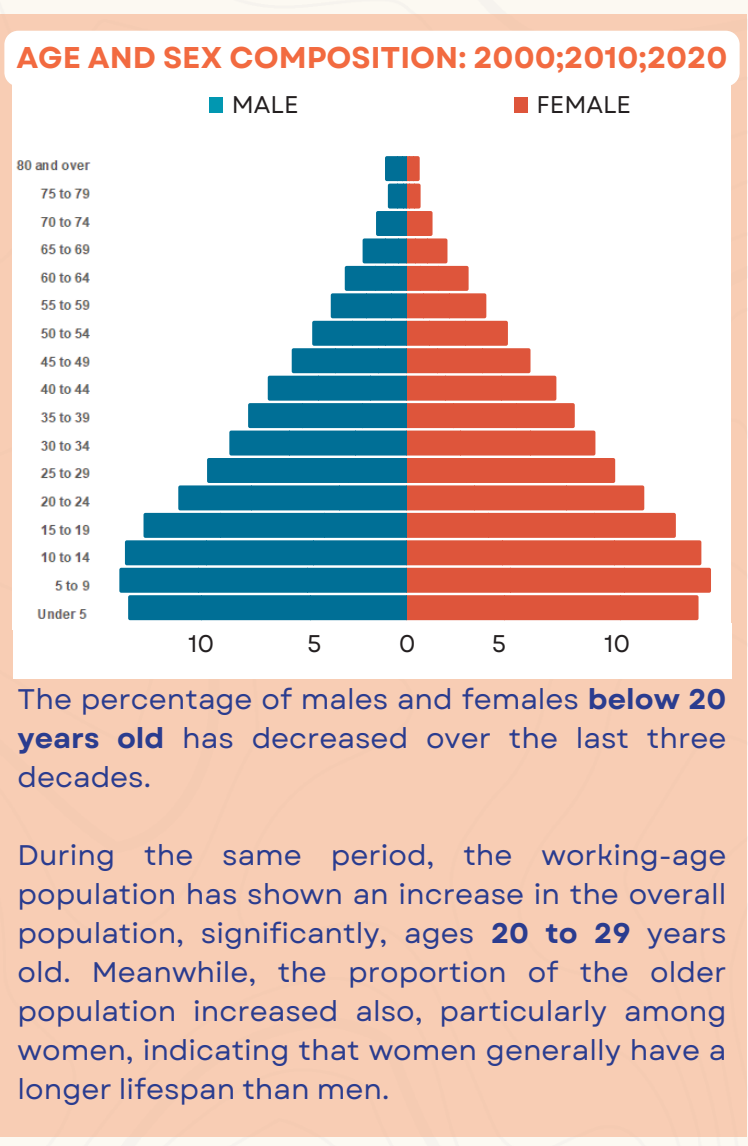
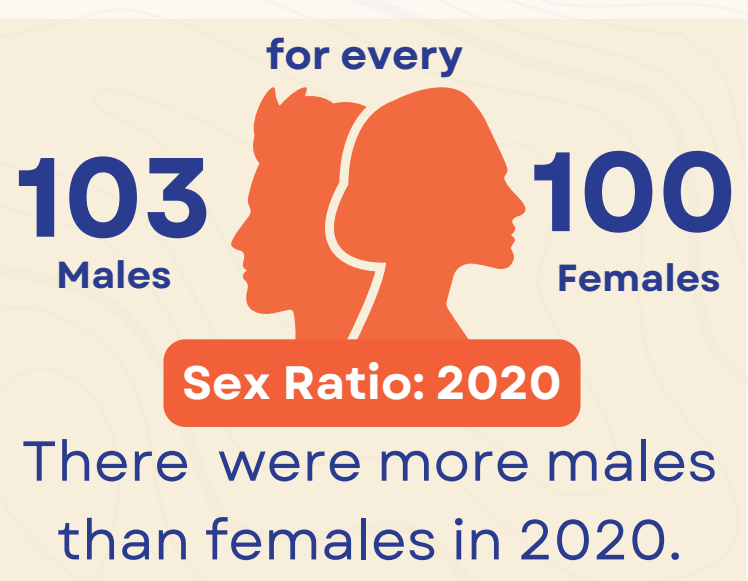
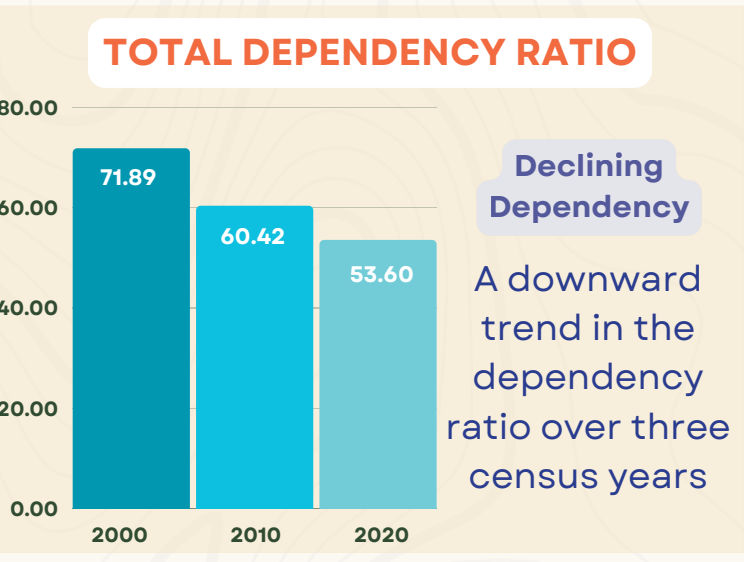
The population recorded a **consistent positive growth rate** despite a declining trend observed from 1980 to 2020, and it's projected to double in 52.7 years.

POPULATION COMPOSITION



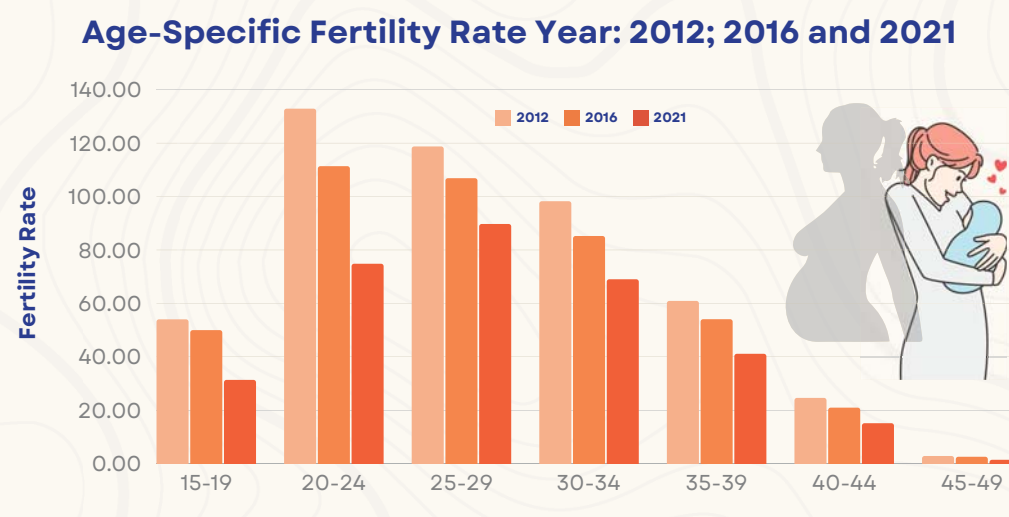
Isabela displayed the largest population among the provinces in 2020, this was followed by Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino and the island of Batanes had the lowest population.

MOST POPULOUS
Tuguegarao City with a total **166,334** of individuals



NUPTIALITY & FERTILITY

The peak age for individuals to enter into marriage is between 25 and 29 years. Men typically remain single until the age of 32, while women tend to remain single until they are 29 years old.

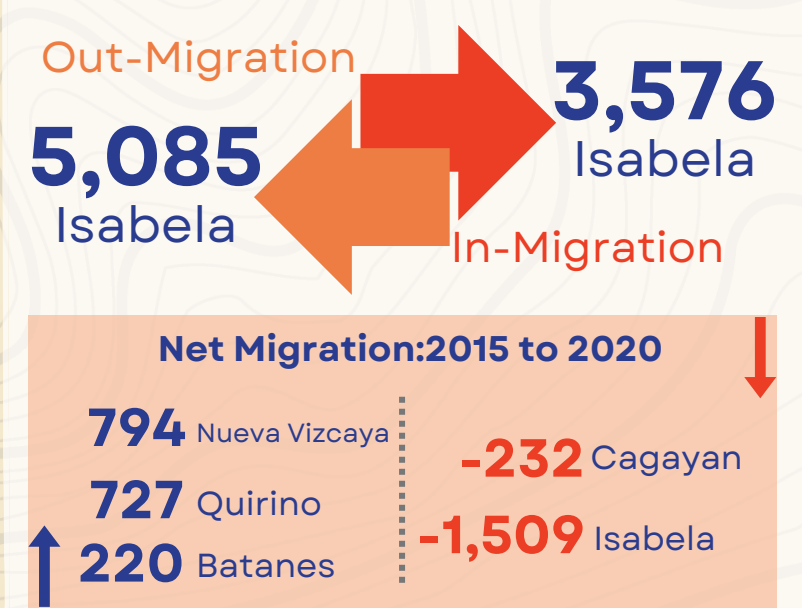


The Age-Specific Fertility Rate shows a downward trend from 2012 to 2021 of live births per 1,000 females. At the same period, the age group of 20-24 years old registered the highest number of live births.

The Total Fertility Rate declined from **2.46** children per woman in 2012 to **1.45** in 2021, indicating the fertility rate is below the replacement level.

MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

From 2015 to 2020, there were a total of **21,994** people who moved within or outside the Cagayan Valley. Isabela Province has the highest **IN** and **OUT** migration.



19.5% of the Cagayan Valley population were living in urban areas in 2020.

23.3% Batanes has the highest urban population percentage in 2020

Cagayan province has the highest population density at **135** individuals per km²

MORTALITY

Cagayan Valley **6** deaths for every **1000** persons

INFANT MORTALITY: 2020
9 deaths per 1000 births
7 deaths per 1000 live births, died within 28 days and 2 died after 28 days but under 1 year old.

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 2020
A baby boy born in 2020 is expected to live about **71 years**, while a baby girl is expected to live longer than a baby boy. **79 years**

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH: 2020
55-59 years old
65-69 years old



“THE HEAT IS ON!” IN CENTRAL LUZON: AN ASSESSMENT OF REGION III’S POPULATION TRENDS

BERNARD ALLAN V. GARCIA

REGION PROFILE

Region III or Central Luzon is an agricultural hub and region situated north of the National Capital Region (NCR). The region has seven provinces namely Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, and Zambales. The region also has two highly urbanized cities (HUCs) namely Angeles City in Pampanga and Olongapo City in Zambales. The total land area of the region is 22,014 km², by which Nueva Ecija is the biggest province and Bataan is the smallest in terms of land area.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

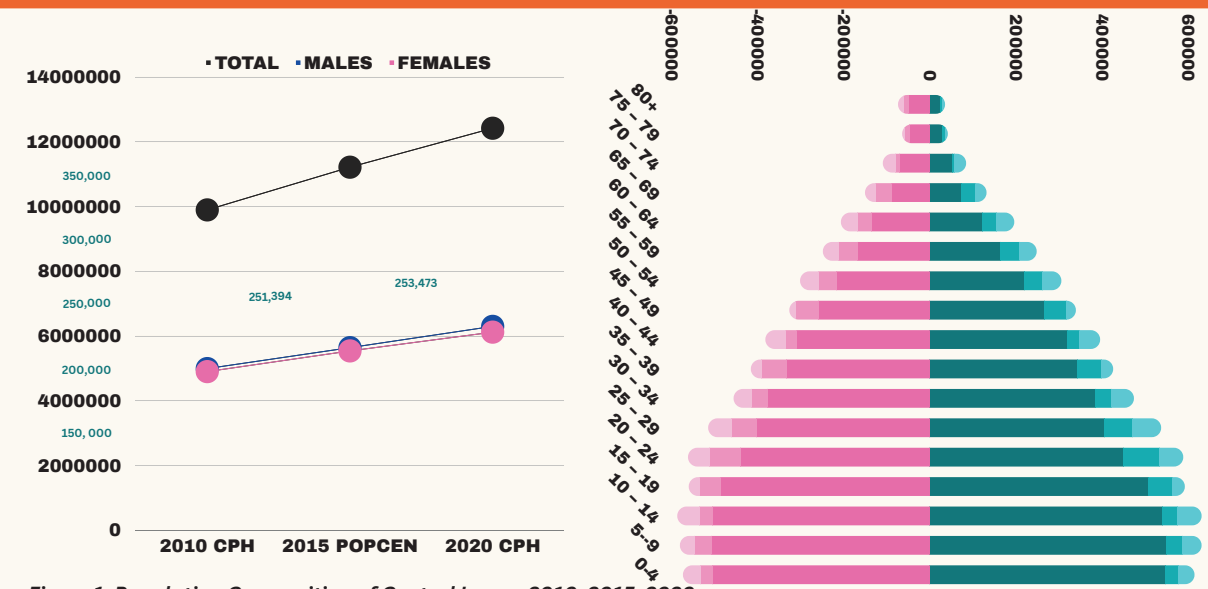
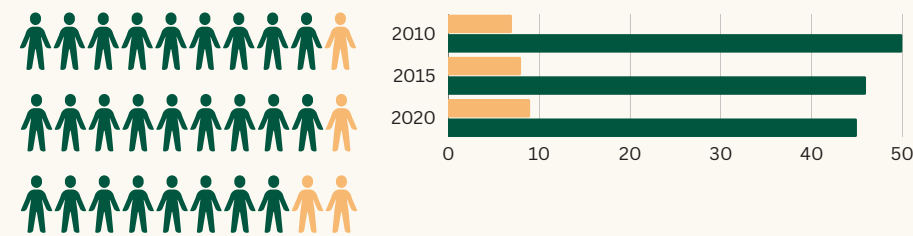


Figure 1. Population Composition of Central Luzon, 2010, 2015, 2020

Although Central Luzon’s population has been increasing from 2010 to 2020, however, the growth rate of the region has decreased exponentially. The 2020 CPH revealed that the population of ages 0-4 is lesser than the ages 5-9, suggesting that the region is aging. The pyramid also suggests that women still outlive men as revealed by the 2010 CPH, 2015 POPCEN, and the 2020 CPH. The median age of the population from 2010 to 2015 is steadily increasing by at least a year with 2010 (24), 2015 (25), and 2020 (26). The 2020 median age for males is 25 and 26 for females. If the same growth rate will continue, we expect that the region’s population will double to ~25 million by 2052.

The Young age dependency ratio of the region is decreasing while the old-age dependency is increasing, suggesting that the region is transitioning to an aging society.



FERTILITY

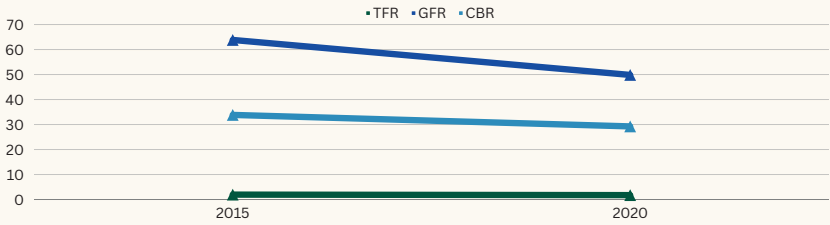


Figure 5. Fertility rates of Central Luzon (2015 and 2020)

Central Luzon’s 2020 fertility rates have decreased from 2015 PopCen. The line graph above shows the downward trends in Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), and Crude Birth Rate (CBR).

In 2020, the TFR of the region is at 1.77, 23% lower than the registered TFR in 2015 (2.18). It means that the region is now below the replacement level of fertility. The General Fertility Rate of the region expressed in all live births per 1000 female population of ages 15-49, shows a decrease of reproduction from 61 to 50 live births per 1,000 women.

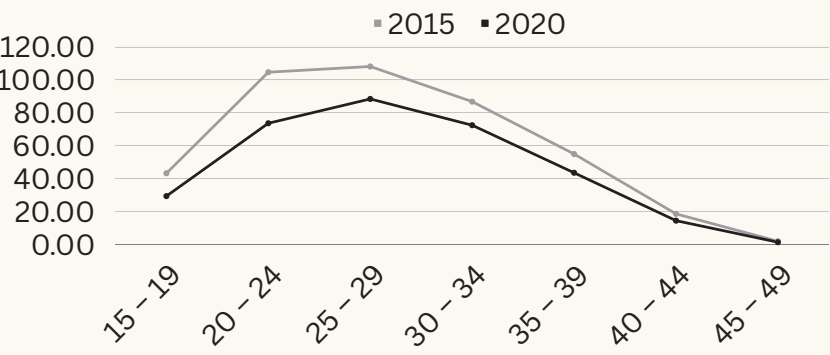


Figure 6. Central Luzon ASFRs in 2015 and 2020

The ASFRs above show a picture of the decline in births in the region especially in age brackets 20-24, 25-29, and 30-35.

NUPTIALITY

The population also tends to delay their first marriage by at least a year. Celibacy rates, on the other hand, show inconsistent upward and downward movements.

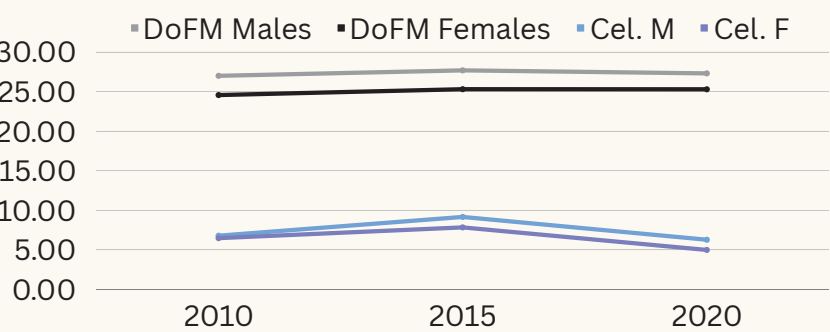


Figure 7. Celibacy and age at first marriage

DENSITY AND MIGRATION

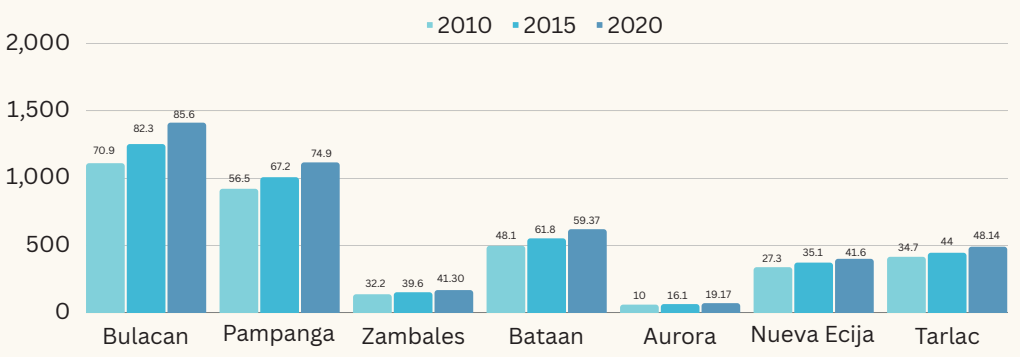


Figure 8. Population density and % urban population of provinces in Central Luzon

The province of Bulacan is still the densest in the region in terms of people per km². The majority of Bulacan’s population lives in the urban areas amounting to 85.6% of its total population. The least densely populated provinces are the Aurora and Zambales. Of the seven provinces, Pampanga has the highest tempo of urbanization.

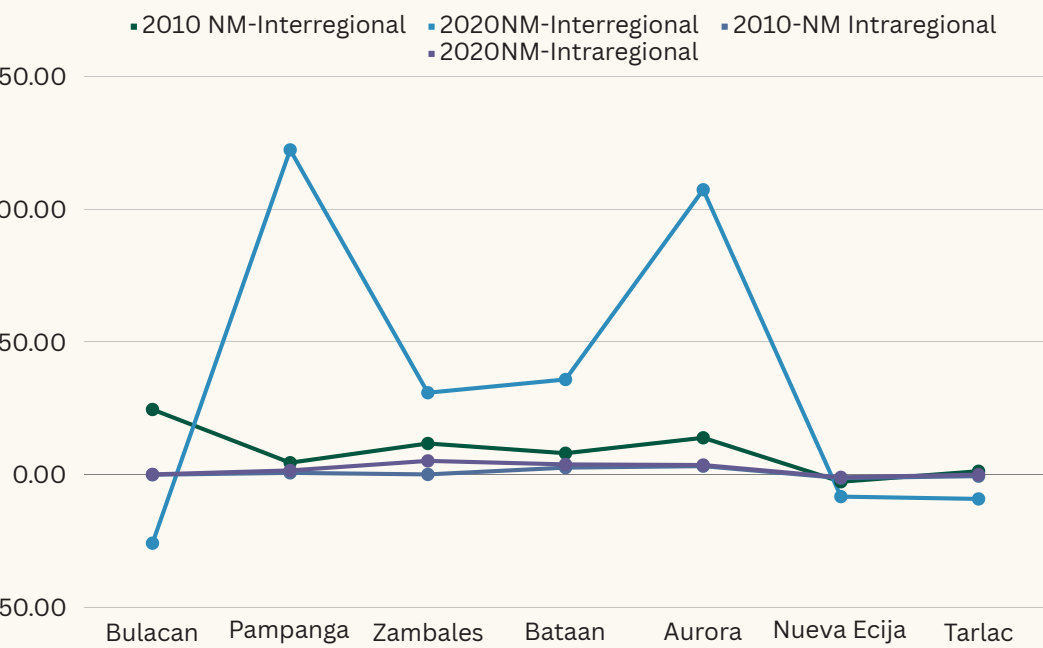


Figure 9. Migration rates in Central Luzon

Net migration rates in the region vary depending on the years, places of destination, and their origins.

1. Bulacan has a consistent in-migration and out-migration in both interregional and intraregional migration.
2. In 2020, Pampanga registered more migrants from outside of the region.
3. In 2020, Aurora province also received immigrants coming from outside of Central Luzon.
4. Nueva Ecija and Tarlac are losing more people than what it is gaining due to negative net migration rates.

MORTALITY

Mortality rates in the region decreased especially in neonatal deaths where a significant decrease has been registered. In 2015, the infant mortality rate is at 11 per 1000 newborns but a lesser rate was registered in 2020 with 9 infant deaths per 1000 newborns.

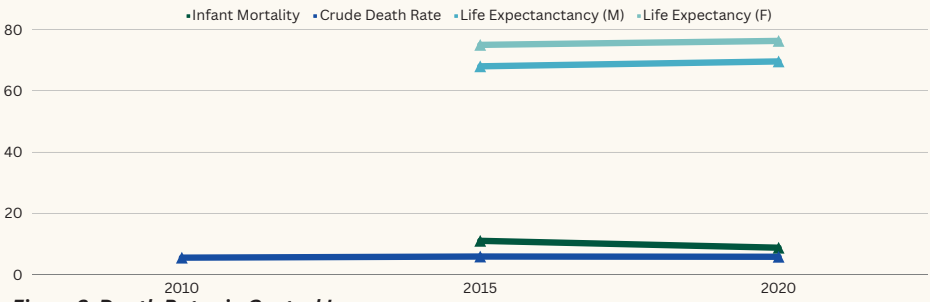


Figure 2. Death Rates in Central Luzon

The crude death rates in the region also decreased from 5.87 to 5.79 per 1,000 population. The life expectancy of newborns in 2020 has increased by 1.3 years (76.3 years) for females and 1.6 years (69.6) for males.

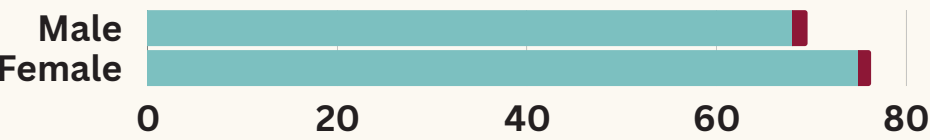


Figure 3. Life Expectancy at birth 2015 and 2020.

The 2010 and 2020 ASDRs show that women still outlive men, especially at later ages. Interestingly, the chart also shows that 2020 ASDRs are lower than the previous census, suggesting that the mortality rate in the region has declined and the people are living longer.

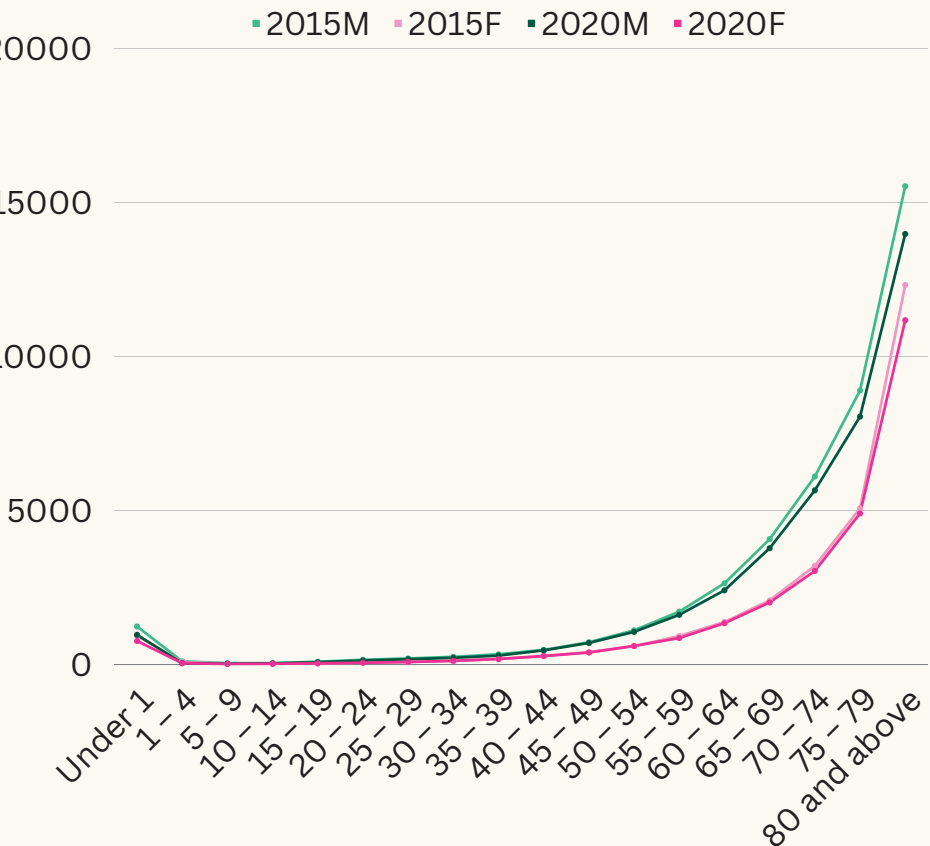


Figure 4. Central Luzon's 2015 and 2020 ASDRs



SOUTHWARD BOUND: ZONING IN ON THE POPULATION TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF CALABARZON

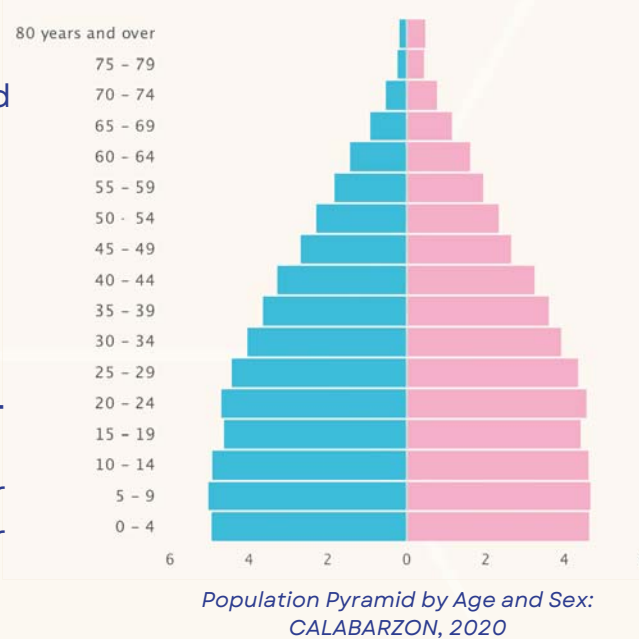
MAGNO, LEILA MARIE S.

REGION PROFILE

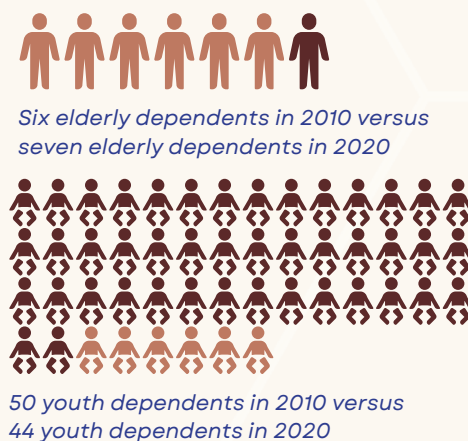
CALABARZON consists of five provinces and one highly urbanized city (HUC). Its **maturing population** has brought about changes in the working and dependent populations within the region. Despite this development, **there remains pronounced variations at the provincial level** and **key differentials still exist in terms of age and sex** across demographic drivers. The geographical proximity to NCR presents both opportunities and challenges. However, rapid urbanization may outpace its social development that may lead to further disparities across age, sex, and provincial levels.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

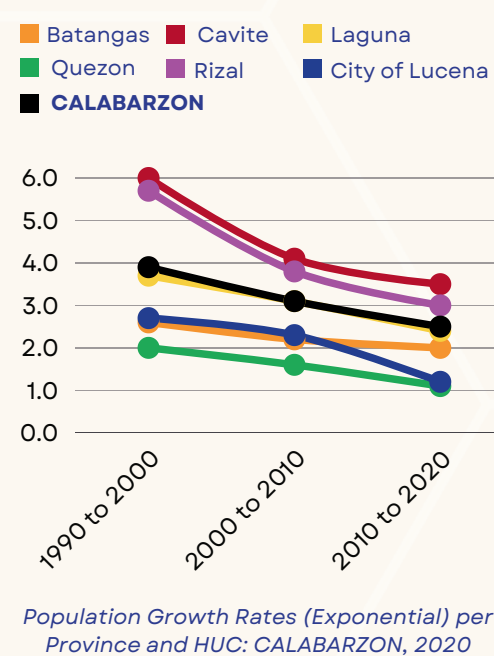
Age and sex data from the 2020 CPH found that CALABARZON's population pyramid has increasingly begun to look more like a **bell-like structure**, indicating lower birth and higher death rates.



For every 100 working-age population in 2020, the region had about **51 dependents**, 44 of which were young dependents and seven of which were elderly dependents.

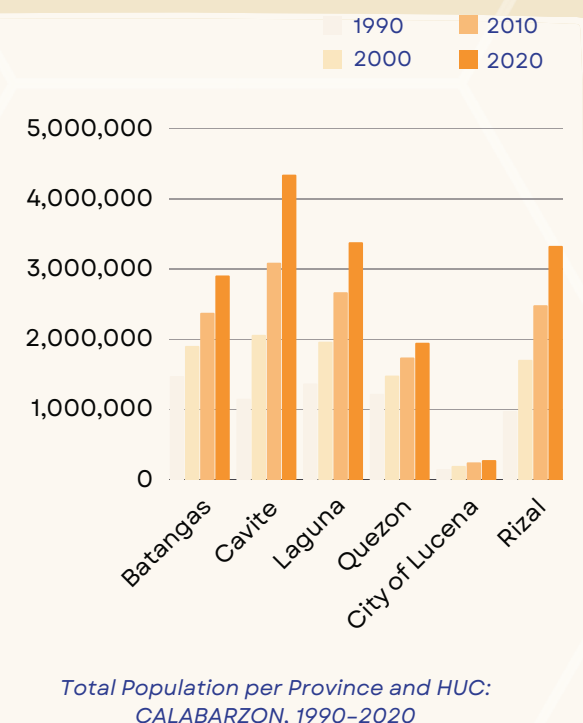


POPULATION GROWTH

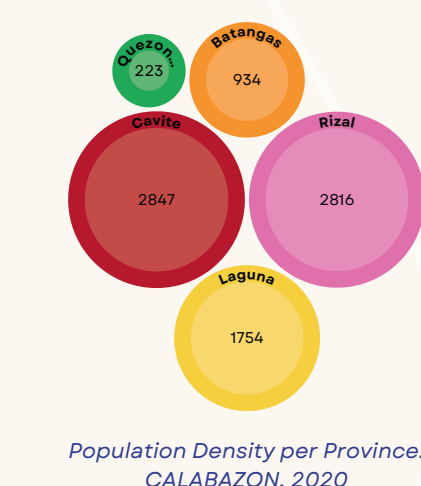


Despite an overall downward trend between 1990 to 2020, **CALABARZON remains the second-highest region in terms of population growth rates in 2020**, at 2.5 percent.

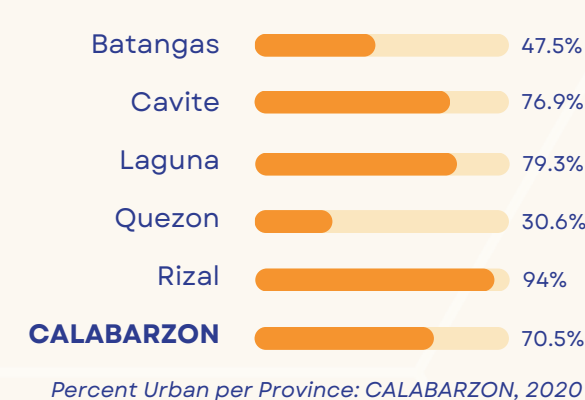
Differences in **annual population growth per province** has led to differences in the population distribution in the region. **Cavite** now comprises about one-fourth of the region's total population, followed by **Laguna** and **Rizal**.



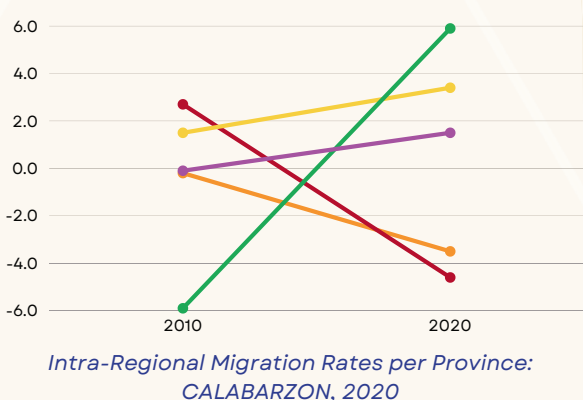
MIGRATION & URBANIZATION



Cavite leads in terms of highest population density, while **Quezon** is the least dense, in the region.

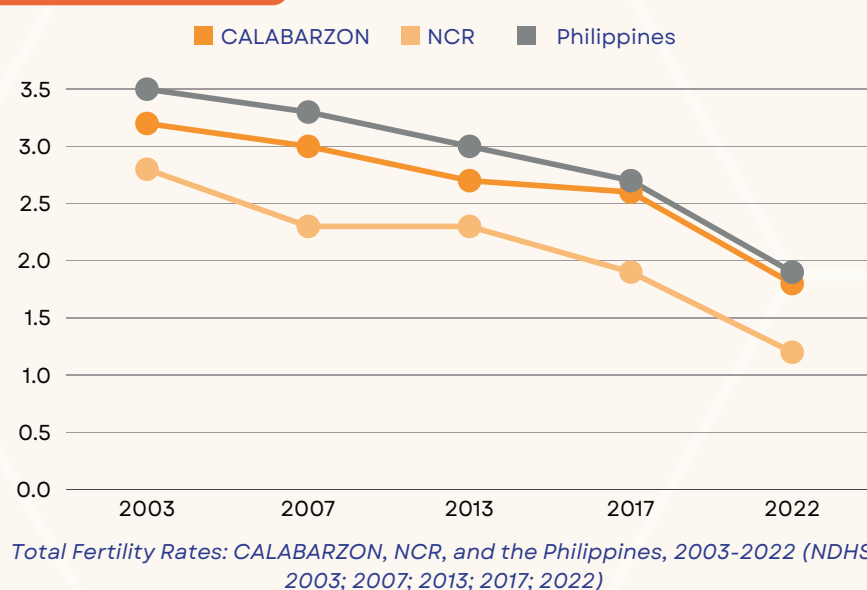


The region's urban population now constitutes **70.5%** of its total, with Rizal having over **94.0%** of its cities/municipalities classified as urban.



An almost-equal number of in- and out-migrants accounts for **Batangas** and **Rizal's** low net intra-regional migration rates, while **Quezon** has the highest number of out-migrants.

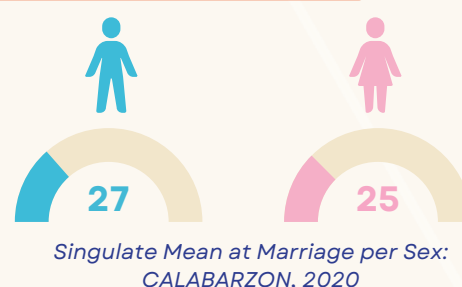
FERTILITY



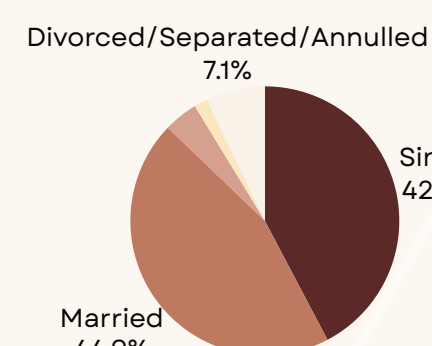
Decline in total fertility rate. As of the 2022 NDHS, the total fertility rate (TFR) for women in CALABARZON aged 15-49 was 1.8 (NDHS, 2022), below its recorded TFR in the 2017 NDHS at 2.6 (NDHS, 2017).

The region's total fertility rate is below the national average, but above NCR. CALABARZON's TFR of 1.8 was slightly below the total fertility rates recorded at the national level (1.9) but considerably above NCR (1.2) (NDHS, 2022).

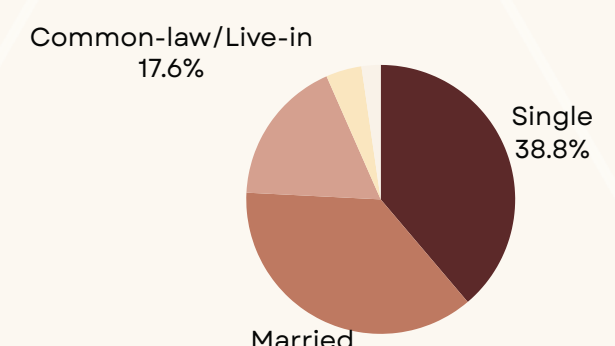
NUPTIALITY



Marriage patterns remain relatively unchanged in a decade. For both the 2010 and 2020 CPH, females and males in the region spend about 25 and 27 years, respectively, in a single state before entering in some form of marital union.



Percentage Distribution of Marital Status [Top three results], CALABARZON: 2010



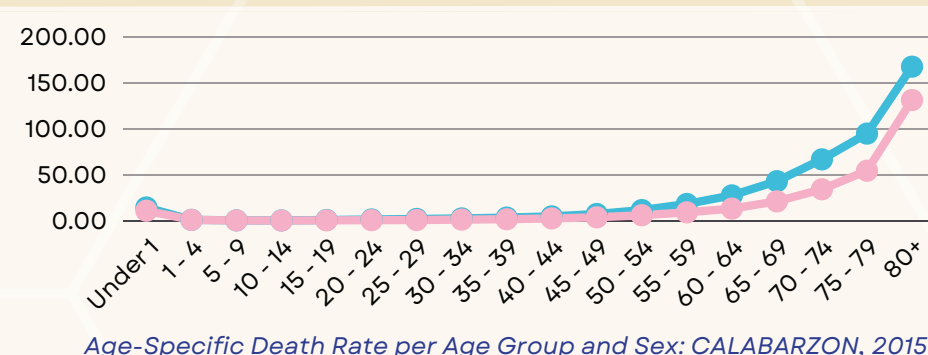
Percentage Distribution of Marital Status [Top three results], CALABARZON: 2020

More people in the region now identify as being in some form of union with a romantic partner, although not formally wed. There was a significant increase of the household population who reported as being in a common-law or a live-in arrangement, comprising 17.6 percent of the region's household population above 10 years old in 2020—compared to only 4.1 percent in 2010.

MORTALITY



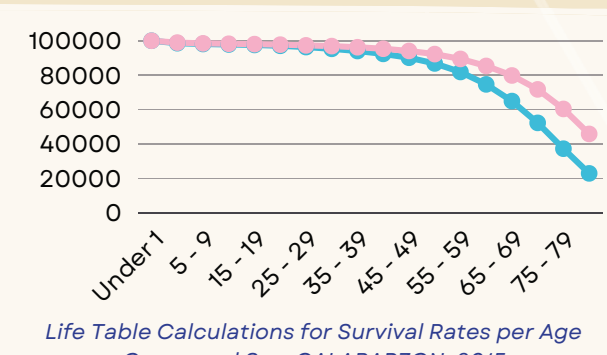
For every 1,000 persons living in the region in 2015, **there were about six (6) who had died by the end of the calendar year** (Crude Death Rate = 5.6). This CDR is consistent with figures at the national level, which was reported at 5.5 (NSO, 2015).



Males in the region died earlier than females. The age-specific death rate (ASDR) per 1,000 males reached a two-digit count by the time the population turned 50 years old (ASDR = 11.81). Meanwhile, the ASDR of the female population only reached the two-digit count by the time they turned 60 years old (ASDR = 13.48).



Life table calculations based on 2015 POPCEN figures found that if mortality rates were to remain constant, **a female born in CALABARZON in 2015 could expect to reach 75 years of age.** Conversely, **a male could expect to reach 68 years of age.**



While **males and females born in the region have almost equal survival rates** from their infancy to their fifth birthday, **the gap becomes more pronounced over time.**

BI-COL ME MAYBE: A POPULATION PROFILE OF REGION V (BICOL)

MAYA FRANCESCA R. VICENCIO

REGION PROFILE



Bicol Region (Region V), is an administrative region in the Philippines grouped under the Luzon island group. It covers six (6) provinces, **Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Masbate, and Sorsogon**. The regional center is the City of Legazpi.

Geographically, Bicol Region is located in the southernmost tip of Luzon, which lies at latitude 13°05'34.80" North, longitude 123°25'12.00" East or generally at the mid-section of the country. It has a total land area of 18,114 square kilometers representing 5.67% share of the Philippines in terms of land area.



FERTILITY

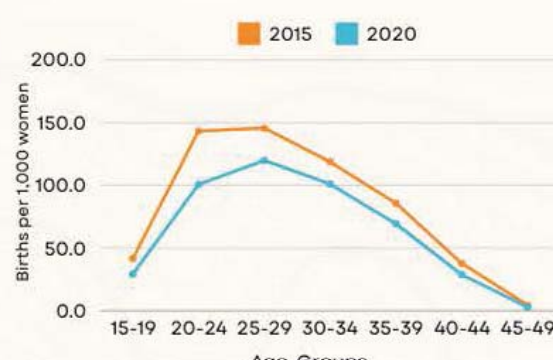
AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

Fertility most prevalent among ages 25-29. With 145.6 births to 119.9 births per 1,000 women over a period of five (5) years.

There are approximately **two (2) children per woman** in her reproductive years in the year 2020.

This is a decrease compared to the almost three (3) children per woman in 2015.

2015 TFR: 2.9
2020 TFR: 2.3



MORTALITY



A baby boy born in 2015 Bicol is expected to live 68.8 years on average if the age-specific death rates of that year are followed, 79.5 years for girls.

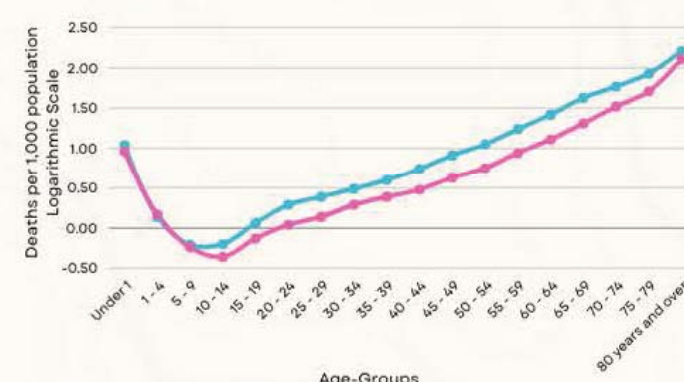
Around 6 deaths per 1,000 Bicolanos in 2015. Males account for more deaths.

Crude Death Rate:
Males: 6.75, Females: 5.36

Leading Causes of Death:
Acute Respiratory Infection, Hypertension, Urinary Tract Infection

Roughly 10 babies do not make it to their first birthday per 1,000 live births
Infant Mortality Rate (Males): 11.02
Infant Mortality Rate (Females): 9.17

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

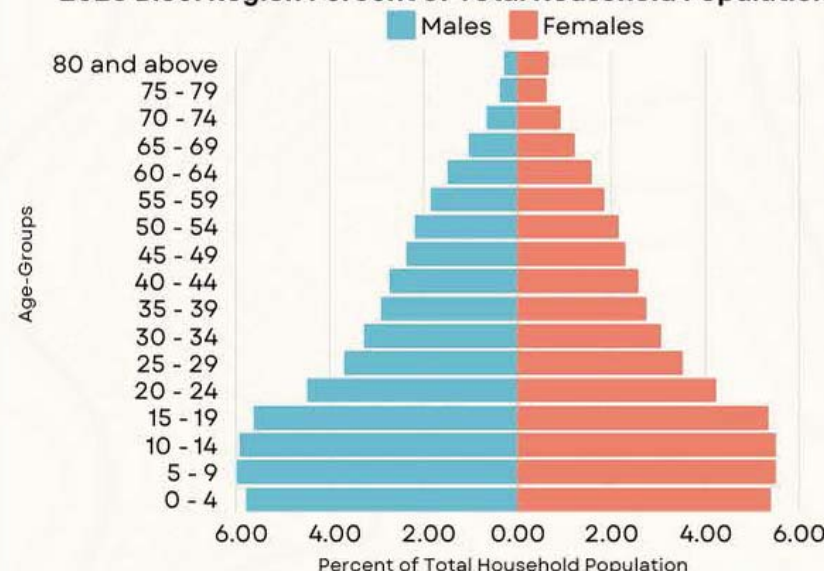


Women outlive the men in 2015 Bicol.
Males show higher death rates across all age groups.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

POPULATION PYRAMID & SEX RATIO

2020 Bicol Region Percent of Total Household Population



In 2020, Region V (Bicol) was comprised of 50.74% males and 49.26% females. The resulting sex ratio is 103 males for every 100 females.



The region is showing signs of maturing as the younger age groups are starting to decline due to fall in fertility over time.

AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO



The overall dependency ratio of the region in 2020 was 66 dependents for every 100 persons in the working age group, down from 75 dependent in 2010. Of the 66 dependents, 57 were young dependents while 10 were old dependents.

POPULATION SIZE & GROWTH RATE



The population in 2020 was 6,082,165. Although the population continues to grow, a downward trend in the pace of growth is seen - from 1.83% geometric annual growth rate in 1990-2000 to 1.16% in 2010-2020.

Region V's population would double by 2080. Given Bicol's exponential population growth rate of 1.15% for 2010-2020, it gives an approximate doubling time of 60 years. Thus, if the growth rate remains constant, the region's population would be expected to double from its 2020 figure of 6.08 million to 12.1 million by 2080.

MEDIAN AGE

25.13 years (2020)



Half of Bicol's population is higher than 25.13 years
Half of Bicol's population is below 25.13 years

Median age by Sex
Males: 24.06 years
Females: 26.27



NUPTIALITY

People tend to delay their marriage by a year in 2020 compared to 2010 and women marry earlier than men. The average years lived in singlehood among those who marry before 50 in 2010 is 27.2 for males and 23.9 for females. Compared to the 2020 figures in which men marry at 27.7 while women marry at 25.2



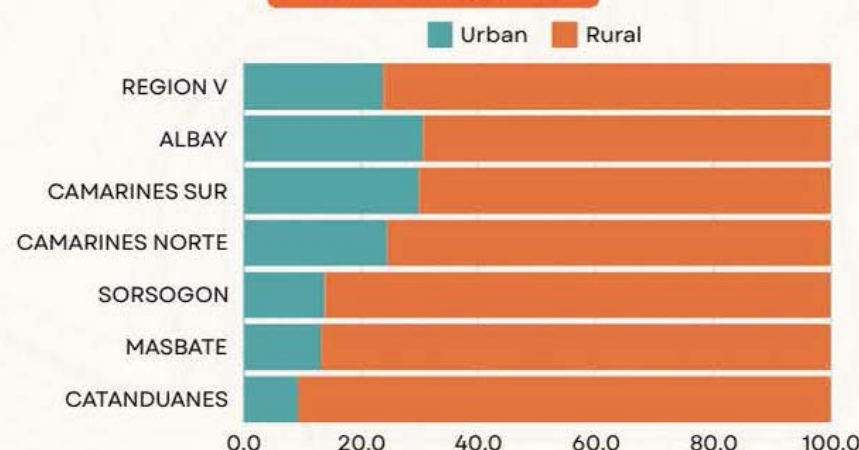
Celibacy Rates (2020)

Males: 3.1
Females: 4.4
Both sexes increased in celibacy rates in 2020 from 2010.



URBANIZATION & MIGRATION

PERCENT URBAN



Region V (Bicol) is a largely rural region with 76.2% of the population residing in rural areas in 2020.

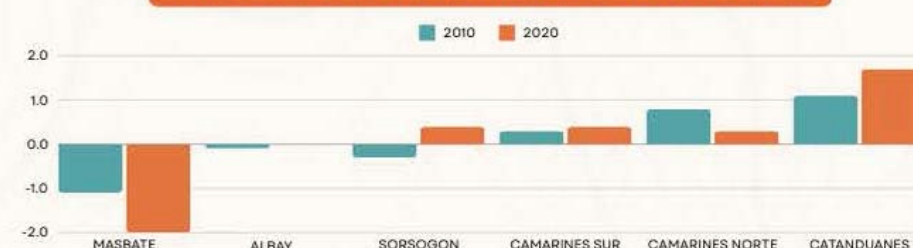
Albay is the most urbanized province in the region with 30.5% of its population living in the urban areas in 2020. The **least urbanized province is Catanduanes** with 9.3%. With 14.21% tempo of urbanization for the period of 2010-2015, Catanduanes is also the fastest province moving towards urban classification in the region.

POPULATION DENSITY

With a total land area of 18,114.47 square kilometers, the population density of the Region V in 2020 was posted at **336 persons per square kilometer**.

Albay is the most densely populated province with the population density of 534 persons per square kilometer in 2020. In contrast, the most sparsely populated province is Catanduanes, with 182 persons per square kilometer.

INTRA-REGIONAL MIGRATION RATES



There are ultimately more persons moving into Bicol provinces, but not by a lot. By 2020, there was an average net-migration rate of 0.8. Most out-migrants come from Masbate and most in-migrants hail to Catanduanes.

WEST SIDE STORY: FEATURING THE POPULATION PATTERNS IN WESTERN VISAYAS

CAMILA CHRISTIAN C. CRUZ

REGION PROFILE

Region VI or Western Visayas is a region steeped in rich history, culture, natural landscapes, and a thriving economy. It is home to two (2) indigenous groups spread in six (6) of its provinces: Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo, Guimaras, and Negros Occidental. It has a total land area of 2,022,311 hectares, classified into Forestland (32%) and Alienable and Disposable lands (68%). A rich and prosperous region, it is a hub of trade and commerce and a home to a large number of small-sized businesses.

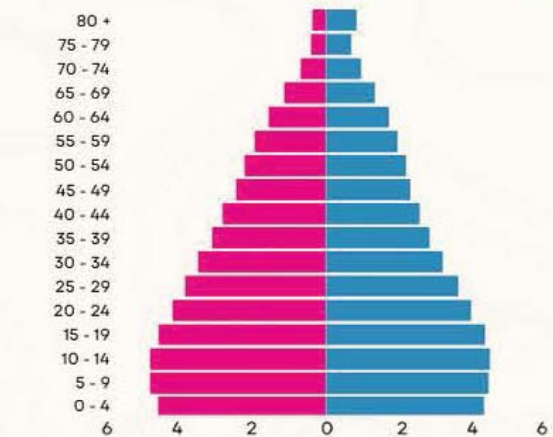
POPULATION CHANGE

TOTAL POPULATION



In the 2020 Census, Western Visayas has a total population of about eight (8) million, which comprised 7.30% of the country's total population. And statistics show that it will take about 61 years for the population of Western Visayas to double.

POPULATION PYRAMID



There is a growing population in Western Visayas, with more babies being born than there are people dying. The great percentage of those in the middle-ages (15-54) shows a possible occurrence of "age transition" in the region.

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY

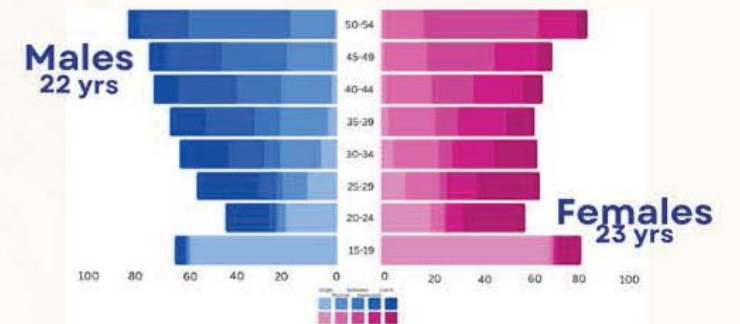
FERTILITY RATE



Fertility has been declining in all age groups in Western Visayas. ASFR declined from 109 births per 1000 women age 20-24 in 2012 to 100 births in 2021. Fertility peaks at age 20-24.

SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Females tend to stay single until they reach 23.46 yrs old. While men tend to stay single until they reach 22.25 yrs old.

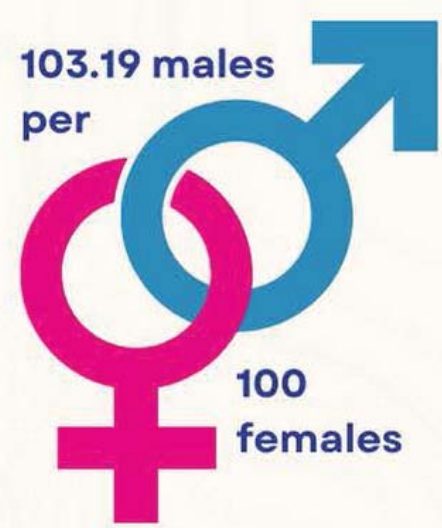


The majority of those age 15-19 are single. While the number of married individuals starts to rise at age 25-29 and increases even more at age 30-44.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

SEX RATIO

Based on the 2020 Census, there were more males than females in Western Visayas. The masculinity proportion in Western Visayas has an increment of 1.42 from 2000 (50.36) to 2020 (51.78). This proves the great extent to which the male population continues to increase throughout the years in Western Visayas.

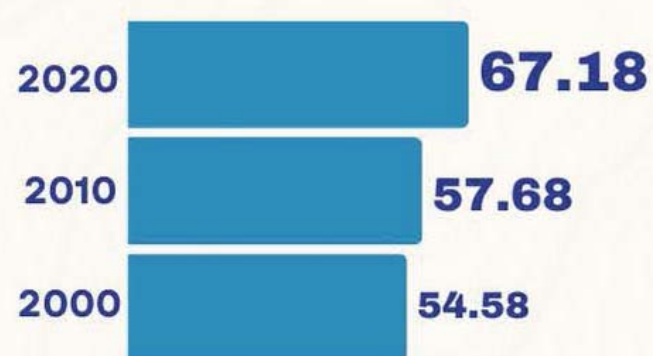


MEDIAN AGE



The median age in Western Visayas has increased from 21.67 in 2000 to 26.39 in 2020, which implies a relatively "aging population".

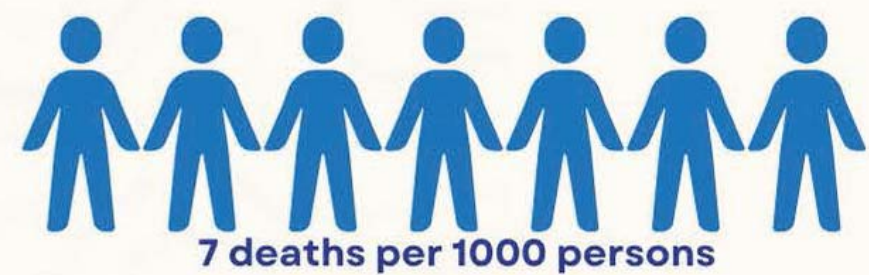
AGE-DEPENDENCY RATIOS



The age dependency ratio of the region has been increasing from 2000 (54.58) to 2020 (67.18), which could be a hint for a greater challenge in improving productivity and economic progress in the region.

MORTALITY

CRUDE DEATH RATE



In 2020, there were about 7 deaths per 1000 persons in the region. Such results follow their death statistics, which say that more than 50,000 deaths are registered in Western Visayas in that year.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE

Death rates were found to increase by the early 50s, with statistics showing that there are about 12 to 17 deaths per 1000 people aged 50-59; nearly 60 deaths per 1000 people aged 75-79; and about 110 deaths per 1000 people aged 80 and above. There were more males who died in 2020 than females. And in all age groups, men were found to have the higher ASDR than women.



LIFE EXPECTANCY



A baby boy born in 2020 in the Western Visayas region is expected to live about 69.5 years on average given the death rates for 2020, while a baby girl born in the same year is expected to live about 85.1 years on average.



MIGRATION & URBANIZATION

POPULATION DENSITY & INTRA-REGIONAL MIGRATION RATE



In the Western Visayas region, the City of Iloilo has recorded the highest population density, with about 5,241 persons per square kilometer, followed by the City of Bacolod, with a population density of 3,381 persons per square kilometer.

Iloilo has also recorded the greatest in-migration rate (21.36) and out-migration rate (36.08), with a net negative of 15 migrants per 1000 population in the last five years.

PERCENT URBAN

In 2020, about 42.20% of the population in Western Visayas is living in Urban areas.



TEMPO OF URBANIZATION

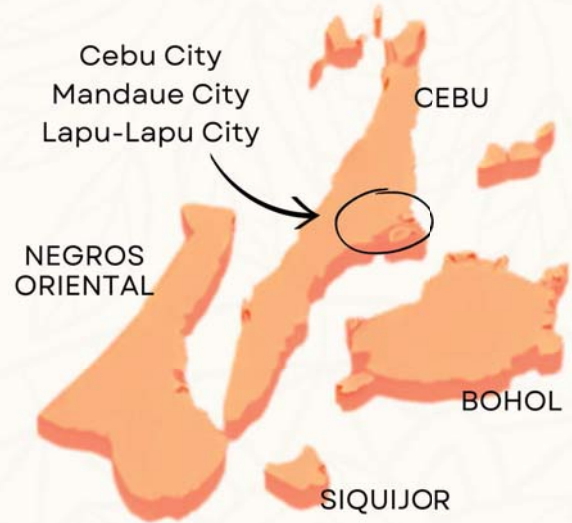
Despite having a great number of migrants, Western Visayas has not grown arithmetically, and instead has decreased by 0.16% from 2015 to 2020. This follows the region's negative net migration rate, which implies that there are more people moving out of the region than those moving in.

CENTRAL MATTERS: POPULATION LEVELS, TRENDS, AND DIFFERENTIALS IN CENTRAL VISAYAS

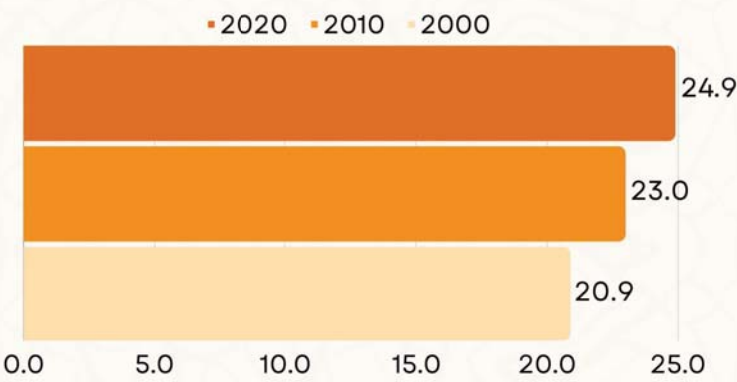
NACIONALES, ANGELO RAFAEL B.

REGIONAL PROFILE

Region VII, also known as Central Visayas, consists of four provinces and three highly urbanized cities. The provinces are Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental, and Siquijor, while the highly urbanized cities (HUCs) are Cebu City, Mandaue City, and Lapu-Lapu City. The region has a land area of 15,872.58 square kilometers and a population of 8,081,988 people, making it the fourth most populous and dense region in the Philippines. Its annualized growth rate was 1.7% between 2010 and 2020, which means it is expected to double in 40.2 years. The region's economy is significant. It is the country's fourth-largest economy, accounting for 6.5% of the national gross domestic product. Metro Cebu, one of the several metropolitan areas in the Philippines, is located in this region.

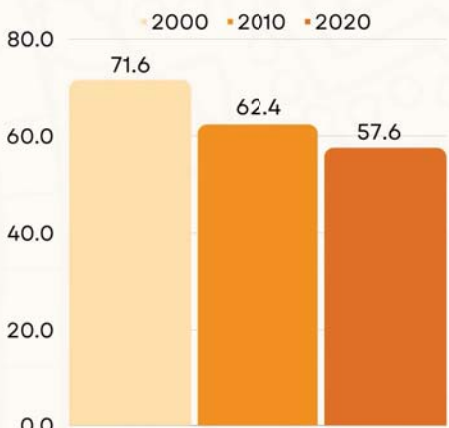


POPULATION COMPOSITION



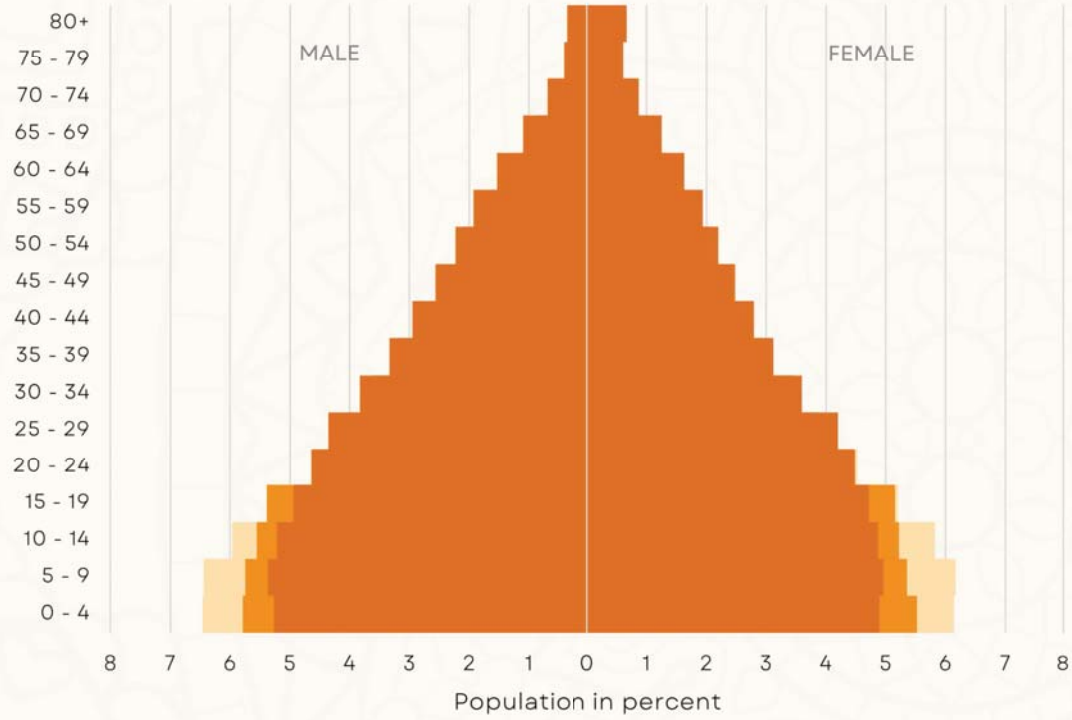
Median age: 2000-2020

The median age rose from 20.9 in 2000 to 24.9 in 2020, indicating that the population is “aging.”



Total Dependency Ratio: 2000-2020

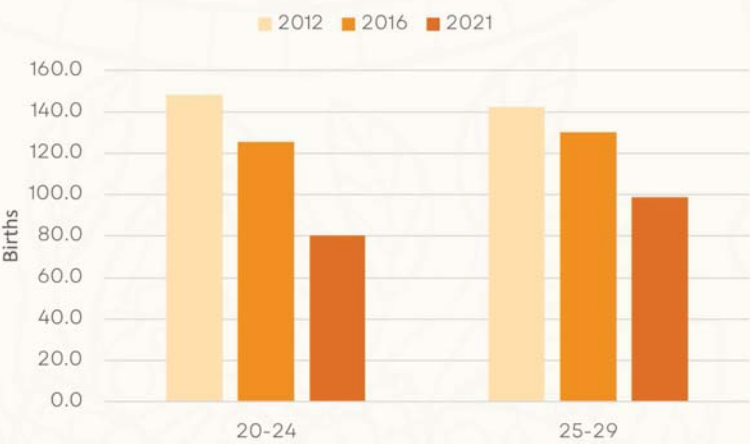
The proportion of people of working age increased, resulting in a lower total dependency ratio.



Age and Sex Composition: 2000-2020

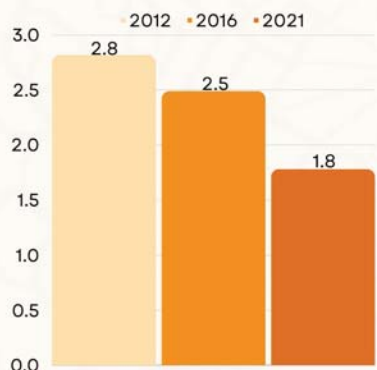
Young people comprise a large proportion of the population, but there has been a decline in their share in the population over the years.

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY



Age-specific Fertility Rate: 2012, 2016, & 2021

The peak age-specific fertility rate has shifted from the 20 to 24 age group to 25 to 29 starting in 2016.



Total Fertility Rate: 2012, 2016, & 2021

The total fertility rate dropped from 2.8 births per woman in 2012 to 1.8 in 2021.

MORTALITY



10.7 deaths per 1,000 births

Infant Mortality: 2020

The region registered approximately 10.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020, which was similar to the national level at around 11.



69.3 years

75.3 years

Life Expectancy: 2020

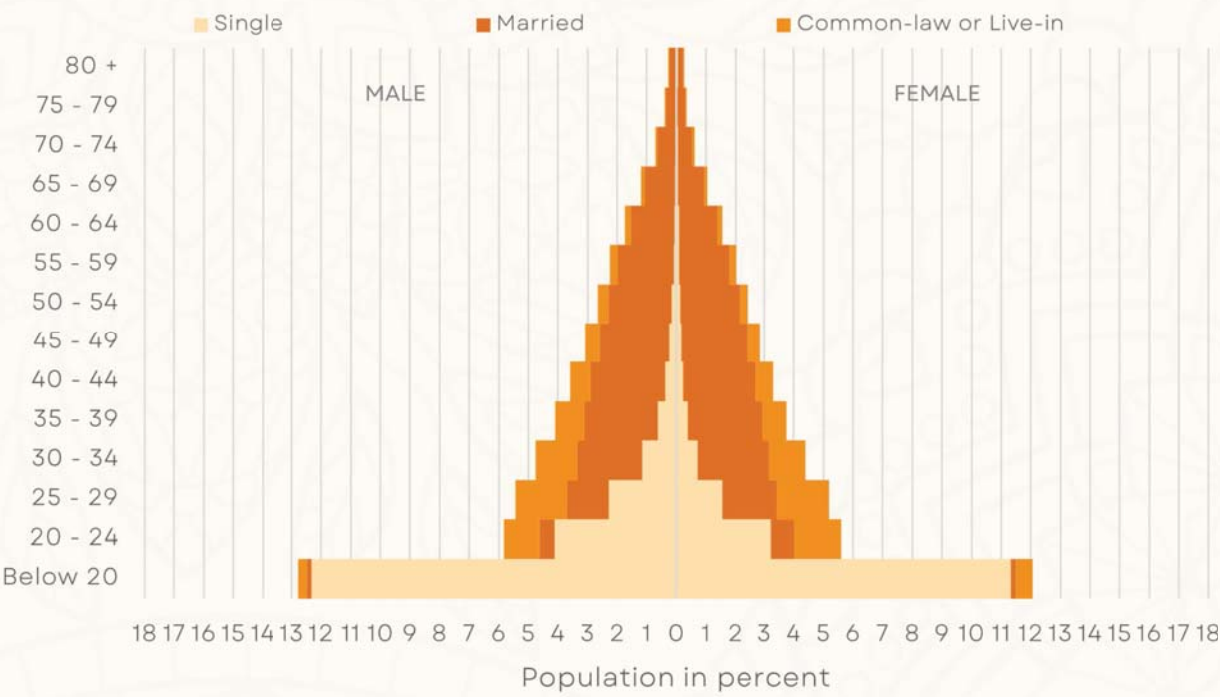
Females have a higher life expectancy at birth (75.3) than males (69.3) in 2020.

MIGRATION & URBANIZATION

PROVINCE/HUC	LEVEL OF URBANIZATION (%)	POPULATION DENSITY (1/sq.km.)	NET MIGRATION RATE
Bohol	17.6	292	2.3
Cebu	50.4	673	11.7
Negros Oriental	36.4	264	-1.9
Siquijor	5.4	306	10.7
Cebu City	94.2	3061	-46.5
Lapu-Lapu City	95.7	8565	13.3
Mandaue City	100.0	14461	-5.8

Summary of Migration and Urbanization Measures: 2020

Mandaue City, the only entirely urban and the most densely populated area in Region VII, had a net out-migration rate of -5.8 per 1,000 population. In contrast, Cebu City, the capital city of Cebu, had a net out-migration rate of -46.5.



Distribution of Marital Status: 2020

Cohabiting is most pronounced for people in their twenties and declines as age increases.

EAST SHOWTIME: PUTTING THE SPOTLIGHT ON THE POPULATION TRENDS IN EASTERN VISAYAS

CAMILA CHRISTIAN C. CRUZ

REGION PROFILE

Region VIII or Eastern Visayas is the fourth largest region in the Philippines, occupying a total land area of 21, 435 square kilometers. It spans across six (6) provinces - Biliran, Leyte, Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, Southern Samar, and Southern Leyte, and one (1) highly urbanized city, Tacloban. It hones a growing tourism industry, while remaining a home to Waray people and several other indigenous communities.

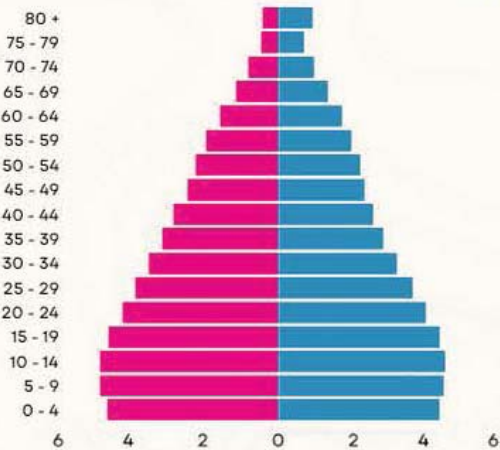
POPULATION CHANGE

TOTAL POPULATION



Eastern Visayas has a total population of more than 4.5 million, which equates to 4.15% of the country's total household population in 2020. And statistics show that it will take about 67 years for the population of Eastern Visayas to double.

POPULATION PYRAMID



The pyramid's expanding bars, which represent the middle-aged groups, tell that the Philippines may expect a growing number of people in the working-age group at Eastern Visayas, for the succeeding years.

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY

FERTILITY RATE



SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Females tend to stay single until they are 21.87 years old. While males tend to stay single until they are 22.30 years old.

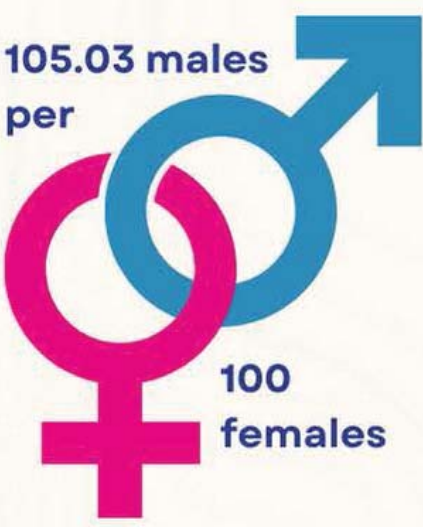
Males 22 yrs, Females 21 yrs

The majority of those age 15-19 are single. While the number of married individuals starts to rise at age 25-29 and increases even more at age 30-44.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

SEX RATIO

The number of males in Eastern Visayas has grown more than the number of females in 2020. The masculinity proportion has increased from 50.61 in 2000 to 50.98 in 2010. It, however, went down to 50.95 in 2020. Such proves the great extent to which the male population continues to increase throughout the years in Eastern Visayas.

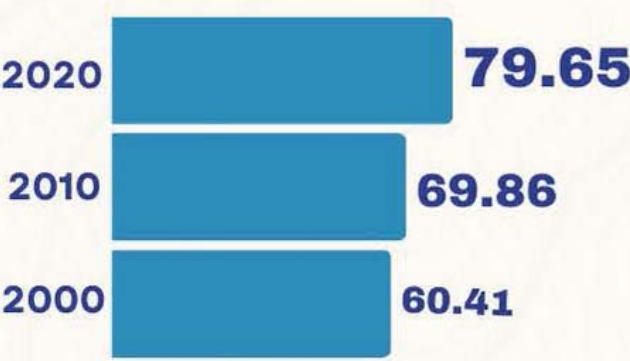


MEDIAN AGE



The median age in Eastern Visayas, has increased from 20 to 24 in 2000 to 2020, which indicates a relatively "aging population" in the region,

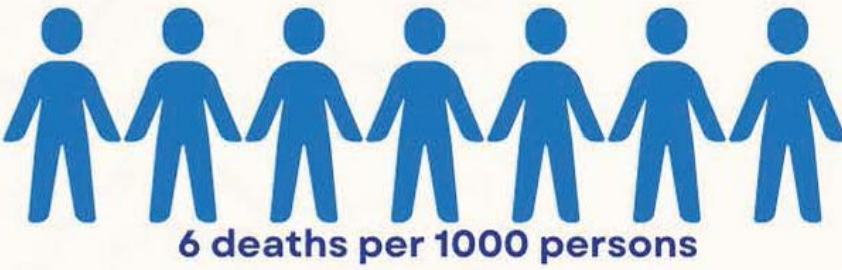
AGE-DEPENDENCY RATIOS



Eastern Visayas has relatively high dependency ratios, and such dependence is very much concentrated among the younger age groups, having a ratio of 60.41 in 2000 to about 79.65 in 2020.

MORTALITY

CRUDE DEATH RATE



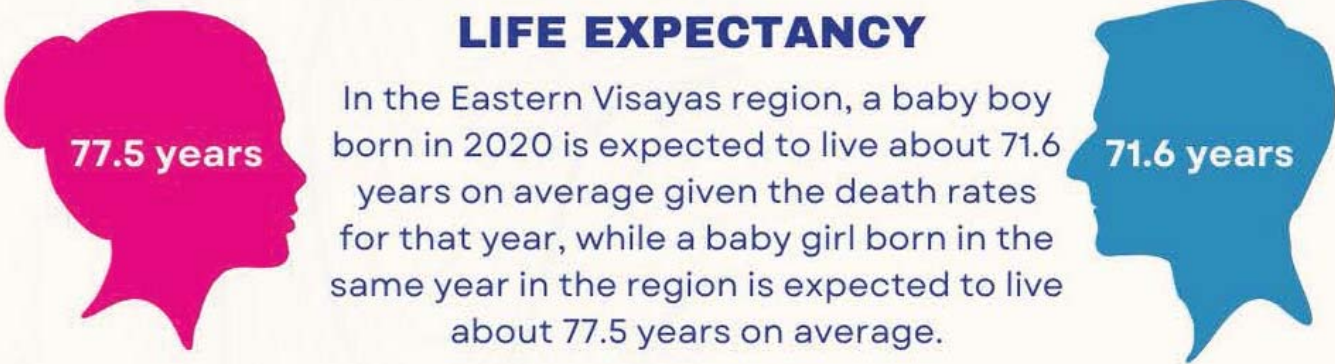
In 2020, there are nearly 6 deaths per 1000 persons in Eastern Visayas. This follows their death statistics, which say that more than 50,000 deaths are registered in Eastern Visayas in that year.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE

Death rates were found to increase by the early 60s, with statistics showing that there are about 15 to 25 deaths per 1000 people aged 60-69; nearly 60 deaths per 1000 people aged 75-79; and more 115 deaths per 1000 people aged 80 and above. There were more males who died in 2020 than females. Notably, in all age groups, men were found to have the higher ASDR than women.

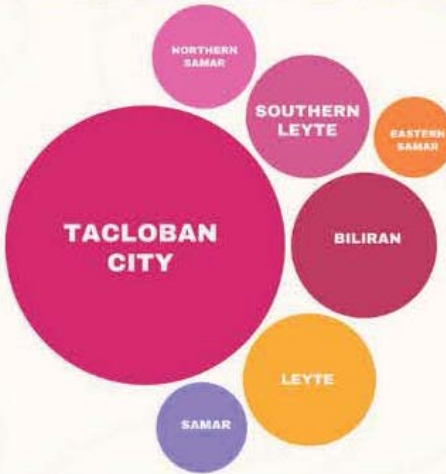


LIFE EXPECTANCY



MIGRATION & URBANIZATION

POPULATION DENSITY & INTRA-REGIONAL MIGRATION RATE



The City of Tacloban – most highly urbanized area in the region – was found to have the highest population density of about 1,103 per square kilometer. The City has also recorded the highest in-migration rate (25.41) and out-migration rate (16.79), with a net positive of 9 migrants per 1000 population in the last five years.

PERCENT URBAN

About 14.7% of the population in Eastern Visayas were living in urban areas in 2020.



TEMPO OF URBANIZATION

The population in Eastern Visayas has grown arithmetically and has constantly increased by 0.34% in each period within the last five years from 2020. This means that Eastern Visayas moves toward an urban classification urbanity at a speed greater than Western Visayas does.



ZAMPEN EXPERIENCE: POPULATION DYNAMICS OF REGION IX

MERCY JOY V. NAGTALON

REGION PROFILE



Zamboanga Peninsula, officially designated as Region IX, is an administrative region in the Philippines occupying the western section of Mindanao island group where it lies at altitude 8.1541° North, longitude 123.2588° East. It covers 3 provinces, namely, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, and Zamboanga Sibugay, as well as 1 highly urbanized city (Zamboanga City) and the component city of Isabela. The regional center is the City of Pagadian.

Region IX was previously known as Western Mindanao before the signing of Executive Order No. 36 of 2001.

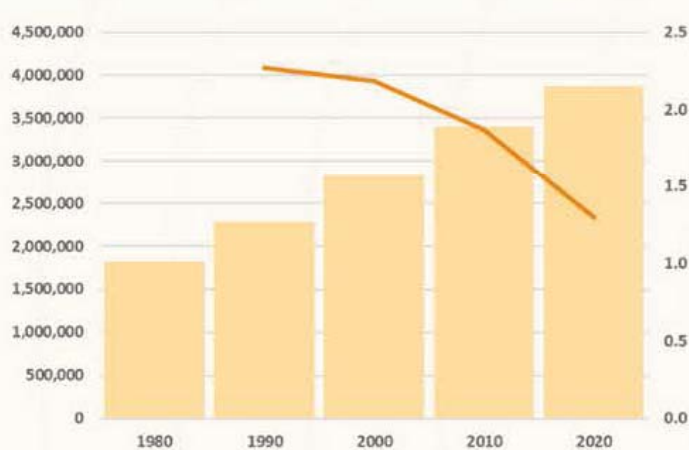


POPULATION COMPOSITION

POPULATION SIZE & GROWTH RATE

The population of Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula) has consistently grown at each decade, with **declining population growth rates**.

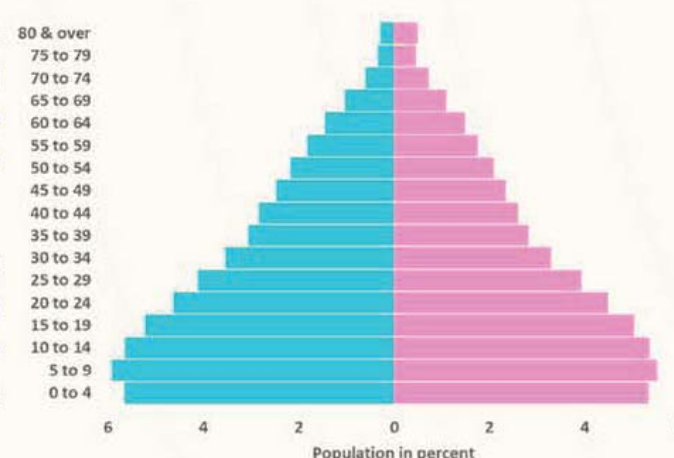
The 2020 population of about **3.9 million** people in the region will **double in 54 years** if the population continues to grow exponentially at a rate of 1.3% per year.



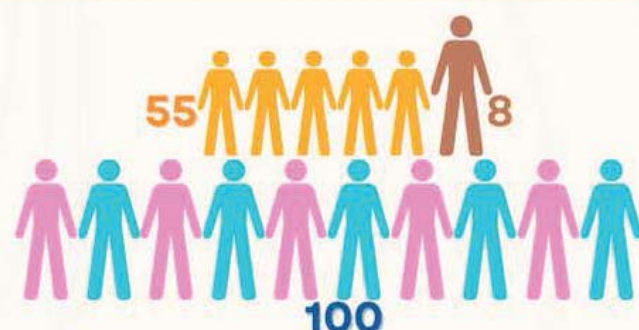
POPULATION PYRAMID & SEX RATIO

In 2020, the region exhibits an almost bell-shaped population pyramid indicating a **growing population whose birth rates are just starting to decline**.

Zamboanga Peninsula is a region with more males than females and with more young than older persons. There are **104 males for every 100 females**, with **median age of 23 years**.



AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO



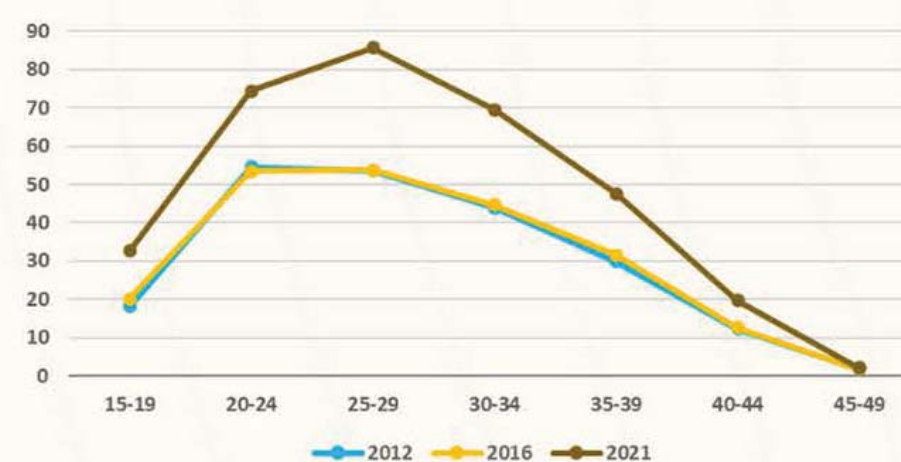
In 2020, **Region IX** has **55 young dependents** and **8 old dependents** for every **100 people** in the working age group 15 to 64.

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY

In Region IX, the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) started low in the age group 15 to 19, peaked in the 20s, and then declined to moderate levels for women in their 30s, and lowered further after age 39.

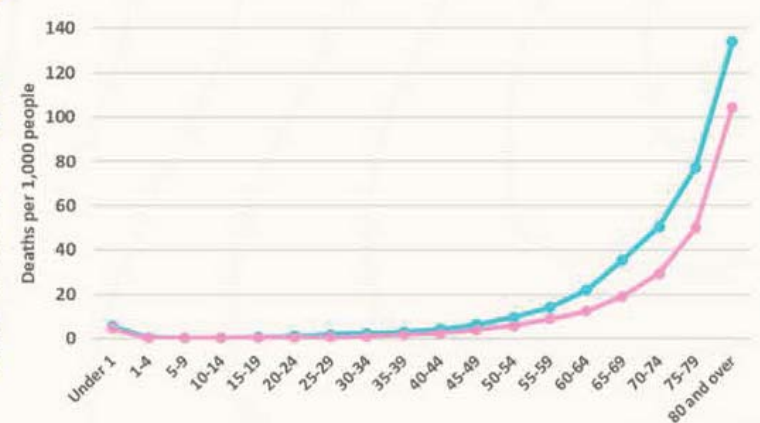
The total fertility rate (TFR) is at its peak in 2021 at **17 children per 10 women** in the region. **Mothers would age 28 years on average at the birth of their first daughters**.

A **trend toward later marriages among youth** was observed in Region IX since year 2000. Males are expected to remain single until age 27 years on average and females at the age 25 years.



MORTALITY

In 2020, **higher death rates are observed among males across most age groups in Region IX**. The age-specific death rates (ASDRs) of males reached a two digit count by the time the population turned 55 years (ASDR = 14.1), and 60 years old among females (ASDR = 12.3).

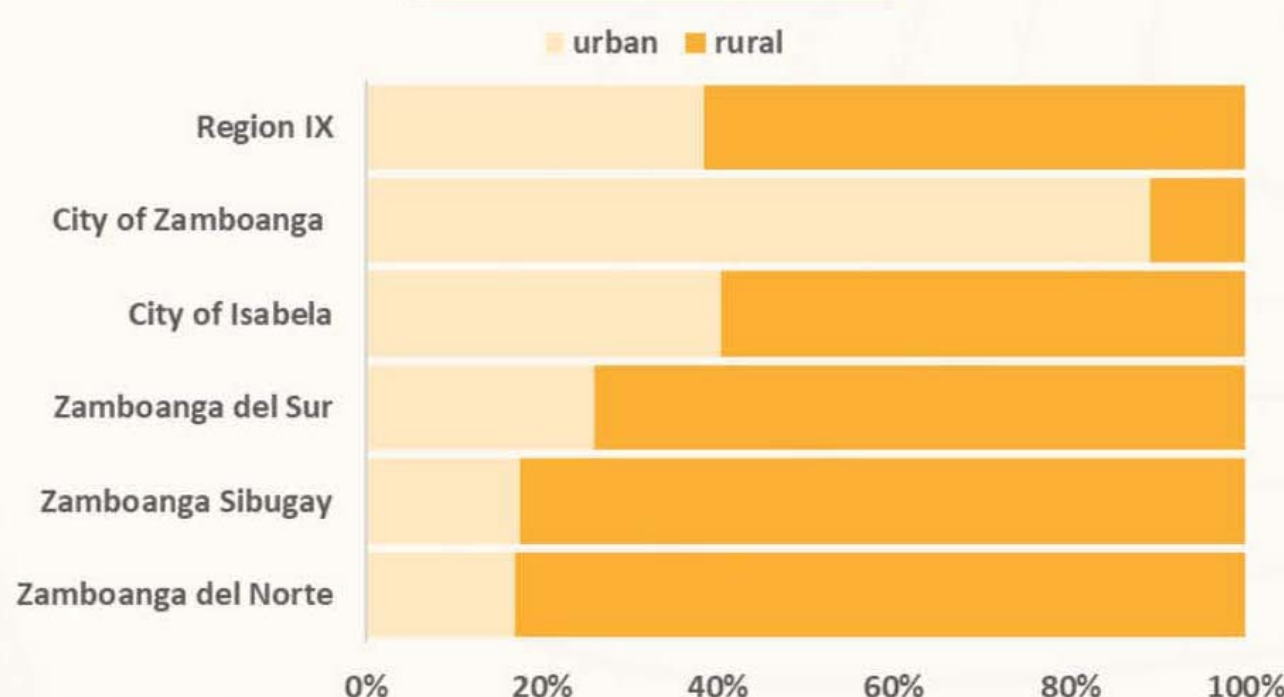


Infant mortality rates among males (5.4) are slightly higher than females (4.5).

A **baby boy born in Region IX in 2020** is **expected to live** an average of **71 years**, while a **baby girl** born in the same year is expected to live an average of **77 years** following the mortality schedule for the same period.

URBANIZATION & MIGRATION

PERCENT URBAN



Region IX is largely rural with 62% of the population residing in rural areas in 2020. The City of Zamboanga, with 89% level of urbanization, is more urbanized than the City of Isabela with 40% level of urbanization.

Zamboanga del Sur is the most urbanized province in the region with 26% level of urbanization while the least is Zamboanga del Norte with 17% level of urbanization.

With 4% tempo of urbanization for the period 2015-2020, Zamboanga Sibugay is the fastest province moving towards urban classification in the region.

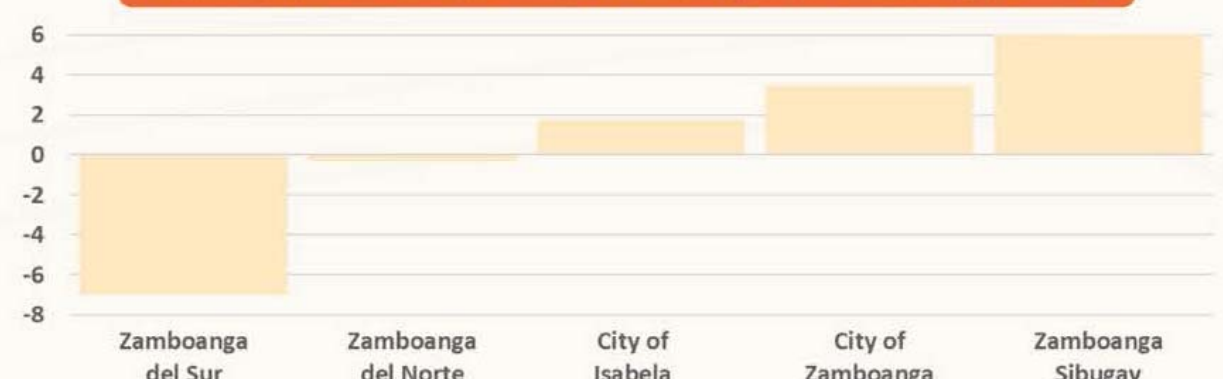
POPULATION DENSITY

With a **total land area of 16,904.03 square kilometers**, the population density of Region IX in 2020 was posted at **229 persons per square kilometers**.

Among the cities, the City of Zamboanga is denser than the City of Isabela with a population density of 691 persons per square kilometers and 583 persons per square kilometers, respectively, in 2020.

Zamboanga del Sur is the most densely populated province with a population density of 234 persons per square kilometers. In contrast, the least densely populated province is Zamboanga del Norte with 143 persons per square kilometers.

INTRA-REGIONAL MIGRATION RATES



Within the region, there are more persons arriving the City of Zamboanga than leaving. In 2020, the city has an average net-migration rate of 3.5 (per thousand population).

Among provinces, most out-migrants come from Zamboanga del Sur while most in-migrants go to Zamboanga Sibugay.

TAN-AWA KO: EXPLORING THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF NORTHERN MINDANAO

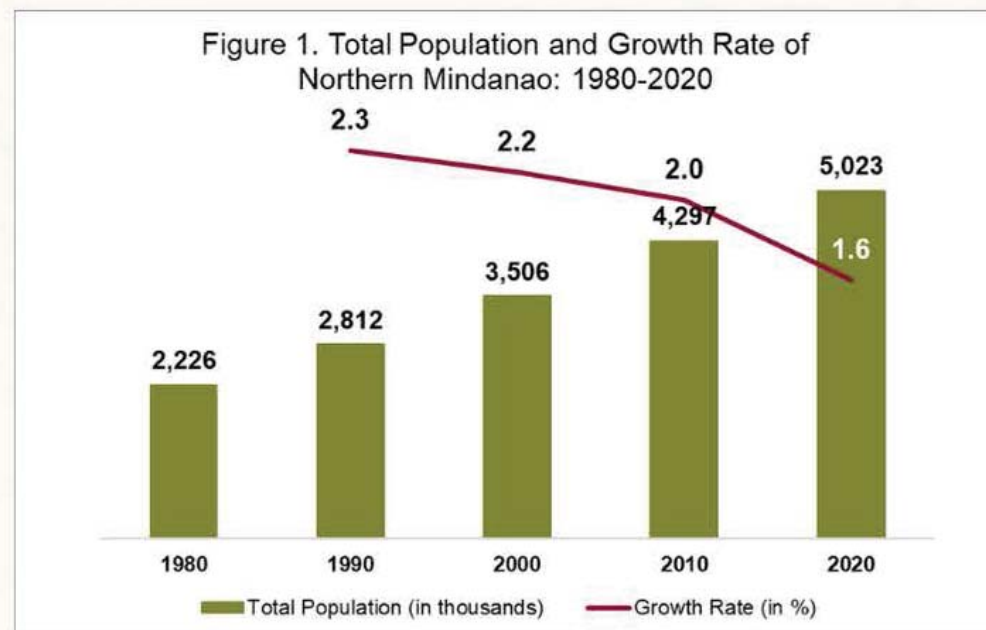
KEZIAH D. ODTUJAN



The Northern Mindanao or Region X is an administrative region of the Philippines comprising Bukidnon, Camiguin, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental, and Misamis Oriental as its provinces with Cagayan de Oro City as its regional center. The region has sustained its economic growth while preserving their tribal beliefs and customs in some parts of its region.



POPULATION COMPOSITION



Northern Mindanao has a total population of 5,022,768 as of May 1, 2020. Its population **continues to grow** since the 80s **but in a decelerating pace**.

There are **104.2** males to 100 females, which means there is an **excess of males**.

44.5

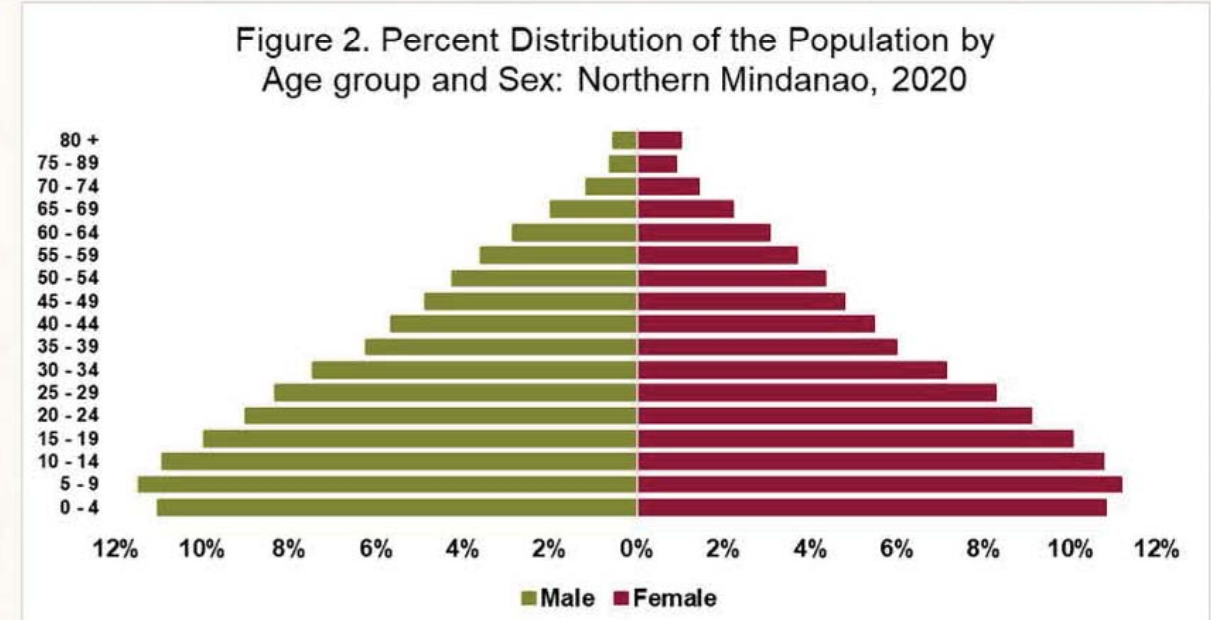
years will the population of Ilocos Region take to **double** if its 2020 growth rate of **1.6%** remains unchanged.



The ratio of the household population dependents (ages 0-14 and 65 years old and over) to the household population in working ages (15-64) is at **61.2**, which can be attributed to the **high contribution** of the household population **aged 0 to 14**.

23.3

years old is the **median age**, which means the Northern Mindanao has a **young population**.



MIGRATION & URBANIZATION

Fifty percent of the Northern Mindanao population resides in urban areas. Aside from the two HUCs, most of the other provinces' populations are residing in rural areas. **Lanao del Norte** has the **fastest urbanization across the Northern Mindanao**, even faster than the two HUCs. On the other hand, Camiguin and Misamis Oriental are the only provinces which have more people residing in a rural area in 2020 compared in 2015.

Region	Population Density	Percent Urban	Tempo of Urbanization	Net Migration
PHILIPPINES	363.4	54.0	2.3	
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	245.5	50.3	1.5	2.0
Bukidnon	146.8	54.3	4.6	-3.1
Camiguin	384.4	25.3	-9.4	13.1
Lanao del Norte	215.5	16.9	6.2	-1.3
City of Iligan *	446.4	92.4	4.4	-8.8
Misamis Occidental	307.6	22.7	0.3	0.5
Misamis Oriental	305.6	39.0	-3.0	10.5
City of Cagayan de Oro (Capital) *	1764.5	95.8	5.1	-3.6

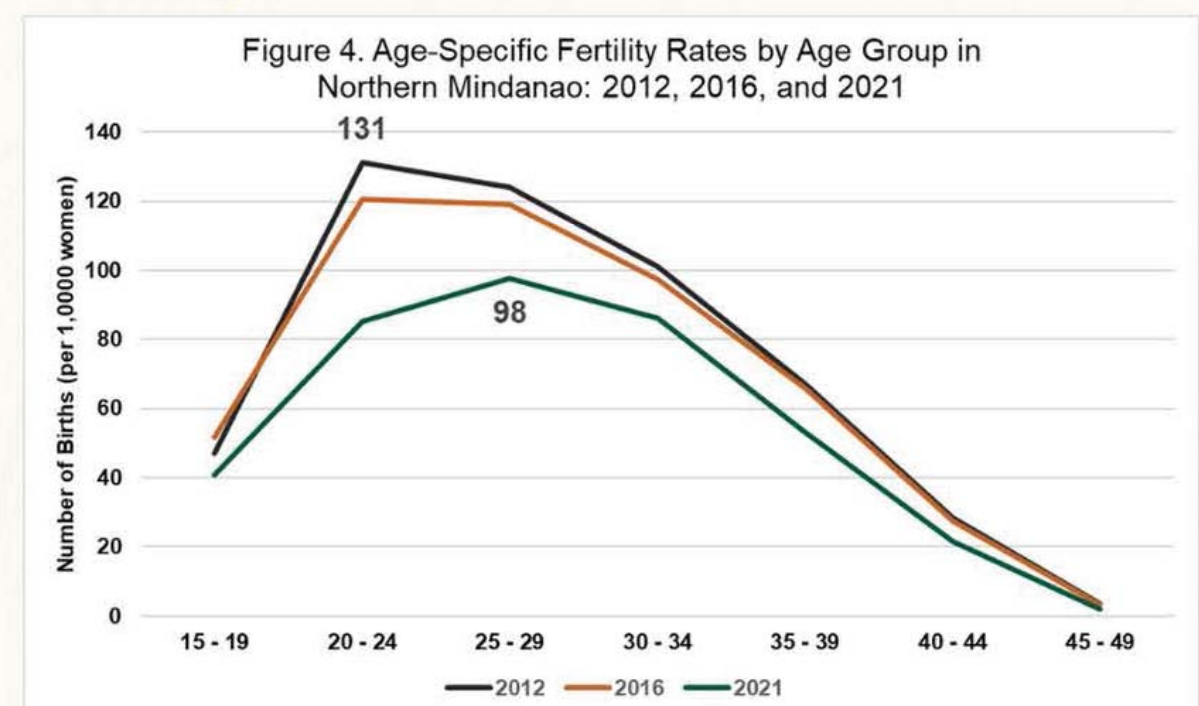
Note:
* - Highly Urbanized City (HUC)

The net movement of the Northern Mindanao population within its region is minimal. Moreover, there are **more people** who are **moving to** Northern Mindanao than leaving the region.

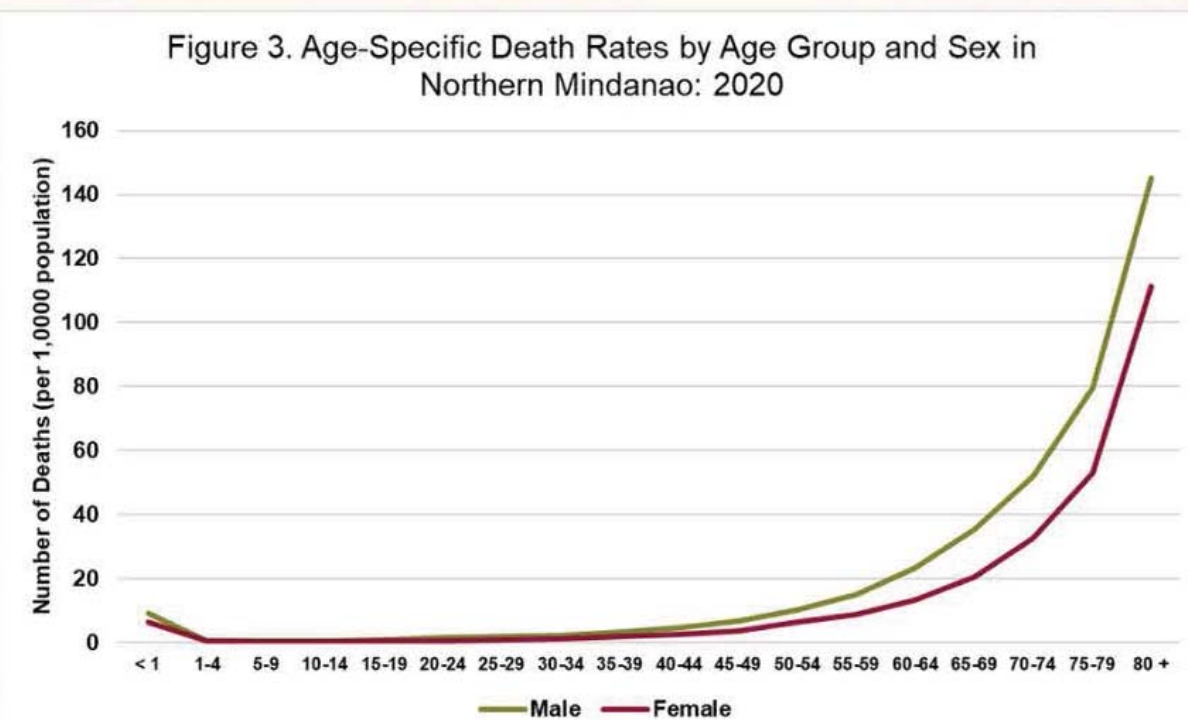
NUPTIALITY & FERTILITY

26.6  **24.3** 

average age at first marriage of males and females, respectively. Males tends to marry later than females in Northern Mindanao.



From 2012 to 2021, the **age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs)** decreased across all age groups. In 2012, aged 20 to 24 years old has the highest fertility rate (127 children per 1,000 women). However, in 2021, women aged **25 to 29 years old** has the **highest fertility rate** (98 children per 1,000 women).



The crude death rate (CDR) in Northern Mindanao is registered at **5.3 deaths** per 1,000 population in 2020. **Males have higher death rates** than females among age groups. Large gaps between them are evident starting from ages 60 years old and over.

A **male** and **female** born in 2020 are expected to live **69.7 years** and **76.2 years**, respectively, if the prevailing age specific death rates will be followed.



MORTALITY



In 2020, there are **10 infants** per 1,000 population who died between their birth and their first birthday.

SA MATA NG AGILA: SPOTTING THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN DAVAO REGION

CRUZ, C.C.C., GARCIA, B.A.V., LUSANTA, M.C., MAGNO, L.M., NACIONALES, A.R.B., NAGTALON, M.J.V., & ODTUJAN, K.D., VICENCIO, M.F.R.

REGIONAL PROFILE



Region XI or Davao Region - the home of giant Philippine Eagles - is situated in the southeastern portion of Mindanao, covering a total area of 20,357.42 sq. km. It consists of five (5) provinces, namely, Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Davao de Oro (Compostella Valley), and Davao Occidental, and one (1) highly urbanized center, Davao City. It houses a number of local tribes such as the Badjao, Bagobo, Manobo, Tausug, and Maranao. The region generally enjoys a good climate throughout the year, which is conducive to the production of agricultural crops like cacao, banana, coconuts, and corn, and fruit trees like durian, mango, and mangosteen.

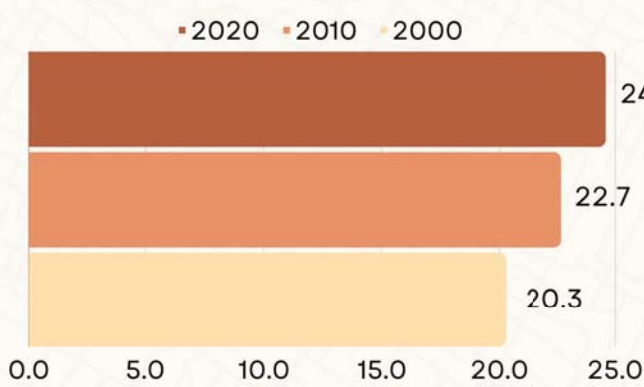


POPULATION COMPOSITION



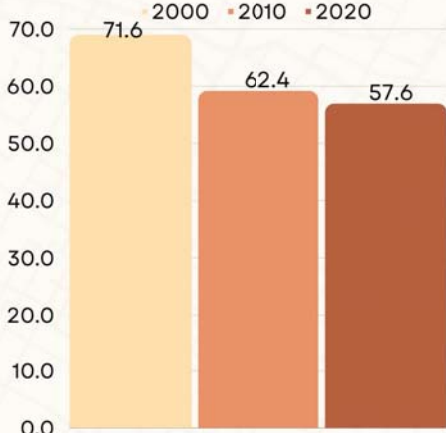
Total Population: 2020

There are more than five (5) million people living in Davao Region, which comprised 4.81% of the country's total population.



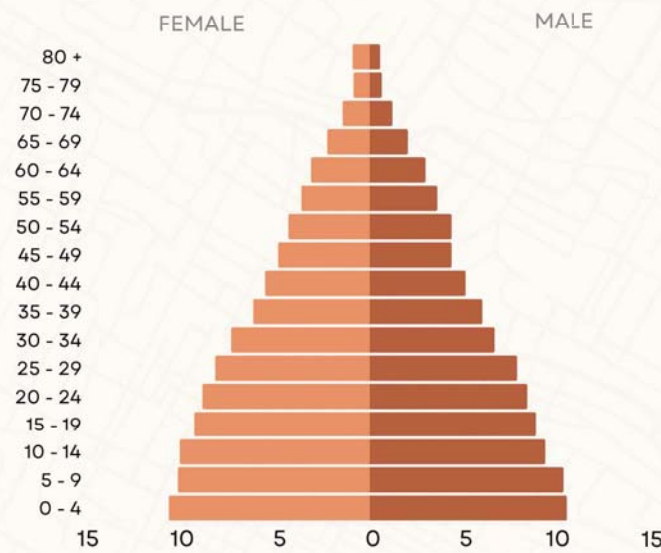
Median age: 2000-2020

The median age grew from 20.3 in 2000 to 24.6 in 2020, indicating a relatively "aging" population.



Total Dependency Ratio: 2000-2020

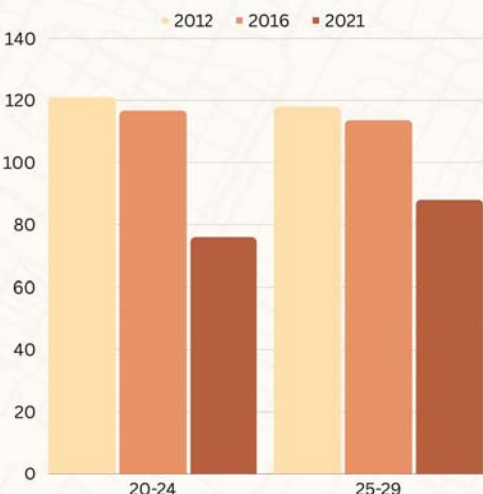
The proportion of working age group increased, resulting to a lower total dependency ratio.



Age and Sex Composition: 2020

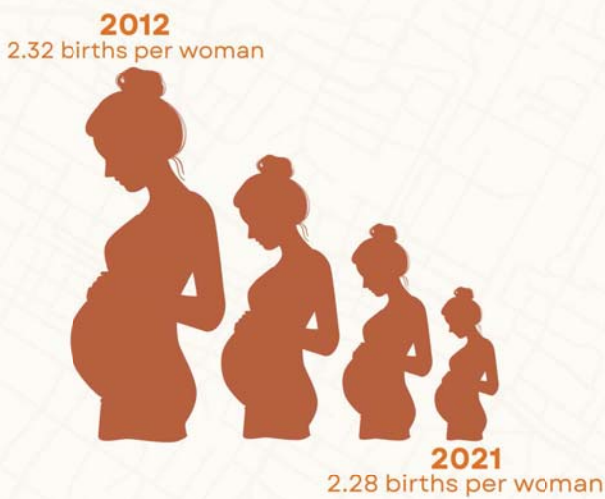
There is a growing population in Davao Region, with more babies being born than there are people dying. And the numbers show that it will take about 59 years for this population to double.

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY



Age-specific Fertility Rate: 2012, 2016, & 2021

The peak age-specific fertility rate has shifted from the 25 to 29 age group to 20 to 24 starting in 2016.



Total Fertility Rate: 2012, 2016, & 2021

The total fertility rate has declined from 2012 to 2021, with rates dropping among all age-groups.

MORTALITY



Infant Mortality: 2020

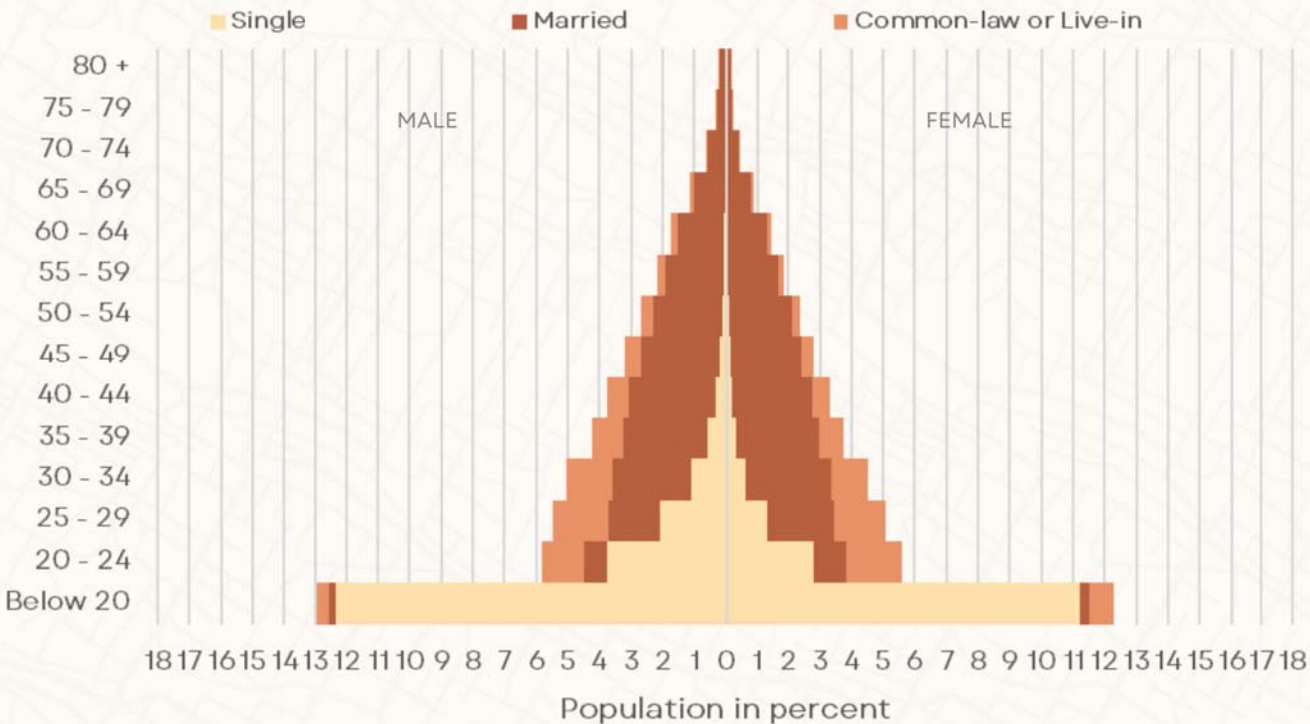
Davao region registered approximately 5.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020, which was two times lower as compared to NCR's level at 10.7.



Life Expectancy: 2020

Females have a higher life expectancy at birth (74.7) than males (68.3) in 2020.

MIGRATION & URBANIZATION



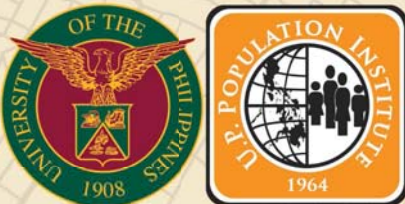
Distribution of Marital Status: 2020

Cohabiting is most common among people in their late 20s and tends to decrease as they grow older.

PROVINCE/HUC	LEVEL OF URBANIZATION (%)	POPULATION DENSITY (1/sq.km.)	NET MIGRATION RATE
Davao del Norte	63.4	329	5.35
Davao del Sur	52.0	314	-17.69
Davao Oriental	40.5	101	-6.44
Davao de Oro	47.4	168	5.34
Davao Occidental	27.0	147	-9.19
Davao City	90.3	727	-4.80

Summary of Migration and Urbanization Measures: 2020

Davao City - the regional center, only highly urbanized city, and most densely populated area in Region XI, had a net in-migration rate of 7.88 per 1,000 population. This is much lower as compared to Davao del Norte, the second most urbanized area in the region, which had a net in-migration rate of 20.96



FLOWING FORWARD: UNVEILING THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSFORMATION OF SOCCSKSARGEN REGION

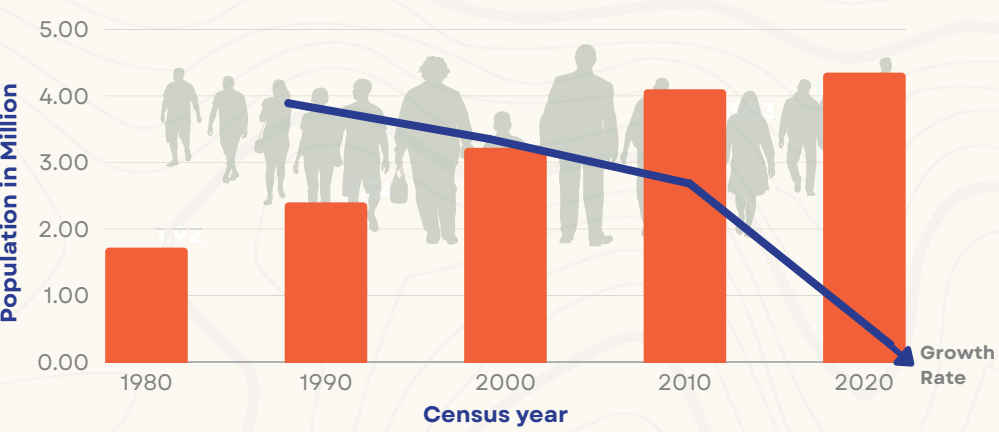
MICHELL C. LUSANTA

SOCCSKSARGEN PROFILE

Soccskargen or Region 12 is located in the southern-central section of Mindanao with a total land area of **227.86km²**. Region 12 is divided into **4 provinces**: Cotabato, Sarangani, South Cotabato, and Sultan Kudarat, with 1 highly urbanized city (General Santos). Which contains **4 cities** including the independent component city of Cotabato and **45 municipalities** where various dialects like cebuanos, ilongos, maranaos, maguindanaos are spoken.

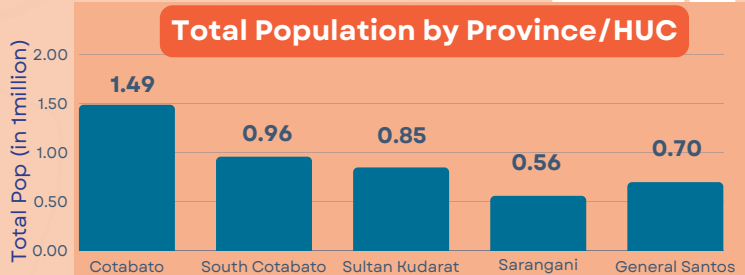
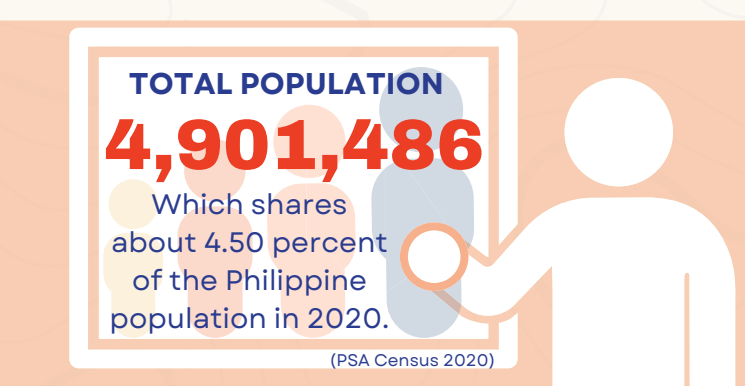


POPULATION GROWTH



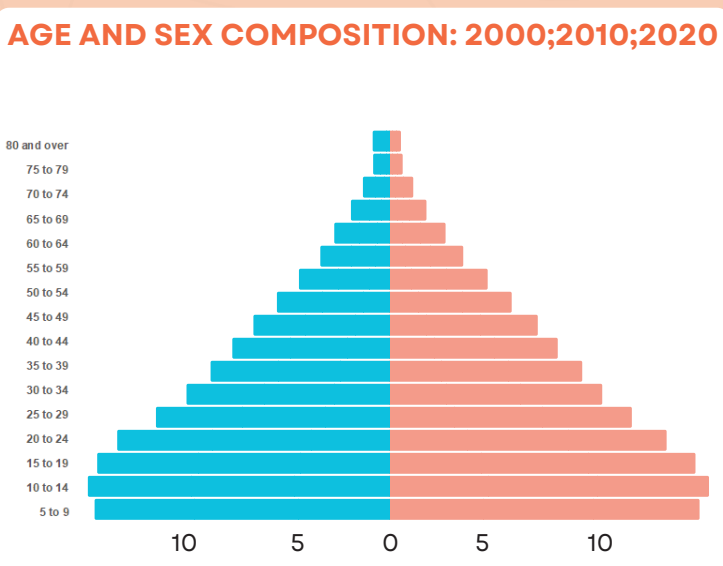
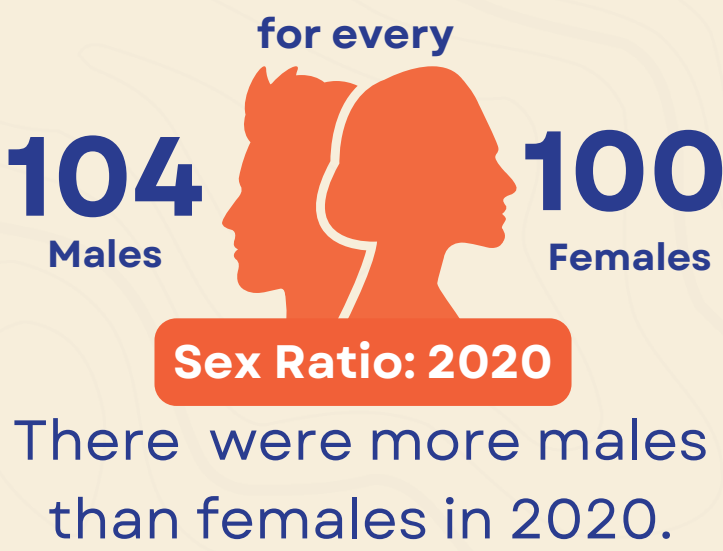
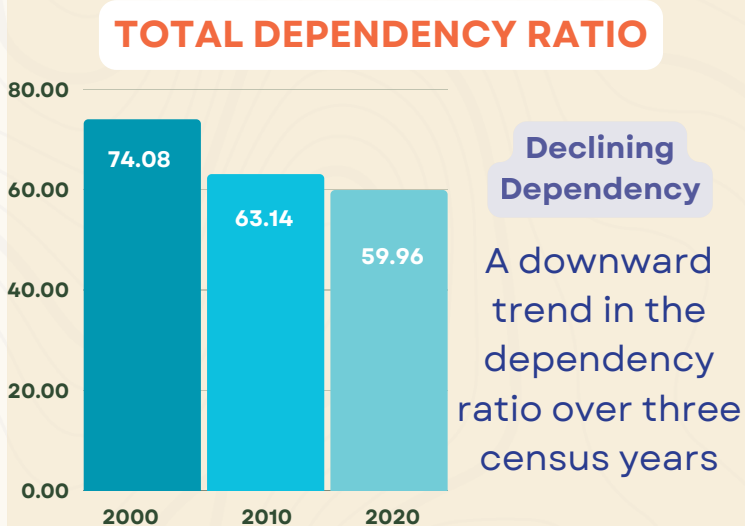
The population recorded a **consistent positive growth rate** despite a declining trend observed from 1980 to 2020, and it's projected to double in 117.9 years.

POPULATION COMPOSITION



In 2020, Cotabato registered the highest population, followed by South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, General Santos and Sarangani as the least populous.

MOST POPULOUS
Cotabato City (excluding General Santos) with a total **325,079** of individuals.

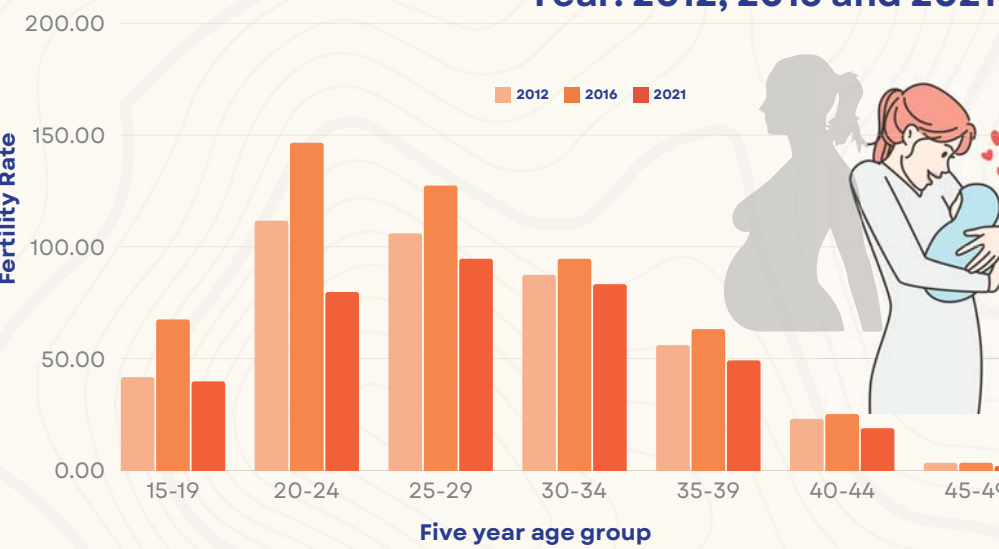


The percentage of males and females **below 20 years old** has decreased over the last three decades.

During the same period, the working-age population has shown an increase in the overall population, significantly, ages **20 to 29** years old. Meanwhile, the proportion of the older population also increased, particularly women, indicating that women generally have a longer lifespan than men.

FERTILITY

Age-Specific Fertility Rate
Year: 2012; 2016 and 2021



The Age-Specific Fertility Rate shows a downward trend from 2012 to 2021 of live births per 1,000 females. At the same period, the age group of 20-24 years old registered the highest number of live births.

The Total Fertility Rate declined from **2.15** children per woman in 2012 to **1.84** in 2021, indicating the fertility rate is below the replacement level.

MORTALITY

Soccskargen **5** for every **1000** deaths persons

INFANT MORTALITY:2020

7 deaths per 1000 births

5 deaths per 1000 live births, died **within 28 days** and **2 died after 28 days** but under 1 year old.

LIFE EXPECTANCY:2020

A baby boy born in 2020 is expected to live about **68 years**

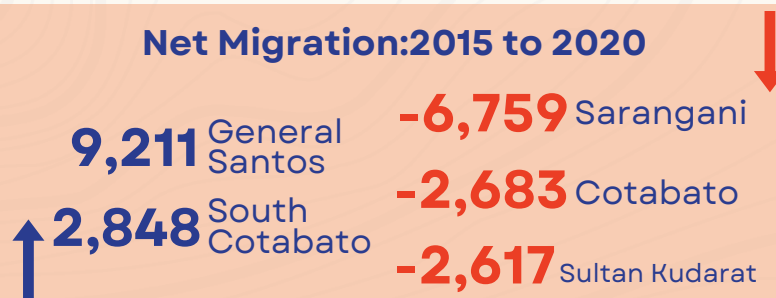
A baby girl is expected to live longer than a baby boy **76 years**

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH:2020

55-59 years old **65-69** years old

MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

From 2015 to 2020, there were a total of **83,532** people who moved within or outside the Soccskargen region.



55.5% of the Soccskargen population were living in urban areas in 2020.

General Santos is classified as a Highly Urbanized City with density at **1,411** individuals per km²

62.2% **South Cotabato** has the 2nd highest urban population percentage in 2020.



WHERE THE CITY LIGHTS GLOW: ILLUMINATING THE DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF METROPOLITAN MANILA

CRUZ, C. C. C., LUSANTA, M. C., NACIONALES, A. R. B., NAGTALON, M. J. V., & ODTUJAN, K. D.

REGIONAL PROFILE



The National Capital Region (NCR), also known as Metro Manila, has the smallest land area (619.54 sq. km) and the second largest population (13,383,462 persons) among the 17 regions in the Philippines based on the 2020 census, making it the most densely populated area at 21,765 persons per sq. km. Metro Manila has a per capita income of PhP 443,782, the highest among the regions and around 2.5 times the national income. It generates PhP 6.3 billion in 2022, accounting for 31.4% of the national gross domestic product. Despite being the center of business and industry, it recorded the highest regional unemployment rate at 7.2% in 2022.

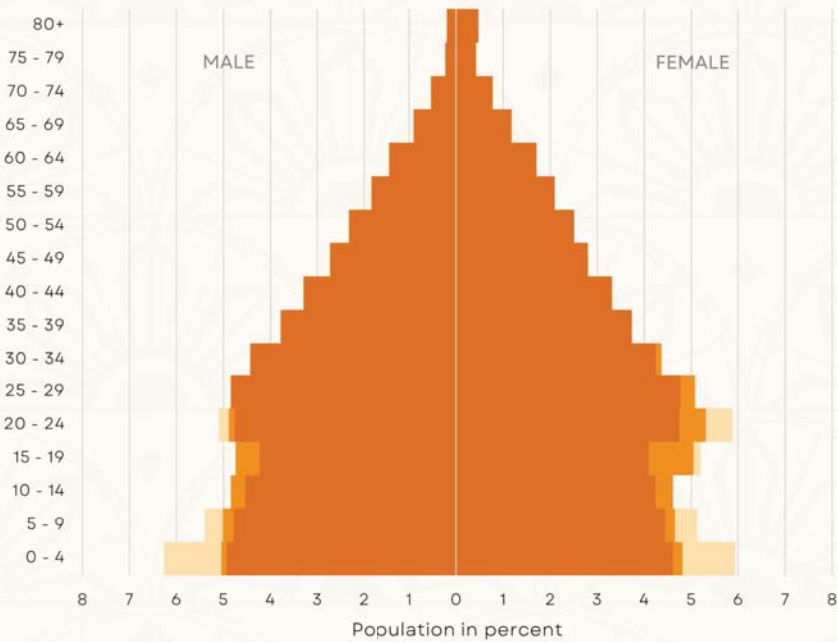
POPULATION COMPOSITION



YEAR	TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO	YOUNG-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO	OLD-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO
2020	47.7	40.7	17.2
2010	47.9	42.9	11.7
2000	53.4	49.0	9.0

Total Dependency Ratio: 2000-2020

The proportion of young people decreased but was counterbalanced by an increase in the share of older people, resulting in a slight decline in the total dependency ratio from 2010 to 2020.



Age and Sex Composition: 2000-2020

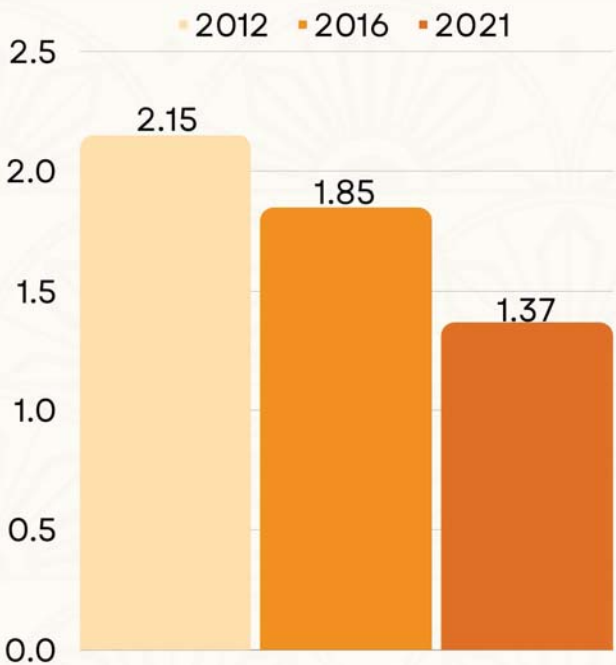
The population pyramid exhibits a maturing population age. The working-age population comprises a significant proportion.

THE METRO MANILA AREA IS THE BRIGHTEST SPOT.



Satellite View of the Philippines At Night as of February 2022 (NASA Earthdata)

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY



Total Fertility Rate: 2012, 2016, & 2021

The total fertility rate (TFR) decreased from 2.15 births per woman in 2012 to 1.37 in 2021. The TFRs recorded in 2016 and 2021 were below the replacement fertility level of around 2.10.

MORTALITY



14.4 deaths per 1,000 births

Infant Mortality: 2020

In 2020, the region had an infant mortality rate of 14.4 deaths per 1,000 live births, higher than the national average of around 11.0.



66.9 years

Life Expectancy: 2020

Females tend to live longer than males. The life expectancy of females at birth is 74.3 years, while that of males is 66.9 years.

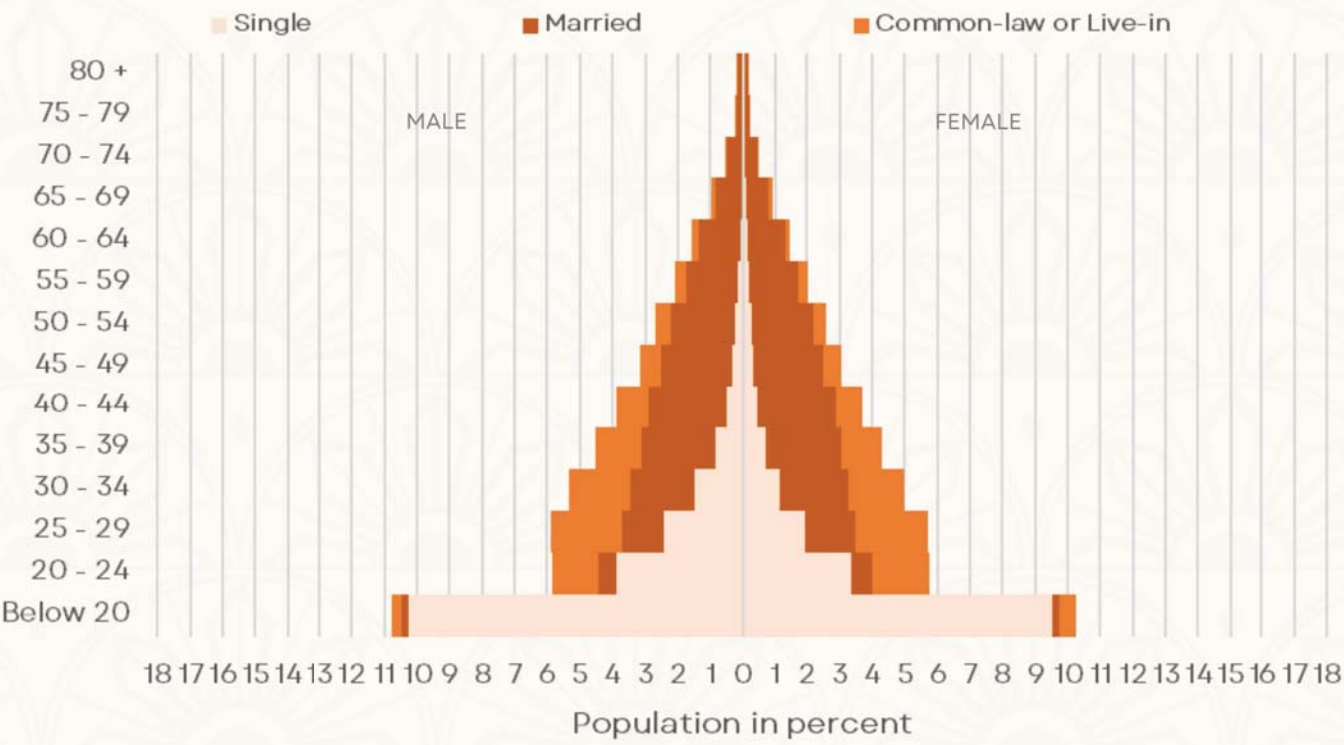
MIGRATION & URBANIZATION



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	LEVEL OF URBANIZATION (%)	POPULATION DENSITY (/sq.km.)	NET MIGRATION RATE
1st District (Manila)	100	73,919.7	6.3
2nd District (Mandaluyong, Marikina, Pasig, Quezon City, San Juan)	100	18,570.7	-3.2
3rd District (Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas, Valenzuela)	100	23,571.2	0.1
4th District (Las Pinas, Makati, Muntinlupa, Paranaque, Pasay City, Pateros, Taguig)	100	18,376.2	0.9

Summary of Migration and Urbanization Measures: 2020

NCR is an entirely urban region. The 1st District was the most densely populated area and had a net in-migration rate of 6.3 per 1,000 population. The 2nd District registered a net out-migration rate of -3.2.



Distribution of Marital Status: 2020

Cohabiting peaked in the 25 to 29 age group and declined in the subsequent age groups.

This is an academic poster submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course DEMOGRAPHY 211 (Techniques of Demographic Analysis I). The data in this poster are estimations made by the student and are not intended to be used as a substitute for official data.

Sources: Census (1980-2020), Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (2012, 2016, 2020, & 2021), Masterlist of Land Areas of Cities and Municipalities (2013), National Accounts (2023), NASA Earthdata (2022), Labor Force Survey (2022)



DEMOGRAPHIC ADVENTURE IN THE CORDILLERAS

MERCY JOY V. NAGTALON

REGION PROFILE



Cordillera Administrative Region, officially designated as CAR, is an administrative region in the Philippines grouped under the Luzon group of island. Geographically located at latitude 17°21'56.52" North, longitude 121°03'29.52" East, CAR occupies the northern-central section of Luzon. The region covers 6 provinces, 75 municipalities, and 2 cities (1 of which is a highly urbanized city administered independently from any province). The total number of barangays in the region is 1,178.

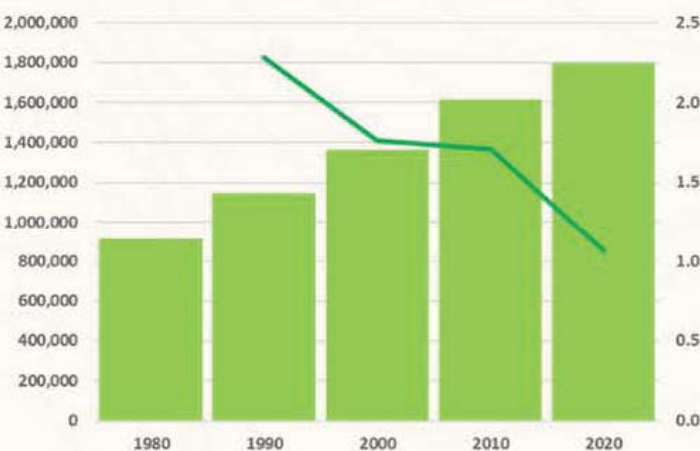


POPULATION COMPOSITION

POPULATION SIZE & GROWTH RATE

Since 1980, the population size in Cordillera Administrative Region has consistently grown, with **declining population growth rates**.

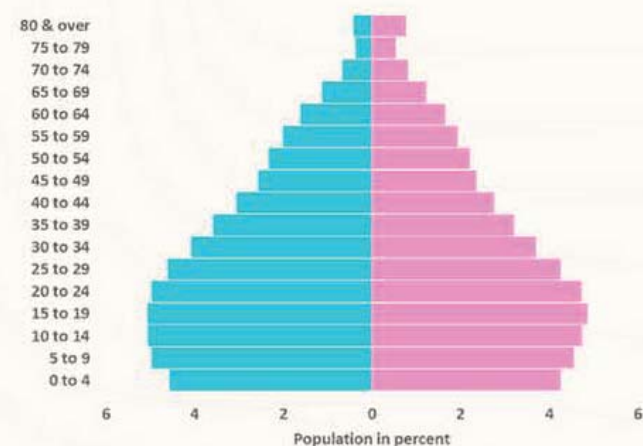
The 2020 population of about **1.8 million** people in the region will **double in 65 years** if the population continues to grow exponentially at a rate of 1.1% per year.



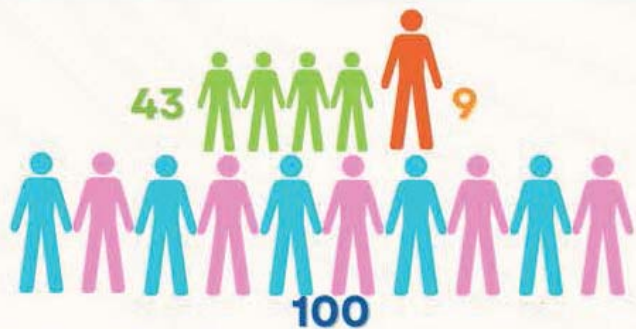
POPULATION PYRAMID & SEX RATIO

In 2020, the region's population pyramid follows a shrinking base indicating a **declining proportion of young population**.

Cordillera Administrative Region is composed of more males than females, and with more young than old persons. The resulting **sex ratio is 105 males for every 100 females**, and the **median age is 26 years**.



AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO



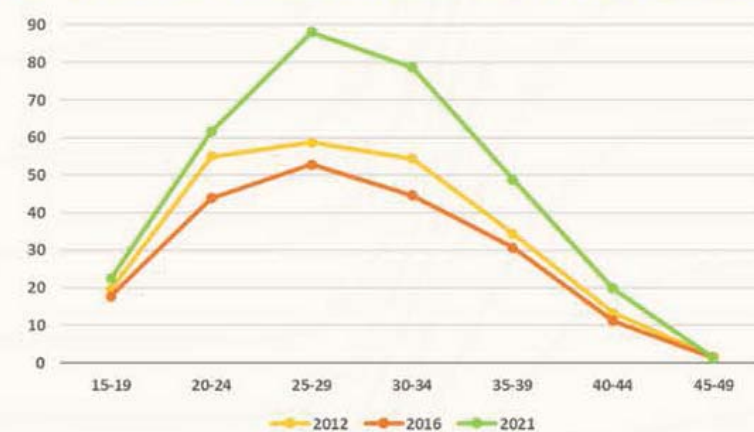
Out of the **54 dependents for every 100 people in the working age group 15 to 64** in the region, 43 are young dependents and 9 are old dependents.

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY

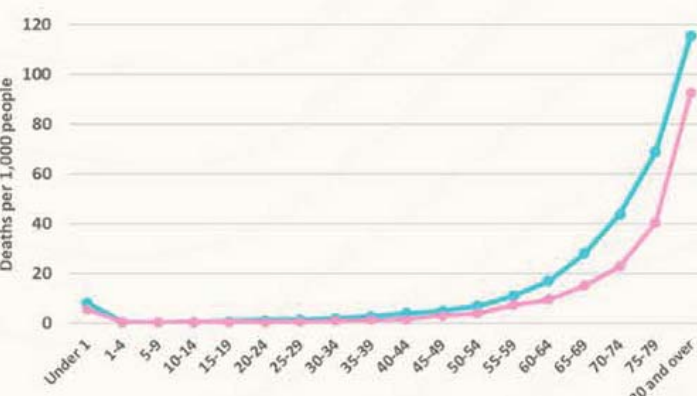
Fertility rates in Cordillera Administrative Region are consistently **highest among women aged 25 to 29** (see graph). The total fertility rate is at its peak in 2021 at **16 children per 10 women**.

Females in the 2021 birth cohort are expected to have a daughter at around age 29 if fertility rates and death rates by age group in 2021 remain unchanged.

In the region, the **male youth is shifting towards earlier marriage**, while female youth is consistently marrying at an early age. The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) calculation shows that in 2020, males would remain single up to age 27 years and females would marry at age 25 years.



MORTALITY



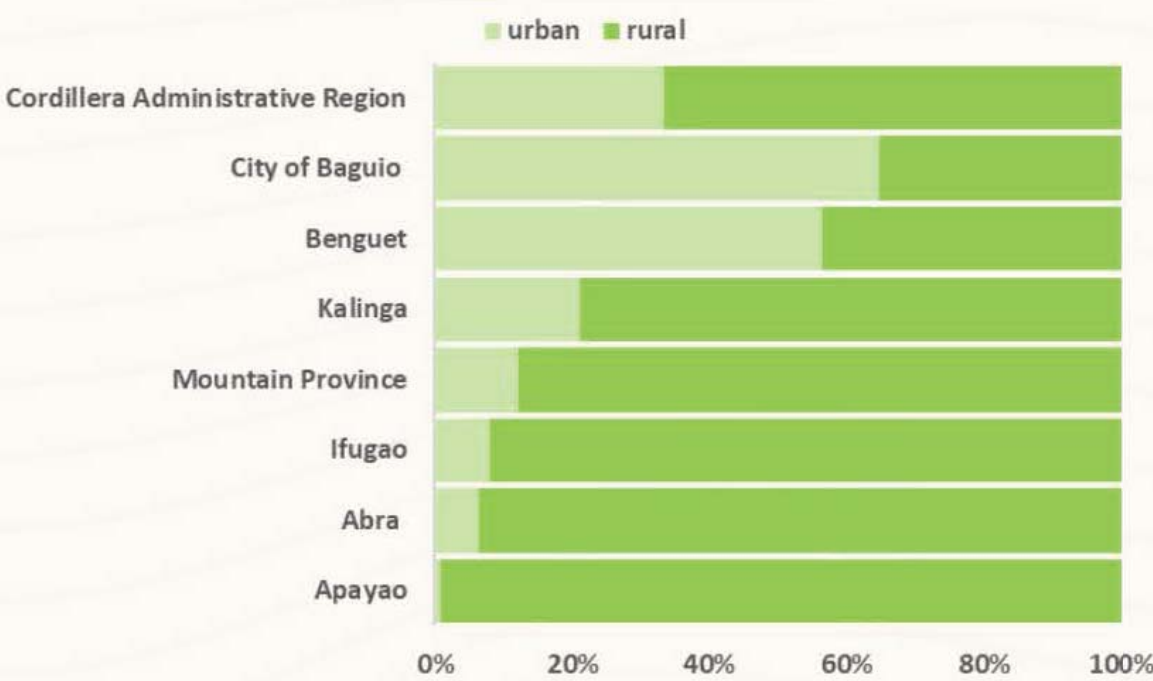
In 2020, higher death rates are observed among males across most age groups in Cordillera Administrative Region. As seen on the graph, the age-specific death rates (ASDR) of males reached a two digit count by the time the population turned 55 years (ASDR = 10.9), and 65 years old among females (ASDR = 15.0).

Infant death is higher for males (8.1) than females (5.6).

If the prevailing ASDRs will be followed, females are expected to outlive males in the 2020 birth cohort. The resulting **life expectancy at birth is 80 years for females and 73 years for males**.

URBANIZATION & MIGRATION

PERCENT URBAN



Cordillera Administrative Region is largely rural with 67% of the population residing in rural areas in 2020. The City of Baguio is the lone urbanized city with 65% level of urbanization.

Benguet is the most urbanized province in the region with 57% of its population living in the urban areas in 2020, and the least is Apayao with less than 1% of its population living in the urban areas.

With 27% tempo of urbanization for the period 2015-2020, Ifugao is the fastest province moving towards urban classification in the region.

POPULATION DENSITY

With a **total land area of 19,818.12 square kilometers**, the **population density of Cordillera Administrative Region in 2020 was posted at 91 persons per square kilometers**.

Baguio City, the only highly urbanized city in the region, is densely populated with a population density of 6,370 persons per square kilometers in 2020.

Benguet, where Baguio City is geographically located, is the most densely populated province with a population density of 166 persons per square kilometers. In contrast, the least densely populated province is Apayao with 28 persons per square kilometers.

INTRA-REGIONAL MIGRATION RATES



Within the region, there are more persons leaving the City of Baguio than arriving. In 2020, the city has an average net-migration rate of -5.2 (per thousand population).

Among provinces, most out-migrants come from Mountain Province while most in-migrants go to Benguet.

BANGSAMORO BY THE NUMBERS: UNDERSTANDING BARMM'S CURRENT POPULATION TRENDS AND PATTERNS

BERNARD GARCIA, LEILA MAGNO, MAYA VICENCIO

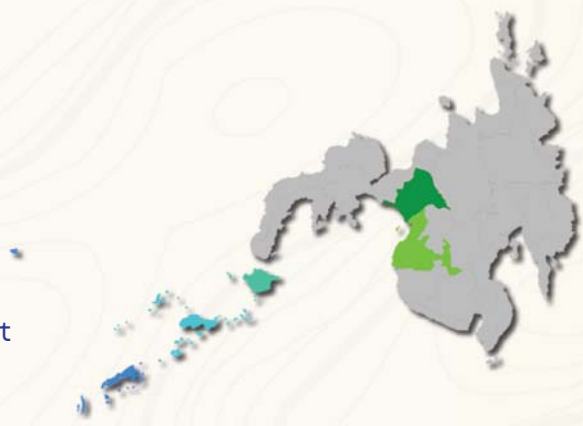


REGION PROFILE



Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), is an administrative region in the Philippines grouped under the Mindanao island group. It covers five (5) provinces, namely, **Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi**. The regional center is the City of Cotabato. Bangsamoro is the **only Muslim-majority territory** in Christian-majority Philippines. With a total land area of 15,029 square kilometers, the **population density of BARMM in 2020 was posted at 31,468 persons per square kilometer**.

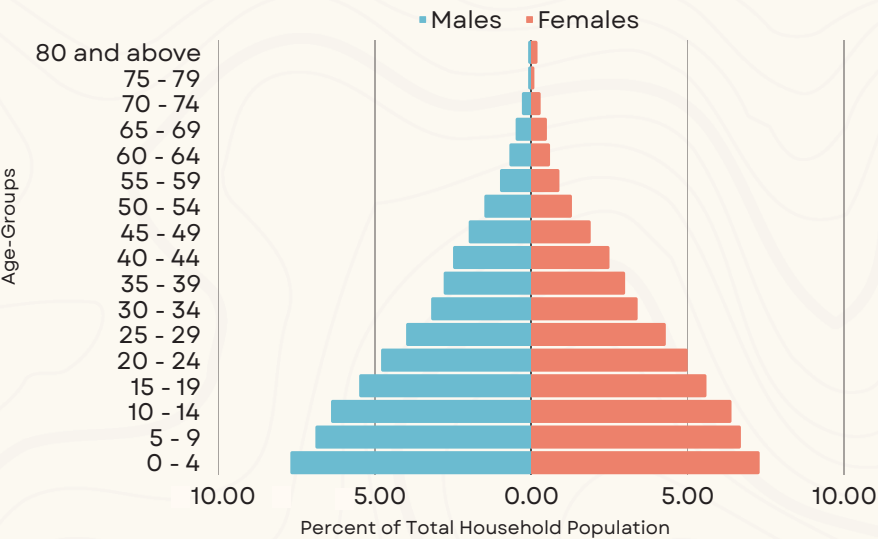
With the **poverty incidence rate of 63 percent**, BARMM is one of the poorest regions in the country. It holds **one of the highest levels of infant and maternal mortality** and **one of the lowest life expectancies**. It is ranked as one of the lowest in reproductive health indicators such as modern contraception, antenatal care, skilled birth attendance and use of health facilities for childbirth (UNFPA).



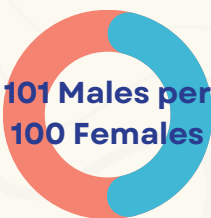
POPULATION COMPOSITION

POPULATION PYRAMID & SEX RATIO

Percentage of Population by Age-group and Sex: BARMM, 2020



In 2020, BARMM was comprised of 50.16% males and 49.84% females. The resulting sex ratio is 101 males for every 100 females.



BARMM's large base indicates a **young and fast-growing population**, with those under-14 accounting for more than 40 percent of the region's total household numbers.

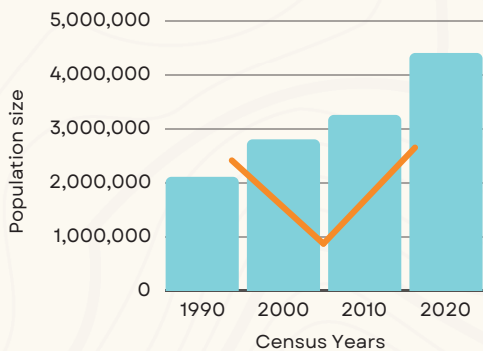
AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO



The overall dependency ratio of the region in 2020 was **77 dependents for every 100 persons** in the working age group, down from 80 dependent in 2010. Of the 77 dependents, 73 were young dependents while 4 were old dependents.

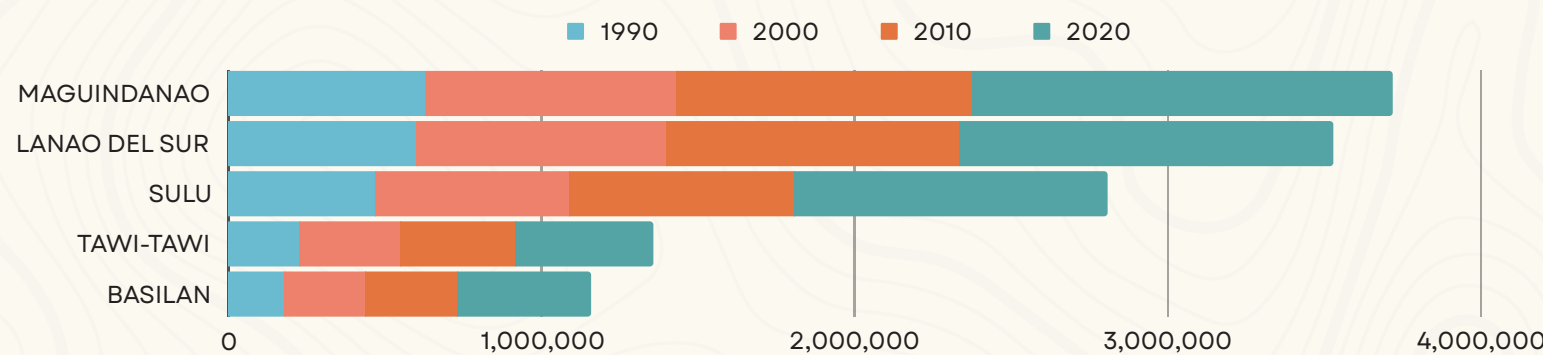
POPULATION SIZE & GROWTH RATES

BARMM Total Population: 1990-2020



The population in 2020 was **4,404,288**. As the only region that reported an EGR above 3.0 in the 2020 CPH, **BARMM is the fastest-growing region in the country**. Its fastest-growing province is Basilan, which reported an EGR of 3.7.

Total Population by Province: BARMM, 1990-2020

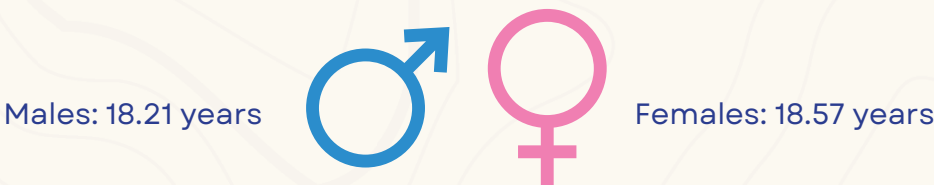


MEDIAN AGE



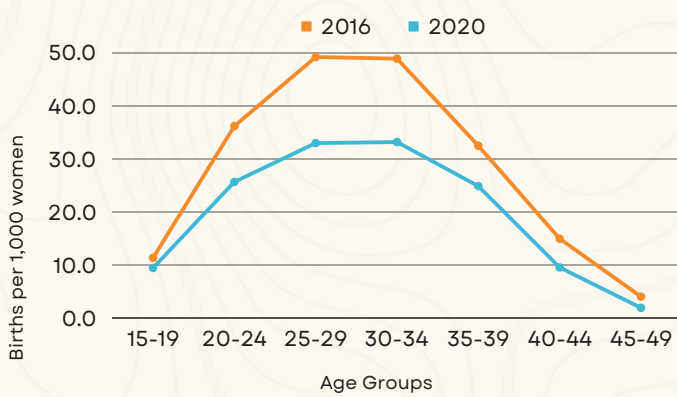
BARMM is generally younger population than the national standard. The region's **standard median age of 18.4 years old** which is about seven (7) years below the national median age of 25.3 years old.

Median age by Sex (2020)



FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



Fertility most prevalent among ages 25-29. With 149.2 births to 33 births per 1,000 women over a period of four (4) years.

There is approximately one (1) child per woman in her reproductive years in the year 2020.

2016 TFR: 1.0
2020 TFR: 0.7



Both sexes tend to delay their marriages by at least five (5) years in 2020 compared to 2010. The average of marriage for males is 27.3, and 26.4 years for females.



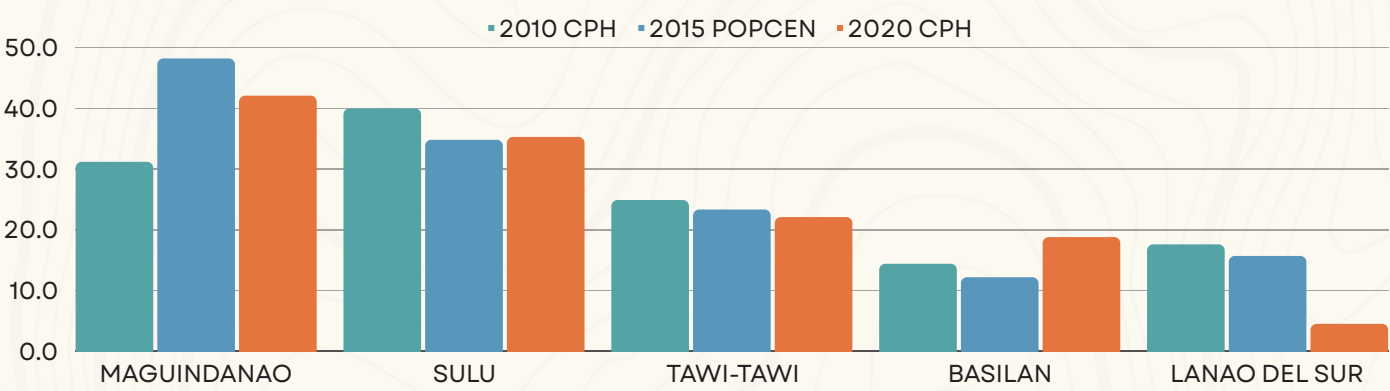
Celibacy Rates (2020)

Males: 3.1
Females: 4.4
Both sexes increased in celibacy rates in 2020 from 2010.

URBANIZATION & MIGRATION

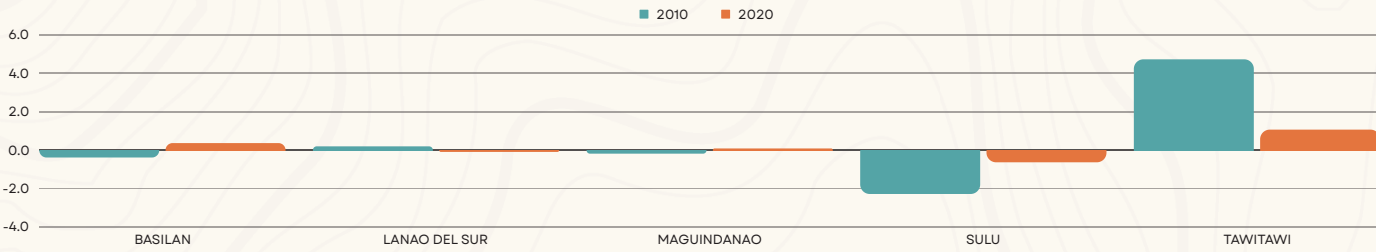
PERCENT URBAN

Urban Percentage, BARMM Provinces: 2010, 2015, 2020



Due to some regional events that happened between the past censuses, **the urban population of the region change drastically and no consistent movement**. For instance, Maguindanao's 2015 urban population increased by 17% from 2010, but the 2020 CPH revealed that the number dropped to 42.1 from 48.23. Changes like this can be caused by multiple factors such as changes in political boundaries, exclusions and inclusions in the total counts, and even fertility tendencies of the provinces.

INTRA-REGIONAL MIGRATION RATES



Intraregional migration rates in region is **interestingly changing due to external factors such as changes in political boundaries, inclusion and exclusion** in the counting of cities and municipalities, and political tensions causing forced migration. For instance, in 2010, **Basilan experienced a negative net migration due to out-migrants** are more than the in-migrants. However, in 2020, it was able to receive more in-migrants than out-migrants. **Tawi-Tawi appears to be the top destination of intraregional migrants** having a consistent positive net migration rates.

MORTALITY

In 2020, BARMM had the least number of registered infant deaths (0.9 percent). Accounting for the live births in the region in the same year, it reported an IMR of 5.3. For every 1,000 live births in the region, there were about 5 infant deaths.



In 2020, BARMM had the least number of registered deaths (0.8 share of all total deaths that year). It reported a Crude Death Rate of 0.94, which meant that **one (1) in every 1,000 population would have died by the end of the calendar year**.

Similar to national figures, **there were more male deaths than female deaths** recorded in the region overall. However, the **number of deaths by sex were more or less equal across age groups**.

JUST IN TIMBERLAND: CARAGA'S OWN DEMOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCES

NACIONALES, ANGELO RAFAEL B.

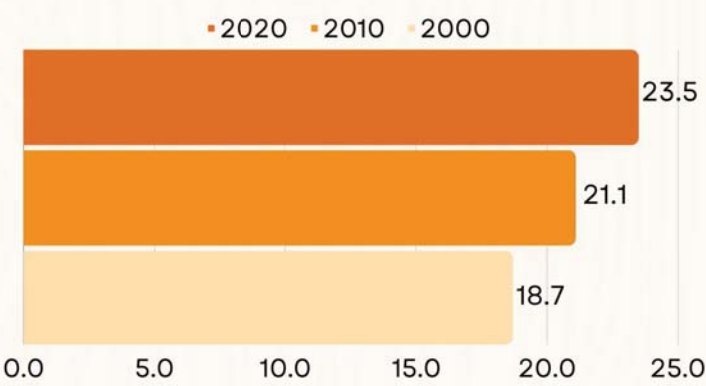
REGIONAL PROFILE



Region XIII, also known as Caraga, covers a total land area of 21,120 sq. km. It was established in 1995 through Republic Act 7901. The region is comprised of one highly urbanized city (Butuan City) and five provinces (Agusan Del Norte, Agusan Del Sur, Dinagat Islands, Surigao Del Norte, and Surigao Del Sur). Caraga is known as the "Timber Corridor" due to its vast forest cover and significant role in producing the country's wood requirements. It also holds 12.0% of the country's mineable coal reserves (Department of Energy, 2020). The region has a population of 2,804,788 people in 2020. In terms of poverty incidence among families, the estimated levels in Caraga improved from 31.0% in 2021 to 20.8% in the first semester of 2023. In 2022, the region's economy grew by 5.9%, contributing 1.6% to the national gross domestic product.

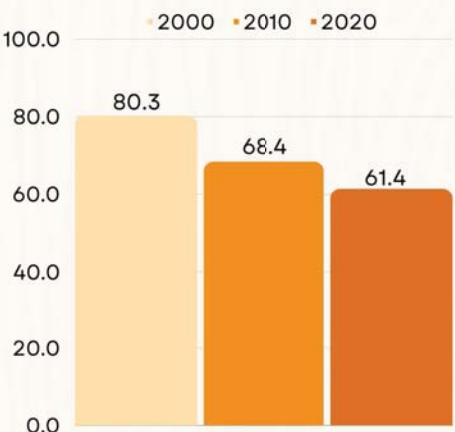


POPULATION COMPOSITION



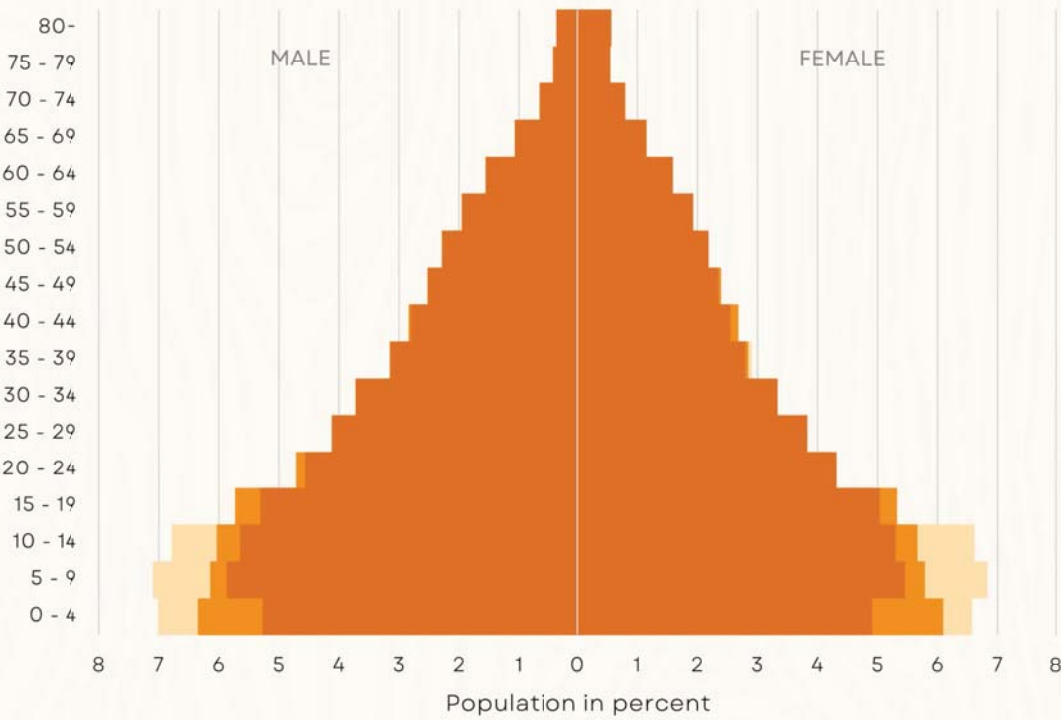
Median age: 2000-2020

The population is "aging" as the median age increased from 18.7 to 23.5 between 2000 and 2020.



Total Dependency Ratio: 2000-2020

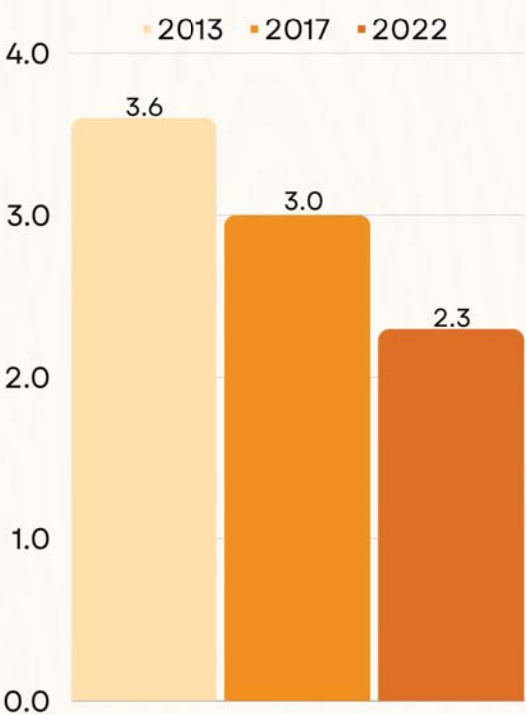
The proportion of working-age people increased, resulting in a lower total dependency ratio.



Age and Sex Composition: 2000-2020

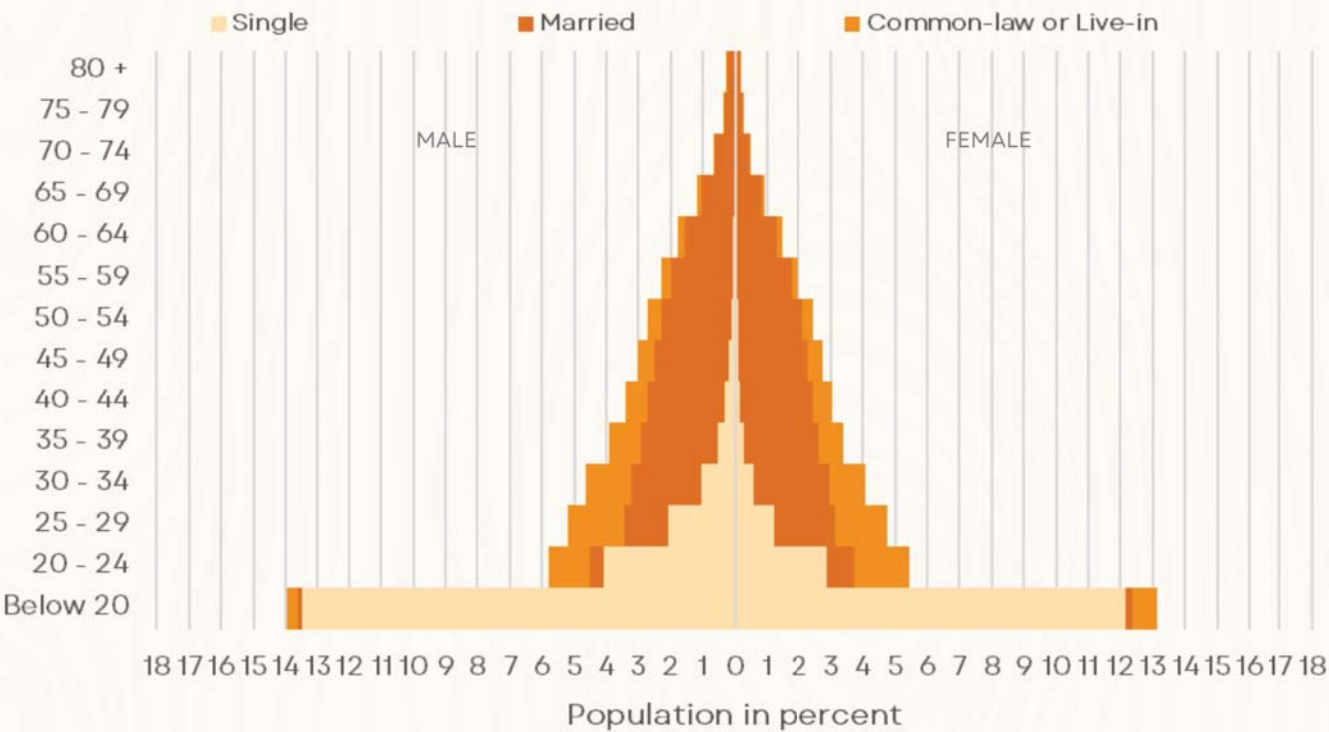
Young people make up a significant portion of the population, but their share has declined in recent decades.

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY



Total Fertility Rate: 2013, 2017, & 2022

The total fertility rate decreased from 3.6 children per woman in 2013 to 2.3 in 2022 based on the NDHS results.



Distribution of Marital Status: 2020

As people age, the percentage of cohabitants decreases while the proportion of married individuals increases.

MORTALITY



8.9 deaths per 1,000 births

Infant Mortality: 2020

The region registered 8.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020, which is below the national level at around 11.



70.0 years

Life Expectancy: 2020

In 2020, females were expected to live up to 76.2 years while males were expected to live up to 70.0 years.

MIGRATION & URBANIZATION



PROVINCE	LEVEL OF URBANIZATION (%)	POPULATION DENSITY (/sq.km.)	NET MIGRATION RATE
Agusan Del Norte	26.8	148	4.2
Agusan Del Sur	38.4	74	-2.5
Surigao Del Norte	32.5	274	2.5
Surigao Del Sur	30.9	130	-0.5
Dinagat Islands	9.5	157	-5.0
City of Butuan	68.5	457	-0.6

Summary of Migration and Urbanization Measures: 2020

The only HUC in the region, Butuan City, recorded the highest level of urbanization at 68.5% and the highest population density at 457 persons. It also registered a net out-migration rate (-0.6 per 1,000 population).

DEEP DIVING INTO MIMAROPA'S DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND PATTERNS

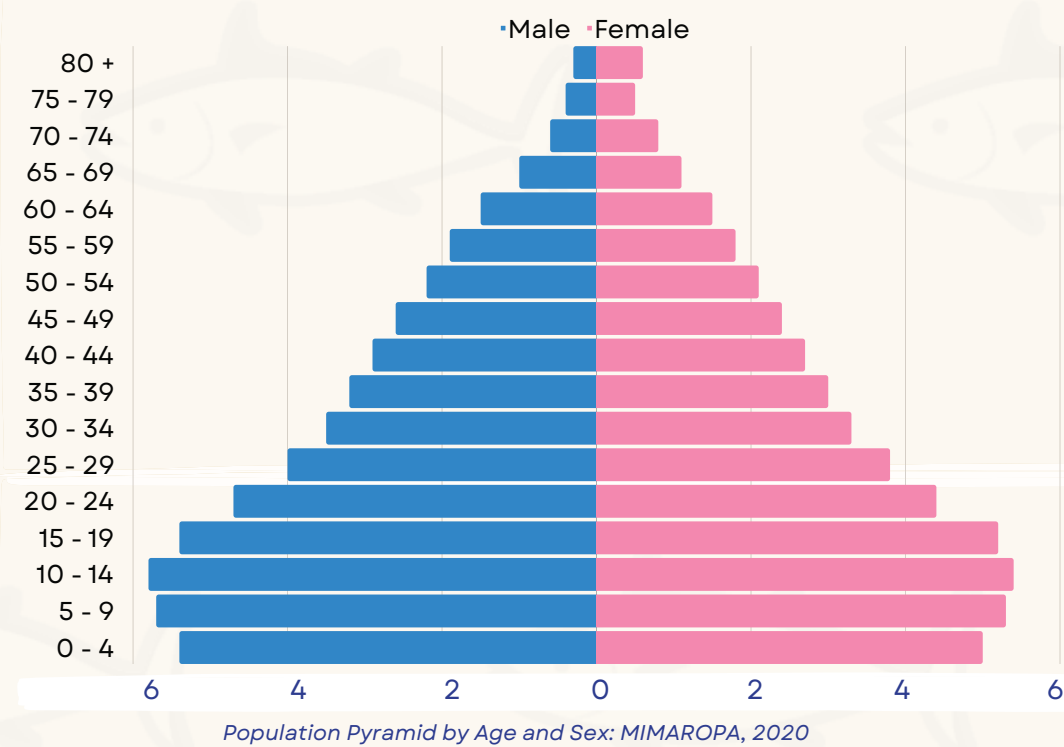
GARCIA, BERNARD ALLAN / MAGNO, LEILA MARIE /
VICENCIO, MAYA FRANCESCA

REGION PROFILE

MIMAROPA, or the **Southwestern Tagalog Region**, is comprised of Occidental and Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan. Best known for its beautiful beaches and iconic hotspots, including two UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the region also boasts interesting demographic trends and patterns. While it is the second-least densely populated region in the Philippines, it also has an expansive young population, with people aged **10 - 19** accounting for about forty-percent of the region's household population. The region's current demographic trends reflects the dynamism of the scenic region, promising abundant opportunities and challenges.



POPULATION COMPOSITION



MIMAROPA's pyramid structure indicates a predominantly young population, with the **15-19 years** and **10-14 years** age groups being the largest and second-largest sub-groups of the region's household population.



MIMAROPA is comprised of a fairly younger population than the national standard. The region's standard median age of **23.1 years old** is about two years below the national median age of **25.3 years old**.



Median age of males as of 2020: **22.7**



Median age of females as of 2020: **23.4**

MIMAROPA's working-age population supports significantly more young dependents than elderly dependents. Although the region reported fewer dependents in 2020, it still maintains a relatively high dependency ratio of **61** dependents per 1,000-working age population.



Seven elderly dependents in 2010 versus nine elderly dependents in 2020

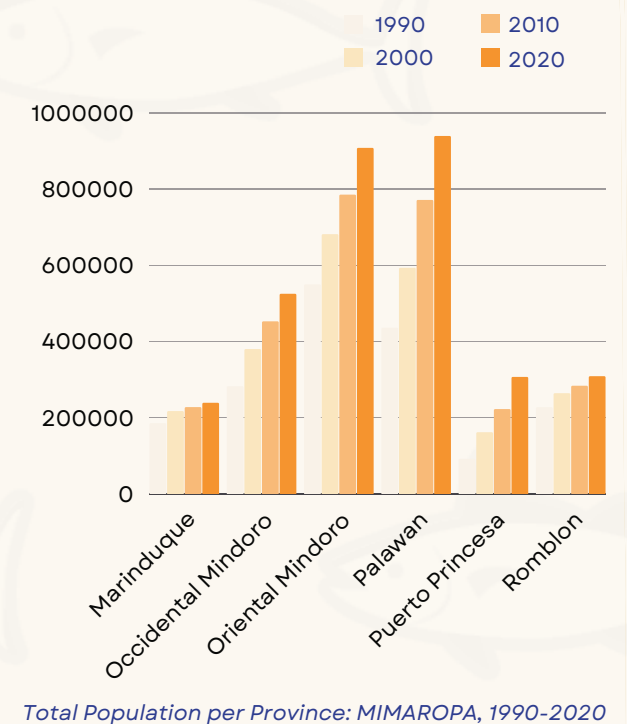


63 youth dependents in 2010 versus 53 youth dependents in 2020

POPULATION GROWTH

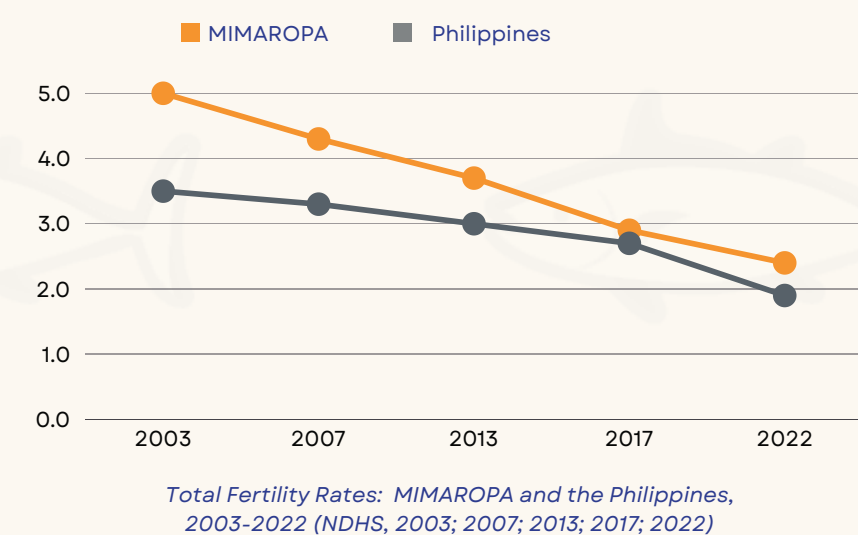
MIMAROPA's population growth rate has declined throughout the decades, with an Exponential Growth Rate of **1.6** in the intercensal years between 2010 and 2020.

Differences in **annual population growth per province** has led to differences in the population distribution in the region. **Palawan** has overtaken Oriental Mindoro in terms of population, now accounting for one-third of the region's total population.



Total Population per Province: MIMAROPA, 1990-2020

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY



Decline in total fertility rate. The 2022 NDHS puts the TFR of MIMAROPA at 2.4, which is slightly higher than the national average of 1.9.

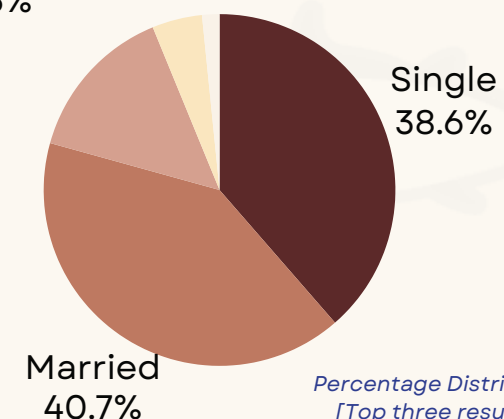
♂ 26
♀ 24

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage: MIMAROPA, 2020



Relationships happen within young adulthood. Females and males in the region spend **about 24 and 26 years**, respectively, in a single state before entering in some form of marital union.

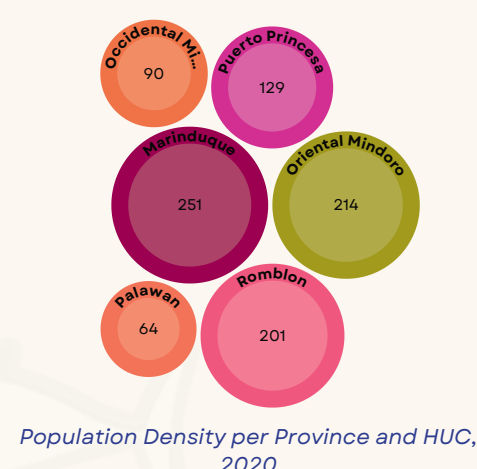
Common-law/Live-in
14.5%



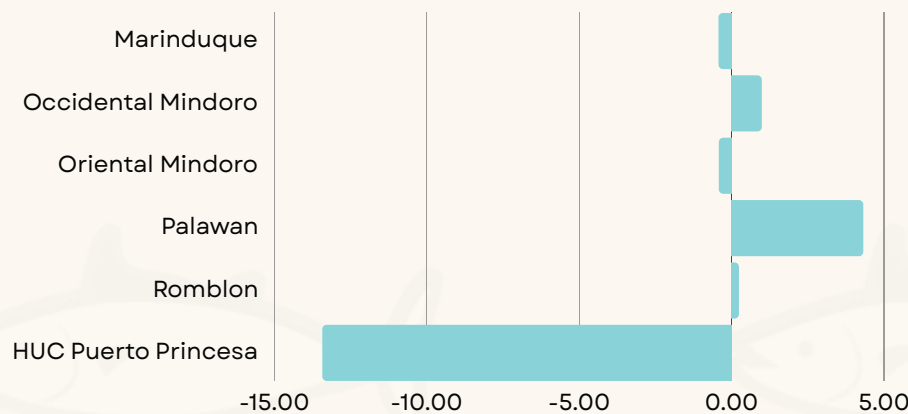
Percentage Distribution of Marital Status [Top three results], MIMAROPA: 2020

However, the nature of the relationship has changed. About 15 percent of the household population 10 years and over in the region report being in a common-law or live-in marriage.

MIGRATION & URBANIZATION



Excluding the HUC of Puerto Princesa, **Palawan** is the least-densely populated province, followed closely by **Occidental Mindoro**.



Intra-regional migration most often occurs within the Province of **Palawan** and its capital of **Puerto Princesa**, while the remaining provinces record net-migration rates of close to zero.

MORTALITY



2020 figures from vital statistics reports puts MIMAROPA's **Infant Mortality Rate** at **11.4**. For every 1,000 live births, there were 11 infant deaths.



Life table calculations from 2020 CPH and vital statistics data reveal that MIMAROPA's life expectancy for males and females are at **71** and **78** respectively.