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Official population count reveals...

76.5 million Filipinos at the turn of the century

Final results of the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census 2000) conducted by the National Statistics Office placed the Philippine population at 76,498,735 persons as of May 1, 2000. Said results up to barangay level are now made official with the signing by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo of [Proclamation No. 28](#) on April 18, 2001. The official proclamation of the population counts by barangay is among the provisions of Batas Pambansa Blg. 72 mandating the conduct of the nationwide census of population on years ending with "0".

The population figures were derived from the responses to census questionnaires during the decennial census-taking held in May to July 2000, wherein public school teachers acted as census enumerators.

An increase of 7.9M persons over the count in the 1995 Census, and 15.8M over the 1990 Census count

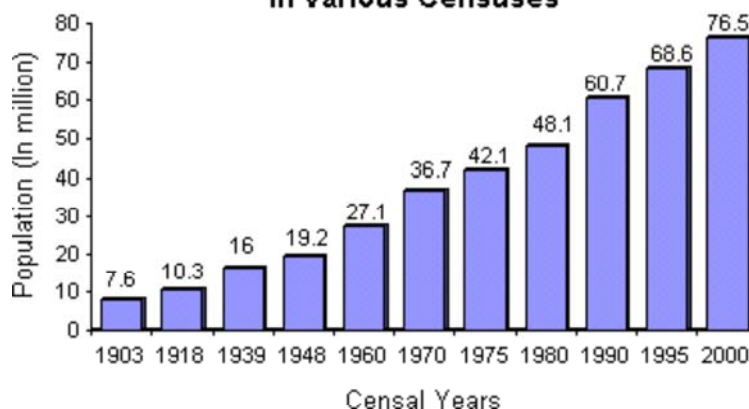
Census 2000 results reveal that the Philippine population increased by 7.9 million persons over the 1995 census figure of 68.6 million persons, and by 15.8 million persons over the 1990 census count of 60.7 million persons. The Census 2000 figure is 10 times the Philippine population in 1903, when the first census that counted the population in the entire archipelago was undertaken.

Population grows at 2.36 annually

The population grew at an annual rate of 2.36 percent in the second half of the nineties. This means that the population, on the average, increased by around 1.7 million persons a year, or roughly 4,624 persons per day, 193 persons per hour, or 3 persons per minute.

The first major decline in the population growth rate occurred in the first half of the seventies (70s). From 3.08 percent in the sixties (60s), the growth rate declined to 2.78 from 1970 to 1975. The decline in growth rate continued in the succeeding periods: 2.71 percent from 1975 to 1980; 2.35 percent from 1980 to 1990; and 2.32 percent from 1990 to 1995.

**Figure 1. Population Enumerated
in Various Censuses**



Five regions in the country have higher growth rate than the national figure

Out of the 16 regions in the country, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) had the highest annual population growth rate of 3.86 percent. Other regions that had higher annual growth rate than the national figure of 2.36 percent were Southern Tagalog (Region 4), 3.72 percent; Central Luzon (Region 3), 3.20 percent; Central Visayas (Region 7), 2.79 percent; and Southern Mindanao (Region 11), 2.60 percent.

Two out of five persons are either in NCR, Central Luzon or Southern Tagalog

The three leading regions in terms of population size were Southern Tagalog (11.79 million persons), the National Capital Region (9.93 million persons), and Central Luzon (8.03 million persons). The combined population of these three regions comprised 38.9 percent of the total population.

Pangasinan has the biggest provincial population

There were reportedly 2.43 million persons in Pangasinan, making it at the top among the provinces with the highest population. Four other provinces surpassed the two million mark: Cebu (2.38 million persons); Bulacan (2.23 million persons); Negros Occidental (2.14 million persons); and Cavite (2.06 million persons).

Table 1. Provinces with More Than One Million Population

| Province | Population | Province | Population |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1. Pangasinan | 2,434,086 | 12. Leyte | 1,592,336 |
| 2. Cebu * | 2,377,588 | 13. Iloilo* | 1,559,182 |
| 3. Bulacan | 2,234,088 | 14. Cam. Sur | 1,551,549 |
| 4. Negros Occ.* | 2,136,647 | 15. Zambo. del Sur * | 1,333,456 |
| 5. Cavite | 2,063,161 | 16. Isabela | 1,287,575 |
| 6. Laguna | 1,965,872 | 17. Bohol | 1,137,268 |
| 7. Batangas | 1,905,348 | 18. Negros Or. | 1,126,061 |
| 8. Rizal | 1,707,218 | 19. Albay | 1,090,907 |
| 9. Quezon | 1,679,030 | 20. Tarlac | 1,068,783 |
| 10. Nueva Ecija | 1,659,883 | 21. Bukidnon | 1,060,265 |
| 11. Pampanga* | 1,618,759 | | |

** excluding highly urbanized city/cities*

On the other hand, four provinces reportedly had less than 100 thousand population, namely, Batanes (16.5 thousand persons); Camiguin (74.2 thousand persons); Siquijor (81.6 thousand persons); and Apayao (97.1 thousand persons).

Quezon City and three other highly urbanized cities have more than a million population

Three out of the 12 cities in NCR and one in Mindanao had more than a million population. Quezon City had the largest population count at 2.17 million; Manila had 1.58 million persons while Caloocan City had 1.18 million. In Mindanao, Davao City broke the million mark by totalling 1.15 million persons.

Average household size is at 5.0 persons - highest in ARMM, lowest in NCR

The average household size was 5 persons in 2000. It was 5.07 persons in 1995 or a decrease of about 7 household members for every 100 households. In 1990, the figure was at 5.3 persons.

NCR has been recorded to have the lowest average household size of 4.62 persons. There were also reportedly less than 5 persons per household in three other regions of the country. Central Luzon (Region 3) had 4.91 persons as average household size; Southern Tagalog (Region 4) with 4.88 persons and Southern Mindanao (Region 11) with 4.86 persons. On the other end is ARMM, which registered the highest average household size of 6.13 persons.

Population density is at 255 persons per square kilometer - highest in the NCR, lowest in CAR

The population density for the country registered at 255 persons per square kilometer compared to 229 persons in 1995, and 202 persons in 1990. Among the regions, NCR had the highest population density which is at 15,617 persons per square kilometer. On the other extreme is CAR which had the least at 95 persons per square kilometer.

Among the provinces, Cavite and Rizal had the highest population density at 1,602 and 1,304 persons per square kilometer, respectively. On the other hand, Apayao had the least population density of only 24 persons per square kilometer.

Highly urbanized cities have higher population densities than the rest of the areas in the provinces.

In NCR, Navotas reported the highest population density of 88,617 persons per square kilometer. It was followed by the City of Manila with 41,282 persons per square kilometer. Outside the NCR, the highest population density was noted in Mandaue City, which has a land area of only 11.7 square kilometers and population density of 22,199 persons per square kilometer.

Census 2000 was the 11th census on population and the 5th census on housing conducted since 1900. It utilized May 1, 2000 as reference date.

[Preliminary census results](#), which were based on the census quick count of field summaries, were presented to the Office of the President in August 2000 in time with the celebration of NSO's 60th Anniversary.

The population counts proclaimed by the President as official for all purposes were based on 15 million census questionnaires from the different provinces all over the country. These questionnaires were processed in four data capture centers strategically located all over the country, through the adoption of new technology involving digital imaging and intelligent character recognition.

Results of the nationwide census undertaking are needed by local government units, among others, for internal revenue allocation and for the creation of new administrative districts. Final counts by barangay are available at the NSO website located at <http://www.census.gov.ph>. Regional volumes in print and electronic copies (CD-ROM) will also be made available.

2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING HIGHLIGHTS

[Total Population, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Population Growth Rate and Population Density by Region, Province and Highly Urbanized City: as of May, 1,](#)



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