



Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
National Capital Region

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SPECIAL RELEASE

2010 Census of Population and Housing – Final Results

NCR Population stands at 11.86 million

NCR population increases by 1.78 percent annually

Total population of the National Capital Region (NCR) was recorded at 11,855,975 as of May 1, 2010. This represents an increase of 1.92 million persons over the May 2000 population. The increase in the population size translates to an average annual population growth rate (PGR) of 1.78 percent from 2000 to 2010, lower than the PGR of 2.25 percent for the period 1990 to 2000.

NCR was the second most populous region among the 17 administrative regions of the country, next to Region 4A (CALABARZON). NCR contributed 12.84 percent to the total Philippine population of 92,337,852 in 2010.

The following table presents the population and average annual growth rates during census years 2010, 2000 and 1990.

Table 1. Population and Average Annual Growth Rate, Philippines and NCR: 2010, 2000 and 1990

	Total Population			Average Annual Growth Rate	
	May 1, 2010	May 1, 2000	May 1, 1990	(2000-2010)	(1990-2000)
Philippines	92,337,852	76,506,928	60,703,810	1.90	2.34
NCR	11,855,975	9,932,560	7,948,392	1.78	2.25

Source: 1990, 2000 & 2010 Census of Population & Housing, NSO

Six cities have growth rates higher than the regional average

Six cities in NCR have growth rates higher than the regional average, with Taguig City registering as the fastest growing city with PGR of 3.26 percent from 2000 to 2010. The other fast growing areas were the Cities of Pasig and Parañaque, Quezon City, Caloocan City, and the City of Muntinlupa.

Refer to Table 6 for details.

Nearly a quarter of NCR population resides in Quezon City

Three cities in NCR have population sizes surpassing the million mark, with Quezon City having the highest population of 2,761,720 in 2010. This was followed by the City of Manila and Caloocan City with 1,652,171 persons and 1,489,040 persons, respectively. Altogether, the total population of these three cities covered nearly half (49.79%) of NCR total population. On the other hand, the municipality of Pateros had the lowest population count, representing 0.54 percent of NCR total population.

Refer to Table 6 for details.

Population density increases by 19.37 percent

NCR remained as the most densely populated region in the country with a population density of 19,137 persons per square kilometre in 2010. This showed an increase of 3,105 persons per square kilometer (19.37%) from 16,032 persons in 2000.

The following table presents the population density and percent change by census years.

Table 2. Population Density and Percent Change, Philippines and NCR: 2010, 2000 and 1990

	Population Density			Percent Change	
	2010	2000	1990	(2000-2010)	(1990-2000)
Philippines	308	255	202	20.72	26.01
NCR	19,137	16,032	12,830	19.36	24.96

Source: 1990, 2000 & 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Eight cities in NCR had population density of more than 20,000 persons per square kilometer. The City of Manila was the most densely populated with 66,140 persons per square kilometer in 2010. This was followed by the City of Mandaluyong with population density of 35,382 persons per square kilometer. The other areas with population density of more than 20,000 were Pasay City, City of Navotas, Caloocan City, City of Makati, City of Malabon, and City of San Juan.

Refer to Table 6 for details.

Barangay 176 in Caloocan City tops in total population

Of the 1,706 barangays in NCR, Barangay 176 in Caloocan City recorded the highest total population of 243,890 in 2010. The same barangay was also the largest in terms of population size in the entire country. The following table presents the total population of the top barangays in NCR that exceeded the 100,000 mark.

Table 3. Total Population of Top Barangays, NCR: 2010

Barangay	Total Population
Barangay 176 (Caloocan City)	243,890
Commonwealth (Quezon City)	186,543
Batasan Hills (Quezon City)	150,764
Pinagbuhatan (City of Pasig)	126,503
Payatas (Quezon City)	119,053
Poblacion (City of Muntinlupa)	103,104
Holy Spirit (Quezon City)	101,385

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Household population increases by 19.40 percent

Total household population in NCR numbered 11,796,873 persons in 2010, registering an increase of 19.40 percent compared to the count in 2000. Household population accounted for 99.50 percent of the total population.

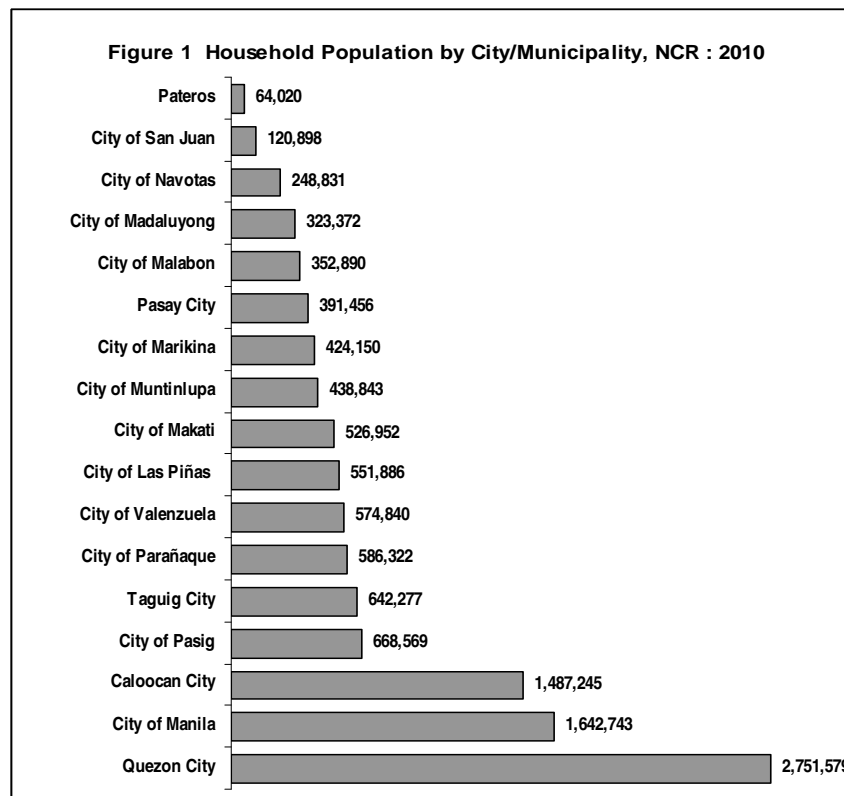
The following table presents the total household population and percent change for the census years 2010, 2000, and 1990.

Table 4. Total Household Population and Percent Change, Philippines and NCR: 2010, 2000 & 1990

	Total Household Population			Percent Change	
	2010	2000	1990	(2000-2010)	(1990-2000)
Philippines	92,097,978	76,332,470	60,559,116	20.65	26.05
NCR	11,796,873	9,880,102	7,907,386	19.40	24.95

Source: 1990, 2000 & 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

The following figure shows the 2010 household population of the cities and municipality in NCR.



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Average household size in NCR stands at 4.3 persons

In 2010, a total of 2.8 million households were recorded in NCR. This is an increase of 29.39 percent from the 2000 count.

The average household size was estimated at 4.3 persons, representing a slight decrease from the 2000 figure of 4.6 persons. The 2010 average household size for NCR is slightly lower than the national average of 4.6 persons.

The following table presents the number of households and the average household size during census years 2010, 2000 and 1990.

Table 5. Number of Households and Average Household Size, Philippines and NCR: 2010, 2000 and 1990

	Number of Households			Average Household Size		
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990
Philippines	20,171,899	15,278,808	11,407,262	4.6	5.0	5.3
NCR	2,759,829	2,132,989	1,569,588	4.3	4.6	5.0

Source: 1990, 2000 & 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Among the cities and municipality in NCR, the City of Marikina and Municipality of Pateros exceeded the regional average household size with 4.6 and 4.4 persons, respectively. The City of Mandaluyong and Pasay City both have the lowest average household size of 4.0 persons.

Refer to Table 7 for details.

Sex ratio in NCR is 96 males for every 100 females

Of the total household population of NCR in 2010, 49.01 percent were males and 50.99 percent were females. These figures resulted to a sex ratio of 96 males for every 100 females in NCR, This differs from the country's sex ratio of 102 males for every 100 females for the same period.

The census results further revealed that the age groups 15 and over had more females than males. However, age groups below 15 years had more males than females.

The following figures present the comparative age-sex pyramids for the Philippines and the NCR for the years 2010 and 2000.

Figure 2a Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population, Philippines: 2000

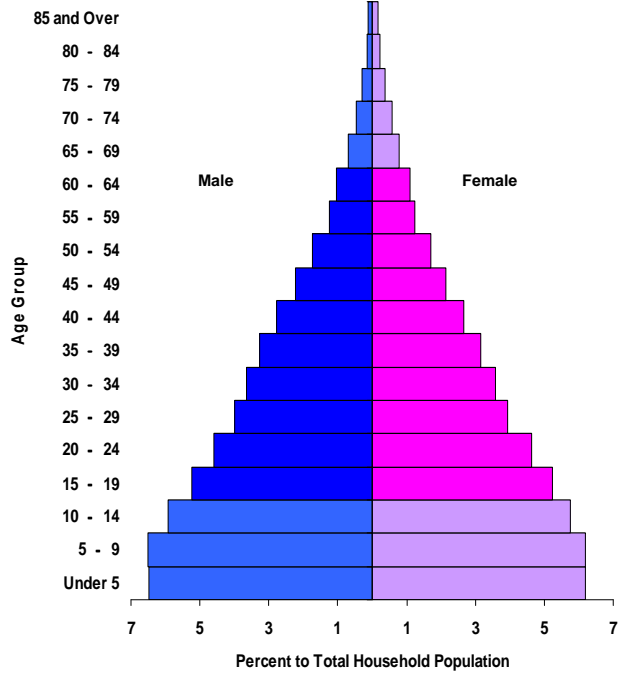


Figure 2b Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population, Philippines: 2010

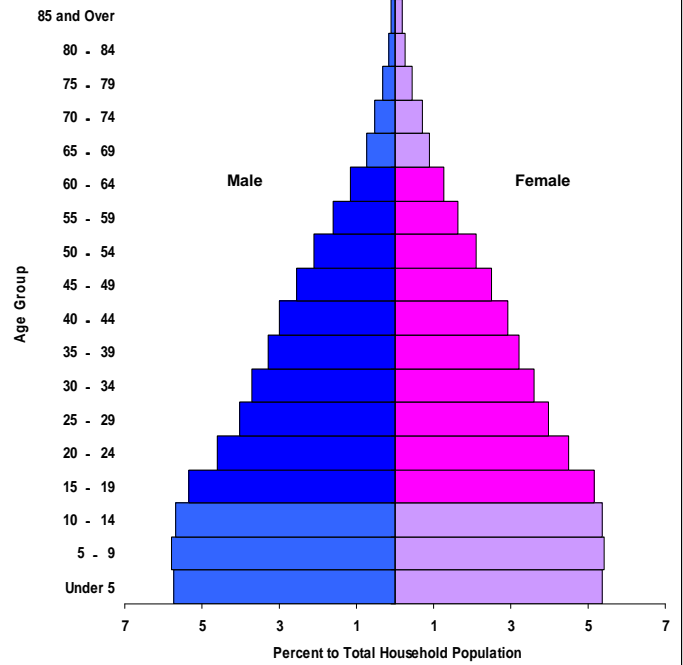


Figure 3a Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population, NCR: 2000

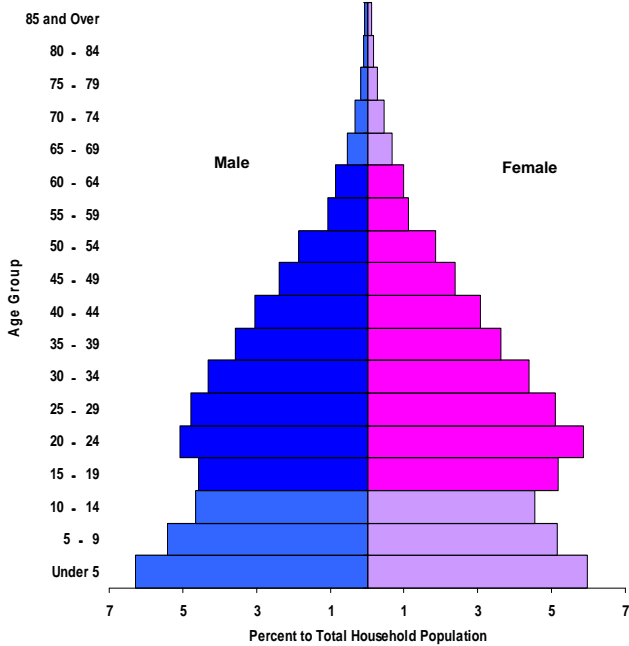
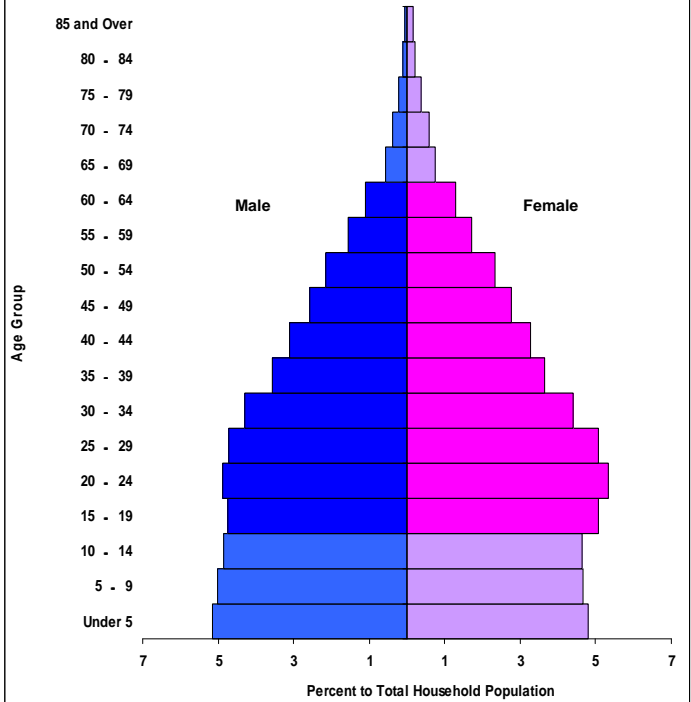


Figure 3b Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population, NCR: 2010



Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

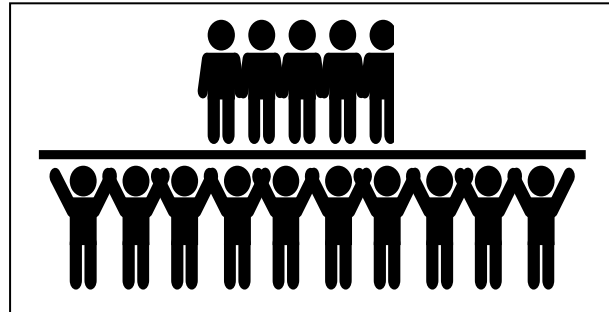
Refer to Tables 8 and 9 for details.

Half of the household population is below 25.5 years

In 2010, the median age in NCR was 25.5 years for both sexes. This means that half of the total household population was younger than 25.5 years and the other half was older than this age. Median age for the male population was 24.9 years, which was more than one year younger than the median age of 26.0 years for the female population. The median age of the household population was lower in 2000 at 23.7 years.

Overall dependency ratio is 48 in 2010

NCR household population comprised of 29.1 percent young dependents (age group 0 to 14 years), 3.4 percent old dependents (age group 65 years and over), and 67.5 percent working-age population (age group 15 to 64 years). These figures reflected a dependency ratio of 48 dependents (five old dependents and 43 young dependents) for every 100 persons in the working-age population. In 2000, the overall dependency ratio was 54 (four old dependents and 49 young dependents) for every 100 persons in the working age group.



Refer to Table 9 for details.

Senior citizens constitutes 5.75 percent of the household population in NCR

Senior citizens, comprising those aged 60 years old and over, numbered 678,590 or 5.75 percent of the total household population. Among the senior citizens, 42.1 percent were males and the rest were females.

Refer to Table 9 for details.

About two in five of the household population are of school age in NCR

In 2010, the school-age population of 4,620,622 (5 to 24 years) represents 39.17 percent of the total household population. This is slightly lower than the proportion of school-age population (40.50%) in 2000. Of the school-age population, males made up 49.75 percent and the rest were females.

Refer to Table 9 for details.

Table 6. Total Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, Land Area and Population Density by City/Municipality, NCR: 2010 and 2000

Region City/Municipality	Total Population		Average Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Land Area (in sq. km.)	Population Density	
	2010	2000			2010	2000
Philippines	92,337,852 ^{a/}	76,506,928 ^{b/}	1.90	300,000.00	308	255
National Capital Region	11,855,975	9,932,560	1.78	619.54	19,137	16,032
City of Manila	1,652,171	1,581,082	0.44	24.98	66,140	63,294
City of Mandaluyong	328,699	278,474	1.67	9.29	35,382	29,976
City of Marikina	424,150	391,170	0.81	21.52	19,710	18,177
City of Pasig	669,773	505,058	2.86	48.46	13,821	10,422
Quezon City	2,761,720	2,173,831	2.42	171.71	16,084	12,660
City of San Juan	121,430	117,680	0.31	5.95	20,408	19,778
Caloocan City	1,489,040	1,177,604	2.37	55.80	26,685	21,104
City of Malabon	353,337	338,855	0.42	15.71	22,491	21,569
City of Navotas	249,131	230,403	0.78	8.94	27,867	25,772
City of Valenzuela	575,356	485,433	1.71	47.02	12,236	10,324
City of Las Piñas	552,573	472,780	1.57	32.69	16,903	14,463
City of Makati	529,039	471,379	1.16	21.57	24,527	21,853
City of Muntinlupa	459,941	379,310	1.95	39.75	11,571	9,542
City of Parañaque	588,126	449,811	2.72	46.57	12,629	9,659
Pasay City	392,869	354,908	1.02	13.97	28,122	25,405
Pateros	64,147	57,407	1.12	10.40	6,168	5,520
Taguig City	644,473	467,375	3.26	45.21	14,255	10,338

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Figures on Land Area were provided by Land Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Notes:

a/ Includes Filipinos in Philippine Embassies, Consulates, and Missions abroad.

b/ Includes persons residing in the areas disputed by the City of Pasig (NCR) and the province of Rizal (Region IVA); and Filipinos in Philippine Embassies, Consulates, and Missions abroad.

Table 7. Household Population, Number of Households and Average Household Size by City/Municipality, NCR: 2010 and 2000

Region City/Municipality	Household Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000
Philippines	92,097,978	76,332,470	20,171,899	15,278,808	4.6	5.0
National Capital Region	11,796,873	9,880,102	2,759,829	2,132,989	4.3	4.6
City of Manila	1,642,743	1,569,584	386,835	333,547	4.2	4.7
City of Mandaluyong	323,372	275,110	79,935	59,682	4.0	4.6
City of Marikina	424,150	389,765	91,414	80,160	4.6	4.9
City of Pasig	668,569	503,680	154,970	107,835	4.3	4.7
Quezon City	2,751,579	2,166,320	634,346	480,624	4.3	4.5
City of San Juan	120,898	117,398	28,890	24,605	4.2	4.8
Caloocan City	1,487,245	1,174,673	345,444	249,567	4.3	4.7
City of Malabon	352,890	336,516	82,546	74,137	4.3	4.5
City of Navotas	248,831	229,717	59,296	49,450	4.2	4.6
City of Valenzuela	574,840	481,047	137,834	106,382	4.2	4.5
City of Las Piñas	551,886	471,767	127,723	97,962	4.3	4.8
City of Makati	526,952	470,311	126,457	103,981	4.2	4.5
City of Muntinlupa	438,843	370,333	103,949	78,016	4.2	4.7
City of Parañaque	586,322	447,908	137,405	94,109	4.3	4.8
Pasay City	391,456	354,019	97,966	78,180	4.0	4.5
Pateros	64,020	57,399	14,629	12,029	4.4	4.8
Taguig City	642,277	464,555	150,190	102,723	4.3	4.5

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 8. Household Population by Sex, Sex Ratio and City/Municipality, NCR: 2010 and 2000

Region City/Municipality	Household Population							
	2010				2000			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Philippines	92,097,978	46,459,318	45,638,660	102	76,332,470	38,416,929	37,915,541	101
National Capital Region	11,796,873	5,781,807	6,015,066	96	9,880,102	4,848,560	5,031,542	96
City of Manila	1,642,743	805,503	837,240	96	1,569,584	766,518	803,066	95
City of Mandaluyong	323,372	159,863	163,509	98	275,110	134,055	141,055	95
City of Marikina	424,150	206,821	217,329	95	389,765	191,073	198,692	96
City of Pasig	668,569	325,952	342,617	95	503,680	245,254	258,426	95
Quezon City	2,751,579	1,342,913	1,408,666	95	2,166,320	1,061,048	1,105,272	96
City of San Juan	120,898	54,518	66,380	82	117,398	54,497	62,901	87
Caloocan City	1,487,245	741,030	746,215	99	1,174,673	586,350	588,323	100
City of Malabon	352,890	176,073	176,817	100	336,516	167,510	169,006	99
City of Navotas	248,831	125,647	123,184	102	229,717	115,412	114,305	101
City of Valenzuela	574,840	288,292	286,548	101	481,047	242,249	238,798	101
City of Las Piñas	551,886	267,664	284,222	94	471,767	229,130	242,637	94
City of Makati	526,952	248,290	278,662	89	470,311	225,848	244,463	92
City of Muntinlupa	438,843	213,349	225,494	95	370,333	178,784	191,549	93
City of Parañaque	586,322	285,326	300,996	95	447,908	216,830	231,078	94
Pasay City	391,456	191,166	200,290	95	354,019	174,563	179,456	97
Pateros	64,020	31,511	32,509	97	57,399	28,333	29,066	97
Taguig City	642,277	317,889	324,388	98	464,555	231,106	233,449	99

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 9. Household Population by Sex and Age Group, NCR: 2010 and 2000

Age Group	Household Population							
	2010				2000			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
All Ages	11,796,873	5,781,807	6,015,066	96	9,880,102	4,848,560	5,031,542	96
Under 5	1,172,412	606,942	565,470	107	1,210,779	621,450	589,329	105
5 - 9	1,141,647	591,304	550,343	107	1,044,566	535,891	508,675	105
10 - 14	1,118,844	572,998	545,846	105	910,356	460,233	450,123	102
15 - 19	1,156,885	559,789	597,096	94	964,033	451,589	512,444	88
20 - 24	1,203,246	574,968	628,278	92	1,081,341	501,848	579,493	87
25 - 29	1,156,857	558,426	598,431	93	977,615	473,903	503,712	94
30 - 34	1,023,768	505,692	518,076	98	858,527	425,737	432,790	98
35 - 39	849,576	420,582	428,994	98	709,259	352,069	357,190	99
40 - 44	750,217	365,726	384,491	95	603,553	299,945	303,608	99
45 - 49	632,195	304,750	327,445	93	471,324	235,489	235,835	100
50 - 54	526,305	251,958	274,347	92	365,363	182,413	182,950	100
55 - 59	386,331	182,914	203,417	90	217,872	106,060	111,812	95
60 - 64	279,266	128,838	150,428	86	181,955	84,432	97,523	87
65 - 69	154,854	66,683	88,171	76	118,308	52,743	65,565	80
70 - 74	113,587	45,155	68,432	66	77,589	33,252	44,337	75
75 - 79	68,825	25,277	43,548	58	45,313	17,540	27,773	63
80 - 84	37,823	13,010	24,813	52	24,308	8,288	16,020	52
85 and Over	24,235	6,795	17,440	39	18,041	5,678	12,363	46

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

TECHNICAL NOTES

The National Statistics Office conducted the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) in May to June 2010 pursuant to Batas Pambansa Blg. 72 and Commonwealth Act 591. The 2010 CPH is the 13th census of population and 6th census of housing undertaken since the first census in 1903.

The 2010 CPH was designed to take an inventory of the total population and housing units and to collect information about their characteristics. The census of population is the source of information on the size and distribution of the population as well as information about the demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. The census of housing, on the other hand, provides information on the supply of housing units, their structural characteristics and facilities which have bearing on the maintenance of privacy, health and the development of normal family living conditions. These information are vital for making rational plans and programs for national and local development, basis for the apportionment of the Internal Revenue Allotment to local government, and for the creation of legislative areas such as regions, provinces, municipalities and barangays, or the conversion of a municipality into a city.

Specifically, the census aimed to obtain comprehensive data on the size, composition and distribution of the population in the Philippines; to gather migration and fertility data, to classify the population according to ethnic origin and religious affiliations and determine their geographic distribution; to gather data on usual occupation and industry; and to take stock of existing housing units in the country and to gather information about their geographic location, structural characteristics and available facilities.

Census day for the 2010 CPH was May 1, 2010 as of 12:01 a.m. The Philippine Standard Geographic Codes (PSGC) as of March 31, 2010 was used for the disaggregation of geographic levels for the 2010 CPH.

Proclamation No. 362, signed by President Benigno Simeon C. Aquino III on 30 March 2012, made official the census counts for all purposes. Population counts also include Filipinos in Philippine Embassies, Consulates and Missions abroad. The counts were based on census questionnaires accomplished by the enumerators all over the country. These questionnaires were processed at the different Regional Census Processing Centers using the Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) technology along with the Census Integrated Processing System developed by NSO for this purpose.

The successful completion of census-taking was made possible with the support of the local and national officials, national government agencies, local government units, media, private agencies, and non-government organizations.

Data on land area (in hectares) were provided by the Land Management Bureau, and converted to square kilometers by dividing the land area by 1000. The land area was based on the 2010 Masterlist Land Area of the Philippines.

Concepts and Definitions

Household is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.

Household population refers to all persons who are members of the household.

Average household size is the average number of persons who live in the household, computed as the household population in a given area divided by the corresponding total number of households in the area

Growth rate is the rate which the population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given period due to natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Land area refers to the geographical size of a political entity measured in square kilometers.

Population density refers to the average number of persons per square kilometer of land, which is computed by dividing the total population by the land area (in square kilometers) of a given political entity.

Barangay is the smallest political unit in the country.

Median age is the age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups, that is, half of the population are younger than the median age and the other half are older.

Sex ratio is the number of males per one hundred females in a given population.

Overall dependency ratio is the sum of the number of persons under 15 years old (young dependents) and persons aged 65 and over (old dependents) divided by the number of persons 15 to 64 years old (working-age group) and multiplied by 100. This ratio is expressed as the number of total dependents to 100 persons in the working-age group.

