

POPULATION AND SETTLEMENTS

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Comparative National and Regional

3.1.1.1 Comparative Population Size, Growth Rate and Doubling Time

Maguindanao del Sur’s annual population growth rate (APGR) of 2.72% (2015-2020) is lower than the regional of 3.30% and higher than the national averages of 1.60%. Maguindanao del Sur population is 723,758 based on the 2020 Census of Population. This comprises about 16.4% of the region’s population of 4,404,288, while the region’s population is 3.30% of the total national population of 109, 035,343 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Comparative National, Regional and Provincial Total Population and Growth Rate, 2000, 2010, 2015,2020

	Total Population			Annual Population Growth Rate			Doubling Time
	2010	2015	2020	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	
Philippines	92,337,852	100,981,437	109,035,343	1.90%	1.72%	1.60%	44 years
BARMM	3,256,140	3,781,387	4,404,288	1.51%	2.89%	3.30%	21 years
Maguindanao del Sur	504,353	637,033	723,758	1.66%	5.26%	2.72%	26 years

Based on the 2015-2020 average growth rate, Maguindanao del Sur is expected to double its population in 2041 (26 years), BARMM in 2036 (21 years), and the entire country after 44 years in 2059. This implies that Maguindanao del Sur Province is expected to double its population faster than both the region and the national as early as 2041, which is about five (5) years later than the projected doubling time of BARMM and 15 years earlier compared to the Philippines.

Among the five (6) provinces of the region, Table 3.2 further shows that Basilan is the largest in terms of population size and also the fastest in terms of growth rate in the entire region. Meanwhile, the computed 2015-2020 annual population growth rate of the province is 2.7%, which is much lower than its previous 2010-2015 APGR pegged at 5.26%.

Table 3.2 Comparative Total Population and APGR of BARMM by Province, 2020

	Total Population	APGR
Basilan (excluding Isabela)	426,207	4.6
Lanao del Sur	1,195,518	2.9
Maguindanao del Sur	723,258	2.7
Sulu	1,000,108	4.3
Tawi-Tawi	440,276	2.6
Maguindanao del Norte	618,421	3

3.1.1.2 Comparative Population Density

Population density refers to the measurement of person per unit of land area. In 2020, the population density of Maguindanao del Sur is 197 persons per square kilometer (sq.km.), based on the estimated land area certified and provided to Department of Budget and Management as of December 2022 by the Land Management Bureau as of December 2013, higher than the regional density of 120 persons/sq.km., but much lower than the national density of 363 persons/sq.km. as shown in Table 3.3.

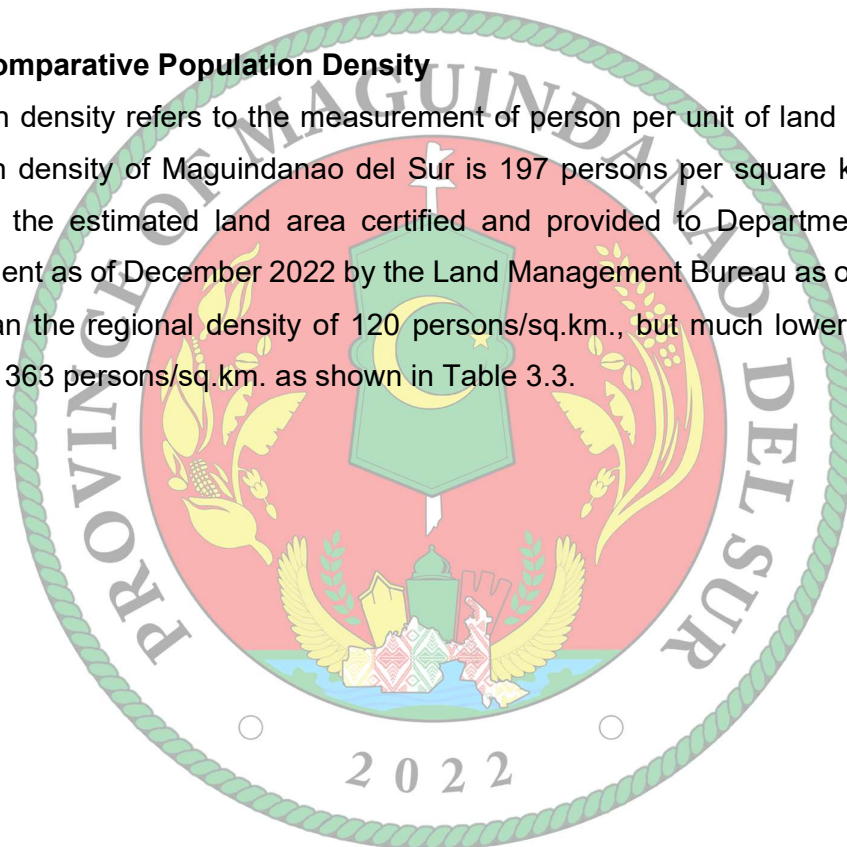


Table 3.3 Philippines and BARMM Comparative Total Population, APGR, and Density by Province (2000, 2010, 2015,2020)

	Total Population			Population Share to the Region			APGR		Population Density		
	2010	2015	2020	2010 % share	2015 % share	2020 % share	2010-2015	2015-2020	2010	2015	2020
Philippines	92,337,852	100,981,437	109,033,245				1.72	1.59	308	337	363
BARMM	3,256,140	3,781,387	4,404,288	3.53	3.74	4.04	2.89	3.29	97	103	120
Basilan	293,322	346,579	426,207	9.00	9.17	9.7	3.23	4.6	91	100	123
Lanao del Sur	933,260	1,045,429	1,195,518	28.66	27.65	27.1	2.18	2.9	69	69	79
Maguindanao del Sur	504,353	637,043	723,758	15.48	16.84	16.43	5.26	2.72	137	173	197
Sulu	718,290	824,731	1,000,108	22.06	21.81	22.71	2.66	4.25	209	181	220
Tawi-Tawi	366,550	390,715	440,276	11.26	10.33	10	1.22	2.54	101	108	121
Maguindanao del Norte	440,365	536,890	618,421	13.52	14.2	14.04	4.38	3.03	117	142	164

2022

3.1.2 Demographic Profile: Maguindanao del Sur

3.1.2.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The Maguindanao del Sur’s total population has a 2.72 percent total population growth rate (PGR) during the 2015-2020 periods. It was 1.5 percent lower than the PGR that was posted by the province during the 2010-2015 periods. Through the decades, the province growth rate shows positive trends.

On CPH 2020, the top most populous municipality of the province was Buluan (57,406), comprising 7.9 percent of the total population of the province. It was followed by Pagalungan (46,227) and South Upi (43,197) comprising 6.4 percent and 6 percent of the total population of the province respectively.

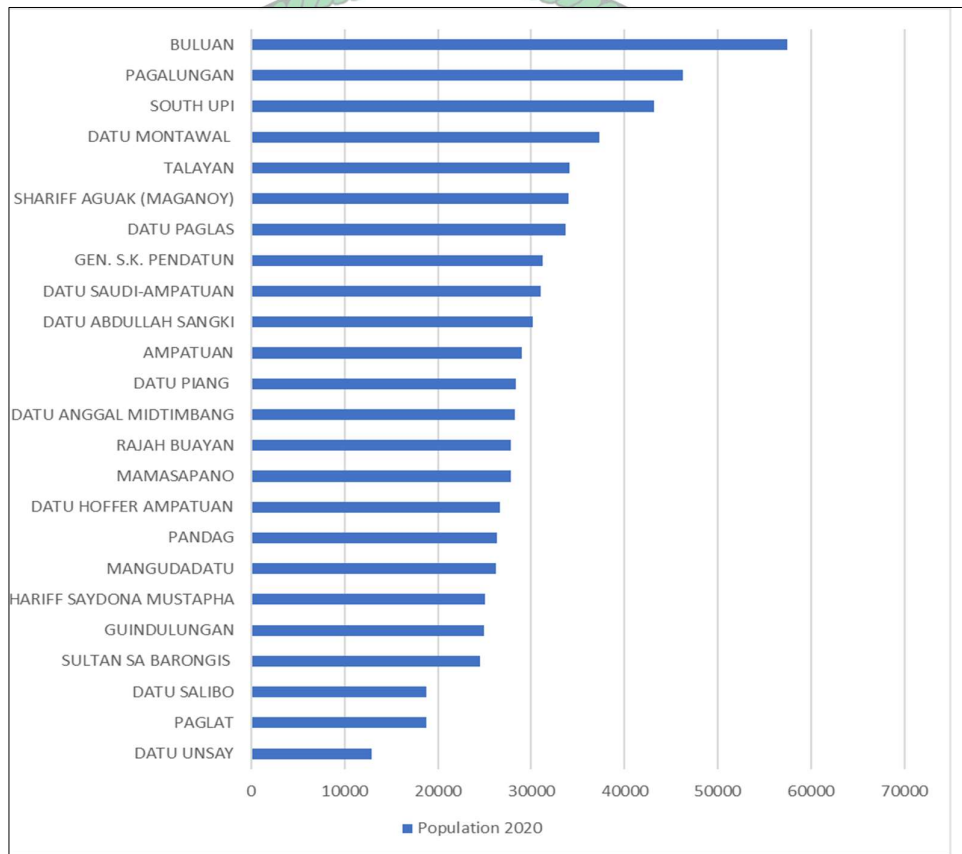
Meanwhile, tables shows that the province is expected to double its population after 26 years.

Table 3.4 Total Population, APGR and Doubling Time per Municipality, Maguindanao del Sur, 2020

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION			% Share	APGR 2010-2015	APGR 2015-2020	Doubling Time
	01 May 2010	01 Aug 2015	01 May 2020				
MAGUINDANAO DEL SUR	504,353	637,033	723,758	16.4	4.22	2.72	26 years
Ampatuan	17,800	24,801	28,941	4.0	6.52	3.30	21
Buluan	38,106	50,008	57,406	7.9	5.31	2.94	24
Datu Abdullah Sangki	17,079	23,878	30,117	4.2	6.58	5.00	13
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	13,339	25,016	28,224	3.9	12.71	2.57	27
Datu Hoffer	16,295	25,012	26,660	3.7	8.50	1.35	53
Datu Montawal	31,265	34,820	37,314	5.2	2.07	1.47	49
Datu Paglas	20,290	28,387	33,682	4.7	6.60	3.66	19
Datu Piang	28,492	25,600	28,380	3.9	-2.02	2.19	32
Datu Salibo	15,062	14,947	18,795	2.6	-0.15	4.94	14
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	20,330	26,427	31,060	4.3	5.12	3.46	20
Datu Unsay	12,490	11,813	12,890	1.8	-1.05	1.85	38
Gen. SK Pendatun	24,004	28,103	31,263	4.3	3.05	2.27	31
Guindulungan	16,071	19,911	24,933	3.4	4.16	4.85	14
Mamasapano	22,354	24,800	27,807	3.8	2.00	2.44	29
Mangudadatu	14,864	25,046	26,203	3.6	10.44	0.96	76
Pagalungan	31,891	39,653	46,277	6.4	4.23	3.31	21
Paglat	11,207	15,920	18,727	2.6	6.91	3.48	20

Pandag	13,795	25,057	23,356	3.6	12.03	1.07	67
Rajah Buayan	17,423	23,652	27,832	3.8	5.99	3.49	20
Shariff Aguak	34,376	31,692	33,982	4.7	-1.54	1.48	48
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	13,241	19,855	25,080	3.5	3.65	5.04	13
South Upi	35,990	40,178	43,197	6.0	2.12	1.54	46
Sultan Sa Barongis	22,547	22,425	24,476	3.4	-0.10	1.86	38
Talayan	16,042	30,032	34,156	4.7	12.67	2.75	26

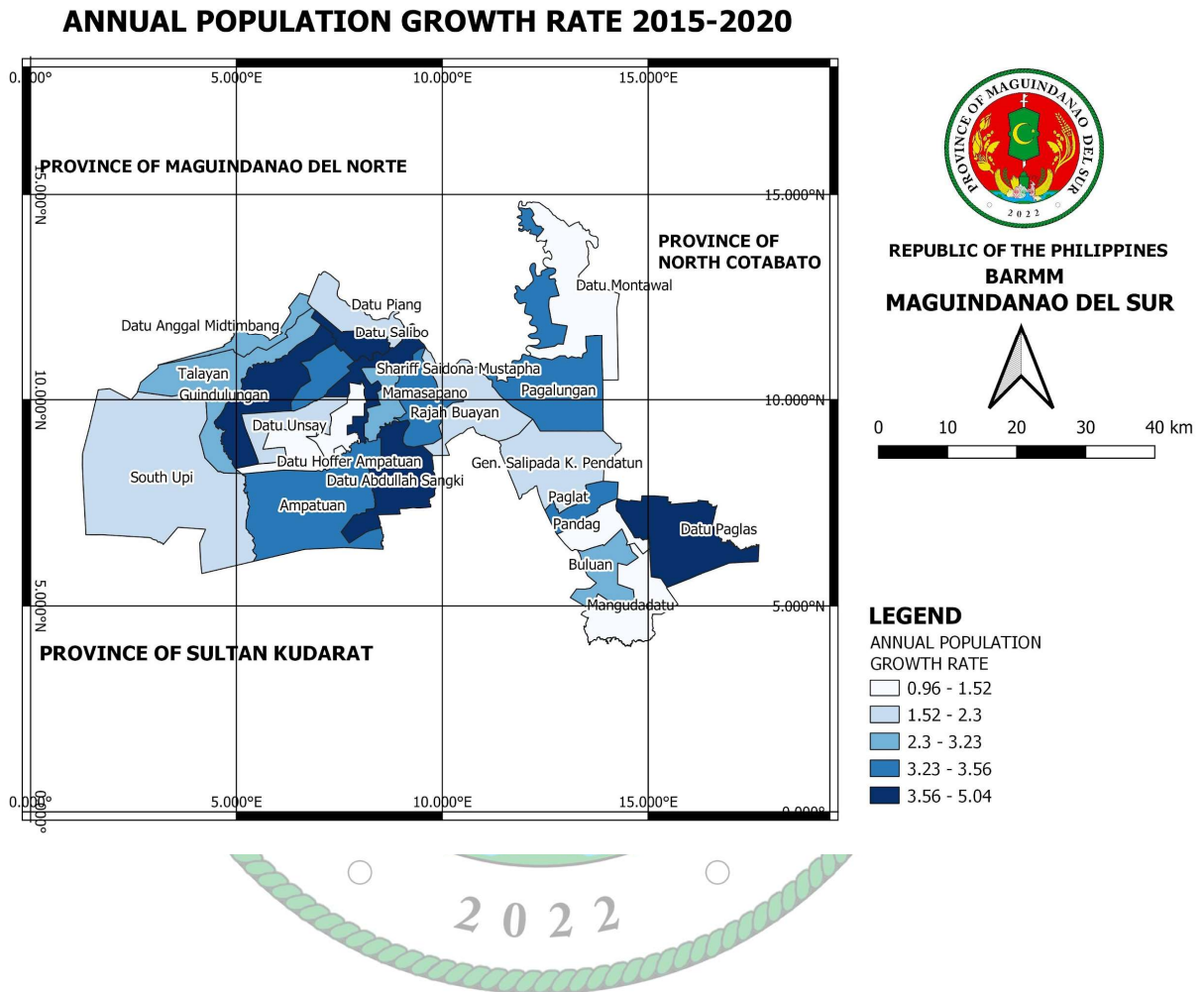
Figure 3.1 Total Population by Municipality: Maguindanao del Sur, 2020



Source: PSA, 2020 Census of Population

Population Growth Rate and Poverty

Map 3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate of Maguindanao del Sur, 2015-2020



3.1.2.2 Household Population, Number of Households and Average Household Size

Household population refers to the total population less the institutional population or *“the population enumerated in institutional living quarters or institutions such as jails/prisons, military camps, convents/seminaries, mental hospitals, leprosaria, and the like.”*¹ Average household size is computed by dividing the household population with the number of households.

Table 3.6 Household Population, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Municipality, Maguindanao del Sur 2020

MUNICIPALITY	Total Household Population (2020)	No. of Households (2020)	Average HHS Size (2020)
Maguindanao del Sur	723,633	118,295	6.1
Ampatuan	28,941	4,820	6
Buluan	57,406	8,847	6.5
Datu Abdullah Sangki	30,080	4,958	6.1
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	28,224	4,409	6.4
Datu Hoffer	26,660	4,443	6
Datu Montawal	37,314	6,019	6.2
Datu Paglas	33,682	5,588	6.02
Datu Piang	28,372	4,647	6.10
Datu Salibo	18,795	3,244	5.8
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	31,049	4,970	6.2
Datu Unsay	12,890	2,251	5.7
Gen. SK Pendatun	31,263	4,906	6.4
Guindulungan	24,933	3,868	6.5
Mamasapano	27,807	4,401	6.3
Mangudadatu	26,184	4,135	6.3
Pagalungan	46,277	7,831	6
Paglat	18,727	3,093	6.1
Pandag	26,356	4,146	6.4
Rajah Buayan	27,790	4,589	6.1

Shariff Aguak	33,982	5,347	6.4
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	25,080	4,494	5.6
South Upi	43,197	7,878	5.5
Sultan Sa Barongis	24,468	4,011	6.1
Talayan	34,156	5,400	6.3

3.1.2.3 Age-Sex Distribution

Children 0 to 4 years comprised the largest age groups of the population

Table 3.7 Total Population by Age Group: Maguindanao, 2020

AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION
0-4	126,812
0-14	331,678
15-64	367,954
18 years and over	391,955
60 years and over	18,059
65 years and over	10,218

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the total Maguindanao del Sur population in the 2020, 54.1 percent are 18 years and over or 391,955. Children aged 0 to 4 years comprised the largest part of the total population in the province which was 17.5 percent. Meanwhile, children of age 5 to 9 years with 14.7 percent, children 10 to 14 years with 13.6 percent and those children under 15 with 45.8 percent. In 2015, children under 15 years old was accounted for 42.1 percent of the total population of the region, children of age 5 to 9 years with 14.7 percent and those children aged less than 5 years were accounted for 14.7 percent.

In terms of distribution by sex and age, there are slightly more males than females in the age groups 0 to 14 years old, 60 to 64 years old and 45 to 54 years old in the 2020 POPCEN with males comprising 26.5 percent of the total population in these age groups. In the contrary, there are more females than males in the age groups 20 to 44 years with males comprising 22.0 percent of the total population in these age groups. On the other hand, the proportions of males and females in the age groups 15 to 19 years old, 55 to 59 years old, 65 to 79 years

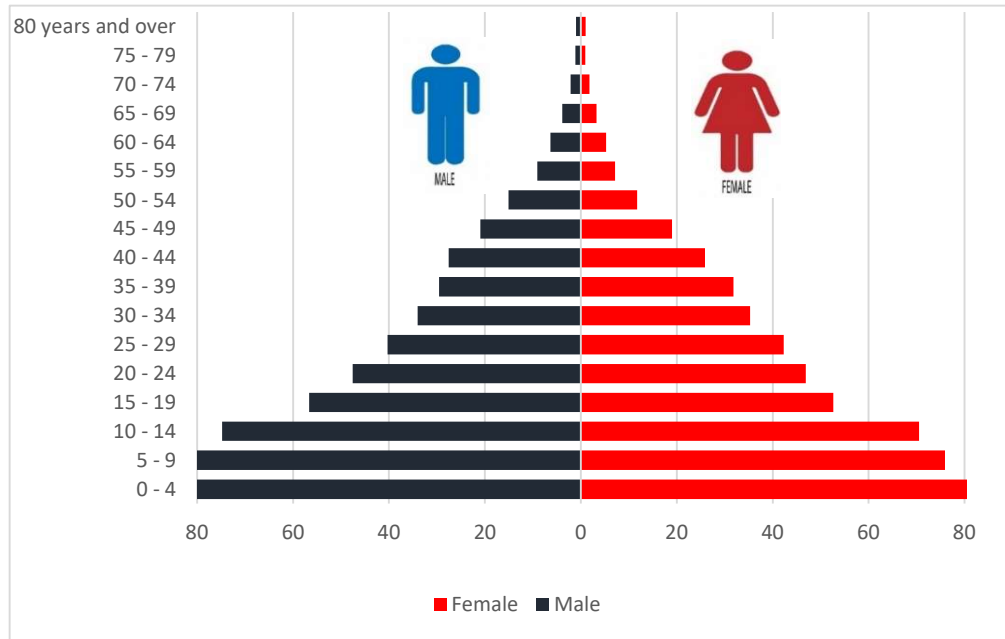
old and 80 years and over are almost the same. It also means that they almost had equal population.

Table 3.8 Household Population by Sex and Age Cohort, and Sex Ratio by Age Group, Maguindanao del Sur, 2020

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Ratio
Maguindanao del Sur	723,633	369,482	354,151	104.33
Ampatuan	28,941	14,709	14,232	103.35
Buluan	57,406	29,139	28,267	103.08
Datu Abdullah Sangki	30,080	15,577	14,503	107.40
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	28,224	14,347	13,877	103.4
Datu Hoffer	26,660	13,658	13,002	105.05
Datu Montawal	37,314	19,406	17,908	108.36
Datu Paglas	33,682	17,149	16,533	103.72
Datu Piang	28,372	14,315	14,057	101.83
Datu Salibo	18,795	9,510	9,285	102.42
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	31,049	15,853	15,196	104.32
Datu Unsay	12,890	6,574	6,316	104.08
Gen. SK Pendatun	31,263	16,360	14,903	109.8
Guindulungan	24,933	12,592	12,341	102.03
Mamasapano	27,807	14,147	13,660	103.6
Mangudadatu	26,184	13,341	12,843	103.9
Pagalungan	46,277	23,882	18,982	125.81
Paglat	18,727	9,450	9,277	101.86
Pandag	26,356	13,413	12,943	103.63
Rajah Buayan	27,790	14,097	13,693	103
Shariff Aguak	33,982	16,898	17,084	98.9
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	25,080	12,650	12,430	101.77
South Upi	43,197	22,698	20,499	110.72
Sultan Sa Barongis	24,468	12,510	11,958	104.61
Talayan	34,156	17,207	16,949	101.52

Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.2 Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population, Maguindanao Del Sur, 2020



3.1.2.4 Urban-Rural Distribution and Level of Urbanization

Different countries define ‘urban place’ differently. In the Philippines, the operational definition of ‘urban areas’ is provided by PSA-NSCB through PSA-NSCB Resolution No. 9, series of 2003.3 From this definition, the 287 barangays of Maguindanao have been classified into urban or rural. As of 2015 (Table 3.9), 25% of the provincial population is living in urban areas and are mostly located in the municipality of Buluan (42,000),

On the other hand, rural population in the province accounts for 75% of the total population. Most of these are from areas where the people are mostly engaged in agricultural activities. This indicates that the province needs to have a robust program to speed up urbanization in areas with large potentials for growth and development.

Table 3.9 Total Population, Urban Population, and Percentage of Urban Population by Municipality: Maguindanao Del Sur, 2020, 2015 and 2010

LGU	Total Population			Urban Population		Level of Urbanization	
	2020	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010
Maguindanao del Sur	723,758	637,043	504,353	294,289	154,963	25.1	16.4
Ampatuan	28,941	24,801	17,800	5,001	0	20.2	0.0
Buluan	57,406	50,008	38,106	42,000	31,042	84.0	81.5
Datu Abdullah Sangki	30,117	23,878	17,079	0	0	0.0	0.0
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	28,224	25,016	13,339	10,998	0	44.0	0.0
Datu Hoffer	26,660	25,012	16,295	0	0	0.0	0.0
Datu Montawal	37,314	34,820	31,265	5,999	5,041	17.2	16.1
Datu Paglas	33,682	28,378	20,290	6,725	1,436	23.7	7.1
Datu Piang	28,372	25,600	28,492	9,463	11,352	37.0	39.8
Datu Salibo	18,795	14,947	15,062	0	0	0.0	0.0
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	31,049	26,427	20,330	5,483	0	20.7	0.0
Datu Unsay	12,890	11,813	12,490	0	0	0.0	0.0
Gen. SK Pendatun	31,263	28,103	24,004	0	0	0.0	0.0
Guindulungan	24,933	19,911	16,071	0	0	0.0	0.0
Mamasapano	27,807	24,800	22,354	7,017	0	28.3	0.0
Mangudadatu	26,184	25,046	14,864	5,630	0	22.5	0.0
Pagalungan	46,277	39,653	31,891	9,285	5,759	23.4	18.1
Paglat	18,727	15,920	11,207	0	0	0.0	0.0
Pandag	26,356	25,057	13,795	0	0	0.0	0.0
Rajah Buayan	27,790	23,652	17,423	0	0	0.0	0.0
Shariff Aguak	33,982	31,692	34,376	12,249	16,261	38.7	47.3
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	25,080	19,855	16,442	0	0	0.0	0.0
South Upi	43,197	40,178	35,990	20,802	8,284	51.8	23.0
Sultan Sa Barongis	24,468	22,425	22,547	0	0	0.0	0.0
Talayan	34,156	30,032	16,042	5,179	0	17.2	0.0

Source: 2015 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.10 Urban Barangay Population and Category by Municipality: Maguindanao del Sur, 2015 , 2010

LGU	URBAN POP'N		CATEGORY	
	2015	2010	2015	2010
AMPATUAN	5,001	3,507		
Kauran	5,001	3,507	1	
BULUAN	42,00	31,042		
Digal	7,690	6,312	1	1
Maslabeng	8,940	6,569	1	1
Poblacion	25,370	18,161	1	1
DATU PAGLAS	6,725	4,829		
Alip (Pob.)	1,740	1,436	2	2
DATU PIANG	9,463	11,352	1	1
Poblacion (Dulawan)	9,463	11,352	1	1
SHARIFF AGUAK	12,249	16,261		
Labu-labu	5,239	6,295	1	1
Poblacion	7,010	9,966	1	1
PAGALUNGAN	9,285	5,759		
Poblacion	9,285	5,759	1	1
TALAYAN	5,179	2,208		
Binangga South	5,179	2,208	1	
SOUTH UPI	20,802	17,357		
Kuya	5,510	4,536	1	
Pilar	5,266	4,537	1	
Romangaob (Pob)	10,026	8,284	1	1
MAMASAPANO	7,017	4,754		
Manongkaling	7,017	4,754	1	
DATU MONTAWAL	5,999	5,041		
Dungguan	5,999	5,041	1	1
DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN	5,483	3,259		
Kitango	5,483	3,259	1	
DATU ANGGAL				
MIDTIMBANG	10,998	6,121		
Brar	5,380	1,921	1	
Nunangan (Nunangen)	3,841	2,789	3	
Tulunan	1,777	1,411	3	
MANGUDADATU	5,630	3,031		
Tumbao	5,630	3,031	1	

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

3.1.2.5 Population Density

Municipality of Datu Saudi Ampatuan is the most densely populated area of Maguindanao del Sur in 2020, with 1,294 persons occupying a square kilometer of land (Table 3.11). The ratio is more than thrice the provincial figure of 197 persons per square kilometer. The other most densely populated municipalities are Datu Montawal (1,176), Talayan (666), Pandag (601), Mamasapano (534), Datu Anggal Midtimbang (506), and Datu Salibo (428). These population densities are considerably higher than the provincial average. Meanwhile, the least densely populated municipalities are Pagalungan (51), Sultan Sa Barongis (112), Datu Piang (120), and Ampatuan (125).

It can be inferred from the population density figures that the most densely populated areas in the province are those that serve as evacuation or relocation site to nearby disadvantaged areas because of natural or human induced factors. Meanwhile, some of the urban areas like, Pagalungan, Sultan Sa Barongis, and Datu Piang are least densely populated despite having active economic activities and access to government centers because they have the largest parcels of land area in the province.

Table 3.11 Population Density by Municipality, Maguindanao del Sur, 2020

LGU	DBM 2022 Land Area (sq. km)	2015		2020	
		Total Pop'n	Pop'n Density	Total Pop'n	Pop'n Density
Maguindanao	3,678.80	637,043	173	723,758	197
Ampatuan	232.31	24,801	107	28,941	125
Buluan	190.06	50,008	263	57,406	302
Datu Abdullah Sangki	220	23,878	109	30,117	137
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	55.78	25,016	448	28,224	506
Datu Hoffer	73.79	25,012	339	26,660	361
Datu Montawal	31.74	34,820	1097	37,314	1176
Datu Paglas	132.1	28,378	215	33,682	255
Datu Piang	237.21	25,600	108	28,380	120
Datu Salibo	43.94	14,947	340	18,795	428
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	24	26,427	1101	31,060	1294
Datu Unsay	87.87	11,813	134	12,890	147
Gen. SK Pendatun	189.37	28,103	148	31,263	165
Guindulungan	115	19,911	173	24,933	217

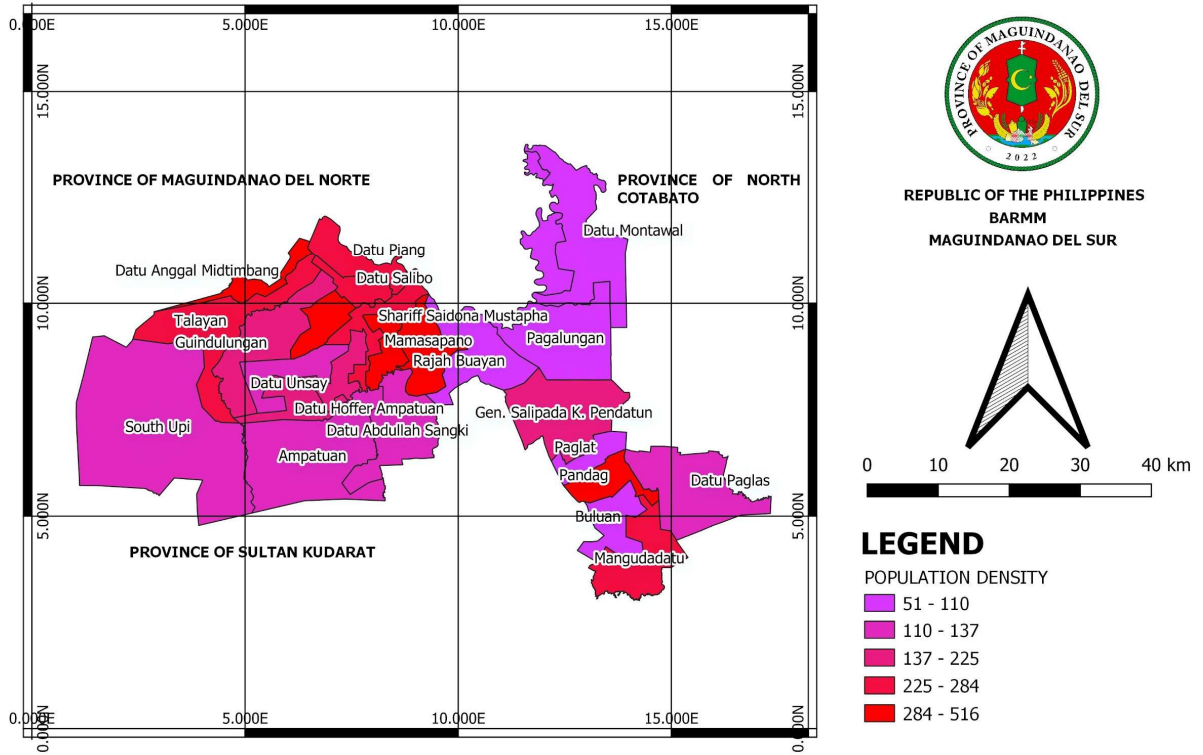
Mamasapano	52.12	24,800	476	27,807	534
Mangudadatu	109.35	25,046	229	26,203	240
Pagalungan	898.76	39,653	44	46,277	51
Paglat	77.53	15,920	205	18,727	242
Pandag	43.89	25,057	571	26,356	601
Rajah Buayan	71.98	23,652	329	27,832	387
Shariff Aguak	235.3	31,692	135	33,982	144
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	101.26	19,855	196	25,080	248
South Upi	184.8	40,178	217	43,197	234
Sultan Sa Barongis	219.32	22,425	102	24,476	112
Talayan	51.32	30,032	585	34,156	666

Source: PSA 2020 Census of Population and Housing



Map 3.3 Population Density, Maguindanao del Sur, 2020

POPULATION DENSITY 2020



Source: PPDO



3.1.2.6 Current and Projected Population by Municipality

Population growth rates were utilized to estimate the midyear population for years 2020 to 2032. The computation of the 2020 to 2032 projected mid-year population for the cities/municipalities in the Philippines are a) City/Municipality population counts and population growth rates from past censuses (1990, 2000, 2010 and 2015) and; b) Updated population projections using the results of 2015 POPCEN. However, due to rounding-off details shown on Table 3.12 below may not add up to province total.

At the end of the planning period in 2032, Maguindanao del Sur’s total population will reach 931,473. That translates to 28.70% increase in total population base from the 2020 total population.

Table 3.12 Current and Projected Population, 2020-2030, Maguindanao del Sur

LGU	Total Population May 2020	Updated Projected Mid-Year Population											
		01 May 2021	01 May 2022	01 May 2023	01 May 2024	01 May 2025	01 May 2026	01 May 2027	01 May 2028	01 May 2029	01 May 2030	01 May 2031	01 May 2032
Maguindanao	723,758	740,997	758,324	775,651	792,978	810,306	827,616	844,925	862,235	879,544	896,854	914,164	931,473
Ampatuan	28,941	29,908	30,872	31,840	32,807	33,774	34,741	35,707	36,674	37,640	38,607	39,574	40,540
Buluan	57,406	59,104	60,202	62,500	64,198	65,896	67,594	69,292	70,990	72,688	74,386	76,084	77,782
Datu Abdullah Sangki	30,117	31,692	33,267	34,842	36,417	37,992	39,567	41,142	42,717	44,292	45,867	47,442	49,017
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	28,224	28,947	29,669	30,392	31,114	31,387	32,020	32,652	33,285	33,917	34,550	35,183	35,815
Datu Hoffer Ampatuan	26,660	27,011	27,363	27,714	28,066	28,417	28,768	29,120	29,471	29,823	30,174	30,525	30,877

Datu Montawal	37,314	37,846	38,381	38,915	39,448	39,982	40,516	41,049	41,583	42,116	42,650	43,184	43,717
Datu Paglas	33,682	33,808	36,194	37,451	38,707	39,964	41,220	42,477	43,733	44,990	46,246	47,502	48,759
Datu Piang	28,380	28,996	29,613	30,229	30,846	31,462	32,078	32,695	33,311	33,928	34,544	35,160	35,777
Datu Salibo	18,795	19,763	20,730	21,698	22,665	23,632	24,599	25,567	26,534	27,502	28,469	29,436	30,404
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	31,060	32,150	33,240	34,331	35,421	36,511	37,601	38,691	39,782	40,872	41,962	43,052	44,142
Datu Unsay	12,890	13,125	13,359	13,593	13,828	14,063	14,298	14,532	14,767	15,001	15,236	15,471	15,705
Gen. SK Pendatun	31,263	31,966	32,669	33,371	34,074	34,777	35,480	36,183	36,885	37,588	38,291	38,994	39,697
Guindulungan	24,933	26,190	27,446	28,703	29,959	31,216	32,473	33,729	34,986	36,242	37,499	38,756	40,012
Mamasapano	27,807	28,481	29,156	29,829	30,504	31,179	31,853	32,528	33,202	33,877	34,551	35,225	35,900
Mangudadatu	26,203	26,445	26,687	26,929	27,171	27,414	27,656	27,898	28,141	28,383	28,625	28,867	29,109
Pagalungan	46,277	47,823	49,368	50,914	52,460	54,005	55,551	57,096	58,642	60,187	61,733	63,279	64,824
Paglat	18,727	19,387	20,048	20,708	21,368	22,029	22,689	23,350	24,010	24,671	25,331	25,991	26,652
Pandag	26,356	26,629	26,902	27,175	27,863	27,721	27,994	28,267	28,540	28,813	29,086	29,359	29,632
Rajah Buayan	27,832	28,816	29,799	30,783	31,656	32,612	33,568	34,524	35,480	36,436	37,392	38,348	39,304
Shariff Aguak	33,982	34,473	34,965	35,456	35,948	36,439	36,930	37,422	37,913	38,405	38,896	39,387	39,879
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	25,080	26,399	27,718	29,511	30,982	31,676	32,995	34,314	35,634	36,953	38,272	39,591	40,910
South Upi	43,197	43,845	44,495	45,143	45,792	46,441	47,090	47,739	48,387	49,036	49,685	50,334	50,983
Sultan Sa Barongis	24,476	24,924	25,372	25,820	26,268	26,716	27,164	27,612	28,060	28,508	28,956	29,404	29,852
Talayan	34,156	35,094	36,028	36,970	37,908	38,846	39,784	40,722	41,660	42,598	43,536	44,474	45,412

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

3.1.2.7 Comparative Analysis of Population Density and Growth

Population density is often used as a simple relative measure of how an organism responds to local conditions. If conditions are not good for the species, the density will be low (organisms will have died or moved out of the sampled area), whereas if conditions are good the density will be high (organisms will have reproduced and/or immigrated into the area). In this way, changes in density can provide insight into the natural history of the preferences and tolerances of individuals of the species. Of course, if the species is regulated by density-dependent processes (e.g., mortality or emigration) then the relationship of density with the attractiveness of the environment can be obscured. Even though the environment changes in a positive way, there may be no increase in density. (McArdle, 2013)

Looking at the trends among the component towns in terms of their density and how fast their population is growing, the 24 municipalities can be classified into seven (7) levels of density and growth. Appropriate urban management and land use strategies must be employed for each level of density and growth.

Table 3.13 Comparative Population Density and Growth Rate by /Municipalities, Maguindanao, 2020

LEVELS OF DENSITY AND GROWTH	MUNICIPALITY
Low Densities and are Slow Growing	Mangudadatu, Pandag, Datu Hoffer, Sharrif Aguak, Datu Montawal, South Upi, Datu Unsay, Sultan Sa Barongis
Low Densities and are Fast Growing	
High Density and is Slow Growing	
High Density and is Fast Growing	
Moderate Density and is Fast Growing	
High Density and is Moderately Growing	Shariff Saydona Mustapha, Datu Salibo, Datu Abdullah Sangki, Guindulungan
Moderate Densities and are Moderately Growing	Datu Paglas, Paglat, Rajah Buayan, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Ampatuan, Pagalungan, Buluan, Talayan, Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Mamasapano, General Salipada K. Pundatun, Datu Piang

3.1.2.8 Historical Growth of Population Change

Maguindanao del Sur has 2020 Population Density Percentage Change of 13.87 % with a population density of 197 persons per square kilometer (sq.km). Municipalities of Shariff Saydona Mustapha (26.53%), Datu Salibo (25.88%), Datu Abdullah Sangki (25.69%) and Guindulungan (25.43%) are the highest.

Meanwhile, Mangudadatu (4.80%), Pandag (5.25%), Datu Hoffer (6.49%), Shariff Aguak (6.67%), Datu Montawal (7.20%), South Upi (7.83%), Datu Unsay (9.70%) and Sultan Sa Barongis (9.80%) are the lowest.

Table 3.14 Historical Population, APGR, Density and Area by City/Municipality, Maguindanao (2010,2015,2020)

Source: PSA, 2020 SEP of Maguindanao

LGU	Total Pop'n			2020 Pop'n % Share	APGR		Pop'n Density			Area (sq. km.)	Pop'n Density % Change
	2010	2015	2020		2010-2015	2015-2020	2010	2015	2020		
Maguindanao del Sur	504,353	637,043	723,758	16.4	4.22	2.72	137	173	197	3,678.80	13.87
Ampatuan	17,800	24,801	28,941	4.0	6.52	3.30	77	107	125	232.31	16.82
Buluan	38,106	50,008	57,406	7.9	5.31	2.94	200	263	302	190.06	14.83
Datu Abdullah Sangki	17,079	23,878	30,117	4.2	6.58	5.00	78	109	137	220	25.69
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	13,339	25,016	28,224	3.9	12.71	2.57	239	448	506	55.78	12.95
Datu Hoffer Ampatuan	16,295	25,012	26,660	3.7	8.50	1.35	221	339	361	73.79	6.49
Datu Montawal	31,265	34,820	37,314	5.2	2.07	1.47	985	1097	1176	31.74	7.20
Datu Paglas	20,290	28,387	33,682	4.7	6.60	3.66	154	215	255	132.1	18.60
Datu Piang	28,492	25,600	28,380	3.9	-2.02	2.19	120	108	120	237.21	11.11
Datu Salibo	15,062	14,947	18,795	2.6	-0.15	4.94	343	340	428	43.94	25.88

Datu Saudi Ampatuan	20,330	26,427	31,060	4.3	5.12	3.46	847	1101	1294	24	17.53
Datu Unsay	12,490	11,813	12,890	1.8	-1.05	1.85	142	134	147	87.87	9.70
Gen. SK Pendatun	24,004	28,103	31,263	4.3	3.05	2.27	127	148	165	189.37	11.49
Guindulungan	16,071	19,911	24,933	3.4	4.16	4.85	140	173	217	115	25.43
Mamasapano	22,354	24,800	27,807	3.8	2.00	2.44	429	476	534	52.12	12.18
Mangudadatu	14,864	25,046	26,203	3.6	10.44	0.96	136	229	240	109.35	4.80
Pagalungan	31,891	39,653	46,277	6.4	4.23	3.31	35	44	51	898.76	15.91
Paglat	11,207	15,920	18,727	2.6	6.91	3.48	145	205	242	77.53	18.05
Pandag	13,795	25,057	26,356	3.6	12.03	1.07	314	571	601	43.89	5.25
Rajah Buayan	17,423	23,652	27,832	3.8	5.99	3.49	242	329	387	71.98	17.63
Shariff Aguak	34,376	31,692	33,982	4.7	-1.54	1.48	146	135	144	235.3	6.67
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	13,241	19,855	25,080	3.5	3.65	5.04	131	196	248	101.26	26.53
South Upi	35,990	40,178	43,197	6.0	2.12	1.54	195	217	234	184.8	7.83
Sultan Sa Barongis	22,547	22,425	24,476	3.4	-0.10	1.86	103	102	112	219.32	9.80
Talayan	16,042	30,032	34,156	4.7	12.67	2.75	313	585	666	51.32	13.85

Source:

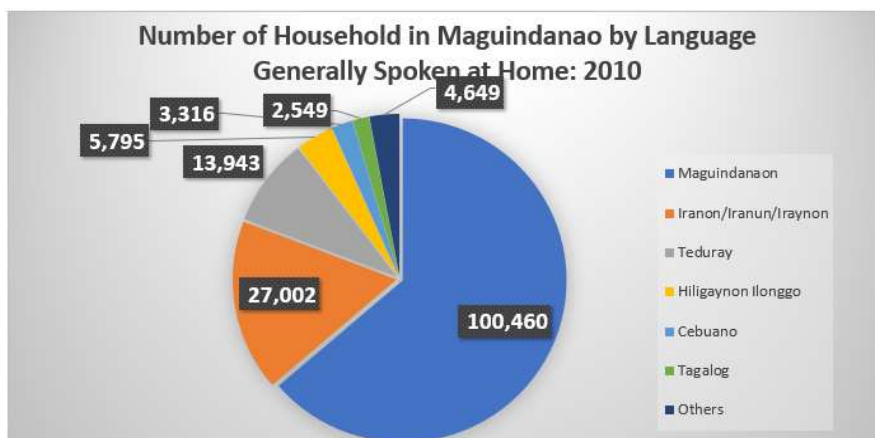


3.1.2.9. Other Demographic Characteristics

Ethnicity

Of the household population in Maguindanao, 64.5 percent reported Maguindanao as their ethnicity. The others were reported as belonging to these ethnic groups: Iranon/Iranun/Iraynon (18.4 percent), Teduray (8.4 percent), Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (3.2 percent), Cebuano (2.0 percent), Bisaya/Binisaya (1.1 percent), Ilocano (0.8 percent), Tagalog (0.3 percent), Tausug (0.2 percent), and others.

Figure 3.3 Household Population by Ethnicity and Sex, Maguindanao, 2010



Source: PPDO based on PSA 2010 Census of Population

Marital Status

Of the 835,918 total Maguindanao population 10 years and over, 48.8 percent was married while 47.3 percent was never married. The rest of the total population was categorized as follows: widowed (2.9 percent), divorced/separated (0.9 percent), and in common-law/live-in marital arrangement (0.5 percent).

Among the never married persons, 52.2 percent was male while 47.8 percent was female. In contrast, the females outnumbered the males along those who were widowed, divorced/separated, and in common-law/live-in marital arrangement. The proportion by sex was equal (both 50.0 percent among those who were married).

Table 3.15 Total Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status and Sex, Maguindanao, 2015

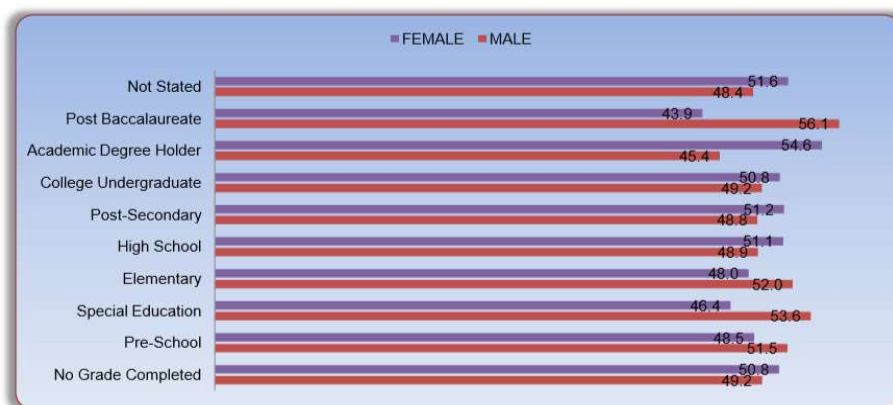
Marital Status	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Single	395,640	206,644	188,996
Married	404,158	201,917	202,241
Widowed	23,994	6,881	17,113
Divorce/Separated	7,448	2,711	4,737
Common Law/Live-in	4,156	2,043	2,113
Unknown	423	216	207
Total	835,819	420,412	415,407

Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population

Educational Attainment

Of the total population 5 years old and over across Maguindanao, 49.52 percent or 499,119 had reached or completed elementary education, 23.81 percent or 240,054 had reached or finished high school, 6.10 percent or 61,444 was college undergraduate, and 2.18 percent or 21,936 was baccalaureate or college graduate. Among those with baccalaureate degree, the females outnumbered (54.6 percent) the males (45.4 percent).

Figure 3.4 Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment and Sex, Maguindanao, 2015



Percent Distribution of 5 Years old and Over Population in Maguindanao by Highest Educational Attainment and by Sex: 2015POPCEN

Source: PSA 2010 Census of Population

3.2 Existing Settlement Pattern

3.2.1 Existing Hierarchy of Settlements

Criteria for the Hierarchy of Centers

The criteria adopted in determining the hierarchy of centers is principally based on the TAPP training manual with minor modification to be consistent with the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) guidelines and the Regional Physical Framework Plan (RPF) of ARMM. For instance, the seven (7) hierarchal levels as well as the corresponding urban population sizes were retained, except for level 6 in which the lower limit for the urban population was increased from 2,500 to 5,000. A redefinition of the roles and functions was also made, i.e., appending additional and appropriate descriptions at each level. The hierarchy of centers is being used to describe the current situation or roles of the different component municipalities of the province.

There are seven (7) levels of urban centers hierarchy in Maguindanao Province which are:

- a. Primary Metropolitan Center which has a urban population of more than 1,000,000 and serve as the international production and distribution center with the presence of an international port, airport, industry, and commerce.
- b. Secondary Metropolitan Center also known as metropolitan B has an urban population of more than 250,000. This will serve as an international production and distribution center, which will have the same as Primary Metropolitan Center.
- c. Small/Medium City will have roles and indicates with functions as level 1 and 2 but differs in the number of inhabitants of more than 100,000.
- d. Large town or primary Urban Center B will be an inter-regional center with the presence of specialists, medical facilities, offices of NGA and tourist facilities. A population of more than 50,000 inhabitants.
- e. Medium Town will have an urban population of more that 25,000 that will serve as a provincial services and administration. This is also known as a secondary urban center A. Small Town or the Secondary Urban Center B will have an entertainment, full range of convenience shops and extension services and with a population of more than 2,500.
- f. Small Town or the Secondary Urban Center B will have an entertainment, full range of convenience shops and extension services and with a population of more than 2,500.
- g. Level 7 will refer to a village or a Tertiary Urban Center serves as a rural service having a population less than 2,500.

Hierarchy of Centers

Based on the 2000 census of Population and Housing, the municipalities in the province were distributed on different urban hierarchy and only the municipality of Buluan can be considered as a large town with a population of 57,406 or more than 50,000 inhabitants. There are municipalities considered as medium and inhabitants centers, respectively. Table 3.16 details the hierarchy of centers based on the 2020 census.

Maguindanao del Sur is considered predominantly rural as majority of its population are engaged in agriculture activities. The frequent manmade and natural disasters caused the dislocation of a sizeable number of families. Based trends of disaster from the data of Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) the municipalities which are repeatedly affected areas as follows Pagalungan, Sultan sa Barongis, Datu Saudi Ampatuan.

It can be observed that settlements are concentrated along the roads, creeks, and rivers and within the vicinity of industrial and commercial centers, the poblaciones. Municipal settlements reached or traversed by road networks received relative high degree of development as compared to far-flung barangays, which are attributed to the absence of needed facilities and services. Majority of the settlements are 4th, 5th, and 6th class municipalities and considered depressed communities.

Table 3.16 Hierarchy of Settlements by Functional Roles, Maguindanao del Sur, 2020

Levels of hierarchy	Urban Centers in 2020	Functional Role
Large Town (Primary Urban Center)	Buluan	The provincial capital and seat of governance, it is also a prime producer of aqua-culture and fisheries products like tilapia, taruk and Alwan
Medium Town (Secondary Urban Center) More than 25,00 population Serve as provincial services and administration	<i>Ampatuan</i> <i>Datu Abdullah Sangki</i> <i>Datu Paglas</i> <i>Datu Piang</i> <i>Shariff Aguak</i> <i>Pagalungan</i> <i>Talayan</i> <i>South Upi</i>	<i>The province dairy producing center where Saniag Dairy Project is located</i> <i>Provincial Agro-Industrial Center (PAIC) and the alternate urban center for commerce and trade, transportation and tourism support services.</i> <i>The province primary center of Banana Production</i> <i>The Primary center of cultural preservation and food hub in the province, also a secondary producer of Inaul products</i> <i>The secondary producer of corn and rice in the province</i> <i>A major tobacco producing municipality</i> <i>The province palm oil production center</i> <i>The major producer of Coffee and rubber</i>
Small Town (Secondary Urban Center A) More than 2,500 population	<i>Sultan sa Barongis</i> <i>Paglat</i>	<i>A secondary tobacco producing municipality</i> <i>A secondary producer of Banana</i>

Full range of convenience shops and extension services	<i>Guindulungan</i>	<i>A major Banana producer in the province</i>
	<i>General Salipada K. Pendatun</i>	<i>A primary producer of Banana and secondary producer of Inaul products</i>
	<i>Mamasapano</i>	<i>The province major producer of Rice and Corn</i>
	<i>Datu Montawal</i>	<i>The center of tobacco production in the province</i>
	<i>Datu Saudi Ampatuan</i>	
	<i>Datu Unsay</i>	The primary producer of cultured fish (e.i Telapia)
	<i>Rajah Buayan</i>	
	<i>Datu Anggal Mldtimbang</i>	A primary production center of aquaculture (e.i Telapia)
	<i>Mangudadatu</i>	
	<i>Pandag</i>	
	<i>Datu Hoffer</i>	The center of handicrafts made of abaca in the province
<i>Datu Salibo</i>	The Pangus (Dried Fish) capital of the province	
<i>Shariff Saydona Mustapha</i>		