

APPENDIX 1

OUTLINE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN METRO MANILA

1.1 Historical Context of Urban Development in Metro Manila

(1) Rapid Population Growth and Concentration

Metro Manila is the 18th largest metropolitan area in the world. Metro Manila comprises eight cities and nine municipalities with the area of approximate 636 km². Population of Metro Manila in 1950 was less than 2 million and its population had increased to 5.9 million in 1980, 9.5 million in 1990 and 9.5 million in 1995. Metro Manila has a peak of annual population growth rate of 4.6% during 1970-1975, followed by Bulacan during 1975-1980 and rapidly Cavite during 1990-1995. Those rates always exceeded the national average. Population share of Metro Manila has increased from 10.8% in 1970 to 13.8% in 1995 and that of including its vicinity provinces from 14.7% to 19.2% during the same period.

Metro Manila accounts for only 0.2% of the national land area and 13.8% of the national population.

Table 1.1.1 Population Trend of Metro Manila and Its Vicinity Provinces

Region	Population (thousand)					Annual Growth Rate (%)				Population Share (%)				
	1970	1975	1980	1990	1995	1970-75	1975-80	1980-90	1990-95	1970	1975	1980	1990	1995
Metro Manila	3,967	4,970	5,926	7,948	9,454	4.61	3.58	2.98	3.53	10.8	11.8	12.3	13.1	13.8
Bulacan	216	263	323	426	491	4.02	4.19	2.79	2.91	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cavite	520	628	771	1,153	1,610	3.85	4.19	4.10	6.92	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3
Laguna	700	804	973	1,370	1,631	2.81	3.90	3.48	3.55	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4
Sub-total	5,403	6,665	7,994	10,897	13,187	4.29	3.70	3.15	3.89	14.7	15.8	16.6	18.0	19.2
Nation	36,684	42,071	48,098	60,703	68,617	2.78	2.71	2.35	2.48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1999 Philippine Statistical Yearbook

(2) Sprawl of Urban Areas

Urbanized areas with only 83 km² of Metro Manila in 1948 have being increased to 323km² and 788km² in 1975 and 1996 respectively. The urbanized areas are expanding to the jurisdiction of Metro Manila (refer to Fig. 1.1.2). According to the MMUTIS report, the urbanized area will be expanded to 1,512 km² in 2015. The above situation continues increasing the commuter and attending school traffic demands to Central Business District (CBD) and its vicinity in Metro Manila. However, the urban area expansion is done in its suburban areas without a proper transport development. As a result, heavy traffic congestion is caused on entrance points of the expressways and normal roads by the suburbanization.

Population growth by city/municipality in the Study Area is shown in Fig 1.1.1.

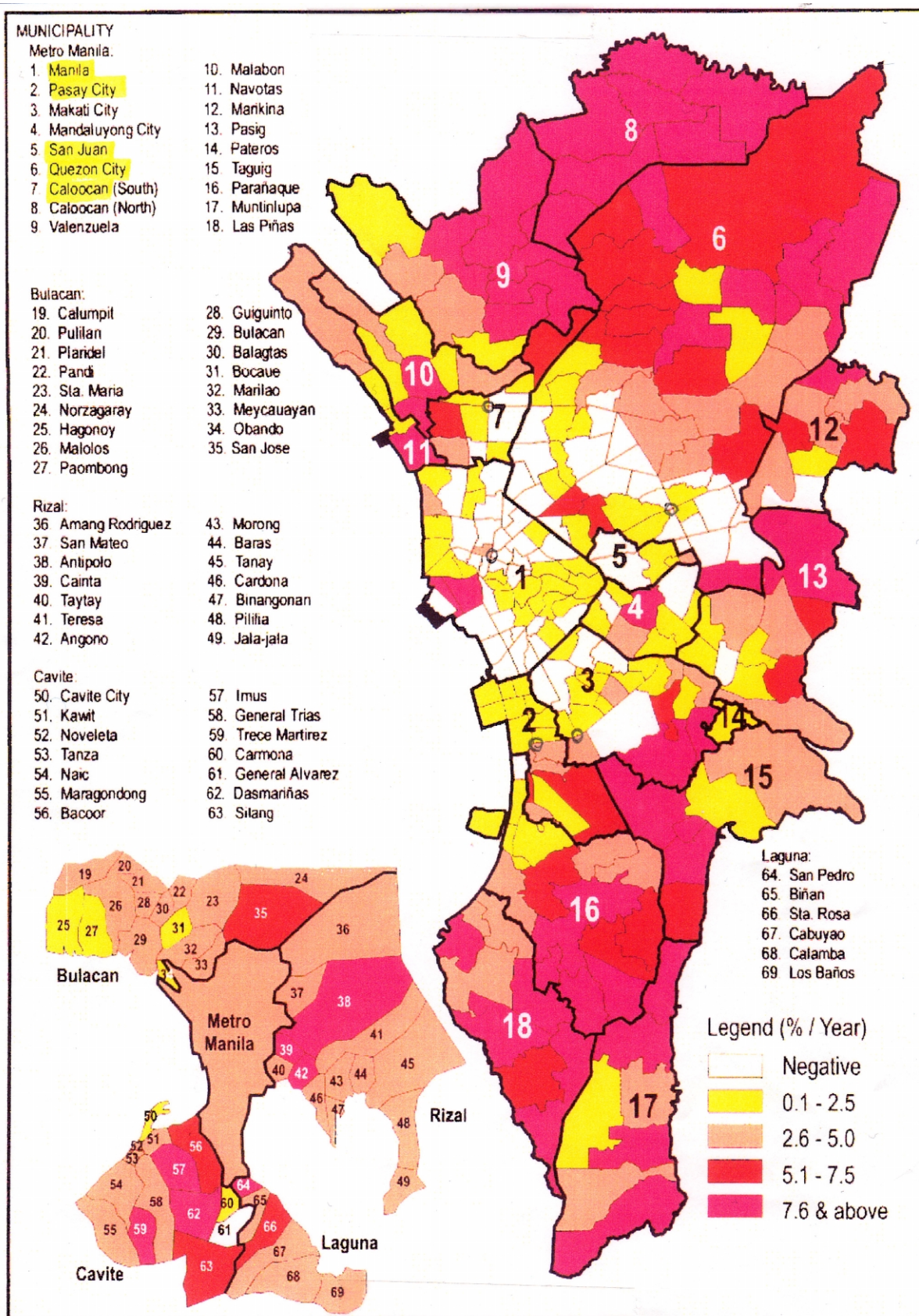


Fig. 1.1.1 Population Growth in the Study Area during 1980 - 1995