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SPECIAL RELEASE

DIVERSITY OF WOMEN AND MEN IN THE CITY OF MANILA IN 2020

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

The data presented in this publication are based on the results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) by Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The population count is declared official for all purposes by the President of the Philippines, pursuant to Proclamation No. 1179 dated 06 July 2021. The total population represents the total number of persons living as of 12:01 AM on 01 May 2020 in the country. It also includes Filipinos in Philippine embassies, consulates, and missions abroad.

Amidst the pandemic, Manila manages to reach a 3.7 percent increase in 2020

The population in the City of Manila continues to rise each year. From 1,780,148 in 2015, the total population of Manileños increased by 3.7 percent (66,365 persons) reaching 1,846,513 over five (5) years. (See Table 1)

Of this total, 1,837,785 comprised the household population while the remaining 8,728 belonged to the institutional population. (See Table 1)

Additionally, 50.3 percent of the household population were women. The number of Manileñas (924,982) surpassed the household population of men (912,803) by 12,179 persons or 0.7 percent. These figures indicate that in 2020, there were 99 males for every 100 females in Manila. (See Table 2)

Figure 1. Jurisdiction Map of the City of Manila



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 1. Total Population by Year and by Growth Rate, City of Manila: 2020

	Ye	ear	Grow	vth Rate	
Population	2015	2020	Number	Percent (%)	
Total	1,780,148	1,846,513	66,365	3.7	
Household	1,763,348	1,837,785	74,437	4.2	
Institutional	16,800	8,728	(8,072)	(48.0)	

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Census of Population
Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing



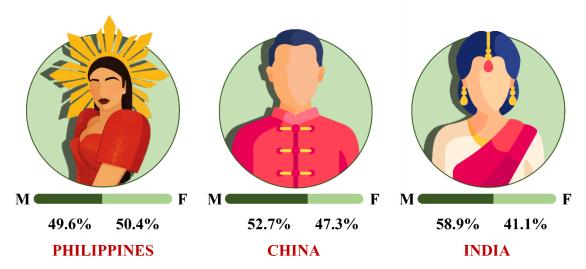
Table 2. Household Population by Sex ang by Percentage Distribution, City of Manila: 2020

	Household Population		
Sex	Number	Percent (%)	
Total	1,837,785	100	
Male	912,803	49.7	
Female	924,982	50.3	

Among the top three (3) countries of citizenship identified in Manila, Philippines has a higher percentage of women than men

Country of citizenship refers to the place where a person is born or naturalized. Like many other countries worldwide, the Philippines is a home to various foreign nationals.

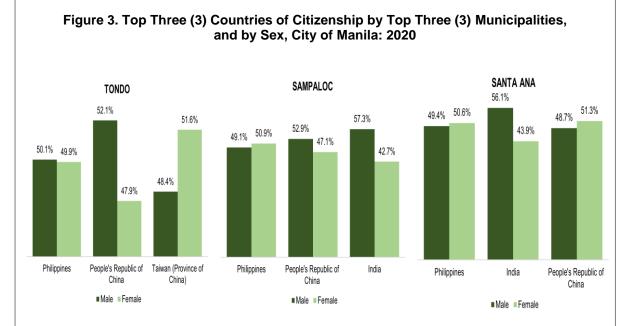
Figure 2. Top Three (3) Countries of Citizenship by Sex, City of Manila: 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing

The top three (3) countries of origin for nationals residing in the City of Manila are the Philippines (1,828,220), China (7,110), and India (579), respectively. The Philippine citizens in Manila includes more women (920,638) than men (907,582). On the other hand, both China (52.7% or 3,744) and India (58.9% or 341) have a higher number of men than women. (See Figure 2 or Table 5)

Among the 14 municipalities of Manila, Tondo (653,433), Sampaloc (386,325), and Santa Ana (203,302) recorded the highest household population in 2020. (See Table 5)



In Tondo, the highest number of residents are from the Philippines (651,991), China (1,144), and Taiwan (62). Among the Filipino citizens, men make up 50.1 percent of its household population in Tondo. Meanwhile, Chinese citizens include 596 males, accounting for 52.1 percent of their total. On the other hand, Taiwanese citizens have a higher number of women (32) than men (30). (See Figure 3 or Table 5)

In Sampaloc, most residents are from the Philippines (385,629), China (221), and India (206). Among them, 50.9 percent (196,161) of Filipino citizens are women. In contrast, male citizens from China (52.9% or 117) and India (57.3% or 118) outnumber females in the district's household population. (See Figure 3 or Table 5)

However, in the Municipality of Santa Ana, the top three (3) countries of citizenship are the Philippines (202,864), India (187), and China (78). Among these, the Philippines (50.6% or 102,604) and China (51.3% or 40) have a higher number of women, while India (56.1% or 105) has a higher number of men. (See Figure 3 or Table 5)

Majority of individuals with dual or foreign citizenship are male

Citizenship is defined as the legal nationality of a person. A citizen is a legal national of the country at the time of census, while an alien is a non-national of the country (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020). Approximately, 99.0 percent of Manila's household population in 2020 are Filipino citizens (1,828,220), while the remaining consist of Filipinos with dual citizenship (647) and foreign citizens (8,918). (See Table 3)

Table 3. Household Population by Top Three (3) Municipalities, by Status of Citizenship, and by Sex, City of Manila: 2020

City / Municipality / Citizenship	izenshin Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
City of Manila	1,837,785	912,803	924,982
Filipino citizen	1,828,220	907,582	920,638
Filipino with dual citizenship	647	392	255
Foreign citizen	8,918	4,829	4,089
Tondo	653,433	327,175	326,258
Filipino citizen	651,991	326,402	325,589
Filipino with dual citizenship	98	64	34
Foreign citizen	1,344	709	635
Sampaloc	386,325	189,857	196,468
Filipino citizen	385,629	189,468	196,161
Filipino with dual citizenship	126	72	54
Foreign citizen	570	317	253
Santa Ana	203,302	100,529	102,773
Filipino citizen	202,864	100,260	102,604
Filipino with dual citizenship	54	34	20
Foreign citizen	384	235	149

Household population of Filipino citizens includes more women than men by 0.7 percent or by 13,056 persons. In contrast, individuals with dual citizenship (60.6% or 392) and foreign citizenship (54.1% or 4,829) have a higher number of men than women. (See Table 3)

Similar to the City of Manila, Filipino female citizen in Sampaloc (50.9% or 196,161) and Santa Ana (50.6% or 102,604) make up a larger share of their household population in these municipalities than male. Meanwhile, Tondo has more Filipino male citizen (50.1% or 326,402) than female. (See Table 3)

On the other hand, the majority of citizens with dual or foreign citizenship in these municipalities are male. (See Table 3)

Nearly half of Manila's household population is divided among people of different ethnicities

Ethnicity is a primary sense of belonging to an ethnic group. Thus, ethnicity refers to the household member's identity, by blood and not by choice nor by adoption or confirmation for any ethnic group, primarily the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020).

In 2020, the top three (3) ethnicities in the City of Manila are Tagalog (52.8% or 969,542), Bisaya or Binisaya (12.9% or 237,691), and Ilocano (6.1% or 112,016), making up 71.8 percent of the city's household population. These three (3) ethnic groups have nearly equal percentages, with all recording a higher number of women than men. (See Table 4)

Table 4. Household Population by Top Three (3) Municipalities, by Top Three (3) Ethnicities, and by Sex, City of Manila: 2020

City / Municipality /	Sex		
Ethnicity	Total	Male	Female
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City of Manila	1,837,785	912,803	924,982
Tagalog	969,542	481,361	488,181
Bisaya/Binisaya	237,691	116,520	121,171
Ilocano	112,016	55,682	56,334
Tondo	653,433	327,175	326,258
Tagalog	389,698	194,554	195,144
Bisaya/Binisaya	78,534	38,944	39,590
Waray	35,842	18,137	17,705
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Sampaloc	386,325	189,857	196,468
Tagalog	209,762	103,395	106,367
Bisaya/Binisaya	41,533	19,852	21,681
Ilocano	39,534	19,366	20,168
Santa Ana	203,302	100,529	102,773
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Tagalog	109,573	54,330	55,243
Bisaya/Binisaya	26,525	13,032	13,493
Bikol/Bicol	14,384	7,054	7,330

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing

Additionally, in Manila's top three (3) municipalities, Tondo (59.6%), Sampaloc (54.3%), and Santa Ana (53.9%), Tagalog is the predominant ethnicity, making up more than half of their household population. Bisaya or Binisaya follow, accounting for over 10.0 percent of the population, ranking second among the top ethnicities in these areas. Both ethnic groups have a higher number of women than men. (See Table 4)

However, these municipalities differ in their third most populous ethnicity. Waray ranks third in Tondo (5.5%), Ilocano in Sampaloc (10.2%), and Bikol or Bicol in Santa Ana (7.1%). Among these, only Waray has a higher number of men (50.6%) than women (49.4%) while both Ilocano (51.0%) and Bikol or Bicol (51.0%) have more women than men. (See Table 4)

AMELIA G. BASILIO (Chief Statistical Specialist) Officer-in-Charge

Table 5. Household Population by Top Three (3) Municipalities, by Top Three (3) Countries of Citizenship, and by Sex, City of Manila: 2020

City / Municipality /	Sex			
Country of Citizenship	Total	Male	Female	
City of Manila	1,837,785	912,803	924,982	
Philippines	1,828,220	907,582	920,638	
People's Republic of China	7,110	3,744	3,366	
India	579	341	238	
Tondo	653,433	327,175	326,258	
Philippines	651,991	326,402	325,589	
People's Republic of China	1,144	596	548	
Taiwan (Province of China)	62	30	32	
Sampaloc	386,325	189,857	196,468	
Philippines	385,629	189,468	196,161	
People's Republic of China	221	117	104	
India	206	118	88	
Santa Ana	203,302	100,529	102,773	
Philippines	202,864	100,260	102,604	
India	187	105	82	
People's Republic of China	78	38	40	