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Province of central luzon

Source: ... Central Luzon (Kapampangan: Kalibudtarang Luzon, Pangasinan: Pegley na Luzon, Tagalog: Gitnang Luzon, Ilokano: Tengnga a Luzon), designated as Region III, is an administrative region in the Philippines, primarily serving to organize the 7 provinces of the vast central plains of the island of Luzon (the largest island), for administrative convenience. The region contains the largest plain in the country and produces most of the country's rice supply, earning itself the nickname "Rice Granary of the Philippines".[1] Its provinces are: Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales. The current name of the region is in reference to its position on Luzon island. The term was coined by American colonialists after the defeat of the First Philippine Republic. There have been proposals to rename the current Central Luzon region into the Luzones region. The proposed name is in reference to the old name of Luzon island, Luções, which was later used to refer to the central area of the island. The term Luções literally translates into Luzones. Central Luzon Region is located north of Manila, the nation's capital. Bordering it are the regions of Ilocos and Cagayan Valley to the north; National Capital Region, CALABARZON and the waters of Manila Bay to the south; South China Sea to the west; and the Philippine Sea to the east.[7] Pangasinan is historico-culturally and geographically a part of this region, but was politically made part of the Ilocos Region by President Ferdinand Marcos on June 22 of 1973.[8] There are fourteen cities in the region: Balanga in Bataan; Malolos, Meycauayan and San Jose del Monte in Bulacan; Cabanatuan, Gapan, Muñoz, Palayan and San Jose in Nueva Ecija; Angeles, Malabalacat and San Fernando in Pampanga; Tarlac in Tarlac; and Olongapo in Zambales. Central Luzon produces the most rice in the whole country. Excess rice is delivered and imported to other provinces of the Philippines.[9] The City of San Fernando, provincial capital of Pampanga, is designated as the regional center. Aurora was transferred from Region IV through Executive Order No. 103 on May 2002 Administrative region of the Philippines Region in Luzon, PhilippinesCentral Luzon Region IIIRegion From top, upper-left to lower-right: Baler Bay, Sierra Madre, Angeles, and Pinatubo Crater LakeNickname(s): Rice Granary of the Philippines[1]Location in the PhilippinesCoordinates: 15°28′N 120°45′E﻿ / ﻿15.47°N 120.75°E﻿ / 15.47; 120.75Country﻿ / PhilippinesIsland group﻿ / LuzonRegional center﻿ / San Fernando (Pampanga)2Area • Total22,014.63 km2 (8,499.90 sq mi)Population (2020 census)[4] • Total12,422,172 • Density560/km2 (1,500/sq mi)Human Development Index • HDI (2019)732[5]high • 4thTime zoneUTC+8 (PST)ISO 3166 codePH-03Provinces 7 Aurora Bataan Bulacan Nueva Ecija Pampanga Tarlac Zambales Cities 14 Angeles Balanga Cabanatuan Gapan Malabalacat Meycauayan Muñoz Olongapo Palayan San Fernando San Jose San Jose del Monte Tarlac City Municipalities116Barangays3,102Cong. districts20LanguagesKapampanganPangasinanTagalogSambalIlocanoEnglishothers Central Luzon (Kapampangan: Kalibudtarang Luzon, Pangasinan: Pegley na Luzon, Tagalog: Gitnang Luzon, Ilocano: Tengnga a Luzon), designated as Region III, is an administrative region in the Philippines, primarily serving to organize the 7 provinces of the vast central plains of the island of Luzon (the largest island), for administrative convenience. The region contains the largest plain in the country and produces most of the country's rice supply, earning itself the nickname "Rice Granary of the Philippines".[1] Its provinces are: Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales.[6] Etymology Current name of the region is in reference to its position on the large island of Luzon. The term was coined by American colonialists after the defeat of the First Philippine Republic. There have been proposals to rename the current Central Luzon region into the Luzones region. The proposed name is in reference to the old name of Luzon island, Luções, which was later used to refer to the central area of the island, stretching from Pagasinan in the north, all the way to Pampanga in the south.[citation needed] The term Luções literally translates into Luzones.[7][8] Geography The region of Central Luzon is located north of Manila, the nation's capital. Bordering it are the regions of Ilocos and Cagayan Valley to the north; National Capital Region, Calabarzon and the waters of Manila Bay to the south; South China Sea to the west; and the Philippine Sea to the east.[9] Pangasinan is historico-culturally and geographically an integral part of this region, but was politically made part of the Ilocos Region by President Ferdinand Marcos on June 22, 1973.[10] There are fourteen cities in the region: Balanga in Bataan; Malolos, Meycauayan and San Jose del Monte in Bulacan; Cabanatuan, Gapan, Muñoz, Palayan and San Jose in Nueva Ecija; Angeles, Malabalacat and San Fernando in Pampanga; Tarlac in Tarlac; and Olongapo in Zambales. Central Luzon produces the most rice in the whole country. Excess rice is delivered and imported to other regions of the Philippines.[11] The City of San Fernando, provincial capital of Pampanga, is designated as the regional center. Aurora was transferred from Region IV through Executive Order No. 103 in May 2002.[12] Administrative divisions Political map of Central Luzon Central Luzon comprises 7 provinces, 2 highly urbanized cities, 12 component cities, 116 municipalities, 3,102 barangays[13] Province or HUC Capital Population (2015)[14] Area[15] Density Cities Muni. Barangay km2 sq mi /km2 /sq mi Aurora Baler 1.9% 214,336 3,147.32 1,215.19 68 180 0 8 151 Bataan Balanga 6.8% 760,650 1,372.98 530.11 550 1,400 1 11 237 Bulacan Malolos 29.3% 3,292,071 2,796.10 1,079.58 1,200 3,100 3 21 569 Nueva Ecija Palayan 19.2% 2,151,461 5,751.33 2,220.60 370 960 5 27 849 Pampanga San Fernando 19.6% 2,198,110 2,002.20 773.05 1,100 2,800 2 19 505 Tarlac Tarlac City 12.2% 1,366,027 3,053.60 1,179.00 450 1,200 1 17 511 Zambales Iba 5.3% 590,848 3,645.83 1,407.66 160 410 0 13 230 Angeles † — 3.7% 411,634 60.27 23.27 6,800 18,000 — — 33 Olongapo † — 2.1% 233,040 185.00 71.43 1,300 3,400 — — 17 Total 11,218,177 22,014.63 8,499.90 510 1,300 14 116 3,102 † Angeles and Olongapo are highly-urbanized cities; figures are excluded from Pampanga and Zambales respectively. Cities The Central Luzon Region has fourteen cities. San Jose del Monte is the city with the most population while Angeles is the most densely populated city in the region. Tarlac City is the largest based on land area. † Regional center City Population (2015)[14] Area[16] Density City class Income class Province km2 sq mi /km2 /sq mi Angeles 411,634 60.27 23.27 6,800 18,000 Highly Urbanized 1st Pampanga Balanga 96,061 111.63 43.10 860 2,200 Component 4th Bataan Cabanatuan 302,231 192.29 74.24 1,600 4,100 Component 1st Nueva Ecija Gapan 110,303 164.44 63.49 670 1,700 Component 4th Nueva Ecija Malabalacat 250,799 83.18 32.12 3,000 7,800 Component 1st Pampanga Malolos 252,074 67.25 25.97 3,700 9,600 Component 1st Bulacan Meycauayan 209,083 32.10 12.39 6,500 17,000 Component 1st Bulacan Muñoz 81,483 163.05 62.95 500 1,300 Component 4th Nueva Ecija Olongapo 233,040 185.00 71.43 1,300 3,400 Highly Urbanized 1st Zambales Palayan 41,041 101.40 39.15 400 1,000 Component 5th Nueva Ecija † San Fernando 306,659 67.74 26.15 4,500 12,000 Component 1st Pampanga San Jose 139,738 185.99 71.81 750 1,900 Component 2nd Nueva Ecija San Jose del Monte 574,089 105.53 40.75 5,400 14,000 Component 1st Bulacan Tarlac City 342,493 274.66 106.05 1,200 3,100 Component 1st Tarlac Demographics Population census of Central LuzonYearPop.±% p.a.1903 819,768— 1918 1,044,631+1.63%1939 1,586,524+2.01%1948 1,860,274+1.78%1960 2,568,206+2.72%1970 3,695,955+3.70%1975 4,300,196+3.08%1980 4,909,938+2.69%1990 6,338,590+2.59%1995 7,092,191+2.13%2000 8,204,742+3.17%2007 9,709,177+2.35%2010 10,137,737+1.58%2015 11,218,177+1.95%2020 12,422,172+2.02%Source: Philippine Statistics Authority[17][14] Languages The native languages of Central Luzon are: Kapampangan, spoken in the entirety of Pampanga and southern Tarlac, as well as southeastern Zambales, northeastern Bataan, western Bulacan, and southwestern Nueva Ecija.[original research?] Pangasinan, spoken in northern Tarlac, northeastern Zambales, and northwestern Nueva Ecija.[original research?] Tagalog, spoken in Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Aurora, Bataan, and Zambales. It is the regional lingua franca.[original research?] Ilocano, spoken in northern Nueva Ecija and some parts of Tarlac, Zambales, and Aurora.[original research?] Sambal, spoken in a majority of Zambales and a few scattered areas in Bataan and Pampanga.[original research?] Religion Eighty percent of the population of Central Luzon is Roman Catholic. Other religions represented are Protestants (including Evangelicals), Islam, Iglesia ni Cristo, and indigenous religions such as Anitism. There are also other denominations such as Jesus Is Lord, Pentecostal Missionary Church of Christ, Ang Dating Daan, Jesus Miracle Crusade, United Methodist Church and others.[original research?] Economy Poverty Incidence of Central Luzon Source: Philippine Statistics Authority[18][19][20][21][22][23][24] Gallery Baler, Aurora Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija Gapan, Nueva Ecija Macabebe, Pampanga Pandi, Bulacan Tarlac City See also Super regions of the Philippines Philippine Revolution References ^ a b Edenhofer, Ottmar; Wallacher, Johannes; Lotze-Campen, Hermann; Reder, Michael; Knopf, Brigitte; Müller, Johannes (June 25, 2012). Climate Change, Justice and Sustainability: Linking Climate and Development Policy. Springer Science & Business Media. p. 206. ISBN 9789400745407. ^ "DILG Region 3 - Regional Management". Department of the Interior and Local Government. Retrieved May 29, 2016. ^ "Highlights of the Philippine Population 2015 Census of Population (Region 3)". 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It is the regional lingua franca.[original research?] Ilocano, spoken in northern Nueva Ecija and some parts of Tarlac, Zambales, and Aurora.[original research?] Sambal, spoken in a majority of Zambales and a few scattered areas in Bataan and Pampanga.[original research?] Religion Eighty percent of the population of Central Luzon is Roman Catholic. Other religions represented are Protestants (including Evangelicals), Islam, Iglesia ni Cristo, and indigenous religions such as Anitism. There are also other denominations such as Jesus Is Lord, Pentecostal Missionary Church of Christ, Ang Dating Daan, Jesus Miracle Crusade, United Methodist Church and others.[original research?] Economy Poverty Incidence of Central Luzon Source: Philippine Statistics Authority[18][19][20][21][22][23][24] Gallery Baler, Aurora Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija Gapan, Nueva Ecija Macabebe, Pampanga Pandi, Bulacan Tarlac City See also Super regions of the Philippines Philippine Revolution References ^ a b c Census of Population (2015). "Region III (Central Luzon)". Total Population by Province, City, Municipality and Barangay. PSA. Retrieved June 20, 2016. ^ "PSGC Interactive: List of Provinces". Philippine Statistics Authority. Archived from the original on January 11, 2013. Retrieved March 29, 2016. ^ "PSGC Interactive: List of Cities". Philippine Statistics Authority. Archived from the original on April 29, 2011. 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External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Central Luzon. Wikivoyage has a travel guide for Central Luzon. Central Luzon Local Search Archived December 4, 2020, at the Wayback Machine North Luzon Super Region: Potentials North Luzon Super Region: Projects Executive Order No. 103 Retrieved from "CENTRAL LUZON CONFERENCEOrganized 1906; reorganized 1931, 1989; reorganized, and territory divided 2019Territory: Provinces of Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Rizal, and Zambales; the National Capital Region; the cities of Cabanatuan, Palayan, San Jose, and 28 municipalities in Nueva Ecija Province; seven municipalities in Tarlac Province; and the towns of Dinapigue, and Palanan in Isabela Province.Statistics (June 30, 2020): Churches, 337; membership, 168,530; population, 26,278,963 (online statistics).Telecommunications:Telephone: 63 (8) 361-8850, 361-8839, 361-8817, 448-2498.Fax: 63 (8) 361-9918.E-mail: ; .Website: Street: 20 Gov. Pascual Avenue; Potrero, Malabon City; Philippines.Mailing: P.O. Box 2494; 1099 Manila; Philippines.Administration:President, Ephraim M. Parulan.Secretary, Gerardo L. Cajohe.Treasurer, Joel M. Manlungat.Departments:Children's Ministries, Josie Felda A. Calera.Communication, Sherman F. Fiedacan.Education, Rogelio T. Indico; Associates, Annabelle B. Acosta, Mildred G. Santiago.Family Ministries, Nicolas B. Francisco.Health Ministries, Ricky F. Falculan. Ministerial Association, Danilo N. Anillo; Associates, Laudimer D. Gatús, Reylourd R. Reyes; Ministerial Spouses Association, Mila M. Deypalubos.Planned Giving and Trust Services, and Stewardship Ministries, Gerardo N. Estabillo.Publishing Ministries, Freddie P. Matira; Associates, Shirley D. Moeller, Dionisio M. Sagnoy Jr.Sabbath School and Personal Ministries, Rene C. Montoya.Youth Ministries, Geronimo M. Viernes Jr.Ministries and Services:Adventist Community Services, AMiCUS, and NSO, Geronimo M. Viernes Jr.Adventist Mission, Reylourd M. Reyes.Adventist Possibility Ministries, and Prayer Ministries, Ricky M. Falculan.ASI, Rene C. Montoya.Human Resources, Legal Affairs, and Philanthropic Services, Noel S. Galang.Music Ministries, Josie Felda A. Calera.Spirit of Prophecy, Freddie P. Matira.Voice of Prophecy, Nicolas B. Francisco.System Codes: EntityID: 13437; OrgMasID: ATNC11; AdmFieldID: CLZC. INSTITUTIONS AND/OR OTHER ENTITIESEducationBaesa Adventist Academy. 8 Baesa Road; Baesa, 1401 Caloocan City; Philippines. Central Luzon Adventist Academy. Sitio Bucaran Bodega; 2066 Floridablanca, Pampanga; Philippines. Pasay City Adventist Academy. 2058 Donada Street; 1300 Pasay City; Philippines.

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