

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

The respondent of CP Form 5 (Barangay Schedule) was the Punong Barangay or an incumbent who could provide information about the characteristics and facilities of the barangay and its neighboring barangays and the establishments situated in the barangay. The Incumbent official could either be the Barangay Councilor, Barangay Secretary, Barangay Treasurer or any other knowledgeable barangay official. The Team Supervisor was the census field personnel responsible to accomplish the CP Form 5 for each barangay assigned to him/her.

### Definition of Census Terms and Concepts

A **Barangay** is the native Filipino term for a village; it is the smallest political unit in the country. For purposes of the POPCEN 2015 publications, the official list of barangays used was based on the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) as of December 2016, with a total of 42,036 barangays.

### Criteria for the Identification of Urban Barangays

In accordance with PSA Board Resolution No. 1, series of 2017. "Adoption of the Operational Definition of Urban Areas in the Philippines" ratifying and adopting the Board Resolutions issued by the former National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), a barangay is classified as **urban** if it meets any of the following:

Category 1 – Barangays with a population size of 5,000 or more, or

Category 2 – Barangays with at least one establishment with a minimum of 100 employees, or

Category 3 – Barangays with five or more establishments with 10 to 99 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall

A barangay which does not satisfy any of the three criteria is classified as **rural**.

Further, all barangays in the National Capital Region are automatically classified as **urban**.

### Barangay Facilities

The following facilities were considered in the classification of a barangay into either urban or rural under Criteria 3:

- i. municipal/city hall or provincial capitol
- ii. church, chapel or mosque where religious services are held at least once a month
- iii. public/town plaza or park for recreation
- iv. cemetery
- v. market place or building where trading activities are carried out at least once a week
- vi. public school buildings (elementary, high school, and college/university)
- vii. hospital, puericulture center, barangay health center/station or clinic
- viii. fire station or public fire protection service
- ix. seaport in operation
- x. community waterworks system
- xi. post office or postal service
- xii. landline telephone system or calling station
- xiii. cellular phone signal
- xiv. public-street sweeper

**Urban population** refers to persons living in urban areas, i.e. in barangays classified as urban.

**Level of urbanization** is the proportion of the urban population to the total population for a specific period. It is calculated by dividing the urban population by the total population and multiplying the quotient by 100.

**Tempo of urbanization** is an indicator to express the speed at which an area is moving toward an urban classification urbanity. In this report, it is calculated by taking the difference between the average annual growth rate of the urban population and average annual growth rate of the rural population, for the period 2010 to 2015.

The **average annual growth rate** is computed using the geometric formula:  $r = \left\{ \left( \frac{P^{t+n}}{P_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right\} \times 100$   
where:

r = average annual growth rate of the urban or rural population

$P_t$  = urban or rural population from the previous census (2010)

$P^{(t+n)}$  = urban or rural population from the current census (2015)

n = time interval (expressed in years) between the current census and the previous census (5 years)