

1990 Census of Population and Housing

**REPORT NO. 3 - 83 C: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS**

TARLAC



Republic of the Philippines
National Statistics Office
Manila

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

HER EXCELLENCY

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FOREWORD

Batas Pambansa Blg. 72 requires that a census of population be conducted every ten years. On this basis, the 1990 Census of Population and Housing was undertaken by the National Statistics Office in May 1990.

The results of the census are strategically used by many sectors. The size of the population determines the number of representation by congressional districts in the House of Representatives. It is also the basis for redrawing congressional boundaries, for determining share of internal revenues for barangays, cities and municipalities, for the creation and conversion of various administrative geographic units, and for many other political and administrative purposes.

To planners and government executives, the results of the census provide the basic information needed to effect an efficient and judicious allocation of government resources and services. To the general public, statistics from the census provide an understanding of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Filipino people, knowledge which can help them chart their own destiny.

This report is one of many that will be prepared to disseminate the results of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. In this report, which is published by province and highly urbanized city, the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population and households are presented.

The 1990 census would not have been successful had it not been for the services rendered by the various entities, both private and public, and the cooperation of the general populace. To them the National Statistics Office extends its deep appreciation for their support in this most important undertaking. More specifically, the valuable assistance or contribution of the following is acknowledged:

- **Department of Education, Culture and Sports for the involvement of over 55,000 public school teachers who served as enumerators and supervisors;**
- **Department of National Defense for facilitating the enumeration of military camps and provision of transport facilities;**
- **Department of Foreign Affairs for coordinating the enumeration of embassies, consulates and missions abroad;**
- **Department of Social Welfare and Development for the enumeration of the homeless population;**

- **the members of the National Statistical Coordination Board for lending out their logistics during the field enumeration phases;**
- **the members of the Provincial and City/Municipal Census Boards, chaired by the governors and mayors, respectively, for assisting in the field operations;**
- **the barangay captains for endorsing and facilitating the conduct of the census in their respective areas of jurisdiction;**
- **the print and broadcast media for the generous and whole-hearted communication support;**
- **the church leaders who endorsed the project to their laity from the pulpit;**
- **and most of all, the over 10 million individuals for serving as respondents in the census interviews, for their unwavering support to the decennial census taking.**

The successful conduct of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing is proof that national development emanates from concerted national effort.


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Manila
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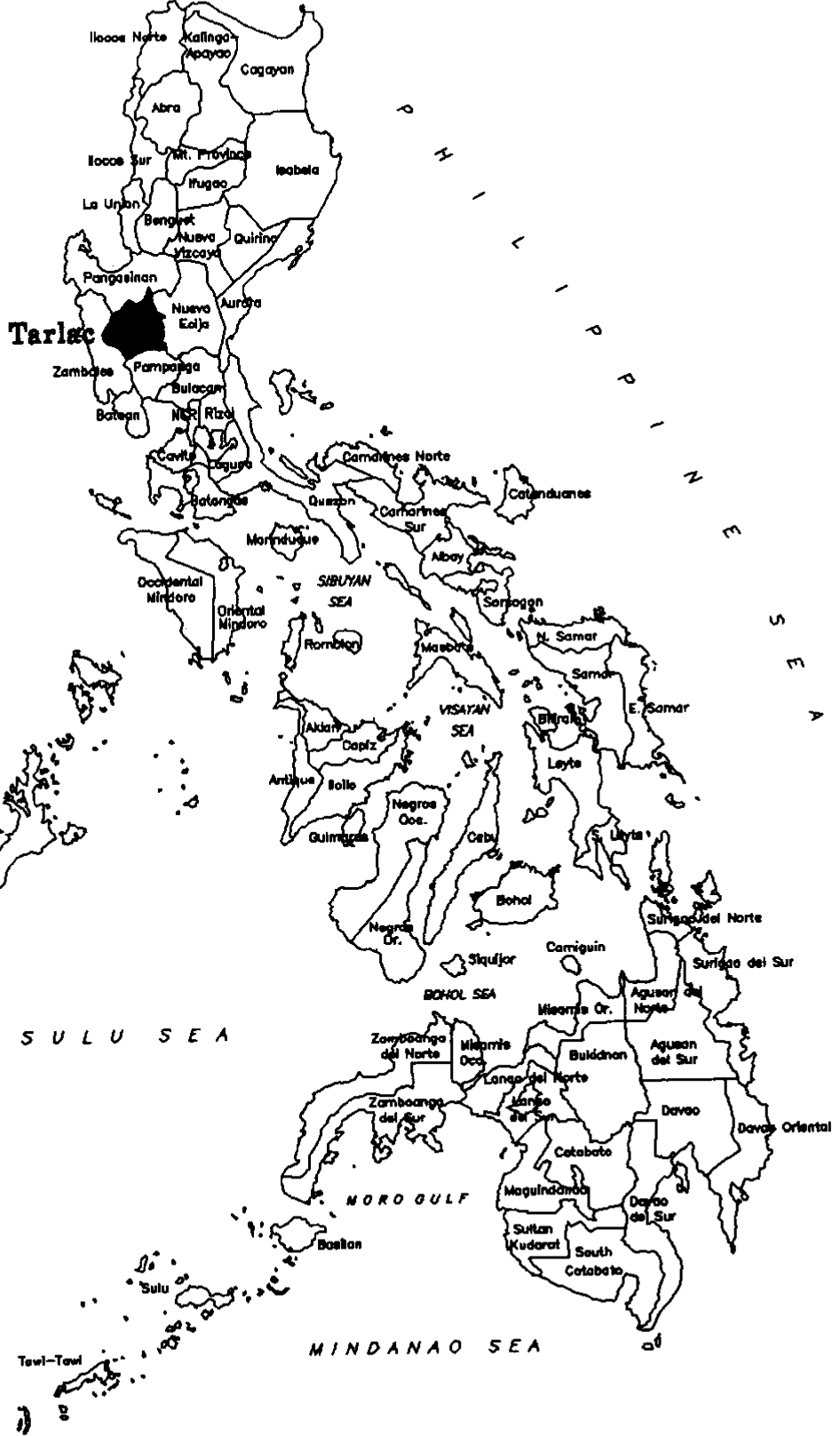
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PHILIPPINES 1990

Batanes
LUZON STRAIT

Babuyan Is.



C H I N A S E A

L U Z O N S E A

P A C I F I C O C E A N

S U L U S E A

M I N D A N A O S E A

C E L E B E S S E A

- iii. A market place or building where trading activities are carried on at least once a week;
 - iv. A public building like school, hospital, puericulture and health center or library.
4. Barangay having at least 1,000 inhabitants which meet the conditions set forth in 3 above, and where the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming or non-fishing.

All areas not falling under any of the above classifications are considered rural.

Usual Place of Residence

This term refers to the geographic place (street, barangay, municipality, or province) where the enumerated persons usually resides. As a rule, it is the place where he sleeps most of the time; hence, it may be the same as or different from the place where he was found at the time of the census.

Household

A household is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who

1. sleep in the same housing unit; and
2. have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

In most cases, a household consists of persons who are related by kinship ties, like

parents and their children. In some instances, several generations of familial ties are represented in one household while in others, even more distant relatives are members of the household.

Household helpers, boarders, and non-relatives are considered as members of the household provided they sleep in the same housing unit and have common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food and do not usually go home to their family at least once a week.

A person who shares a housing unit with a household but separately cooks his meals or consumes his food elsewhere is not considered a member of the household he shares the housing unit with. That person is listed as a separate household.

A group of unrelated individuals, as in the case of a group of students or workers who decide to rent a place and make common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of their food, constitutes one household.

Persons Enumerated as Members of the Household

The following were counted and enumerated as members of the household:

1. Persons whose usual place of residence is the place where the household lives and who are present at the time of visit of the enumerator, except those born after 12:01 A.M., May 1, 1990;
2. Persons whose usual residence is the place where the enumerated household lives, but are temporarily away at the

time of enumeration because they are:

- a. on vacation, business/pleasure trip or studying/training somewhere in the Philippines and are expected to be back within 6 months from the time of departure;
- b. on vacation, business/pleasure trip or studying/training abroad and are expected to be back within a year;
- c. working or attending school in some other place but comes home at least once a week;
- d. confined in hospitals for a period of not more than six (6) months at the time of enumeration except when they are confined as inmates of such institutions as tuberculosis pavilions, mental hospitals, leprosaria/leper colonies or drug rehabilitation centers;
- e. detained in national/provincial/city/ municipal jails or in military camps for a period of not more than six (6) months at the time of enumeration except when their sentence or detention is expected to exceed six (6) months;
- f. training for not more than 6 months with the Armed Forces of the Philippines;
- g. on board coastal, inter-island or fishing vessels within Philippine

territories; and

- h. on board ocean going vessels, if they are expected to be away for not more than five (5) years;
3. Boarders/lodgers of the household or employees of household-operated business who do not usually go to their respective home weekly;
4. Citizens of foreign countries, excluding members of diplomatic missions, and non-members of international organizations, but including Filipino 'balikbayans' who have resided or are expected to reside in the Philippines for more than a year from their arrival;
5. Persons temporarily staying with the household who have no usual place of residence or who are not certain to be enumerated elsewhere.

Persons Excluded from the Enumeration

The following persons were excluded from enumeration even if they were within the territorial jurisdiction of the Philippines at the time of the census enumeration:

1. Foreign ambassadors, minister, consuls or other diplomatic representatives and members of their families (except Filipino and non-Filipino employees who have been residents of the Philippines prior to said employment);
2. Citizens of foreign countries living within the premises of an embassy, legation, chancellery or consulate;

3. Officers and enlisted men of U.S. military or naval forces and non-Filipino members of their households, irrespective of residence; foreigners who are civilian employees in U.S. military or naval stations and members of their families living within the premises of the said stations or reservations;
4. Citizens of foreign countries who are chiefs or officials of international organizations like the United Nations (UN), International Labor Organization (ILO), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) who are subject to re-assignment to other countries after their tour of duty in the Philippines, and members of their families;
5. Citizens of foreign countries together with non-Filipino members of their families, who are students or are employed, or have business in the Philippines but who are expected to stay in the country for less than a year from arrival;
6. Citizens of foreign countries and Filipinos with usual place of residence in a foreign country who are visiting in the Philippines and who have stayed or are expected to stay in the country for less than a year from arrival;
7. Citizens of foreign countries in refugee camps/vessels; and
8. Residents of the Philippines on

vacation, pleasure or business trip, study or training, etc. abroad who have been away or expected to be away from the Philippines for more than one year from departure.

Respondent

A respondent is any responsible adult member of the household who furnished the information or answers to questions during the interview/enumeration.

Head of Household

The person responsible for the care and organization of the household is generally considered as the head of the household. He usually provides the chief source of income for the household.

In the case of a household consisting of two or more unrelated persons sharing the same cooking facilities and meals, the head is usually the eldest male or female in the group regarded as such by the other members.

Relationship to the Head of the Household

Data on the relationship to the head of the household identify the different types of family groups and their structures within a household. It provides an indication of the typical relationships among household members. The members are classified as follows:

1. Spouse - a woman/man married to and living with the head. It includes legal marriages as well as consensual relationships.

2. Son/Daughter - the head's own child or adopted child.
3. Stepson/Stepdaughter - a spouse's child in a previous marriage.
4. Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law - a household member related to the head by marriage to his daughter or son.
5. Grandson/Granddaughter - child of the son or daughter of the head.
6. Father/Mother - refers to the parents of the head.
7. Brother/Sister - refers to the head's own brother or sister.
8. Uncle/Aunt - a brother, sister or cousin of the head/spouse's parents.
9. Nephew/Niece - the child of the brother, sister or cousin of the head.
10. Other Relative - a household member related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Examples are grandparents, parents-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law and cousins.
11. Non-relative - any person in the household who is not related to the head. Boarders and servants fall under this category. Certain members of the household who are related to the head by blood or affinity, but are actually boarders or servants in the household, are also classified as "non-relative".

Age and Date of Birth

Data on the age of the population were obtained by asking the month and year of birth and the age itself of an individual before May 1, 1990.

Marital Status

This refers to the civil status of all persons 10 years and over. A person in this age group is classified as single, married, widowed, separated/divorced, others or marital status unknown, based on the following definitions:

- a. Single - a person who has never been married.
- b. Married - a person married in a religious or civil ceremony, either living together with spouse at the time of visit, or temporarily living apart because the spouse is employed elsewhere or is in the Armed Forces, etc.
- c. Widowed - a married person whose spouse died and who has not remarried up to the time of visit.
- d. Separated/Divorced - a person who is permanently separated from his spouse, legally or through mutual consent. Also for a person whose marriage with another has been annulled or dissolved and can therefore remarry.
- e. Others - a person living consensually together (by mere consent) as husband

EXPLANATORY TEXT

Introduction

In May 1990, the National Statistics Office conducted the 1990 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). This nationwide undertaking is the 9th population census and 4th housing census conducted in the century.

Like the 1980 census, the 1990 CPH is designed to take an inventory of the total population and housing units in the Philippines and to collect information about their characteristics. The census of population is the source of information on the size and distribution of the population as well as information about the demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. The census of housing, on the other hand, provides information on the supply of housing units, their structural characteristics and facilities which have bearing on the maintenance of privacy, health and the development of normal family living conditions. These information are vital for making rational plans and programs for development.

Pursuant to the provision of Batas Pambansa Blg. 72, a final report on total population, total household population, and number of households at the barangay level was submitted to the President and was approved under Proclamation No. 688 dated February 21, 1991. This report had already been published as 1990 CPH Report No. 2.

Authority for Conducting the 1990 Census

Under Commonwealth Act No. 591, the Bureau of the Census and Statistics (now

National Statistics Office) is authorized "to prepare for and undertake all censuses of population, agriculture, industry and commerce."

Batas Pambansa Blg. 72, which was passed on June 11, 1980, further accorded the National Statistics Office the authority to conduct population censuses every ten years beginning in 1980 without prejudice to the undertaking of special censuses on agriculture, industry, commerce, housing and other sectors as may be approved by the National Economic and Development Authority.

More recently, Executive Order No. 121, otherwise known as the Reorganization Act of the Philippine Statistical System, which was passed on January 30, 1987, declared that the NSO shall be the major statistical agency responsible for generating general purpose statistics and undertaking such censuses and surveys as may be designated by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB).

It may be mentioned that Presidential Proclamation No. 497 declared 1990 as a National Census Year and called upon all heads of departments of the government and their instrumentalities to give their support and cooperation in the census undertaking.

Census Boards

Aside from the authority to conduct censuses every ten years, Batas Pambansa Blg. 72 created the National Census Coordinating Board (NCCB) to supervise, coordinate and issue such rules and regulations, as may be necessary, for the successful conduct of the census. Provincial, City and Municipal Census Boards were also created to assist at

the subnational level in the conduct of the population census.

Executive Order No. 121 created the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) to oversee all statistical activities in the Philippine Statistical Systems and therefore has taken over the functions of the NCCB. However, the NSO remains to be the implementing agency of the census.

A systematized involvement of the government agencies and instrumentalities was made possible largely through the concerted efforts of the members of the NSCB and the Provincial, City and Municipal Census Boards.

The NSCB is composed of the Director General of the National Economic and Development Authority as chairman, the Undersecretary of the Department of Budget as vice-chairman, a representative from the remaining departments with the rank of undersecretary, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank, Administrator of NSO, Executive Director of the Statistical Research and Training Center, Secretary General of the NSCB, and a representative from the private sector, as members. For purposes of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, the Administrator of the NSO is the Executive Director of the NSCB.

At the local government level, Provincial and City/Municipal Census Boards were created. The Provincial Governor was the chairman of the Provincial Census Board with the Division Superintendent as vice chairman, the District Highway Engineer, the Provincial Commander of the Philippine Constabulary, the Local Government Operations Officer, the Provincial Agricultural Officer, the

Provincial Assessor, as members, with the Provincial Census Officer of the NSO as the Executive Officer.

The City/Municipal Board is composed of the City/Municipal Mayor as chairman, the District Supervisor, the City/Municipal Agricultural Officer, City/Municipal Government Officer, the Municipal Treasurer/City Assessor as members, with the City/Municipal Census Officer as Executive Officer.

Method of Enumeration and Use of Sampling

The gathering of population and housing data was performed by census enumerators through house-to-house visits and interview of a responsible member of each household. The household was used as the enumeration unit. However, a complete listing of buildings which contain living quarters, including vacant ones, as well as housing units was done.

A combination of complete enumeration and sampling was adopted. For this census round, systematic cluster sampling was used instead of systematic random sampling to minimize the enumerator's selection bias. Each city/municipality was treated as a domain to obtain efficient and accurate estimates at the municipality level.

An enumeration area (EA), which is a delineated geographic area consisting of about 300 to 400 households, was divided into clusters of five (5) households and the corresponding number of samples of clusters were obtained for each. The sampling rates depended on the estimated size of the municipality where the EA is located, as follows:

Estimated No. of Households in the Municipality	Sampling Rate in the EA
-----	-----
1 - 500	100 %
501 - 1500	20 %
1501 and above	10 %

The non-sample households were interviewed using the Common Household Questionnaire (CPH Form 2). The items asked on population were household membership, relationship to head, date of birth, age as of last birthday, sex, marital status, religious affiliation, citizenship, disability, place of residence 5 years ago, literacy, and highest educational attainment. For the housing portion, the questions asked were about building characteristics like type of building/house, construction materials of the roof and the outer walls, state of repair, year building was built, floor area of the housing unit; tenure status of the housing unit and lot; presence of household conveniences; and land ownership.

Using the Sample Household Questionnaire (CPH Form 3), additional questions were asked from the sample households, like mother tongue, mother's usual place of residence at person's birth, previous place of residence, ability to speak Tagalog/Filipino, economic characteristics, language/dialect generally spoken in the households and questions on fertility for females 15-49 years old. Additional housing items asked were household amenities, manner of acquisition of housing units, source of financing and usual manner of garbage disposal.

Institutional households were enumerated using the Institutional Population Questionnaire (CPH Form 4). All items in the Common Household Questionnaire, except housing, were asked.

Information about households of Filipinos working in Philippine embassies in foreign countries, as well as those of homeless population was also gathered and included in the total population of the country.

Place Where Enumerated

All persons were enumerated in their usual place of residence, which is the geographic place (street, barangay, sitio, municipality or province) where the enumerated person usually resides. As a rule, it is the place where he usually sleeps; therefore, it may be the same as or different from the place where he was found at the time of the census.

Content and Coverage of this Publication

In this publication, thirty (30) tables on the population and household characteristics are presented by province or by municipality. Figures on demographic (age, sex, marital status, citizenship, religious affiliation, disability, and household size), migration (residence 5 years ago) and education (highest educational attainment and literacy) characteristics as well as presence of household conveniences are based on the total population. All other characteristics are estimates based on a ten percent (10 %) sample.

Each report is published either for a province, sub-province or highly-urbanized

city. The data for the four cities and thirteen municipalities of Metropolitan Manila are presented in the volume for the National Capital Region. To facilitate access to these reports, an alphanumeric code, wherein the alphabetic code represents the region to which a province or highly-urbanized city belongs, is provided.

The 1990 CPH Report No. 3 - Philippines contains the same tables as in the provincial volumes. It is presented either for the entire country or by region.

Data on housing are available from the 1990 CPH Report No. 4 - Housing Statistics (see Appendix B for the list of tables).

Aside from these published tables, unpublished tables are available to users in computer print-outs or in diskettes (see Appendices C and D for the list of unpublished tables).

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

POPULATION

Barangay

A barangay is the smallest political unit in the country. Generally its enumeration is assigned to one enumerator. For enumeration purposes, a large barangay is usually split into parts and each part is called an enumeration area (EA).

For purposes of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, the official list of barangays of the Department of the Interior and Local Government, as of January 1, 1990,

with periodic updates, was used as basis. A total of 41,292 barangays were covered in this census.

Urban and Rural Areas

The same concepts used in the 1970, 1975 and 1980 censuses were followed in classifying areas as urban. According to these concepts, urbanized areas consist of:

1. In their entirety all cities and municipalities having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer.
2. Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer.
3. Poblaciones or central districts (not included in 1 and 2), regardless of the population size which have the following:
 - a. Street pattern, i.e., network of streets in either parallel or right-angle orientation;
 - b. At least six establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal services); and
 - c. At least three of the following:
 - i. A town hall, church or chapel with religious services at least once a month;
 - ii. A public plaza, park or cemetery;

and wife without the benefit of a legal marriage.

- f. Unknown - a person whose marital status is not known to the respondent, or whose marital status is being concealed by the respondent.

Religious Affiliation

This refers to a particular system of beliefs, attitudes, emotions and behaviors constituting man's relationship with the powers and principalities of the universe.

Citizenship

Citizenship is defined as the legal nationality of a person. A citizen is a legal national of the country at the time of the census, while an alien is a non-national of the country.

Disability

Disability refers to any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. A person is considered physically or mentally disabled if he has any of the following impairments:

- a. **Blindness** - if one eye or both eyes are reported totally blind and have no vision.
- b. **Deafness** - if one ear or both ears are reported to be incapable of hearing sounds or noises. A person can be completely deaf or partially deaf. Completely deaf persons do not hear sounds or noises at all. Partly deaf persons can hear or respond to loud

noises only, but not to soft or low noises. Persons who are partly deaf hear a little when people speak to them.

- c. **Muteness** - if the person is unable to speak or utter words.
- d. **Deafness and Muteness** - if the person is reported to be both deaf and mute.
- e. **Speech Impairment** - if the person can speak but not sufficiently clear to be understood. This also includes those people who can only make meaningless sounds.
- f. **Mental Illness** - if the person suffers from schizophrenia, manic depressive illness, psychosis, or severe depression characterized by strange behavior.
- g. **Mental Retardation** - if the person has disorder/damage of the brain resulting in mental retardation.
- h. **Orthopedic Handicap** - if the person suffers from bone deformities or has the following impairments: absence or deformity of one or both hands/arms, absence or deformity of one or both feet/legs, fractures, severe scoliosis, kyphosis, third degree burns, etc.
- i. **Multiple Disability** - if the person is reported to have a combination of two or more disabilities.
- j. **Others** - if the answer does not fall in any of the above categories. Examples are cancer, leprosy, paralysis, cerebral palsy, etc.

Residence 5 Years Age

This pertains to the place where a person was residing on May 1, 1985. This information is needed to determine the volume and trend of current migration.

Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write a simple message. A person is literate when he can both read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. A person who cannot both read and write a simple message is illiterate. Also, a person is considered as illiterate if he can only read and write numbers or his own name or if a person can read but not write.

Highest Educational Attainment

This refers to the highest grade or year completed in school, college or university, by persons 5 years of age and over.

Most secondary courses refer to the stage of formal education following the secondary education level covering non-degree programs lasting up to three years. It is concerned primarily with developing strong and appropriately trained middle level manpower.

Undergraduate post secondary students refer to those who have taken a post secondary course but have not completed the course.

Mother Tongue

This refers to the language/dialect spoken by a person at his earliest childhood or the language/dialect that person first learned to speak. Data on mother tongue are used

primarily in the analysis of the ethnic origin of a person long after assimilation to the other customs of the majority population has taken place.

Usual Activity/Occupation

This refers to the specific job or kind of work/business which a person is engaged in most of the time during the last twelve months preceding the interview. In other words, usual activity/occupation is the person's principal means of earning a living like a palay farmer, carpenter, retail merchant, elementary school teacher, telephone operator, etc. during the past twelve months.

A person is considered as a gainful worker or usually working most of the time during the past twelve months preceding the interview if he worked for at least ten hours a week for six months or longer, including vacation or sick leave. He may be working for pay; for profit in his own farm, business, private practice of a profession or trade; or without pay on own family farm or business.

The usual activity/occupation relates to the non-gainful activities that a person usually do most of the year if he/she did not work during the past twelve months. Among these activities are housekeeper, student, pensioner, retired, disabled, or dependent.

Industry

This refers to the nature or character of the business or enterprise or the place wherein the person works, in relation to the usual occupation reported.

Language/Dialect generally Spoken in the Household

This refers to the language or dialect spoken most of the time by members of the household. In case two or more languages/dialects are spoken by household members, the one most often used in the conversations among members of the family of the head when most of them are gathered together is considered as the language/dialect generally spoken in the household.

HOUSING

Building

A building is defined as any structure built, designed or intended for the enclosure, shelter or protection of any person, animal or property comprising one or more rooms and/or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or with common dividing walls with adjacent buildings, which usually extend from the foundation to the roof.

For purposes of the census of population and housing, only buildings which contain living quarters whether occupied or vacant were listed.

Living quarters counted are structurally separate and independent place of abode. These are:

1. those constructed, built, converted or renovated for human habitation, and at the time of the census not used wholly for other purposes; or

2. not really intended as housing unit but used as such at the time of the census.

Housing Unit

A housing unit is a structurally separate and independent place of abode constructed, converted or arranged for habitation by one household. Structures or parts of structures not intended for habitation such as commercial, industrial, and agricultural buildings, or natural and man-made shelters such as caves, boats, abandoned trucks, culverts, etc., but used as living quarters by households are also considered as housing units.

Identifying Housing Units in a Building.

A residential building is usually comprised of one housing unit being occupied by one household. However, in some cases, two or more households share the same housing unit as their dwelling. A building may have more than one housing unit but from its outside appearance the housing units may be discernible.

A portion of a building (a room or a group of rooms) qualifies as a separate housing units if it meets both the following requirements:

1. Separateness - a portion of the building must have facilities for sleeping and preparing/taking meals. The occupants must be isolated from other persons in the building by means of walls or permanent partitions;
2. Direct Access - the occupants must enter the portion of the building directly from the outside of the

building or through a common hall, i.e., the occupants must enter the portion of the building without passing through anybody else's premises.

Housing Units Listed

Only the following housing units included in the listing were assigned individual housing unit serial numbers and listed:

1. Occupied or vacant housing units in single residential houses;
2. Occupied or vacant housing units in multi-unit residential buildings such as duplex, accessoria or row houses, condominium, tenement house, townhouse, etc.;
3. Occupied or vacant barong-barong or shanties;
4. Vacant housing units in residential buildings used for purposes other than residence;
5. Housing units which are still under construction, but with the roofs and walls already in place;
6. Occupied housing units in institutional living quarters such as hotels, motels, dormitories, seminaries, etc.;
7. Occupied housing units in non-residential buildings such as offices, barns, churches, etc.;
8. Vacant housing units with complete facilities for cooking, dining and sleeping in institutional living

quarters and non-residential buildings;

9. Occupied mobile housing units such as boats, trailers, etc.;
10. Occupied improvised housing units such as culverts, abandoned trucks, caves, container vans, tents, railroad cars.

Fuel for Lighting

The proportion of households with access to electricity can provide planners useful indication of areas where community lighting needs to be extended. Data on types of fuel can also be analyzed to forecast future demands for various sources of energy and to plan for power installation.

The kinds of fuel for lighting are categorized as follows:

1. Electricity
2. Kerosene
3. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
4. Oil (vegetable, animal, etc.)
5. Others

Fuel for Cooking

The information on fuel for cooking is relevant in assessing energy planning decisions, energy conservation programs in developing marketing strategies. It is also useful in monitoring supply and demand requirements for alternative fuels.

The types of cooking fuel are categorized as follows:

1. Electricity

2. Kerosene (Gaas)
3. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
4. Charcoal
5. Wood/Bamboo
6. Others
7. None

If the household reported two or more kinds of cooking fuel used like electricity and LPG; kerosene and charcoal; etc., the type of fuel being used most of the time for cooking was considered.

Main Source of Drinking Water

The data on main source of drinking water provide information on the proportion of households with access to potable water supply. The different sources of drinking water are as follows:

1. Own Use, Faucet, Community Water System - The household gets the water supply from a faucet inside the house/yard directly connected to a water pipeline from the community water system such as the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewage System (MWSS) or the local water network system. How they purify their water or the real source of water is irrelevant. Thus, water system with deep well as source is reported under this category as long as it subscribe to a community water system.
2. Shared, Faucet, Community Water System - The household gets its water from the faucet of another household, establishment, or office which is connected to the community water system.

3. Own Use, Tubed/Piped Deep Well - Water is taken from a tubed/piped well which is at least 100 feet (5 pieces of 20 feet pipes) or 30 meters deep, for private use of the household or households in the same building or compound.

4. Shared, Tubed/Piped Deep Well - Water is taken from deep well at least 100 feet or 30 meters deep of another household establishment or office, or from a deep well constructed for public use.

5. Tubed/Piped Shallow Well - Water is taken from a tubed/piped well which is less than 100 feet deep.

6. Dug Well - The household gets its water supply from a well which may be provided with a protective device against contamination or pollution. A shallow well (dug and with water depository) which is provided with a pump and cover and is free from seepage from the sides, and an ordinary dug well ("balon") also belong to this type.

7. Spring, Lake, River, Rain, etc. - The household gets its water supply from natural bodies of water, or water is accumulated from rainfall.

8. Peddler - The household does not directly get its water supply from any of the sources mentioned above. Included in this item are bottled water like mineral water, water bought in drums, pails, etc. (peddler). These are the usual sources of water supply for

households in low waterpressure areas with no community water system.

If there are two or more sources of water for drinking, the one used most of the time during the past twelve months was recorded.

Toilet Facility

The proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities is an indicator of health and sanitation status of the households.

The different types of toilet facilities commonly used in buildings and houses throughout the country are as follows:

1. Water-sealed, Sewer/Septic Tank, Used Exclusively by the Household - Water-sealed, as the name implies, is the type of toilet where after water is flushed or poured into the bowl, a small amount of water is left in the bowl and seals the bottom of the bowl from the pipe leading to the depository.

A sewer/septic tank is a tank in which the solid matter or sewage is accumulated to be disintegrated by bacteria. This is commonly called "poso negro".

2. Water-sealed, Sewer/Septic Tank, Shared With Other Households
3. Water-sealed, Other Depository, Used Exclusively by the Household - This depository is to those other than a sewer/septic tank.

4. Water-sealed, Other Depository, Shared With Other Households

5. Closed Pit - A type of toilet without a water-sealed bowl and the depository is constructed usually of large circular tubes made of concrete or clay covered on top and has a small opening. It may or may not have a box for sitting or squatting over the opening.

6. Open Pit - The same as closed pit but without covering.

7. Others (pail system, etc.) - classified as toilet wherein fecal matter is accumulated in a pail to be picked up for disposal from time to time, or any kind of toilet facility not belonging to the preceding types.

8. None - Refers to households without toilet facility.

Usual Manner of Garbage Disposal

The proportion of households with access to sanitary manner of garbage disposal provides knowledge of the environmental living conditions essential for the formulation of plans and programs to improve general health conditions.

The usual manner by which the household disposes its kitchen garbage are:

1. Picked Up by Service Garbage Truck - the local government or a private contractor manages the systematic

collection of garbage in the community through the use of trucks/carts.

2. Dumping in Individual Pit (not burned) - garbage is simply thrown in pits whether inside the yard or vacant lots and left to decay.
3. Burning - garbage is dumped in an open space or pit and burned.
4. Composting - garbage is composted, that is, allowed to decay under controlled conditions and the composted materials are collected later for use as soil conditioner or fertilizer.
5. Burying - the garbage is thrown in a pit and covered with soil.
6. Feeding to Animals - the garbage is fed to animals.
7. Others - kitchen garbage is disposed in a manner different from those mentioned above (thrown in esteros, vacant lots, rivers, etc.).

Household Conveniences

The question on the presence household conveniences provides leisure statistics. It is also important for public information and education through the identification of the means of communication the population can be reached easily. The data on motor vehicles in the household provide information about access to private transport.

Presence of the following household conveniences were asked during the census:

1. Radio/Radio Cassette
2. Television
3. Refrigerator/Freezer
4. Telephone
5. Motor Vehicle (includes motorcycles, cars, jeeps, tricycles, etc.)

Radios, televisions, telephone, refrigerators/ freezers or motor vehicles not in working condition for six months or longer (although intended to be repaired) as well as motor vehicles used exclusively for business purposes were not considered.