

2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

REPORT NO. 6 -

BARANGAY CHARACTERISTICS



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BARANGAY CHARACTERISTICS

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2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING



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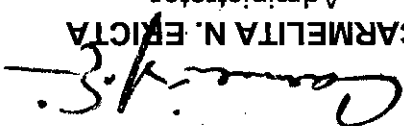


FOREWORD

The National Statistics Office conducted the Census of Population and Housing in May 2000 as mandated by Batas Pambansa Big. 72. The decennial census took an inventory of the size and distribution of the population as well as its demographic, social, economic, and cultural characteristics. It also generated information on housing units and facilities therein. Census 2000 also collected characteristics of all barangays which are vital in making rational plans and programs for country's development.

The Report on Barangay Characteristics was prepared to provide planners and program managers with detailed data on barangays. The report focuses on the infrastructures, facilities, and services present in the barangays. These data were also used to determine the classification of the barangay, whether urban or rural.

The information is vital in ensuring that the projects would reach the target population as the information is focused on the smallest political unit of the country, the barangay.


CARMELITA N. ELICITA
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Manila, Philippines
June 2005



22	D	Barangay Schedule (CPH Form 5)
21	C	List of Unpublished Tables – Housing
19	B	List of Unpublished Tables – Population
17	A	Batas Pambansa Big. 72 (An Act Providing for the Taking of an Integrated Census Every Ten Years Beginning in the Year Nineteen Hundred and Eighty and for Other Purposes)

APPENDICES

7	2	Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Selected Services and Communication Facilities by Region and Province: Philippines, 2000
1	1	Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Physical Infrastructures by Region and Province: Philippines, 2000

LIST OF TABLES

xiii	IV	ANALYSIS
viii	III	DEFINITION
vii	II	DATA
vii	I	INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

The National Statistics Office (NSO) conducted the Census of Population and Housing (Census 2000) in May 2000. This nationwide undertaking was the 11th population census and the 5th housing census conducted in the country.

Census 2000 was designed to take an inventory of the total population in the Philippines and to collect information about their characteristics. The data provides an updated basis for the apportionment of the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) to local government units and for the creation of new legislative areas such as regions, provinces, municipalities and barangays, or the conversion of a municipality into a city.

The census of population and housing is the source of information on the size and distribution of the population as well as the information about the demographic, social, economic, and cultural characteristics and information on housing such as, type, year built, floor area, fuel used for lighting, cooking, etc. It also collected data on the characteristics of the barangays which included the presence of facilities and services, and physical infrastructures. The instrument utilized to gather these data was the CPH Form 5 - Barangay Schedule. All the required information was provided by the Barangay Chairpersons or other barangay officials knowledgeable in the area. Facilities and services included schools, hospitals, perniculture centers, telephone, telegraph, post office, water system and electric power while physical infrastructure includes street pattern, highway access, barangay hall, plaza, church, and public market.

II. DATA

Results from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing were tabulated and analyzed to determine the characteristics of the barangays. Specifically, the data presented in this report are about the educational services, communication services, health and welfare services, electric and water services, and infrastructure facilities.

Barangay characteristics that were collected during the 1990 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) were also presented to provide comparison and to determine if there was any improvement as far as the provision of infrastructures and facilities are concerned.

III. DEFINITION

Barangay

A *barangay* is the smallest political unit in the country. A total of 41,940 barangays were covered in this census. For the purpose of the Census 2000, the official list of barangays was prepared by the Technical Working Group on Geographic Classification. Among its members were representatives from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Commission on Election (COMELEC), and National Statistics Office (NSO).

Street Pattern

Street pattern refers to a system of at least three streets running in either parallel or right angle orientation. The streets may either be paved with cement or asphalt, or unpaved provided it is wide enough for a four wheel vehicle to pass through.

Access to the National Highway

Access to the national highway refers to the accessibility of the barangay from the national highway using the access road. Access roads are roads passable by 4-wheel motor vehicles.

For island barangays that can only be reached by boats, the routes traversed by ferry boats, motor boats, etc. were considered as access paths.

Barangay Hall

This pertains to the building in which the function of the barangay officials are carried out.

Public Plaza or Park for Recreation

This refers to an open area that offers amenities for relaxation like a town plaza. Playing courts like tennis and basketball courts by themselves were not considered as public plaza.

Health center refers to health facility administered by the government and private institutions or agencies to improve the health conditions of the population through the provision of health services, either free of charge or for a fee.

These are health centers that give services to the public, which are mostly out patient. Included also are lying-in clinics which provide first aid treatments not only on maternal deliveries.

Puericulture center/barangay health center/station

This refers only to the organization whether private or public that offers elementary, high school or college/university level of education. Trade and vocational schools were not considered here. Likewise, entities that offer private or tutorial services were excluded.

School

This pertains to the public place where the people meet together for the purpose of trading by private purchase and sale.

Public Market

This pertains to the divine place of worship of the religious sects existing in the barangay. Religious congregation in private houses was not considered.

Church, chapel or mosque

Public park refers to a public garden in town or area surrounded by grass and trees, or a public area set aside as nature reserve. On the other hand, national park refers to a forest reservation essentially of primitive or wilderness character which has been withdrawn from settlement or occupancy and set aside as such exclusively to preserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects and the wild animals or plants therein, and to provide enjoyment of these features in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

A barangay health center is a health station which requires only the presence of a midwife either live-in or present only during office hours. However, there are doctors on call. Meanwhile, a puericulture center is a health center that is smaller than a hospital but bigger than clinics. It requires a physician, lying-in beds of at least one maternity bed. Minor surgeries can also be performed in these centers.

A barangay health station is a peripheral health facility that delivers basic services to a barangay with an estimated population of 5,000 and usually staffed by a midwife.

A Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center (UHC) is a field health unit of the DOH providing or making accessible under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a municipality.

Telephone

This pertains to a communication network in the area, signified by the presence of telephone lines and at least one telephone set in working condition that is being operated and serviced by the commercial telephone companies such as PLDT, Smart Telecom, etc.

Telegraph

This is a process of communication at a distance by electric transmission over wire signified by the presence of at least one commercial station through which telegrams may be sent and received.

Postal service

This pertains to the presence of a post office unit/services or a postman which handles the transmission or delivery of mail.

Community waterworks system

The community waterworks system refers to a network of water installation directly connected to a pipeline from the community water system like the Manila Waters and Maynilad or the local water network system wherein the household gets the water supply from a faucet inside the house or yard or from public tap whether for own use or shared.

This pertains to the electrification of the barangay during the day by a legitimate private or government source. Excluded is the presence of electricity for a few hours at night.

Electric power

The water system with deep well as the source is considered a community waterworks system for as long as it subscribes to a community water system, such as those provided by the developers to homeowners.

Among the regions in the country, Region IV also registered the highest increase (5.84 %) in the number of barangays from the 1990 period. It means that the largest number of newly created barangays after the 1990 census was in this region. It was followed by Region XI with 4.32 percent, and Region XII with 3.40 percent.

The proportion of barangays in the regions of Mindanao ranged from 3 to 5 percent of the total barangays in the country. Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) had the highest proportion with 5.10 percent. Caraga, on the other hand, had the lowest proportion with 3.12 percent.

In 2000, Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) ranked first among the regions in the Visayas in terms of the number of barangays (10.47 %) while Region VII (Central Visayas) had the least (7.16 %). The hierarchy of the regions in terms of the number of barangays was the same in 1990 where Region VIII had 10.61 percent, Region VI had 9.79 percent, and Region VII had 7.27 percent of the total barangays.

In Luzon, Region IV (Southern Tagalog) had the most number of barangays, comprising of 13.39 percent of the total barangays in the country while Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) had the least with only 2.79 percent share. These ranks were also true at the national level and in the 1990 distribution wherein Region IV and CAR comprised 12.84 percent and 2.80 percent of the total barangays in the country in 1990.

Southern Tagalog Region had the most number of barangays

Among the 3 major islands, Luzon had the most number of barangays, comprising of 48.82 percent of the total barangays in the country. Visayas had 27.28 percent share and Mindanao had 23.90 percent. The number of barangays in Luzon increased by 2.13 percent from the 1990 figure while Visayas and Mindanao increased by 0.11 percent and 2.05 percent, respectively.

The 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Census 2000) covered 41,940 barangays in the country. This represents an increase of 0.2 percent from 1995 and 1.55 percent from 1990.

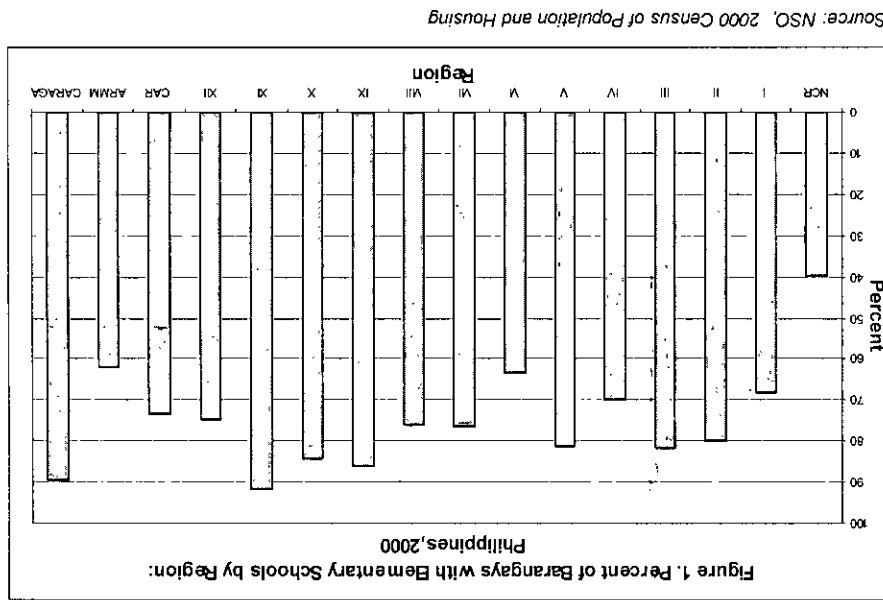
Philippines had almost 42 thousand barangays in 2000

IV. ANALYSIS

TABLE A. Total Number and Percentage Distribution of Barangays by Region: Philippines, 1990 and 2000

Region	2000		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PHILIPPINES	41,940	100.00	41,298	100.00
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	1,694	4.04	1,689	4.09
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	1,172	2.79	1,157	2.80
ILOCOS	3,265	7.78	3,249	7.87
CAGAYAN VALLEY	2,311	5.51	2,298	5.56
CENTRAL LUZON	2,948	7.03	2,893	7.01
SOUTHERN TAGALOG	5,614	13.39	5,304	12.84
BICOL	3,471	8.28	3,457	8.37
WESTERN VISAYAS	4,048	9.65	4,043	9.79
CENTRAL VISAYAS	3,003	7.16	3,002	7.27
EASTERN VISAYAS	4,390	10.47	4,383	10.61
WESTERN MINDANAO	2,113	5.04	2,068	5.01
NORTHERN MINDANAO	1,514	3.61	1,506	3.65
SOUTHERN MINDANAO	1,522	3.63	1,459	3.53
CENTRAL MINDANAO	1,430	3.41	1,383	3.35
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	2,138	5.10	2,124	5.14
CARAGA	1,307	3.12	1,283	3.11

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing



Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

In the Visayas, 71.63 percent of the barangays in the island had elementary schools. Among its regions, Region VII (Central Visayas) had the highest proportion with 76.62 percent, followed by Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) with 75.85 percent and Region VI (Western Visayas) with 63.34 percent.

In Mindanao, 80.35 percent of the barangays in the island had elementary schools. Region XI (Southern Mindanao) had the highest proportion (91.85 percent) of barangays with elementary school. Caraga, Region IX (Western Mindanao) and Region X (Northern Mindanao) followed with 89.67 percent, 86.13 percent and 84.21 percent, respectively. Region XII (Central Mindanao) and ARMM had the least with 74.48 percent and 61.98 percent, respectively.

Four in five barangays in Mindanao had an elementary school

Based on the Department of Education's (DepEd) policy, every barangay should have an elementary school to ensure the implementation of the constitutional provision of compulsory elementary education. However, results of the Census 2000 showed that only 74 percent of the total barangays in the Philippines have elementary schools.

Schools are considered as the second home of the children because it is where they spent most of their time when they go out of their homes. It is also considered one of the most important facilities in the community because it contributes in the development of the children especially in their elementary years when they start to develop their skills and personality.

EDUCATION SERVICES

SERVICES AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Provision of such services is one of the major concerns of the policy makers and planners. In fact, there were different programs and projects concerning the health and welfare of the people that were launched to show government's concern to the health of the people. Examples are "Ligtas Tigdas", "Balik Patak Kontra Polio", and "Sangkap Pinoy".

"Health is wealth", a cliché commonly heard from folklores. But how can anyone maintain and live a healthy life if there is no facility or welfare service provider in the community?

HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

At the regional level, NCR had the highest proportion of barangays with high schools and colleges/universities with 24.85 percent and 11.51 percent respectively, an increase of 34.50 percent and 53.54 percent from 1990. On the contrary, ARMM had the lowest proportion (10.80 percent for high schools and 1.73 for colleges/universities).

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

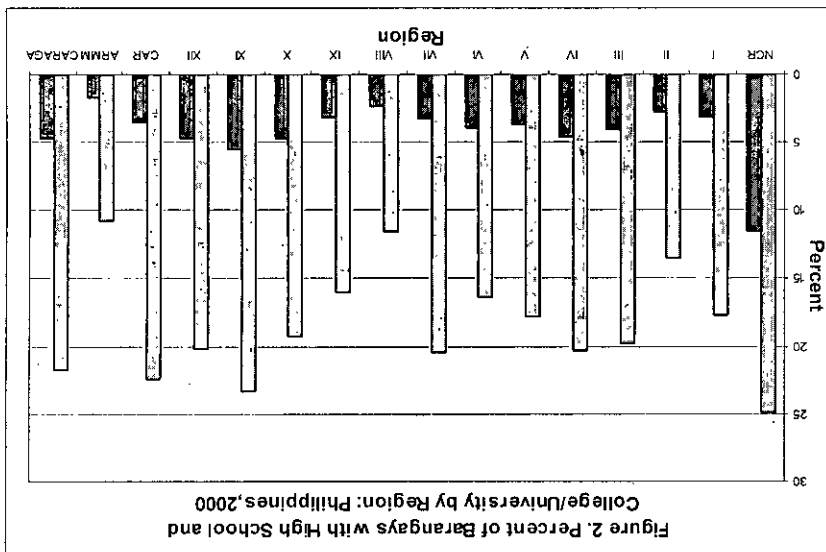


Figure 2. Percent of Barangays with High School and College/University by Region: Philippines, 2000

Compared with the number of elementary schools, the country has only a few high schools and colleges/universities. The proportion of barangays with a high school comprised 17.84 percent while only 3.95 percent have a college/university.

More high schools and colleges/universities in NCR

In Luzon, 14,760 barangays or 72.09 percent of the total barangays in the island had elementary schools. The National Capital Region (NCR) had the least proportion with less than forty percent (39.67 percent). This is mostly due to the accessibility of the schools to other barangays.

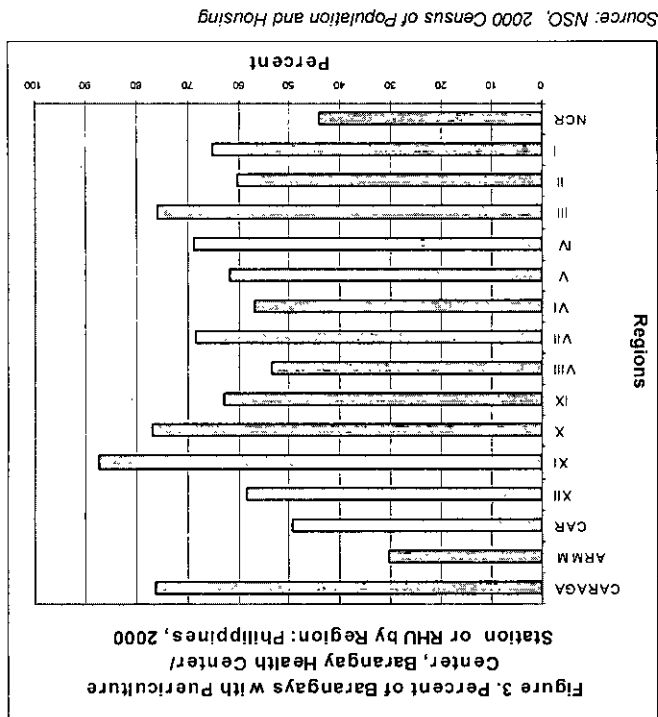


Figure 3. Percent of Barangays with Puericulture Center, Barangay Health Center/Station or RHU by Region: Philippines, 2000

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The results of the Census 2000 revealed that there were only 62.20 percent or 26,087 barangays in the Philippines which have a puericulture center or barangay health center/station or Rural Health Unit (RHU). In 1990, there were only 39.31 percent or 16,236 barangays with puericulture center, barangay health center/station, or RHU. Of the total barangays with puericulture center, barangay health center/station or RHU in the country, Mindanao accounted for 24.17 percent. Among its regions, Region XI had the highest proportion at 87.25 percent, followed by Region X at 76.95 percent. On the other hand, the lowest proportion was ARMM with 30.50 percent of barangays.

One in every two barangays with puericulture center, barangay health center/station or RHU was in Luzon. Among the regions in Luzon, Region III had the highest proportion at 75.81 percent. Region IV and Region II followed next (68.93 percent and 64.90 percent, respectively). Visayas had 25.68 percent of the total barangays in the country, which have puericulture center, barangay health center/station or RHU. Among the Visayas regions, Region VII had the highest proportion at 68.50 percent while the proportions for Region VI and Region VII were below 60 percent (56.77 percent and 53.39 percent).

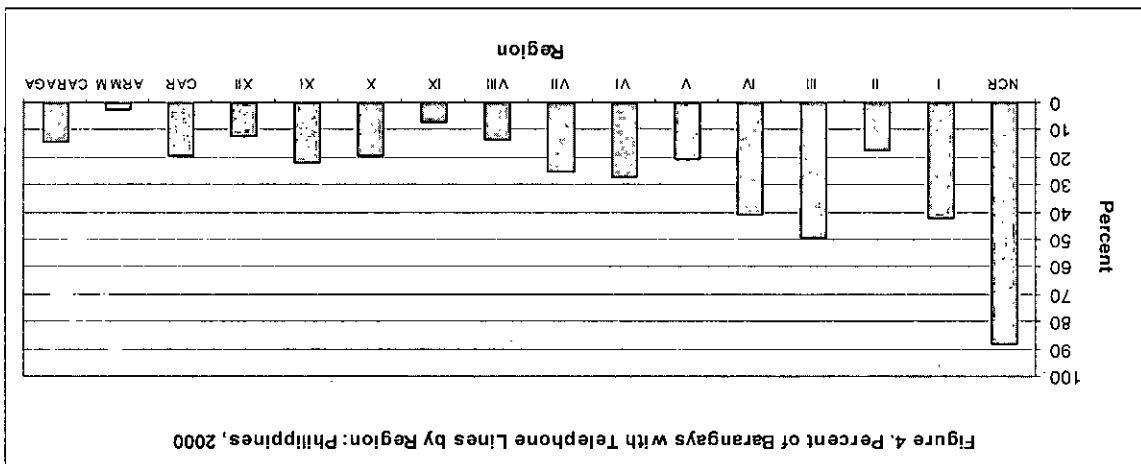
Six in ten barangays had a puericulture center/barangay health center/station/RHU

As stated in the Rules and Regulations Implementing the Local Government Code of 1991, the provision for the delivery of basic services and facilities was devolved from the National Government to the Local Government Units (LGUs). Hence, LGUs are now responsible in building facilities that will provide the basic services for their constituents.

Telecommunication services through the use of telegraph were available only to 7.71 percent of the barangays in the country. Those regions with the highest proportion of telephone lines were also the regions with most number of barangays with telegraphs (NCR, 22.20 percent; Region III, 11.30 percent; and Region IV, 11.24 percent).

Only eight percent of the barangays had a telegraph service

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing



Of the 42 thousand barangays in the Philippines in 2000, only three out of ten barangays (27.74%) had telephone lines. This is much higher compared to the ratio of one out of ten barangays (11.94%) during the year 1990. As expected, NCR had the highest proportion of barangays with telephone lines at 88.61 percent, followed by Region III with 49.53 percent and Region IV with 40.77 percent.

Three out of ten barangays had telephone lines

Information on the presence of communication facilities such as telephone lines, telegraph and postal services in a barangay were included in the variables collected in Census 2000. Communication facilities provide comfort to people as these enable them to communicate and to reach other people even in far place.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

One in every five barangays had postal services

In 2000, one out of five (19.95%) barangays nationwide had a postal service. This was almost the same proportion recorded in the 1990 census (19.63 percent). Among the regions, Region III had the highest percentage of barangays with postal services (45.52%), followed by NCR (37.84%) and Region IV (27.31%).

WATER AND ELECTRICITY SERVICES

Presence of electric power and water supply generally improves the health condition of the population, signify modernization, and enhances the living condition in the community. It also changes the lifestyle of the people. With the presence of these facilities, people tend to adapt to the modern way of living through the acquisition of different household conveniences such television set, radio or component system, washing machine, refrigerators and others.

Almost half of the total barangays had a community water system

In 2000, almost half (48.45%) of the total barangays nationwide had a community water system. This system refers to a network of water installation directly connected to a pipeline from the community water system like the Manila Waters and Maynilad or any local water network system wherein the household gets the water supply from a faucet.

At the regional level, the largest proportion of barangays with community water system was NCR with 78.28 percent. Region X and CAR followed with 66.05 percent and 64.76 percent, respectively.

TABLE B. Total Number of Barangays and Percentage Distribution of Barangays with Water System and Electricity by Region: Philippines, 2000

Region	Total Barangays	Percent of Barangays with Water System	Percent of Barangays with Electricity
PHILIPPINES	41,940	48.45	76.84
NCR	1,694	78.28	100.00
I	3,265	32.99	93.81
II	2,311	23.50	75.94
III	2,948	39.82	94.23
IV	5,614	54.67	83.29
V	3,471	52.20	73.00
VI	4,048	41.97	76.41
VII	3,003	58.71	81.12
VIII	4,390	56.04	69.36
IX	2,113	44.44	55.37
X	1,514	66.05	83.62
XI	1,522	58.15	73.39
XII	1,430	33.78	55.10
CAR	1,172	64.76	72.27
ARMM	2,138	28.72	41.39
CARAGA	1,307	54.86	82.63

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Three out of four barangays in the Philippines had an electric power

In terms of the presence of electric power in the barangay, more than 75 percent of the barangays were reported to have an electricity.

Among the regions, aside from NCR which reported presence of electric power in all of its barangays, Region III also reported a high proportion at 94.23 percent followed by Region I with 93.81 percent. On the hand, ARMM had the least proportion at 41.39 percent.

INFRASTRUCTURES

The level of development is determined by the presence of different infrastructures existing in a community. Some of these infrastructure facilities were multipurpose hall, plaza, sport center, and other similar facilities.

Less than fifty percent of the barangays had a street pattern

Only 48.22 percent of the barangays had a street pattern in 2000.

The proportion of barangays with street pattern varied widely among the regions. In Luzon, except NCR (100%), Region III had the highest proportion with more than 70 percent of its barangays with street pattern. Region II and Region V followed with 57.33 percent and 52.64 percent, respectively.

In the Visayas, Region VIII had the highest proportion of barangays with street pattern (52.37%). Both Region VI and Region VII had a proportion below 50 percent (34.39 and 38.00 percent).

TABLE C. Total Number and Percent Distribution of Barangays with Street Pattern by Region: Philippines, 2000

Region	Total Barangays	Percent of Barangays with Street Pattern
PHILIPPINES	41,940	48.22
NCR	1,694	100.00
CAR	1,172	28.33
I	3,265	47.87
II	2,311	57.33
III	2,948	72.63
IV	5,614	50.12
V	3,471	52.64
VI	4,048	34.39
VII	3,003	38.00
VIII	4,390	52.37
IX	2,113	25.18
X	1,514	46.30
XI	1,522	45.47
NXII	1,430	33.36
ARMM	2,138	29.33
CARAGA	1,307	51.11

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Barangay hall is not just a place to house the barangay officials while carrying out their duties but it also serves as a venue in settling disputes and expressing the grievances of the residents and other social activities. In 2000, majority (87.97 %) of the barangays in the Philippines had a barangay hall.

Nine in every ten barangays had a barangay hall

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Region	Total Barangays	Percent of Barangay with Access to National Highway
PHILIPPINES	41,940	78.22
NCR	1,694	100.00
CAR	1,172	59.98
I	3,265	88.24
II	2,311	79.84
III	2,948	88.53
IV	5,614	80.25
V	3,471	71.28
VI	4,048	79.94
VII	3,003	85.41
VIII	4,390	69.41
IX	2,113	63.37
X	1,514	85.87
XI	1,522	81.34
XII	1,430	66.29
ARMM	2,138	64.92
CARAGA	1,307	79.04

TABLE D. Total Number of Barangays and Percentage Distribution of Barangays with Access to National Highway: 2000

Having an access to a national highway is an advantage of a barangay. With this feature, the delivery of goods and services becomes easier. In the Philippines, almost 80 percent of the barangays had an access to a national highway. At the regional level, only NCR had a 100 percent access. Region III and Region I followed with 88.53 percent and 88.24 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the mountainous CAR had the least number of barangays with an access to a national highway (59.98 %).

Majority of the barangays were accessible from the national highway

In Mindanao, Caraga had the highest proportion of barangays with a street pattern at 51.11 percent while in Region IX, the street pattern was present in only 25.18 percent of the barangays.

In Mindanao, the proportion of barangays with a public plaza varied from 8.98 percent (ARMM) to 44.09 percent (Southern Mindanao).

In the Visayas, Western Visayas reported the highest proportion of barangays with a public plaza (51.70 percent), followed by Eastern Visayas (44.01 %) and Central Visayas (32.33 %).

In Luzon, Central Luzon, had the highest proportion of barangays with a public plaza (47.52 %) while CAR had the lowest at 23.04 percent. The same was observed in 1990 with Central Luzon registering 45.94 percent and CAR with 19.97 percent.

In the Philippines, more than one-third (36.15 %) of the barangays were reported to have a public plaza. This figure is higher compared to 32.42 percent of the barangays reported in 1990.

Public plaza offers a venue for relaxation and enjoyment without spending so much. Family picnics, children playing, people jogging and playing, and romantic couples are among the common sights found in this place.

One-third of the barangays had a public plaza

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

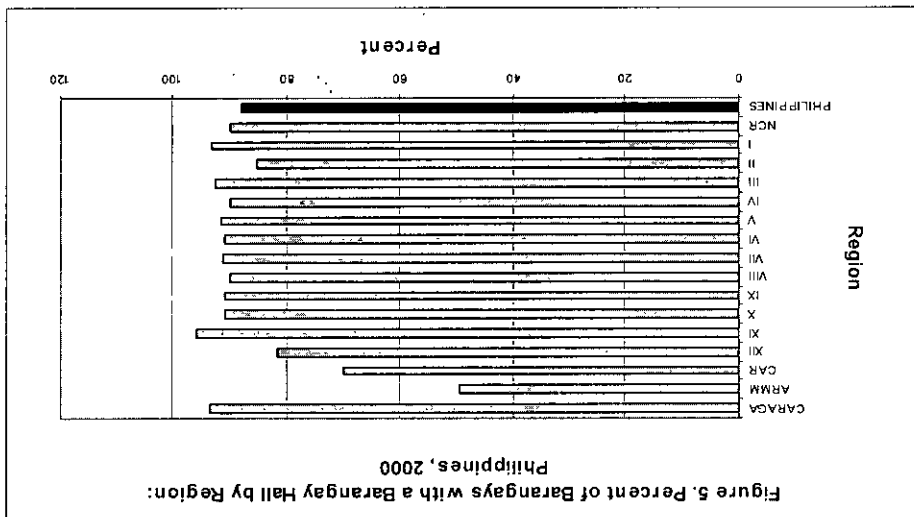


Figure 5. Percent of Barangays with a Barangay Hall by Region: Philippines, 2000

Among the regions, Region XI had the highest proportion of barangays with a barangay hall at 95.73 percent, followed by Caraga with 93.65 percent. On the other hand, ARMM and CAR had the least proportion with 49.53 percent and 70.14 percent, respectively.

Close to one in five barangays in the country had a public market

Public market in a barangay was not common compared to other physical infrastructures present in the barangays. In the country, only 17.14 percent of the barangays were reported to have a public market.

At the regional level, the highest proportion with a public market was Region IX (Western Mindanao) with 35.07 percent while the lowest proportion was Region I (Ilocos Region) with 9.22 percent.

More than eighty percent of the barangays had a church/mosque

TABLE E. Total Number and Percentage Distribution of Barangays with a Church or Mosque by Region: Philippines, 2000

Region	Total Barangay	Percent of Barangays with Church or Mosque
PHILIPPINES	41,940	82.68
NCR	1,694	58.09
CAR	1,172	74.83
I	3,265	70.41
II	2,311	76.24
III	2,948	85.85
IV	5,614	78.45
V	3,471	86.89
VI	4,048	79.45
VII	3,003	89.31
VIII	4,390	83.12
IX	2,113	93.09
X	1,514	91.08
XI	1,522	97.96
XII	1,430	91.89
ARMM	2,138	87.84
CARAGA	1,307	93.96

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Influenced by the Spaniards during their colonization, Philippines became one of the largest Christian countries in the world. Christian practices and traditions became part of the environment and eventually became part of every Filipino's life. Most of the Filipinos, whether Christians or not have a strong faith to God. Hence, most of the communities or barangays here in the country had churches or mosques.

Like the barangay hall, a church or mosque was very common in a barangay. In 2000, 82.68 percent of the barangays had a church/mosque.

Among the regions, Region XI had the highest proportion of barangays with a church or mosque with 97.96 percent, followed by Caraga and Region IX with 93.96 and 93.09 percent, respectively. On the contrary, NCR, Region I and CAR reported the lowest proportion (58.09 percent, 70.41 percent and 74.83 percent, respectively).

Statistical Tables

CENSUS 2000

TABLE 1. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Physical Infrastructures by Region and Province: Philippines, 2000

Region/Province	Total Barangays		Barangays with Street Pattern		Barangays with Highway Access	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

PHILIPPINES	41,940	100.00	20,225	48.22	32,806	78.22
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	1,694	4.04	1,694	100.00	1,694	100.00
NCR - MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT	887	2.14	897	100.00	897	100.00
NCR - SECOND DISTRICT	235	0.56	235	100.00	235	100.00
NCR - THIRD DISTRICT	255	0.61	255	100.00	255	100.00
NCR - FOURTH DISTRICT	307	0.73	307	100.00	307	100.00
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	1,172	2.79	332	28.33	703	59.98
ABRA	303	0.72	73	24.09	114	37.62
BENGUET	269	0.64	144	53.53	231	85.87
IFUGAO	175	0.42	37	21.14	96	54.86
KALINGA	150	0.36	34	22.67	92	61.33
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	144	0.34	8	5.56	87	60.42
APAYAO	131	0.31	36	27.48	83	63.36
REGION I - ILOCOS	3,265	7.78	1,563	47.87	2,881	88.24
ILOCOS NORTE	557	1.33	239	42.91	555	99.64
ILOCOS SUR	768	1.83	430	55.99	652	84.90
LA UNION	576	1.37	108	18.75	562	97.57
PANGASINAN	1,364	3.25	786	57.62	1,112	81.52
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	2,311	5.51	1,325	57.33	1,845	79.84
BATANES	29	0.07	29	100.00	29	100.00
CAGAYAN	820	1.96	368	44.88	695	84.76
ISABELA	1,055	2.52	739	70.05	829	78.58
NUEDA ECUA	849	2.02	622	73.26	736	86.69
PAMPANGA	537	1.26	401	74.67	417	77.65
TARLAC	510	1.22	304	59.61	459	90.00
ZAMBALES	247	0.59	180	72.87	232	93.93
REGION IV - SOUTHERN TAGALOG	5,614	13.39	2,814	50.12	4,505	80.25
BATANGAS	1,077	2.57	522	48.47	836	86.91
CAVITE	828	1.97	560	67.63	711	85.87
LAGUNA	674	1.61	345	51.19	514	76.26
MARINDUQUE	218	0.52	59	27.06	183	83.94
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	162	0.39	126	77.78	121	74.69
ORIENTAL MINDORO	426	1.02	203	47.65	377	88.50
PALAWAN	430	1.03	275	63.95	284	66.05
QUEZON	1,242	2.96	415	33.41	929	74.80
RIZAL	187	0.45	158	84.49	165	88.24
ROMBLON	219	0.52	51	23.29	149	68.04
AURORA	151	0.36	100	66.23	136	90.07
REGION V - BICOL	3,471	8.28	1,827	52.64	2,474	71.28
ALBAY	720	1.72	356	49.44	530	73.61
CAMARINES NORTE	282	0.67	121	42.91	224	79.43
CAMARINES SUR	1,063	2.53	624	58.70	704	66.23
CATANDUANES	315	0.75	217	68.89	244	77.46
MASBATE	550	1.31	275	50.00	354	64.36
SORSOGON	541	1.29	234	43.25	418	77.26
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	4,048	9.65	1,392	34.39	3,236	79.94
AKLAN	327	0.78	102	31.19	226	69.11
ANTIQUE	590	1.41	243	41.19	425	72.03
CAPIZ	473	1.13	134	28.33	376	79.49
ILOILO	1,901	4.53	488	25.67	1,503	79.06
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	661	1.58	405	61.27	625	94.55
GUIMARAS	96	0.23	20	20.83	81	84.38





Region/Province	Total Barangays		Barangays with Street Pattern		Barangays with Highway Access	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	3,003	7.16	1,141	38.00	2,565	85.41
BOHOL	1,109	2.64	464	41.84	951	85.75
CEBU	1,203	2.87	514	42.73	1,008	83.37
NEGROS ORIENTAL	557	1.33	152	27.29	477	85.64
SIGUIOR	134	0.32	11	8.21	134	100.00
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	4,390	10.47	2,299	52.37	3,047	69.41
EASTERN SAMAR	597	1.42	475	79.56	414	69.35
LEYTE	1,641	3.91	761	46.37	1,385	84.40
NORTHERN SAMAR	569	1.36	408	71.70	267	46.92
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	951	2.27	402	42.27	435	45.74
SOUTHERN LEYTE	500	1.19	200	40.00	421	84.20
BILIRAN	132	0.31	53	40.15	125	94.70
REGION IX - WESTERN MINDANAO	2,113	5.04	532	25.18	1,339	63.37
BASILAN	255	0.61	119	46.67	167	65.49
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	691	1.65	164	23.73	500	72.36
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	1,167	2.78	249	21.34	672	57.58
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	1,514	3.61	701	46.30	1,300	85.87
BUKIDNON	464	1.11	267	57.54	384	82.76
CAMIGUIN	58	0.14	29	50.00	51	87.93
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	490	1.17	160	32.65	414	84.49
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	502	1.20	245	48.80	451	89.84
REGION XI - SOUTHERN MINDANAO	1,522	3.63	692	45.47	1,238	81.34
DAVAO (DAVAO DEL NORTE)	223	0.53	112	50.22	186	83.41
DAVAO DEL SUR	517	1.23	181	35.01	405	78.34
DAVAO ORIENTAL	183	0.44	77	42.08	158	86.34
SOUTH COTABATO	224	0.53	179	79.91	174	77.68
SARANGANI	140	0.33	42	30.00	124	88.57
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	235	0.56	101	42.98	191	81.28
REGION XII - CENTRAL MINDANAO	1,430	3.41	477	33.36	948	66.29
LANAO DEL NORTE	506	1.21	117	23.12	240	47.43
COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	543	1.29	191	35.17	460	84.71
SULTAN KUDARAT	248	0.59	80	32.26	133	53.63
MARAWI CITY	96	0.23	59	61.46	83	86.46
COTABATO CITY	37	0.09	30	81.08	32	86.49
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	2,138	5.10	627	29.33	1,388	64.92
LANAO DEL SUR	1,059	2.53	408	38.53	685	64.68
MAGUINDANAO	466	1.11	113	24.25	326	69.96
SULU	410	0.98	30	7.32	299	72.93
TAWI-TAWI	203	0.48	76	37.44	78	38.42
CARAGA	1,307	3.12	668	51.11	1,033	79.04
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	249	0.59	97	38.96	238	95.58
AGUSAN DEL SUR	314	0.75	107	34.08	244	77.71
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	435	1.04	312	71.72	279	64.14
SURIGAO DEL SUR	309	0.74	152	49.19	272	88.03

TABLE 1. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Physical Infrastructures by Region and Province: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

CENSUS 2000

TABLE 1. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Physical Infrastructures by Region and Province: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

Region/Province	Barangays with Barangay Hall		Barangays with Public Plaza	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

PHILIPPINES	36,895	87.97	15,154	36.13
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	1,523	89.91	558	32.94
NCR - MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT	768	85.62	235	26.20
NCR - SECOND DISTRICT	230	97.87	141	60.00
NCR - THIRD DISTRICT	247	96.86	95	37.25
NCR - FOURTH DISTRICT	278	90.55	87	28.34
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	822	70.14	270	23.04
ABRA	200	66.01	124	40.82
BENGUET	201	74.72	58	21.56
IFUGAO	131	74.86	21	12.00
KALINGA	100	66.67	27	18.00
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	87	60.42	11	7.64
APAYAO	103	78.63	29	22.14
REGION I - ILOCOS	3,049	93.38	1,446	44.29
ILOCOS NORTE	532	95.51	155	27.83
ILOCOS SUR	688	90.89	512	66.67
LA UNION	536	93.06	195	33.85
PANGASINAN	1,283	94.06	584	42.82
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	1,974	85.42	657	28.43
BATANES	26	89.66	17	58.62
CAGAYAN	678	82.68	101	12.32
ISABELA	893	84.64	330	31.28
NUOVA VIZCAYA	250	90.91	158	57.45
QUIRINO	127	96.21	51	38.64
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	2,727	92.50	1,401	47.52
BATAAN	209	88.19	167	70.46
BULACAN	549	96.65	149	26.23
NUOVA ECUIA	783	92.23	461	54.30
PAMPANGA	485	90.32	137	25.51
TARLAC	492	96.47	292	57.25
ZAMBALES	209	84.62	195	78.95
REGION IV - SOUTHERN TAGALOG	5,043	89.83	1,664	29.64
BATANGAS	907	84.22	258	23.96
CAVITE	735	88.77	244	29.47
LAGUNA	640	94.96	186	27.60
MARINOUQUE	201	92.20	72	33.03
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	139	85.80	104	64.20
ORIENTAL MINDORO	380	89.20	113	26.53
PALAWAN	376	87.44	177	41.16
QUEZON	1,139	91.71	213	17.15
RIZAL	181	96.79	91	48.66
ROMBLON	210	95.89	117	53.42
AURORA	135	89.40	89	58.94
REGION V - BICOL	3,177	91.53	1,573	45.32
ALBAY	635	88.19	166	23.06
CAMARINES NORTE	272	96.45	161	57.09
CAMARINES SUR	972	91.44	403	37.91
CATANDUANES	275	87.30	260	82.54
MASBATE	500	90.91	496	90.18
SORSOGON	523	96.67	87	16.08
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	3,680	90.91	2,093	51.70
AKLAN	303	92.66	156	47.71
ANTIQUE	510	86.44	426	72.20
CAPIZ	425	89.85	187	39.53
ILOILO	1,733	91.16	874	45.98
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	817	93.34	410	62.03
GUIMARRAS	92	95.83	40	41.67



NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

TABLE 1. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Physical Infrastructures by Region and Province: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

Region/Province	Barangays with Barangay Hall		Barangays with Public Plaza	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	971	91.18	971	97.18
BOHOL	1,049	94.59	384	34.63
CEBU	1,118	92.93	400	33.25
NEGROS ORIENTAL	439	78.82	171	30.70
SIGUJOR	132	98.51	16	11.94
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	3,953	90.05	1,932	44.01
EASTERN SAMAR	562	94.14	473	79.23
LEYTE	1,494	91.04	391	23.83
NORTHERN SAMAR	444	78.03	298	52.37
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	835	87.80	607	63.83
SOUTHERN LEYTE	487	97.40	105	21.00
BILIRAN	131	99.24	58	43.94
REGION IX - WESTERN MINDANAO	1,923	91.01	432	20.44
BASILAN	209	81.96	27	10.59
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	623	90.16	88	12.74
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	1,091	93.49	317	27.16
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	1,378	91.02	620	40.95
BUKIDNON	435	93.75	354	76.29
CAMIGUIN	50	86.21	16	25.86
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	458	93.47	88	17.96
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	435	86.65	163	32.47
REGION XI - SOUTHERN MINDANAO	1,457	95.73	671	44.09
DAVAO (DAVAO DEL NORTE)	207	92.83	73	32.74
DAVAO DEL SUR	496	95.94	134	25.92
DAVAO ORIENTAL	178	97.27	76	41.53
SOUTH COTABATO	216	96.43	203	90.63
SARANGANI	134	95.71	97	69.29
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	226	96.17	88	37.45
REGION XII - CENTRAL MINDANAO	1,168	81.68	364	25.45
LANAO DEL NORTE	382	75.49	65	12.85
COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	482	88.77	151	27.81
SULTAN KUDARAT	225	90.73	130	52.42
MARAWI CITY	44	45.83	13	13.54
COTABATO CITY	35	94.59	5	13.51
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	1,059	49.53	192	8.98
LANAO DEL SUR	250	23.61	83	7.84
MAGUINDANAO	318	68.24	40	8.58
SULU	336	81.95	41	10.00
TAWI-TAWI	155	76.35	28	13.79
CARAGA	1,224	93.65	310	23.72
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	241	96.79	66	26.51
AGUSAN DEL SUR	285	90.76	58	18.47
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	410	94.25	132	30.34
SURIGAO DEL SUR	288	93.20	54	17.48



TABLE 1. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Physical Infrastructures by Region and Province: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

Region/Province	Barangays with Church/Mosque		Barangays with Public Market	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

PHILIPPINES	34,677	82.68	7,188	17.14
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	984	58.09	567	33.47
NCR - MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT	427	47.60	247	27.54
NCR - SECOND DISTRICT	205	87.23	129	54.89
NCR - THIRD DISTRICT	200	78.43	103	40.39
NCR - FOURTH DISTRICT	152	49.51	88	28.66
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	877	74.83	150	12.80
ABRA	223	73.60	29	9.57
BENGUET	193	71.75	58	21.56
IFUGAO	138	78.86	10	5.71
KALINGA	127	84.67	16	10.67
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	109	75.69	20	13.89
APAYAO	87	66.41	17	12.98
REGION I - ILOCOS	2,299	70.41	301	9.22
ILOCOS NORTE	349	62.66	52	9.34
ILOCOS SUR	584	76.04	64	8.33
LA UNION	311	53.99	38	6.60
PANGASINAN	1,055	77.35	147	10.78
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	1,762	76.24	264	11.42
BATANES	14	48.28	109	13.29
CAGAYAN	603	73.54	109	13.29
ISABELA	786	74.50	85	8.06
NUOVA VIZCAYA	245	89.09	61	22.18
QUIRINO	114	86.36	9	6.82
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	2,531	85.85	386	13.09
BATAAN	203	85.65	50	21.10
BULACAN	539	94.89	95	16.73
NUOVA ECIJA	718	84.57	89	10.48
PAMPANGA	497	92.55	83	16.46
TARLAC	368	72.16	35	6.86
ZAMBALES	206	83.40	34	13.77
REGION IV - SOUTHERN TAGALOG	4,404	78.45	839	14.94
BATANGAS	900	83.57	108	10.03
CAVITE	600	72.46	126	15.10
LAGUNA	550	81.60	82	12.17
MARINDUQUE	167	76.61	34	15.60
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	143	88.27	44	27.16
ORIENTAL MINDORO	382	89.67	90	21.13
PALAWAN	403	93.72	101	23.49
QUEZON	759	61.11	141	11.35
RIZAL	162	86.63	43	22.99
ROMBLON	209	95.43	46	21.00
AURORA	129	85.43	25	16.56
REGION V - BICOL	3,016	86.89	446	12.85
ALBAY	629	87.36	67	9.31
CAMARINES NORTE	247	87.59	45	15.96
CAMARINES SUR	874	82.22	156	14.68
CATANDUANES	277	87.94	29	9.21
MASBATE	504	91.64	94	17.09
SORSOGON	485	89.65	55	10.17
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	3,216	79.45	679	16.77
AKLAN	293	89.60	45	13.76
ANTIQUE	454	76.95	60	10.17
CAPIZ	405	85.62	68	14.38
ILOILO	1,388	73.01	205	10.78
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	586	90.17	269	40.70
GUIMARAS	80	83.33	32	33.33



NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

TABLE 1. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Physical Infrastructures by Region and Province: Philippines, 2000 - Concluded

Region/Province	Barangays with Church/Mosque		Barangays with Public Market	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	2,682	89.31	655	21.81
BOHOL	1,041	93.87	177	15.96
CEBU	1,044	86.78	305	25.35
NEGROS ORIENTAL	493	88.51	155	27.83
SICUJOR	104	77.61	18	13.43
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	3,648	83.12	493	11.23
EASTERN SAMAR	475	79.56	76	12.73
LEYTE	1,403	85.50	152	9.26
NORTHERN SAMAR	443	77.86	68	11.85
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	736	77.39	127	13.35
SOUTHERN LEYTE	465	93.00	57	11.40
BILIRAN	127	96.21	13	9.85
REGION IX - WESTERN MINDANAO	1,967	93.09	741	35.07
BASILAN	245	96.08	54	21.18
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	662	95.80	306	44.28
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	1,060	90.83	381	32.65
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	1,379	91.08	392	25.89
BUKIDNON	446	96.12	119	25.65
CAMIGUIN	55	94.83	11	18.97
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	434	88.57	148	30.20
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	444	88.45	114	22.71
REGION XI - SOUTHERN MINDANAO	1,491	97.96	401	26.35
DAVAO (DAVAO DEL NORTE)	217	87.31	41	18.39
DAVAO DEL SUR	507	98.07	132	25.53
DAVAO ORIENTAL	182	99.45	56	30.60
SOUTH COTABATO	223	99.55	77	34.38
SARANGANI	138	98.57	44	31.43
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	224	95.32	51	21.70
REGION XII - CENTRAL MINDANAO	1,314	91.89	233	16.29
LANAO DEL NORTE (COTABATO)	437	86.36	77	15.22
COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	519	95.58	84	15.47
SULTAN KUDARAT	237	95.56	44	17.74
MARAWI CITY	85	88.54	19	19.79
COTABATO CITY	36	97.30	9	24.32
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	1,878	87.84	377	17.63
LANAO DEL SUR	849	80.17	123	11.61
MAGUINDANAO	429	92.06	84	18.03
SULU	406	99.02	136	33.17
TAWI-TAWI	194	95.57	34	16.75
CARAGA	1,228	93.86	264	20.20
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	241	96.79	49	19.68
AGUSAN DEL SUR	294	93.63	41	13.06
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	394	90.57	77	17.70
SURIGAO DEL SUR	299	96.76	97	31.39



CENSUS 2000

TABLE 2. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Selected Services and Communication Facilities by Province and Region: Philippines, 2000

Region/Province	Total Barangays		Barangays with Elementary School		Barangays with High School	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

PHILIPPINES	41,940	100.00	31,009	73.94	7,481	17.84
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	1,694	4.04	672	39.67	421	24.85
NCR - MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT	897	2.14	233	25.98	150	16.72
NCR - SECOND DISTRICT	235	0.56	171	72.77	123	52.34
NCR - THIRD DISTRICT	255	0.61	141	55.29	76	29.80
NCR - FOURTH DISTRICT	307	0.73	127	41.37	72	23.45
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	1,172	2.79	859	73.29	262	22.35
ABRA	303	0.72	185	61.06	53	17.49
BENGUET	269	0.64	190	70.63	78	29.00
IUGAO	175	0.42	140	80.00	35	20.00
KALINGA	150	0.36	140	93.33	33	22.00
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	144	0.34	114	79.17	41	28.47
APAYAO	131	0.31	90	68.70	22	16.79
REGION I - ILOCOS	3,265	7.78	2,219	67.96	576	17.64
ILOCOS NORTE	557	1.33	366	65.71	74	13.29
ILOCOS SUR	768	1.83	421	54.82	86	11.20
LA UNION	576	1.37	333	57.81	97	16.84
PANGASINAN	1,364	3.25	1,099	80.57	319	23.39
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	2,311	5.51	1,846	79.88	313	13.54
BATANES	29	0.07	19	65.52	6	20.69
CAGAYAN	820	1.86	623	75.98	111	13.54
ISABELA	1,055	2.52	853	80.85	137	12.99
NUOVA VIZCAYA	275	0.66	239	86.91	42	15.27
QUIRINO	132	0.31	112	84.85	17	12.88
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	2,948	7.03	2,407	81.65	585	19.84
BATAAN	237	0.57	181	76.37	46	19.41
BULACAN	568	1.35	470	82.75	140	24.65
NUOVA ECIJA	849	2.02	686	80.80	127	14.96
PAMPANGA	537	1.28	447	83.24	116	21.60
TARLAC	510	1.22	422	82.75	93	18.24
ZAMBALES	247	0.59	201	81.38	63	25.51
REGION IV - SOUTHERN TAGALOG	5,614	13.39	3,934	70.07	1,138	20.27
BATANGAS	1,077	2.57	782	72.61	183	16.99
CAVITE	828	1.97	464	56.04	162	19.57
LAGUNA	674	1.61	439	65.13	151	22.40
MARINOUQUE	218	0.52	156	71.56	50	22.94
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	162	0.39	138	85.19	47	29.01
ORIENTAL MINDORO	426	1.02	373	87.56	87	20.42
PALAWAN	430	1.03	365	84.88	119	27.67
QUEZON	1,242	2.96	768	61.84	202	16.26
RIZAL	187	0.45	156	83.42	73	39.04
ROMBLON	219	0.52	191	87.21	34	15.53
AURORA	151	0.36	102	67.55	30	19.87
REGION V - BICOL	3,471	8.28	2,823	81.33	619	17.83
ALBAY	720	1.72	545	75.69	117	16.25
CAMARINES NORTE	282	0.67	233	82.62	61	21.63
CAMARINES SUR	1,063	2.53	839	78.93	212	19.94
CATANDUANES	315	0.75	222	70.48	44	13.97
MASBATE	550	1.31	510	92.73	88	16.00
SORSOGON	541	1.29	474	87.62	97	17.93
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	4,048	9.65	2,564	63.34	661	16.33
AKLAN	327	0.78	261	79.82	69	21.10
ANTIQUE	590	1.41	347	58.81	67	11.36
CAPIZ	473	1.13	376	79.49	64	13.53
ILILO	1,901	4.53	953	50.13	207	10.89
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	661	1.58	545	82.45	236	35.70
GUMARAS	96	0.23	82	85.42	18	18.75



NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

TABLE 2. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Selected Services and Communication Facilities by Province and Region: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

Region/Province	Total Barangays		Barangays with Elementary School		Barangays with High School	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	3,003	7.16	2,301	76.62	612	20.38
BOHOL	1,109	2.64	785	70.78	151	13.62
CEBU	1,203	2.87	998	82.96	331	27.51
NEGROS ORIENTAL	557	1.33	464	83.30	112	20.11
SIOUJOR	134	0.32	54	40.30	18	13.43
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	4,390	10.47	3,330	75.85	506	11.53
EASTERN SAMAR	597	1.42	445	74.54	63	10.55
LEYTE	1,641	3.91	1,217	74.16	165	10.05
NORTHERN SAMAR	569	1.36	456	80.14	82	16.17
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	951	2.27	788	82.86	92	9.67
SOUTHERN LEYTE	500	1.19	310	62.00	76	15.20
BILIRAN	132	0.31	114	86.36	18	13.64
REGION IX - WESTERN MINDANAO	2,113	5.04	1,820	86.13	338	16.00
ZAMBANGA DEL NORTE	255	0.61	217	85.10	34	13.33
ZAMBANGA DEL SUR	1,167	2.78	1,004	86.03	200	17.14
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	1,514	3.61	1,275	84.21	292	19.29
BUKIDNON	464	1.11	430	92.67	94	20.26
CAMIGUIN	58	0.14	46	79.31	13	22.41
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	490	1.17	385	78.57	83	16.94
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	502	1.20	414	82.47	102	20.32
REGION XI - SOUTHERN MINDANAO	1,522	3.63	1,398	91.85	354	23.26
DAVAO (DAVAO DEL NORTE)	223	0.53	211	94.62	59	26.46
DAVAO DEL SUR	517	1.23	445	86.07	113	21.86
DAVAO ORIENTAL	183	0.44	180	98.36	46	25.14
SOUTH COTABATO	224	0.53	217	96.88	63	28.13
SARANGANI	140	0.33	132	94.29	26	18.57
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	235	0.56	213	90.64	47	20.00
REGION XII - CENTRAL MINDANAO	1,430	3.41	1,065	74.48	289	20.21
LANAO DEL NORTE	506	1.21	286	56.52	73	14.43
COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	543	1.29	476	87.66	118	21.73
SULTAN KU DARAT	248	0.59	217	87.50	61	24.60
MARAWI CITY	96	0.23	55	57.29	19	19.79
COTABATO CITY	37	0.09	31	83.78	18	48.65
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	2,138	5.10	1,324	61.93	231	10.80
LANAO DEL SUR	1,059	2.53	518	48.91	92	8.69
MAGUINDANAO	466	1.11	291	62.45	51	10.94
SULU	410	0.98	364	88.78	36	8.78
TAWI-TAWI	203	0.48	151	74.38	52	25.62
CARAGA	1,307	3.12	1,172	89.67	284	21.73
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	249	0.59	213	85.54	63	25.30
AGUSAN DEL SUR	314	0.75	293	93.31	54	17.20
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	435	1.04	393	90.34	90	20.69
SURIGAO DEL SUR	309	0.74	273	88.35	77	24.92



CENSUS 2000

TABLE 2. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Selected Services and Communication Facilities by Province and Region: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

Region/Province	Barangays with College/University		Barangays with Puericulture Center/Barangay Health Center/Station/RHU		Barangays with Telephone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

PHILIPPINES	1,658	3.95	26,087	62.20	11,633	27.74
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	195	11.51	747	44.10	1,501	88.61
NCR - MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT	70	7.80	269	29.99	774	86.29
NCR - SECOND DISTRICT	55	23.40	188	80.00	227	96.60
NCR - THIRD DISTRICT	29	11.37	161	63.14	220	86.27
NCR - FOURTH DISTRICT	41	13.36	129	42.02	280	91.21
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	42	3.58	578	49.32	228	19.45
ABRA	6	1.98	103	33.99	64	21.12
BENGUET	18	6.69	165	61.34	127	47.21
IFUGAO	4	2.29	92	52.57	9	5.14
KALINGA	7	4.67	86	57.33	19	12.67
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	5	3.47	72	50.00	2	1.39
APAYAO	2	1.53	60	45.80	7	5.34
REGION I - ILOCOS	102	3.12	2,119	64.90	1,369	41.93
ILOCOS NORTE	9	1.62	304	54.58	214	38.42
ILOCOS SUR	24	3.13	360	46.88	322	41.93
LA UNION	15	2.60	419	72.74	215	37.33
PANGASINAN	54	3.96	1,036	75.95	618	45.31
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	65	2.81	1,392	60.23	401	17.35
BATANES	2	6.90	13	44.83	4	13.79
CAGAYAN	25	3.05	440	53.66	113	13.78
ISABELA	24	2.27	643	60.95	195	18.48
NUVA VIZCAYA	11	4.00	198	72.00	75	27.27
QUIRINO	3	2.27	98	74.24	14	10.61
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	120	4.07	2,235	75.81	1,460	49.53
BATAAN	10	4.22	213	89.87	140	59.07
BULACAN	31	5.46	91.20	51.8	383	67.43
NUOVA ECILIA	22	2.59	534	62.90	330	38.87
PAMPANGA	29	5.40	81.56	43.8	285	53.07
TARLAC	14	2.75	347	68.04	197	38.63
ZAMBALLES	14	5.67	185	74.90	125	50.61
REGION IV - SOUTHERN TAGALOG	259	4.61	3,870	68.93	2,289	40.77
BATANGAS	41	3.81	726	67.41	501	46.52
CAVITE	38	4.59	66.55	57.9	69.93	66.17
LAGUNA	49	7.27	73.44	44.6	66.17	66.17
MARINDUQUE	9	4.13	151	69.27	80	36.70
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	9	5.56	126	77.78	42	25.93
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	19	4.46	325	76.29	108	25.36
PALAWAN	25	5.81	282	65.58	56	13.02
QUEZON	32	7.73	62.24	283	22.79	13.02
RIZAL	25	13.37	166	88.77	140	74.87
ROMBLON	12	5.48	168	76.71	49	22.37
AURORA	-	#VALUE!	107	70.86	5	3.31
REGION V - BICOL	127	3.66	2,141	61.68	716	20.63
ALBAY	31	4.31	418	58.06	207	28.75
CAMARINES NORTE	12	4.26	220	78.01	65	23.05
CAMARINES SUR	53	4.99	743	69.90	260	24.46
CATANDUANES	5	1.59	120	38.10	90	28.57
MASBATE	9	1.64	266	48.36	29	5.27
SORSOGON	17	3.14	374	69.13	65	12.01
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	158	3.90	2,298	56.77	1,108	27.37
AKLAN	17	5.20	201	61.47	92	28.13
ANTIQUE	13	2.20	201	34.07	57	9.66
CAPIZ	19	4.02	339	71.67	84	17.76
ILOILO	58	3.05	923	48.55	544	28.82
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	47	7.11	559	84.57	306	46.29
GUIMARAS	4	4.17	75	78.13	25	26.04



NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

TABLE 2. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Selected Services and Communication Facilities by Province and Region: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

Region/Province	Barangays with College/University		Barangays with Puerticulture Center/Barangay Health Center/Station/RHU		Barangays with Telephone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	97	3.23	2,057	68.50	760	25.31
BOHOL	21	1.89	683	61.59	193	17.40
CEBU	58	4.82	951	79.05	388	32.25
NEGROS ORIENTAL	17	3.05	384	68.94	135	24.24
SIGUIOR	1	0.75	39	29.10	44	32.84
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	104	2.37	2,344	53.39	598	13.62
EASTERN SAMAR	12	2.01	364	60.97	36	6.03
LEYTE	51	3.11	1,020	62.16	417	25.41
NORTHERN SAMAR	12	2.11	40.77	3.16	18	3.16
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	11	1.16	336	35.33	70	7.36
SOUTHERN LEYTE	15	3.00	308	61.60	51	10.20
BILIRAN	3	2.27	84	63.64	6	4.55
REGION IX - WESTERN MINDANAO	67	3.17	1,327	62.80	154	7.29
BASILAN	5	1.96	101	39.61	23	9.02
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	17	2.46	394	57.02	47	6.80
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	45	3.86	832	71.29	84	7.20
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	72	4.76	1,165	76.95	294	19.42
BUKIDNON	17	3.66	395	85.13	36	7.76
CAMIGUIN	3	5.17	31	53.45	36	72.41
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	18	3.67	344	70.20	82	16.73
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	34	6.77	395	78.69	134	26.69
REGION XI - SOUTHERN MINDANAO	83	5.45	1,328	87.25	334	21.94
DAVAO (DAVAO DEL NORTE)	15	6.73	179	80.27	37	16.59
DAVAO DEL SUR	38	7.35	447	86.46	150	29.01
DAVAO ORIENTAL	7	3.83	169	92.35	15	8.20
SOUTH COTABATO	11	4.91	220	98.21	110	49.11
SARANGANI	2	1.43	133	95.00	10	7.14
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	10	4.26	180	76.60	12	5.11
REGION XIII - CENTRAL MINDANAO	68	4.76	837	58.53	176	12.31
LANAO DEL NORTE	11	2.17	213	42.09	58	11.46
COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	20	3.68	389	71.64	40	7.37
SULTAN KUDARAT	14	5.65	181	72.98	21	8.47
MARAWI CITY	14	14.58	22	22.92	29	30.21
COTABATO CITY	9	24.32	32	86.49	28	75.68
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	37	1.73	652	30.50	62	2.90
LANAO DEL SUR	7	0.66	131	12.37	11	1.04
MAGUINDANAO	10	2.15	227	48.71	26	5.58
SULU	5	1.22	230	56.10	14	3.41
TAWI-TAWI	15	7.39	64	31.53	11	5.42
CARAGA	62	4.74	997	76.28	183	14.00
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	20	8.03	226	90.76	104	41.77
AGUSAN DEL SUR	14	4.46	244	77.71	17	5.41
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	15	3.45	276	63.45	38	8.74
SURIGAO DEL SUR	13	4.21	251	81.23	24	7.77



CENSUS 2000

TABLE 2. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Selected Services and Communication Facilities by Province and Region: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

Region/Province/	Barangays with Telegraph		Barangays with Post Office	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

PHILIPPINES	3,235	7.71	8,368	19.95
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	376	22.20	641	37.84
NCR - MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT	220	24.53	335	37.35
NCR - SECOND DISTRICT	75	31.91	115	48.94
NCR - THIRD DISTRICT	39	15.29	93	38.47
NCR - FOURTH DISTRICT	42	13.68	98	31.92
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	99	8.45	169	14.42
ABRA	30	9.90	55	18.15
BENGUET	39	14.50	67	24.91
IFUGAO	8	4.57	13	7.43
KALINGA	6	4.00	10	6.67
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	9	6.25	10	6.94
APAYAO	7	5.34	14	10.69
REGION I - ILOCOS	319	9.77	870	26.65
ILOCOS NORTE	41	7.36	144	25.85
ILOCOS SUR	144	18.75	255	33.20
LA UNION	37	6.42	146	25.35
PANGASINAN	97	7.11	325	23.83
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	157	6.79	335	14.50
BATANES	3	10.34	25	88.21
CAGAYAN	50	6.10	89	10.85
ISABELA	56	5.31	123	11.66
NUENA VIZCAYA	43	15.64	86	31.27
QUIRINO	5	3.79	12	9.09
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	333	11.30	1,342	45.52
BATAAN	60	25.32	88	37.13
BULACAN	79	13.91	524	92.25
NUENA ECUIA	81	9.54	282	33.22
PAMPANGA	50	9.31	216	40.22
TARLAC	31	6.08	169	33.14
ZAMBALES	32	12.96	63	25.51
REGION IV - SOUTHERN TAGALOG	631	11.24	1,533	27.31
BATANGAS	115	10.68	357	33.15
CAVITE	141	17.03	280	33.82
LAGUNA	146	21.66	333	49.41
MARINDUQUE	9	4.13	24	11.01
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	24	14.81	72	44.44
ORIENTAL MINDORO	34	7.98	71	16.67
PALAWAN	27	6.28	29	6.74
QUEZON	80	6.44	216	17.39
RIZAL	29	15.51	114	60.66
ROMBLON	21	9.59	24	10.96
AURORA	5	3.31	13	8.61
REGION V - BICOL	220	6.34	747	21.52
ALBAY	36	5.00	186	25.83
CAMARINES NORTE	29	10.28	70	24.82
CAMARINES SUR	86	8.09	269	25.31
CATANDUANES	13	4.13	68	21.59
MASBATE	27	4.91	39	7.09
SORSOGON	29	5.36	115	21.26
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	185	4.57	554	13.69
AKLAN	24	7.34	74	22.63
ANTIQUE	26	4.41	63	10.68
CAPIZ	18	3.81	84	17.76
ILOILO	69	3.63	160	8.42
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	46	6.96	165	24.96
GUMARAS	2	2.08	8	8.33



TABLE 2. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Selected Services and Communication Facilities by Province and Region: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

Region/Province/	Barangays with Telegraph		Barangays with Post Office	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	202	6.73	461	15.35
BOHOL	42	3.79	125	11.27
CEBU	104	8.65	225	18.70
NEGROS ORIENTAL	48	8.62	102	18.31
SIGUOR	8	5.97	9	6.72
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	228	6.19	624	14.21
EASTERN SAMAR	40	6.70	92	15.41
LEYTE	97	5.91	296	18.04
NORTHERN SAMAR	28	4.92	72	12.65
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	32	3.36	84	8.83
SOUTHERN LEYTE	23	4.60	70	14.00
BILIRAN	8	6.06	10	7.58
REGION IX - WESTERN MINDANAO	70	3.31	180	8.52
BASILAN	3	1.18	17	6.67
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	24	3.47	60	7.24
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	43	3.68	113	9.68
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	134	8.85	263	17.37
BUKIDNON	18	3.88	48	10.34
CAMIGUIN	6	10.34	7	12.07
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	38	7.76	74	15.10
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	72	14.34	134	26.69
REGION XI - SOUTHERN MINDANAO	91	5.98	203	13.34
DAVAO (DAVAO DEL NORTE)	14	6.28	34	15.25
DAVAO DEL SUR	32	6.19	58	11.22
DAVAO ORIENTAL	13	7.10	20	10.93
SOUTH COTABATO	17	7.59	39	17.41
SARANGANI	5	3.57	19	13.57
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	10	4.26	33	14.04
REGION XII - CENTRAL MINDANAO	78	5.45	151	10.56
LANAO DEL NORTE	17	3.36	42	8.30
COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	26	4.79	57	10.50
SULTAN KUDARAT	13	5.24	25	10.08
MARAWI CITY	14	14.58	11	11.46
COTABATO CITY	8	21.62	16	43.24
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	37	1.73	131	6.13
LANAO DEL SUR	11	1.04	56	5.29
MAGUINDANAO	9	1.93	27	5.79
SULU	13	3.17	34	8.29
TAWI-TAWI	4	1.97	14	6.90
CARAGA	76	5.74	164	12.55
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	22	8.84	50	20.08
AGUSAN DEL SUR	9	2.87	40	12.74
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	24	5.52	40	9.20
SURIGAO DEL SUR	20	6.47	34	11.00



CENSUS 2000

TABLE 2. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Selected Services and Communication Facilities by Province and Region: Philippines, 2000 - Continued

Region/Province	Barangays with Water System		Barangays with Electricity	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

Region/Province	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PHILIPPINES	20,320	48.45	32,227	76.84
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	1,326	78.28	1,694	100.00
NCR - MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT	694	77.37	897	100.00
NCR - SECOND DISTRICT	200	85.11	235	100.00
NCR - THIRD DISTRICT	170	66.67	255	100.00
NCR - FOURTH DISTRICT	262	85.34	307	100.00
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	759	64.76	847	72.27
ABRA	210	69.31	268	88.45
BENGUET	189	70.26	225	83.64
IFUGAO	109	62.29	109	62.29
KALINGA	105	70.00	67	44.67
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	128	88.89	124	86.11
APAYAO	18	13.74	54	41.22
REGION I - ILOCOS	1,077	32.99	3,063	93.81
ILOCOS NORTE	263	47.22	553	99.28
ILOCOS SUR	244	31.77	671	87.37
LA UNION	236	40.97	542	94.10
PANGASINAN	334	24.49	1,297	95.09
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	543	23.50	1,755	75.94
BATANES	29	100.00	29	100.00
CAGAYAN	153	18.66	604	73.66
ISABELA	161	15.26	840	79.62
NUENA VIZCAYA	145	52.73	182	66.18
QUIRINO	55	41.67	100	75.76
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	1,174	39.82	2,778	94.23
BATAAN	166	70.04	233	98.31
BULACAN	330	58.10	562	98.94
NUENA ECUIA	268	31.57	772	90.93
PAMPANGA	156	29.05	506	94.23
TARLAC	137	26.86	483	94.71
ZAMBALES	117	47.37	222	89.88
REGION IV - SOUTHERN TAGALOG	3,069	54.67	4,676	83.29
BATANGAS	690	64.07	1,020	94.71
CAVITE	578	69.81	784	94.69
LAGUNA	459	68.10	603	89.47
MARINQUICUE	149	68.35	194	88.99
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	64	39.51	122	75.31
ORIENTAL MINDORO	164	38.50	305	71.60
PALAWAN	172	40.00	235	54.65
QUEZON	465	37.44	954	76.81
RIZAL	137	73.26	174	93.05
ROMBLON	122	55.71	169	77.17
AURORA	69	45.70	116	76.82
REGION V - BICOL	1,812	52.20	2,534	73.00
ALBAY	416	57.78	505	70.14
CAMARINES NORTE	156	55.32	221	78.37
CAMARINES SUR	543	51.08	880	82.78
CATANDUANES	227	72.06	256	81.27
MASBATE	150	27.27	203	36.91
SORSOGON	320	59.15	469	86.69
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	1,699	41.97	3,093	76.41
AKLAN	123	37.61	247	75.54
ANTIQUE	301	51.02	399	67.63
CAPIZ	149	31.50	360	76.11
ILOILO	688	36.19	1,436	75.54
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	408	61.72	579	87.59
GUIMARRAS	30	31.25	72	75.00





Region/Province	Barangays with Water System		Barangays with Electricity	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	1,763	58.71	2,436	81.12
BOHOL	649	58.52	1,030	92.88
CEBU	660	54.86	925	78.89
NEGROS ORIENTAL	346	62.12	364	65.35
SIOUJOR	108	80.60	117	87.31
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	2,460	56.04	3,045	69.36
EASTERN SAMAR	367	61.47	401	67.17
LEYTE	845	51.49	1,315	80.13
NORTHERN SAMAR	180	31.63	246	43.23
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	509	53.52	584	61.41
SOUTHERN LEYTE	435	87.00	391	78.20
BILIRAN	124	93.94	108	81.82
REGION IX - WESTERN MINDANAO	939	44.44	1,170	55.37
BASILAN	91	35.69	144	56.47
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	312	45.15	380	54.99
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	536	45.93	646	55.36
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	1,000	66.05	1,266	83.62
BUKIDNON	303	65.30	350	75.43
CAMIGUIN	50	86.21	58	100.00
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	253	51.63	423	86.33
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	394	78.49	435	86.65
REGION XI - SOUTHERN MINDANAO	885	58.15	1,117	73.39
DAVAO (DAVAO DEL NORTE)	101	45.29	179	80.27
DAVAO DEL SUR	353	68.28	350	67.70
DAVAO ORIENTAL	106	57.92	138	75.41
SOUTH COTABATO	130	58.04	181	80.80
SARANGANI	64	45.71	98	70.00
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	131	55.74	171	72.77
REGION XII - CENTRAL MINDANAO	483	33.78	788	55.10
LANAO DEL NORTE	130	25.69	259	51.19
COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	225	41.44	290	53.41
SULTAN KUDARAT	52	20.97	137	55.24
MARAWI CITY	50	52.08	71	73.96
COTABATO CITY	26	70.27	31	83.78
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	614	28.72	885	41.39
LANAO DEL SUR	217	20.49	545	51.46
MAGUINDANAO	47	10.09	140	30.04
SULU	315	76.83	149	36.34
TAWI-TAWI	35	17.24	51	25.12
CARAGA	717	54.86	1,080	82.63
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	175	70.28	236	94.76
AGUSAN DEL SUR	112	35.67	202	64.33
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	300	68.97	355	81.61
SURIGAO DEL SUR	130	42.07	287	92.88

TABLE 2. Number and Percent of Barangays by Presence of Selected Services and Communication Facilities by Province and Region: Philippines, 2000 - Concluded

Appendices

PROVIDING FOR THE TAKING OF AN INTEGRATED CENSUS EVERY TEN YEARS BEGINNING IN THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BATAS PAMBANSA BLC. 72

APPENDIX A

SECTION 1. A national census of population and other related data shall be taken every decade beginning in 1980, in accordance with plans prepared by the National Statistics Office without prejudice to the undertaking of special censuses on agriculture, industry, commerce housing and other sectors as may be approved by the National Economic Development Authority.

SECTION 2. There is hereby created the National Census Coordinating Board to be composed of the Minister of Economic Planning, as the Chairman, the Minister of Human Settlements, the Minister of the Budget, the Minister of the Justice, the Minister of the National Defense, the Minister of Labor, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Transportation and Communications, the Minister of Public Highways, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Natural Resources, the Minister of Public Information, and the Minister of Local Government and Community Development, as members, with the Executive Director of the National Census and Statistics Office as Executive Officer of the Board.

The census shall be under the supervision and coordination of the National Census Coordinating Board who shall issue rules and regulations as maybe be necessary for the successful undertaking and completion of the censuses provided in this Act.

SECTION 3. There shall be established a provincial, city and municipal census board in each province, city and municipality, as the case may be, which shall provide such facilities and assistance as maybe required by the National Census Coordinating Board. The boards shall be under the supervision and control of the National Census Coordinating Board.

SECTION 4. The Provincial Census Board shall be composed of the Provincial Governor as the Chairman, and the Division Superintendent of Schools, or in the case of provinces with more than one school division, the Division Superintendent designated by the National Census Coordinating Board, as Vice Chairman, the District Highway Engineer, or in the case of provinces which have two or more highway engineering districts, the one that maybe designated by the National Census Coordinating Board, the Provincial Commander of the Philippine Constabulary, the Provincial Development Officer, the Provincial Assessor, and the Provincial Agriculturist, as members, with the Provincial Census Officer as the Executive Officer.

The City Census Board shall be composed of the Municipal Mayor, as chairman, and the District Supervisor, the Municipal Agriculturist, the Station Commander, the Municipal Treasurer, and the Municipal Development Officer, as members, with the Municipal Census Officer/Census Supervisor as the Executive Officer.

The Municipal Census Board shall be composed of the Municipal Mayor, as Chairman, and the District Supervisor, the Municipal Agriculturist, the Station Commander, the Municipal Treasurer, and the Municipal Development Officer, as members, with the Municipal Census Officer/Census Supervisor as the Executive Officer.

BATAS PAMBANSA B.L.C. 72, continued

SECTION 5. The National Census Coordinating Board and the local census boards may call upon any ministry, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for any assistance in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 6. The first day of May of every regular census year is hereby designated as the reference date for the census. The collection of data will be by enumeration and the respondent shall be the head or any responsible member of the household.

SECTION 7. Public school teachers shall be employed for enumeration work and for such services shall be paid an honorarium as may be determined by the National Census Coordinating Board but in no case not less than two hundred-fifty pesos and shall receive service credits equivalent to the number of days rendered in census work. Other government employees whose services are engaged for census work shall be entitled to such allowances as shall be prescribed by the National Census Coordinating Board payable from the census funds. The census herein taken at the barangay level shall be certified to by the corresponding barangay captain.

SECTION 8. Before the end of the year 1980 and of every census thereafter, a count of the population by province, city, municipality and barangay shall be published by National Census and Statistics Office. The final population count, as determined from the processed census returns shall be considered official for all purposes upon proclamation by the President (Prime Minister).

SECTION 9. Data gathered pursuant to this Act shall not be used as evidence in any court or public office for or against any person, except in a criminal case for violation of Section 10 of this Act, nor such data shall be divulged to any person except to authorized employees of the National Census and Statistics Office, acting in the performance of their duties; nor shall such data be published in the form of summaries or statistical tables in which no reference to an individual shall appear. Any person violating any provision of this Section shall be punished by a fine not more than five hundred pesos or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or both.

SECTION 10. Any respondent as provided for in Section 6 who unjustifiably refuses to furnish the information called for in the census questionnaire, or knowingly certifies or gives data or information which shall prove to be materially untrue in any particular, shall be guilty of an offense under this Act and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred pesos or by imprisonment of not more than three months or both.

SECTION 11. The amount necessary for the holding of censuses shall be charged to the appropriations available for the purpose in the corresponding Appropriations Acts.

SECTION 12. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 11, 1980

(SGD.) FERDINAND E. MARCOS



LIST OF UNPUBLISHED TABLES
Population



TABLE

U1 Non-Filipino Residents by Age Group, Sex and City/Municipality: 2000

U2 Disabled Persons by Type of Disability, Sex and City/Municipality: 2000

U3 Disabled Persons by Type of Disability, Sex and Age Group Urban-Rural: 2000

U4 Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Sex, Age, and City/Municipality: 2000

U5 Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Sex, Age Group and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000

U6 Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by School Attendance During June 1999 to March 2000, Sex, Age and City/Municipality: 2000

U7 Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Sex, Type of School, Age and City/Municipality: 2000

U8 Total Population 5 Years Old and Over by Congressional District, Sex, Highest Educational Attainment and Age Group: 2000

U9 Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Age Group, Ability to Speak Filipino and City/Municipality: 2000

U10 Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Age Group, Ability to Speak English and City/Municipality: 2000

U11 Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Major Occupation Group, Sex, Highest Educational Attainment and City Municipality: 2000

U12 Total Population by Ethnic Group, Highest Educational Attainment and City/Municipality: 2000

U13 Language or Dialect Generally Spoken in the Household by City/Municipality: 2000

U14 Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Sex, Place of Present Residence 10 Years Ago and City/Municipality: 2000

U15 Household Head by Sex, Place of Present Residence, Place of Residence 5 Years From Now and City/Municipality: 2000

U16 Total Population 10 Years Old and Over by Age Group, Sex, Marital Status and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000

U17 Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Age Group Sex, Marital Status and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000

U18 Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Sex, City/Municipality of Present Residence and Place of School, Urban-Rural: 2000

U19 Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Sex, City/Municipality of Present Residence and Place of Residence 5 Years Ago, Urban-Rural: 2000

APPENDIX B



LIST OF UNPUBLISHED TABLES

**Population
(Continued)**



U20	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Sex, Age, City/Municipality of Present Residence and Place of Work: 2000
U21	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Sex, Age, City/Municipality of Present Residence and Place of School: 2000
U22	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Sex, City/Municipality of Present Residence and Place of School is Other Province, Urban-Rural: 2000
U23	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Sex, City/Municipality of Present Residence and Residence is Other Province 5 Years Ago, Urban-Rural: 2000
U24	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Sex, Age, City/Municipality of Present Residence and Place of Work is Other Province: 2000
U25	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Sex, Age, City/Municipality of Present Residence and Place of School is Other Province: 2000
U26	Household Population by Relationship to Household Head and Household Size, Urban-Rural: 2000
U27	Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over by Occupation Group (Major), Industry Group (Major), Sex and City/Municipality: 2000
U28	Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over by Occupation Group (Major), Sex, Class of Worker and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U29	Non-gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Age Group, Sex and City Municipality: 2000
U30	Household Population by Religious Affiliation, Sex and City Municipality: 2000
U31	Total Population by Religious Affiliation and City Municipality: 2000
U32	Number of Households by Age Group, Sex of Household Head, Household Size and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U33	Ever-Married Women 15-49 Years Old by Age Group and Number of Children Ever Born and City/Municipality: 2000
U34	Ever-Married Women 15-49 Years Old by Age Group Age at First Marriage and City/Municipality: 2000
U35	Ever-Married Women 15-49 Years Old by Highest Educational Attainment, Number of Children Ever Born and City/Municipality: 2000
U36	Ever-Married Women 15-49 Years Old by Age Group, Number of Children Living and City/Municipality: 2000
U37	Ever-Married Women 15-49 Years Old by Age Group, Number of Children Born Alive During the Last 12 Months, Number of Children Ever Born and City/Municipality: 2000
U38	Ever-Married Women 15-49 Years Old by Age at First Marriage, Number of Children Born Alive and City/Municipality: 2000

APPENDIX C



LIST OF UNPUBLISHED TABLES

Housing



U1	Occupants by Type of Building, Fuel Used for Lighting and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U2	Occupants by Type of Building, Main Source of Water for Drinking and /or Cooking and City Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U3	Occupants by Type of Building, Main Source of Water for Laundry and/or Bathing and City Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U4	Occupants by Type of Building, Kind of Toilet Facility Being Used and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U5	Households by Type of Building, Fuel Used for Lighting and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U6	Households by Type of Building, Main Source of Water for Drinking and/or Cooking and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U7	Households by Type of Building, Main Source of Water for Laundry and/or Bathing and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U8	Households by Type of Building, Kind of Toilet Facility Being Used and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U9	Households by Year Built of Building, Construction Materials of the Roof and Outer Walls and City/Municipality: 2000
U10	Characteristics of Housing Units which are Vacant, Occasionally Used and Occupied by Households Not Eligible for Enumeration, Urban-Rural: 2000
U11	Occupied Housing Units by Type of Building, Main Source of Water for Drinking and/or Cooking and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U12	Occupied Housing Units by Type of Building, Main Source of Water for Laundry and/or Bathing and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U13	Occupied Housing Units by Type of Building, Kind of Toilet Facility Being Used and City/Municipality, Urban-Rural: 2000
U14	Occupied Housing Units by Year Built of Building, Construction Materials of the Roof and Outer Walls and City/Municipality: 2000

CPH FORM 5 -
BARANGAY SCHEDULE

<p>CPH FORM 5 MAY 1, 2000 Republic of the Philippines NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE Manila</p>		<p>NSCB Approval No. NSO-9920-05 Expires: December 31 2000</p>	
<p>2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING BARANGAY SCHEDULE (TO BE FILLED UP BY THE TEAM SUPERVISOR)</p>			
<p>Province _____</p> <p>City/Municipality _____</p> <p>Barangay _____</p>		<p>INSTRUCTIONS: Encircle 1 for Yes or 2 for No, or enter the required answer.</p>	
<p>1. Is your barangay, a part of the town/city proper or former poblacion of the municipality, or poblacion/city district?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>2. Does it have a street pattern, i.e. networks of streets of at least three (3) streets or roads?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>3. Is this barangay accessible to the national highway? If yes, how many kilometers away is the distance between the nearest point of this barangay and the national highway using the access road?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>4. In the barangay, is there a -</p> <p>a) town/city hall or provincial capitol</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>b) church, chapel or mosque with religious service at least once a month?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>c) public plaza or park for recreation?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>d) cemetery?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>e) market place or building where trading activities are carried on at least once a week?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>f) school</p> <p>1. elementary?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>2. high school?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>3. college/university?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>g) public library?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>h) hospital?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>i) puericulture center/barangay health center?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>j) barangay hall?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>k) housing projects (government or private)?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>l) newspaper circulation?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>m) telephone?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>n) telegraph?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>o) postal service?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>p) community waterworks system?</p>		1 Yes	2 No
<p>q) presence of electric power?</p>		1 Yes	2 No

<p>5. How do most of the households in this barangay generally dispose of their waste water from washing clothes, taking a bath, dishwashing, washing car, etc.</p> <p>(Encircle only one code)</p> <p>1 Septic tank 2 Open canal/verasa 3 City/Municipal sewerage system 4 Water treatment facility 5 Surroundings</p>		<p>6. How many of the following types of establishments are present in the barangay? (IF 10 OR MORE, ENTER 10)</p> <p>a) Wholesale store, department store, bazaar, hardware store, drugstore, sari-sari store, and other store with current merchandise worth P500 or more; gasoline station.</p> <p>b) Manufacturing establishments like rice or corn mill, tailor or dress shop or shoe factory, furniture factory, blacksmith shop etc.</p> <p>c) Auto repair shop, vulcanizing shop, other repair shops.</p> <p>d) Restaurants, cafeteria, or refreshment parlor excluding temporary restaurants, cafeteria, or refreshment parlor; beauty parlor; barber shop; industry shop; funeral parlor; and other personal services establishments.</p> <p>e) Hotel, dormitory and other lodging places.</p> <p>f) Recreational establishments like theater or movie house, night club, cabaret, bar, beer garden, billiard hall, bowling alley, pool room, etc.</p> <p>g) Banking institution, pawnshop, financing/investment or insurance company or agency, etc.</p>	<p>7. Do farmers, farm laborers, fishermen, loggers and forest product gatherers constitute one-half or more of the working population 10 years old and over?</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No</p>	<p>8. What is the estimated land area in hectares of the barangay?</p> <p>_____ ha.</p>
<p>CERTIFICATION</p> <p><i>I hereby certify that the data set forth were obtained and reviewed by me personally and in accordance with the instructions given.</i></p>				
<p>Signature Over Printed Name Name of TS</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date Accomplished _____</p>		<p>Signature Over Printed Name Name of CAS</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date Reviewed _____</p>		



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