

# EXPLANATORY TEXT

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## INTRODUCTION

The National Statistics Office (NSO) conducted the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), the 13th census of population and the 6th census of housing conducted in the country since the first census in 1903. Like the previous censuses, the 2010 CPH was designed to take an inventory of the total population and housing units in the country and collect information about their characteristics. Similarly, presence of selected facilities in the barangay was determined during the census.

This report on the urban population in the country provides information on the barangays classified as urban based on the 2003 (new) definition of urban areas. The new definition of urban areas was approved by the National Statistical Coordination Board through Resolution No. 9, series of 2003, on October 13, 2003. It is used in this report for the urban-rural classification of all barangays, except for the barangays in the National Capital Region which were automatically classified as urban. [See page viii for the new definition of urban areas.] Prior to this Report, the 1970 (old) definition of urban areas was adopted in classifying barangays into either urban or rural. See Appendix A for the old definition of urban areas.

## CONTENT AND COVERAGE OF THIS REPORT

This report contains three comparative statistical tables showing the results of urban-rural classification of barangays using data from the 2007 Census of Population and the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. *Table 1* gives data on total population, urban population, and percent of urban population to the total population in 2007 and 2010 by region and province. *Table 2* presents the data on total population, urban population, and percent of urban population to the total population by city/municipality. *Table 3* presents the urban barangays by category and their population (refer to page ix for the description of categories).

## AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT THE 2010 CPH

Section 2 of Commonwealth Act No. 591, approved on August 19, 1940, authorized the then Bureau of the Census and Statistics (now the National Statistics Office or NSO) to collect by enumeration, sampling or other methods, statistics and other information concerning the population and to conduct, for statistical purposes, investigations and studies of social and economic conditions in the country, among others.

Batas Pambansa Blg. 72, approved on June 11, 1980, further accorded the NSO 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 (NEDA).

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

Presidential Proclamation No. 2008 “Declaring May 2010 as National Census Month” enjoined all departments and other government agencies, including government-owned and controlled corporations, as well as LGUs, to implement and execute the operational plans, directives, and others of the NSCB.

## **PLACE WHERE ENUMERATED**

All persons were enumerated in their usual place of residence, which is the geographic place (street, sitio, barangay, city/municipality, or province) where the persons usually reside.

Filipinos working in Philippine Embassies, Consulates and missions abroad were also enumerated. The questionnaires were sent to them through the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA).

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS**

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

**Urban Barangay** - A barangay is classified as urban if it meets any of the following:

1. It has a population size of 5,000 or more;
2. It has at least one establishment with a minimum of 100 employees;
3. It has five or more establishments with 10 to 99 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall.

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

- i. town/city hall or province capitol
- ii. church, chapel or mosque with religious service at least once a month
- iii. public plaza, park or cemetery
- iv. market place or building where trading activities are carried out at least once a week
- v. public building like school (elementary, high school, and college), hospital, puericulture or health center, or library
- vi. landline telephone system or calling station or cellular phone signal
- vii. postal service or public fire-protection service
- viii. community waterworks system or public-street sweeper
- ix. seaport in operation

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

**Urban Category** - The following are the categories used in this report for classifying the barangays as urban in 2007 and 2010:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	Barangays with population size of 5,000 or more
2	Barangays with at least one establishment with a minimum of 100 employees
3	Barangays with five or more establishments with 10 to 99 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall

**Urban Population** - *Urban population* refers to persons living in urban areas.

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

**Tempo of Urbanization** - The tempo of urbanization is an indicator to express the speed at which an area is moving toward an urban classification. For this report, it is calculated by taking the difference between the growth rate of urban population and growth rate of rural population.

The average annual *growth rate* is computed using the geometric formula:

$$r = \left\{ \left[ \frac{P_{t+n}}{P_t} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right\} \times 100$$

Where:

- r = average annual growth rate of the urban or rural population
- $P_t$  = urban or rural population from the previous census
- $P_{t+n}$  = urban or rural population from the current census
- n = time interval (expressed in years) between the current census and the previous census

A population is believed to increase in a geometric fashion, that is, a population changes at a rate wherein the increments are compounded over a specific period.