



SPECIAL RELEASE

NCR Total Population Hits 11.6 Million in 2007; Household Population at 11.5 Million

NCR Household Population increases by 1.6 million

The final results of the 2007 Census of Population (POPCEN 2007) recorded a total population of 11,566,325 in the National Capital Region (NCR) as of August 1, 2007. The household population was recorded at 11,491,464 persons and the rest was institutional population. The population counts in NCR for years 2000 and 2007 resulted to an average annual population growth rate of 2.12 percent for the period.

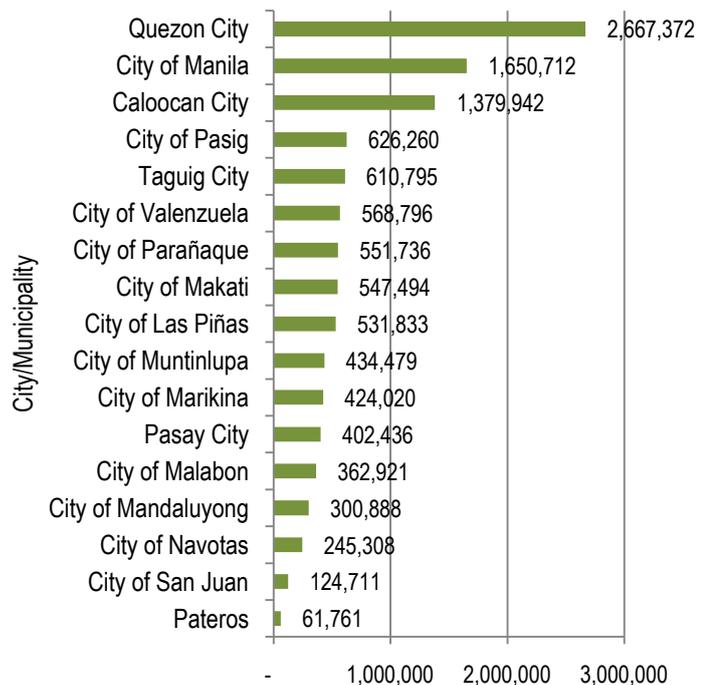
Of the total household population, 48.9 percent were males and 51.0 percent were females. This figure is higher by 1,611,362 persons over the population count of 9,880,102 persons in 2000.

The number of households in NCR in August 2007 was recorded at 2,601,094, higher by 468,105 households from May 2000. This figure gives an average household size of 4.4 persons, a slight decrease from that recorded in 2000 at 4.6 persons.

A quarter of NCR Household Population resides in Quezon City

Quezon City prevails among the 16 highly urbanized cities and one municipality in NCR in terms of population as it recorded the highest number at 2,667,372, almost one fourth of the total household population

Figure 1. Household Population by City/Municipality: NCR, 2007



in the region. This was followed by the cities of Manila (14.4 percent) and Caloocan (11.9 percent). The municipality of Pateros had the least share of 0.5 percent.

More females than males in NCR

Based on the 2007 population counts, NCR recorded a sex ratio of 96 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio in 2000 was 97 males per 100 females. Of the total household population in the region, 49.0 percent were males and 51.0 percent were females. Two cities in NCR had a sex ratio of more than 100. These were Navotas with 103 males per 100 females and Valenzuela with 101 males per 100 females.

Median age in NCR is 24 years

The median age in NCR was 24 years which means that half of the household population in NCR was below this age. This was one year higher than the median age of 23 years in 2000.

Makati and San Juan recorded the highest median age of 26 years while Navotas had the lowest median age of 22 years.

There were more males than females in age group 0 to 14 years while females outnumbered the males in age group 15 years and over.

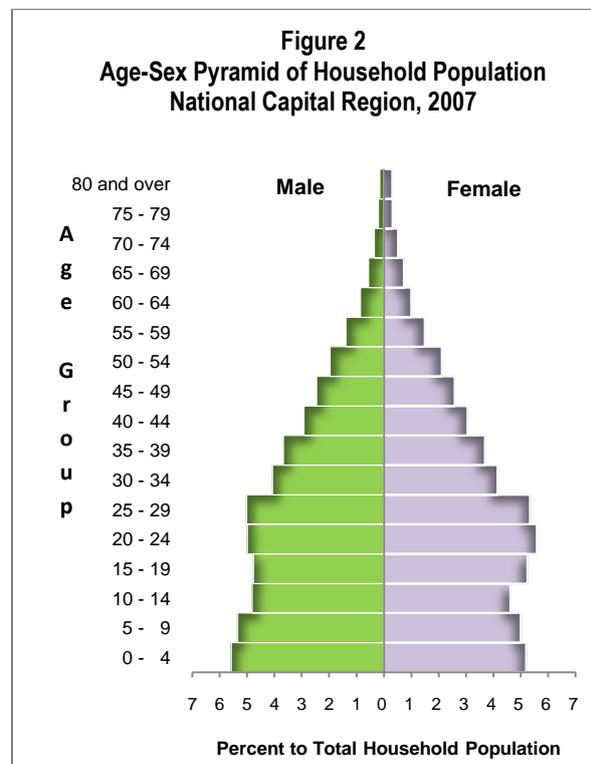
Overall dependency ratio is 51 dependents per 100 persons in the working age group

Of the total household population in NCR, 66.3 percent were in the working age group (15 to 64 years), 30.5 percent were young dependents (0 to 14 years), while 3.1 percent were old dependents (65 years and over).

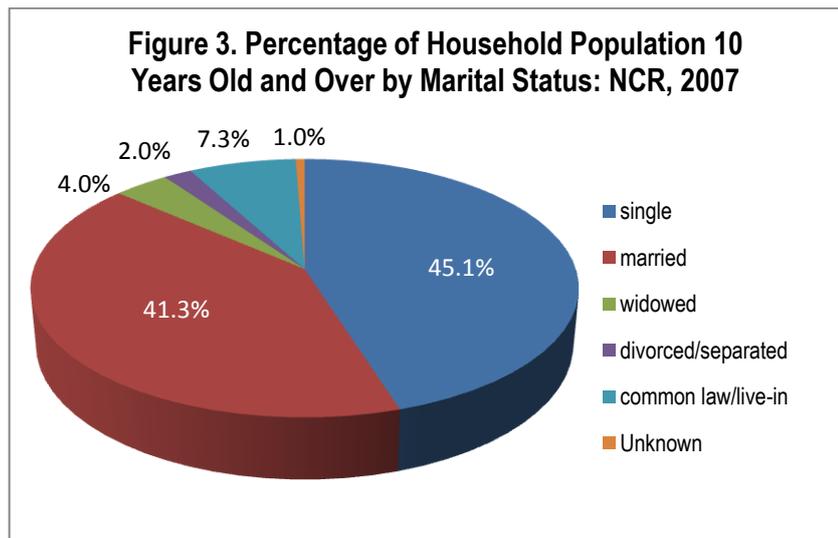
The overall dependency ratio in NCR was 51, which means that for every 100 persons in the working age group, there were about 51 dependents (46 young dependents and 5 old dependents). This ratio had decreased from 53 dependents (49 young and 4 old dependents) per 100 persons in the working-age population in 2000.

Nine in every 20 of the household population in NCR are single

Single persons accounted for 45 percent of the household population 10 years old and over in 2007. Married persons comprised 41 percent.



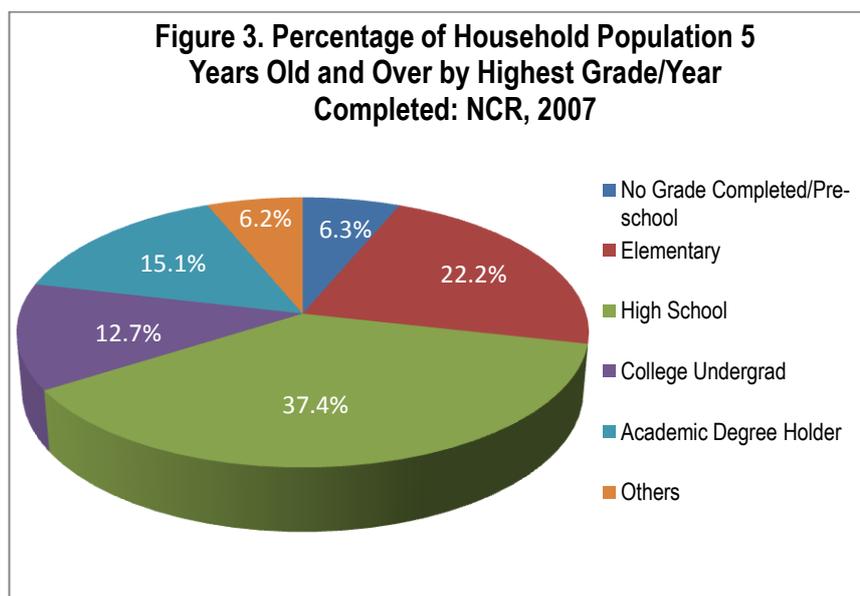
There were equal number of males and females among the single persons. However, females outnumbered males in the rest of the categories for marital status. Eighty percent of the widowed persons were females, notably larger than their male counterparts.



Females outnumber males in pursuing higher levels of education

Of the household population 5 years old and over, 37.4 percent had reached or completed high school, 22.2 percent had attended or finished elementary education, while 15.1 percent were academic degree holders.

For those who had reached or completed high school, an increase of almost 3.0 percentage points was recorded from 34.6 percent in 2000 to 37.4 percent in 2007. The proportion of those with an academic degree, on the other hand, increased by 7.5 percentage points from 7.7 percent in 2000 to 15.1 percent in 2007.



More females had attained higher levels of education than males. More than half of those with academic degrees (54.3 %) and post baccalaureate courses (52.8 %) were females.

Ratio of households per 100 occupied housing units is 105

The number of occupied housing units went up to 2,485,637 in 2007 from 2,001,681 in 2000, recording an increase of 24.2 percent. This gave an average number of households of 105 for every 100 occupied housing units. This ratio is lower than the 107 households per 100 occupied housing units reported in 2000. The number of persons per occupied housing unit

in 2007 was 4.6 persons, lower than the ratio of 4.9 persons per occupied housing unit recorded in 2000.

Most occupied housing units have walls and roofs made of strong materials

A total of 2,084,715 or 83.9 percent of the total occupied housing units in NCR have roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum, 8.4 percent were made of combined galvanized iron and concrete, 3.4 percent were made of tile concrete/clay tile and 2.4 percent were made of wood. These materials are considered as strong. The remaining two percent were made of weak materials.

As to construction materials of the outer walls, majority of the occupied housing units in NCR were made of concrete/brick/stone (50.1 percent). Those with outer walls made of combined concrete/brick/stone and wood comprised the next largest group (30.8 %) followed by housing units with walls made of wood (15.8 percent). The use of concrete/brick/stone for the outer walls had increased by 6.1 percentage points from 44.0 percent in 2000.

About 54.4 percent of the total occupied housing units had a combination of strong materials for roofs and walls which are made of galvanized iron/aluminum and concrete/brick stone.

Table 1. Household Population by Age Group and Sex, NCR: 2007

Age Group and City/Municipality	Both Sexes	Male	Female
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION			
All Ages	11,491,464	5,625,358	5,866,106
Under 1	257,726	133,019	124,707
1 - 4	979,319	506,570	472,749
5 - 9	1,187,999	612,584	575,415
10 - 14	1,083,440	551,350	532,090
15 - 19	1,149,878	546,368	603,510
20 - 24	1,214,766	572,522	642,244
25 - 29	1,188,387	574,436	613,951
30 - 34	944,066	467,006	477,060
35 - 39	845,550	420,721	424,829
40 - 44	686,165	334,363	351,802
45 - 49	579,166	281,558	297,608
50 - 54	468,917	225,080	243,837
55 - 59	331,058	158,536	172,522
60 - 64	214,088	98,113	115,975
65 - 69	147,996	63,606	84,390
70 - 74	99,938	39,911	60,027
75 - 79	59,773	22,608	37,165
80 and over	53,232	17,007	36,225

Table 2. Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Age Group, Sex, and Marital Status, NCR: 2007

Age Group Sex and City/Municipality	Household Population 10 Years Old and Over	Marital Status					
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Common-law/Live-in	Unknown
Both Sexes	9,066,420	4,091,327	3,744,704	340,378	172,230	663,241	54,540
Below 20	2,233,318	2,135,640	28,125	1,521	3,288	42,385	22,359
20 - 24	1,214,766	851,679	190,531	1,618	10,647	151,488	8,803
25 - 29	1,188,387	492,940	505,128	3,526	19,088	161,654	6,051
30 - 34	944,066	216,704	592,600	6,632	22,101	101,798	4,231
35 - 39	845,550	139,079	593,193	11,810	25,536	72,905	3,027
40 - 44	686,165	88,505	500,794	19,651	25,095	49,790	2,330
45 - 49	579,166	59,407	430,724	28,641	22,860	35,350	2,184
50 - 54	468,917	39,466	345,455	41,395	18,495	22,600	1,506
55 - 59	331,058	25,638	236,558	43,187	11,989	12,578	1,108
60 - 64	214,088	15,833	140,949	43,752	6,428	6,300	826
65 - 69	147,996	10,394	88,177	41,938	3,481	3,361	645
70 - 74	99,938	6,903	51,124	37,943	1,739	1,656	573
75 - 79	59,773	4,489	25,748	27,485	891	804	356
80 and over	53,232	4,650	15,598	31,279	592	572	541
Male	4,373,185	2,046,101	1,852,278	66,903	55,223	327,998	24,682
Below 20	1,097,718	1,066,765	7,367	598	862	11,196	10,930
20 - 24	572,522	434,625	67,899	453	2,625	62,917	4,003
25 - 29	574,436	257,809	223,622	931	5,832	83,421	2,821
30 - 34	467,006	112,480	287,889	1,682	7,416	55,600	1,939
35 - 39	420,721	70,134	297,983	2,871	8,579	39,882	1,272
40 - 44	334,363	42,237	252,281	4,336	8,196	26,402	911
45 - 49	281,558	26,298	221,839	5,668	7,346	19,466	941
50 - 54	225,080	15,526	181,895	8,043	5,963	13,108	545
55 - 59	158,536	9,014	129,003	8,304	3,974	7,809	432
60 - 64	98,113	4,886	78,293	8,431	2,183	4,053	267
65 - 69	63,606	2,868	49,472	7,786	1,149	2,175	156
70 - 74	39,911	1,643	29,469	6,924	583	1,097	195
75 - 79	22,608	928	15,575	5,164	325	518	98
80 and over	17,007	888	9,691	5,712	190	354	172
Female	4,693,235	2,045,226	1,892,426	273,475	117,007	335,243	29,858
Below 20	1,135,600	1,068,875	20,758	923	2,426	31,189	11,429
20 - 24	642,244	417,054	122,632	1,165	8,022	88,571	4,800
25 - 29	613,951	235,131	281,506	2,595	13,256	78,233	3,230
30 - 34	477,060	104,224	304,711	4,950	14,685	46,198	2,292
35 - 39	424,829	68,945	295,210	8,939	16,957	33,023	1,755
40 - 44	351,802	46,268	248,513	15,315	16,899	23,388	1,419
45 - 49	297,608	33,109	208,885	22,973	15,514	15,884	1,243
50 - 54	243,837	23,940	163,560	33,352	12,532	9,492	961
55 - 59	172,522	16,624	107,555	34,883	8,015	4,769	676
60 - 64	115,975	10,947	62,656	35,321	4,245	2,247	559
65 - 69	84,390	7,526	38,705	34,152	2,332	1,186	489
70 - 74	60,027	5,260	21,655	31,019	1,156	559	378
75 - 79	37,165	3,561	10,173	22,321	566	286	258
80 and over	36,225	3,762	5,907	25,567	402	218	369

Table 3. Number of Household by Household Size and City/Municipality, NCR: 2007

City/Municipality	Number of Households	Household Size								Average Household Size
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	2,601,094	189,089	326,219	450,004	494,114	426,143	329,917	167,393	218,215	4.42
CITY OF MANILA	382,183	32,611	51,978	66,069	70,138	60,494	47,182	22,851	30,860	4.32
CITY OF MANDALUYONG	71,166	5,996	9,774	12,794	13,776	11,455	8,407	4,115	4,849	4.23
CITY OF MARIKINA	90,094	4,626	9,212	14,710	17,496	15,715	12,354	6,736	9,245	4.71
CITY OF PASIG	140,844	8,912	17,103	24,569	27,839	23,580	18,498	8,815	11,528	4.45
QUEZON CITY	594,832	40,610	71,096	100,753	112,903	99,682	77,005	40,132	52,651	4.48
CITY OF SAN JUAN	27,978	2,407	3,571	4,614	4,990	4,341	3,622	1,797	2,636	4.46
CALOOCAN CITY	309,621	18,062	36,869	54,522	61,017	52,982	40,997	20,520	24,652	4.46
CITY OF MALABON	79,151	4,321	9,191	13,427	15,328	13,410	10,333	5,614	7,527	4.59
CITY OF NAVOTAS	54,961	2,754	7,063	10,416	10,731	8,856	6,833	3,550	4,758	4.46
CITY OF VALENZUELA	128,802	7,943	15,899	22,978	25,278	21,873	16,202	8,700	9,929	4.42
CITY OF LAS PIÑAS	119,911	8,272	14,945	20,602	22,577	19,906	16,193	7,663	9,753	4.44
CITY OF MAKATI	120,858	11,761	15,184	18,916	21,022	18,089	14,358	8,048	13,480	4.53
CITY OF MUNTINLUPA	106,642	10,211	15,692	20,001	20,338	16,242	12,279	5,656	6,223	4.07
CITY OF PARAÑAQUE	125,912	9,297	16,467	22,094	23,365	20,151	16,108	8,263	10,167	4.38
PASAY CITY	98,274	13,287	14,368	17,050	17,199	13,648	10,200	4,882	7,640	4.1
PATEROS	12,923	679	1,285	2,065	2,437	2,256	1,733	994	1,474	4.78
TAGUIG CITY	136,942	7,340	16,522	24,424	27,680	23,463	17,613	9,057	10,843	4.46

Table 4. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Grade/Year Completed, Age Group and Sex, NCR: 2007

Highest Grade/Year Completed Sex and City/Municipality	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	10,254,419	4,985,769	5,268,650
No Grade Completed	379,003	197,413	181,590
Pre-school	233,612	123,976	109,636
Elementary	2,281,812	1,132,285	1,149,527
1st - 4th Grade	1,102,597	567,039	535,558
5th - 6th Grade	315,360	159,384	155,976
Graduate	863,855	405,862	457,993
High School	3,838,740	1,842,362	1,996,378
Undergraduate	1,215,133	597,413	617,720
Graduate	2,623,607	1,244,949	1,378,658
Post Secondary	392,591	201,199	191,392
Undergraduate	63,409	35,579	27,830
Graduate	329,182	165,620	163,562
College Undergraduate	1,300,649	651,036	649,613
Academic Degree Holder	1,551,489	709,751	841,738
Post Baccalaureate	27,023	12,747	14,276
Not Stated	249,500	115,000	134,500

Table 5. Household Population 5 to 24 Years Old Who Were Attending School at Anytime During School Year 2007 to 2008 by Age Group, Sex, and City/Municipality: 2007

Sex and City/Municipality	Household Population 5 to 24 Years Old Who Were Attending School at Anytime During School Year 2007 to 2008	Age Group			
		5 - 9	10- 14	15 - 19	20 - 24
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION					
Both Sexes	2,928,562	1,051,302	1,018,309	684,697	174,254
Male	1,484,392	537,981	515,185	337,603	93,623
Female	1,444,170	513,321	503,124	347,094	80,631
CITY OF MANILA					
Both Sexes	417,469	144,329	139,588	103,575	29,977
Male	211,121	73,784	70,530	50,625	16,182
Female	206,348	70,545	69,058	52,950	13,795
CITY OF MANDALUYONG					
Both Sexes	75,581	26,791	25,549	18,234	5,007
Male	38,076	13,640	12,794	8,994	2,648
Female	37,505	13,151	12,755	9,240	2,359
CITY OF MARIKINA					
Both Sexes	112,079	38,454	39,857	26,956	6,812
Male	56,869	19,701	20,155	13,295	3,718
Female	55,210	18,753	19,702	13,661	3,094
CITY OF PASIG					
Both Sexes	159,755	58,643	55,570	36,330	9,212
Male	80,872	29,917	28,138	17,890	4,927
Female	78,883	28,726	27,432	18,440	4,285
QUEZON CITY					
Both Sexes	680,174	243,362	234,217	159,817	42,778
Male	345,356	124,594	118,837	78,952	22,973
Female	334,818	118,768	115,380	80,865	19,805
CITY OF SAN JUAN					
Both Sexes	29,426	9,378	9,608	7,976	2,464
Male	14,996	4,816	4,936	3,974	1,270
Female	14,430	4,562	4,672	4,002	1,194
CALOOCAN CITY					
Both Sexes	372,288	135,813	134,948	83,341	18,186
Male	188,624	69,597	68,281	40,935	9,811
Female	183,664	66,216	66,667	42,406	8,375
CITY OF MALABON					
Both Sexes	92,892	34,363	34,276	20,237	4,016
Male	46,858	17,467	17,289	9,937	2,165
Female	46,034	16,896	16,987	10,300	1,851
CITY OF NAVOTAS					
Both Sexes	62,041	23,704	23,364	12,639	2,334
Male	31,267	12,183	11,530	6,298	1,256
Female	30,774	11,521	11,834	6,341	1,078
CITY OF VALENZUELA					
Both Sexes	141,490	53,268	50,681	30,539	7,002
Male	71,781	27,461	25,664	14,989	3,667
Female	69,709	25,807	25,017	15,550	3,335
CITY OF LAS PIÑAS					
Both Sexes	135,644	48,661	47,707	31,459	7,817
Male	69,003	24,696	24,225	15,915	4,167
Female	66,641	23,965	23,482	15,544	3,650
CITY OF MAKATI					
Both Sexes	132,976	45,785	43,317	33,867	10,007
Male	66,787	23,253	21,707	16,525	5,302
Female	66,189	22,532	21,610	17,342	4,705
CITY OF MUNTINLUPA					
Both Sexes	105,087	38,177	36,965	24,095	5,850
Male	53,835	19,597	18,975	12,106	3,157
Female	51,252	18,580	17,990	11,989	2,693
CITY OF PARAÑAQUE					
Both Sexes	137,460	49,892	48,029	31,689	7,850
Male	69,799	25,513	24,262	15,691	4,333
Female	67,661	24,379	23,767	15,998	3,517
PASAY CITY					
Both Sexes	97,566	35,328	32,773	23,332	6,133
Male	49,653	18,279	16,625	11,491	3,258
Female	47,913	17,049	16,148	11,841	2,875
PATEROS					
Both Sexes	16,377	5,951	5,828	3,792	806
Male	8,375	3,123	2,959	1,857	436
Female	8,002	2,828	2,869	1,935	370
TAGUIG CITY					
Both Sexes	160,257	59,403	56,032	36,819	8,003
Male	81,120	30,360	28,278	18,129	4,353
Female	79,137	29,043	27,754	18,690	3,650

Table 6. Households by Tenure Status of the Lot and City/Municipality, NCR: 2007

City/Municipality	Total Households	Tenure Status of the Lot					Not Reported	Not Applicable
		Owned/ Being Amortized	Rented	Rent-free With Consent of Owner	Rent-free Without Consent of Owner			
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	2,601,094	1,272,310	860,516	280,320	127,913	52,533	7,502	
CITY OF MANILA	382,183	153,667	153,323	50,757	20,772	2,148	1,516	
CITY OF MANDALUYONG	71,166	34,304	24,136	7,155	1,585	3,894	92	
CITY OF MARIKINA	90,094	59,663	21,469	8,042	369	509	42	
CITY OF PASIG	140,844	76,441	48,538	10,548	1,989	2,960	368	
QUEZON CITY	594,832	255,610	176,929	72,749	64,787	21,887	2,870	
CITY OF SAN JUAN	27,978	12,546	10,792	2,777	234	1,596	33	
CALOOCAN CITY	309,621	183,719	86,819	31,929	4,586	2,038	530	
CITY OF MALABON	79,151	43,152	22,648	7,461	5,559	279	52	
CITY OF NAVOTAS	54,961	32,861	11,486	7,063	3,171	354	26	
CITY OF VALENZUELA	128,802	60,615	55,973	9,506	1,601	984	123	
CITY OF LAS PIÑAS	119,911	73,200	30,163	12,033	2,024	2,399	92	
CITY OF MAKATI	120,858	51,668	49,499	11,634	2,491	5,154	412	
CITY OF MUNTINLUPA	106,642	54,588	36,265	10,669	3,962	1,079	79	
CITY OF PARAÑAQUE	125,912	62,679	33,505	15,766	10,328	3,476	158	
PASAY CITY	98,274	36,287	46,781	9,167	3,594	1,617	828	
PATEROS	12,923	7,917	3,638	1,054	103	198	13	
TAGUIG CITY	136,942	73,393	48,552	12,010	758	1,961	268	

Table 7. Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of the Roof and Outer Walls, NCR: 2007

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls and City/Municipality	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Materials of the Roof							
		Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	Tile Concrete/Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood	Cogon/Nipa/Anahaw	Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised materials	Asbestos/Others	Not Reported
Total	2,485,637	2,084,715	85,520	208,505	59,757	1,399	17,424	8,694	19,623
Concrete/Brick/Stone	1,244,843	1,133,949	68,223	30,648	5,200	38	232	4,389	2,164
Wood	393,184	321,155	6,057	23,474	37,699	192	2,885	850	872
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	765,239	590,908	9,947	147,202	13,861	237	826	783	1,475
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	28,259	20,444	706	4,903	1,920	31	68	134	53
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	3,142	1,612	-	205	337	839	110	10	29
Asbestos	1,042	633	73	30	70	-	-	171	65
Glass	901	496	165	110	34	-	-	34	62
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised Materials	24,634	10,136	-	560	395	34	13,150	196	163
Others/Not Reported	24,142	5,312	333	1,366	237	28	94	2,053	14,719
No Walls	251	70	16	7	4	-	59	74	21

TECHNICAL NOTES

In August 2007, the National Statistics Office (NSO) conducted the 2007 Census of Population (POPCEN 2007). This nationwide undertaking is the 12th population census conducted in the country.

POPCEN 2007 is 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 Allocation (IRA) to local government units and 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 is the source of information on the size and distribution of the population, as well as information about their demographic, social, and economic characteristics. These information are vital for making rational plans and programs towards national and local development.

The final report on the population counts by barangay was declared official for all purposes by the President of the Philippines under Proclamation No. 1489 dated April 16, 2008.

Authority to Conduct the POPCEN 2007

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

Definition of Terms and Concepts

Barangay

A *barangay* is the smallest political unit in the country. Generally, one barangay was assigned to one EN during the enumeration. However, to facilitate complete census coverage, a large barangay is usually divided into parts and each part is referred to as an enumeration area (EA). For purposes of POPCEN 2007, the official list of barangays used was as of March 2007. This list, which was prepared by the Technical Working Group on Geographic Classification with member-representatives from NEDA, NSCB, DILG, Commission on Elections (COMELEC), and NSO, was the basis of geographic codes utilized in the census. For the publication reports of this census, however, the official list of barangays used was as of December 2007, with a total of 41,995 barangays.

Usual place of residence

The term refers to the geographic place (street, barangay, city/municipality, or province) where the enumerated person usually resides. As a rule, it is the place where he/she sleeps most of the time. Hence, it may be the same as or different from the place where he/she 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 sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in 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, still in others, even more distant relatives are included as members of the household.

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

Institutional population

Institutional population is comprised of persons who are found living in institutional living quarters (ILQs). They may have their own families or households elsewhere but at the time of the census, they are committed or confined in institutions, or they live in ILQs and are usually subject to a common authority or management, or are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest.

The following were considered as ILQs:

1. Hotels, motels, inns, dormitories, pensions, and other lodging houses which provide lodging on a fee basis;
2. Hospitals, sanitariums, and rehabilitation centers;
3. Orphanages and homes for the aged;
4. Seminaries, convents, nunneries, boarding schools, and other religious training centers;
5. Corrective and penal institutions;
6. Military camps and barracks;
7. Logging, mining, and construction/public work camps;
8. Oceangoing and interisland/coastal vessels at port; and
9. Refugee camps.

Persons enumerated as members of a household

The following individuals were included as members of a household:

1. Persons who are present and whose usual place of residence is the housing unit where the household lives;
2. Family members who are overseas workers and who are away for not more than five years from the date of departure at the time of the census;
3. Persons whose usual place of residence is the place where the household lives but are temporarily away at the time of the census for any of the following reasons:
 - a. on vacation, business/pleasure trip, or training somewhere in the Philippines and are expected to be back within six months from the date of departure;
 - b. on vacation, business/pleasure trip, or studying/training abroad and are expected to be back within a year from the date of departure;
 - c. working or attending school in some other place but come home at least once a week;
 - d. confined in hospitals for a period of not more than six months at the time of enumeration, except when they are confined as inmates or patients in tuberculosis pavilions, mental hospitals, leprosy colonies, drug rehabilitation centers, and others;
 - e. detained in national/provincial/city/municipal jails or military camps for a period of not more than six months at the time of enumeration;
 - f. on board coastal, interisland, or fishing vessels within Philippine territories; and
 - g. on board oceangoing vessels but are expected to be back within five years from the date of departure.
4. Boarders/lodgers of the household or employees of household-operated businesses who do not usually return/go to their respective homes weekly;
5. Citizens of foreign countries, excluding members of diplomatic missions and non-Filipino members of international organizations, but including Filipino *balikbayans* who have resided or are expected to reside in the Philippines for at least a year from their arrival; and
6. Persons temporarily staying with the household who have no usual place of residence or who are not certain to be enumerated elsewhere.

Persons enumerated as members of an institutional living quarter

1. The following persons were enumerated as members of the ILQ:
2. Permanent lodgers in boarding houses;
3. Dormitory residents who do not go home at least once a week;
4. Hotel residents who have stayed for more than six months at the time of the census;
5. Boarders in residential houses, provided that their number is 10 or more;
6. Patients in hospitals who are confined for more than six months;
7. Wards in orphanages;
8. Inmates of penal colonies or prison cells;
9. Seminarians, nuns in convents, and monks;
10. Soldiers residing in military camps; and
11. Workers in mining and similar camps.

The following persons were excluded as members of the ILQ but were included in the households to which they belong:

1. Military officials/enlisted men or draftees (and members of their households) who have housing units within military installations or camps;
2. Managers (and members of their households) of refugee camps, dormitories, hotels, hospitals, and others, who occupy and regularly use as their place of abode living quarters in the institutions that they manage; and
3. Priests who, together with their relatives and/or household help, occupy and regularly use as their place of abode a living quarter in the church or seminary.

Persons excluded from the enumeration

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

1. Foreign ambassadors, ministers, 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 the said employment);
2. Citizens of foreign countries living within the premises of an embassy, legation, chancellery, or consulate;
3. 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 Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) who are subject to reassignment to other countries after their tour of duty in the Philippines, and members of their families;
4. Citizens of foreign countries, together with non-Filipino members of their families, who are students or who are employed, or have business in the Philippines but who are expected to stay in the country for less than a year from their arrival;
5. Citizens of foreign countries and Filipinos with usual place of residence in a foreign country who are visiting the Philippines and who have stayed or are expected to stay in the country for less than a year from their arrival;
6. Citizens of foreign countries in refugee camps/vessels; and
7. Residents of the Philippines on vacation, pleasure or business trip, study or training abroad who have been away or are expected to be away from the Philippines for more than one year from their departure.

Persons working for them or living with them were also enumerated based on the rules of enumeration.

Respondent

A *respondent* is any responsible member of the household who furnished the information or answered the questions during the interview.

Head of the household

The *head of the household* is an adult person who is responsible for the organization and care of the household or who is regarded as such by the members of 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 household head

Data on *relationship to the head of the household* provides an indication of the typical relationship among household members. Each member of the household has a specific relationship to the head by virtue of his presence in the household. Such relationship may or may not be based on kinship. The members of the household are classified as follows:

Head	Stepson	Grandson	Brother	Nephew
Boarder				
Spouse	Stepdaughter	Granddaughter	Sister	Niece
Domestic Helper				
Son	Son-in-law	Father	Uncle	Other relative
Daughter	Daughter-in-law	Mother	Aunt	Non-relative
		<i>Age as of last birthday</i>		

For purposes of the census, *age as of last birthday* refers to the interval of time between the person's date of birth and August 1, 2007 (the census reference date), expressed in completed years.

Data on age is essential for purposes of analyzing population changes and preparing population estimates and forecasts.

Marital status

Marital status refers to the personal status of each individual with reference to the marriage laws or customs of the country. It is the same as "civil status", the term usually used in official and private records, documents, transactions, and others, in the country. For purposes of the census, a person's marital status shall be as of the date of visit.

The following are the categories for marital status:

1. *Single* – a person who has never been married;
2. *Married* – a person married in a religious or civil ceremony, either living together with a spouse at the time of visit, or temporarily living apart because his/her spouse is employed elsewhere or is in the Armed Forces, and others;
3. *Widowed* – a married person whose spouse died and who has not remarried up to the time of visit;
4. *Divorced/Separated* – a person who is permanently separated from his/her spouse, legally, or through mutual consent. Also for a person whose marriage with another has been annulled or dissolved and can, therefore, remarry;
5. *Common-law/Live-in* – a person cohabiting or living consensually with another person as husband and wife without the benefit of a legal marriage; and
6. *Unknown* – a person whose marital status is unknown to the respondent, or whose marital status is being concealed by the respondent.

School attendance

Current school attendance means attendance at present in any educational institution, public or private, for formal academic education at the elementary, high school, college or university level.

Data on school attendance provide a description of the school-age population actually in school. The proportion of the school-age population, which is able to take advantage of the education system, is necessary in the assessment of the adequacy of the educational system of the country.

Grade/Year in school

Grade/year in school may be any one of the specific grades/years in elementary, high school, postsecondary, college, and post baccalaureate levels of schooling during the School Year 2007 to 2008.

Place of school

This pertains to the place where a person was studying during the reference period. The purpose of this is to determine the number of students who were studying in places outside the city/municipality where they resided. Data on these are vital for transport planning purposes and in determining the daytime population.

Highest grade/year completed

Highest grade/year completed refers to the highest grade or year completed in school, college, or university as of August 1, 2007. This may be any one of the specific grades or years in elementary, high school, postsecondary, college, and post baccalaureate levels of schooling. It also includes preschool education.

A person's highest grade completed is categorized as follows:

No grade completed – did not undergo formal schooling

Preschool

Elementary – grade 1 to grade 7

Elementary graduate

High school – 1st year to 4th year

High school graduate

Postsecondary (1 to 3 years)

Postsecondary– refers to the stage of formal education following the secondary education level covering nondegree programs that have varying duration lasting up to three years. This is concerned primarily with developing strong and appropriately trained middle level manpower.

College undergraduate

College graduate

Post baccalaureate – refers to any course for which an undergraduate degree is required. Masters and doctoral degree students and graduates both fall under this category.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Building

A *building* is any structure built, designed or intended for the enclosure, shelter or protection of any person, animal or property. It consists of 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 this census, only buildings which contain living quarters, whether occupied or vacant, were listed.

Living quarters counted are structurally separate and independent places of abode. They may:

1. have been constructed, built, converted, or arranged for human habitation, provided that at the time of the census, they are not used wholly for other purposes; or
2. have actually been used as living quarters at the time of the census although not intended for habitation.

Housing unit

A *housing unit* is a structurally separate and independent place of abode which, by the way it has been constructed, converted, or arranged is intended for habitation by one or more households. 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, and others, but used as living quarters by households are also considered as housing units.

Identifying housing units in a building

A housing unit is normally intended for habitation by one household. However, in some cases, two or more households share the same building or the same housing unit as their place of habitation. The building may have more than one housing unit but from its physical layout, the different housing units may not be discernible.

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

1. *Separateness* – the portion of a building must have facilities for sleeping, preparing and taking meals, and its occupants must be isolated from other households in the building by means of walls or permanent partitions; and
2. *Direct access* – the portion of the building can be accessed directly from the outside of the building. That is, the occupants can come in to the portion of the building without passing through anybody else's premises from the street, pathway, alley, *callejon*, road, yard, catwalk, public or communal staircase, passage, gallery, grounds, or through a common hall.

Housing units to be listed

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

1. Occupied or vacant housing units (VHUs) in single residential houses;
2. Occupied or VHUs in multi-unit residential buildings such as duplex, accessoria or row houses, condominiums, tenement houses, townhouses, and others;
3. Occupied *barong-barong* or shanties;
4. VHUs in residential buildings used for purposes other than residential;
5. Housing units which are still under construction, but the roof and walls are already in place;
6. Occupied housing units in ILQs such as hotels, motels, dormitories, lodging houses, seminaries, mental hospitals, and others;
7. Occupied housing units in nonresidential buildings such as offices, rice mills, barns, churches, and others;
8. VHUs with complete facilities for cooking, dining, and sleeping in ILQs and nonresidential buildings;
9. Occupied mobile housing units such as boats, trailers, and others; or
10. Occupied improvised housing units in structures such as culverts, abandoned trucks, caves, container vans, tents, and railroads cars.

Construction materials of the outer walls and roof

The kind of construction materials of the roof are classified as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Galvanized iron/aluminum | 5. <i>Cogon/nipa/anhaw</i> |
| 2. Tile/concrete/clay tile | 6. Asbestos |
| 3. Half galvanized iron and half concrete | 7. Makeshift/salvaged/improvised materials |
| 4. Wood | 8. Others |

The kind of construction materials of the outer walls are classified as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Concrete/brick/stone | 6. Asbestos |
| 2. Wood | 7. Glass |
| 3. Half concrete/brick/stone and half wood | 8. Makeshift/salvaged/improvised materials |
| 4. Galvanized iron/aluminum | 9. Others |
| 5. Bamboo/ <i>sawali/cogon/nipa</i> | |

Data derived from these items are used in evaluating construction statistics, programme implementation, and estimating investments, past and future, in housing construction. They are also used in determining how many of the households are housed in structurally acceptable housing units.

Tenure status of the lot

Tenure status of the lot is important for housing policies, in the promotion of lot ownership, and identification and prioritization of groups in need of housing assistance.

The categories for tenure status of the lot are as follows:

1. Owned/being amortized/owner-like possession – this includes house owners paying the land on installment basis or holders of certificate of land title under the Land Reform Program, or holders of Ancestral Domain Title, and house/lot awardees of housing loan from Pag-ibig, Social Security System (SSS), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), or commercial banks. It also includes owner-like possession of the lot such as those held under heirship and other forms of owner-like possession. Ownership of land also includes mere occupancy of any public land in rural areas;
2. Rented – a fixed amount for rental is paid by the occupant, in cash or in kind;
3. Rent-free with consent of the owner – the household occupies the lot with the permission of the owner and without paying any rent, in cash or kind, to the owner, tenant/lessee or subtenant/sublessee; and
4. Rent-free without consent of the owner – the household occupies the lot without the permission of the owner.