

## **APPENDIX A**

### **DEFINITION OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS**



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### Definition of Urban and Rural Areas 1990 Census of Population and Housing

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

1. Every city or municipality having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer.
2. Each central district of municipality or city which has a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer.
3. Each central district (not included in 1 and 2), regardless of the population size which has the following:
  - a. Street pattern, i.e., network of streets in either parallel or right-angle orientation.
  - b. At least six establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational, and/or personal services); and
  - c. At least three of the following:
    - i. A town hall, church, or chapel with religious services at least once a month;
    - ii. A public plaza, park, or cemetery;
    - iii. A market place or building where trading activities are carried on at least once a week;
    - iv. A public building like a school, hospital, puericulture and health center or library.
4. Barangay having at least 1,000 inhabitants which meet the conditions set forth in 3 above, and where the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming or non-fishing.

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

