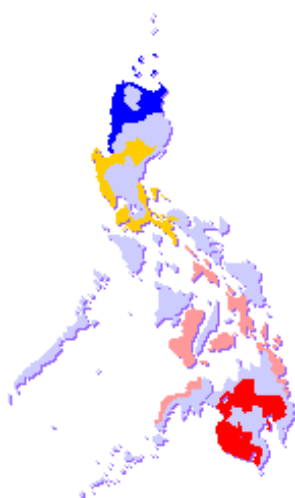


# PGAC



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# 1. Terms and Conditions of Use

By using PGAC you agree to the below terms and conditions. If you are unable or unwilling to abide by these terms and conditions then you may not and must not use PGAC.

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- (1C) Source(s): Third party website(s) and/or official document(s) containing data and/or information that was used to create PGAC.
- (1D) PGAC: The data that has been compiled from a number of Sources and published by The Author containing a number of geographies and sets of codes for the Philippines.

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## 2. Contents of the PGAC ZIP File

The PGAC database is distributed inside a ZIP file along with two other files. Together they are:

- i. The main data file e.g. **PGAC20101010202540.txt**
- ii. The updates file: **PGACUpdates.txt**
- iii. This documentation: **PGAC.pdf**

### 3. PGAC: Philippine Geographies, Areas and Codes

PGAC is a database containing a variety of Philippine geographies and geographical codes which have been cross referenced to create a comprehensive data set in a single text file. The text file itself is comma-delimited using double-quotation marks as text qualifiers. In this format, it can be easily imported in to Microsoft Excel or Microsoft Access as part of a personal project or part of a database application.

Each time PGAC is updated and a new file created, the filename includes a date-time stamp which makes it easy not only to identify the current PGAC version but also to identify the data cut-off date. For example, the filename **PGAC20101010202540.txt** would have been created on 2010-10-10 at 20:25:40. The inclusion a date-time stamp also has the advantage that each version of PGAC has a unique filename.

**Note:** Versions of PGAC released in July 2011 onwards have a slightly different naming format for some geographical areas and therefore may not be entirely compatible with versions of PGAC released prior to July 2011.

This documentation does not attempt to thoroughly explain the different geographies. If you are unfamiliar with them it is recommended that you check the source websites.

A summary of PGAC data and sources is given below.

Data / Column	Source(s)	General Description
Country_Name	(1)	National-level data.
Country_ISO	(2)	
Country_HASC	(3)	
Island_Region *	(1)	Local Government Units (LGUs): administrative subdivisions and their associated codes.
LGU_Region_Name	(1)	
LGU_Region_Former_Name	(1)	
LGU_Region_PSGC	(1)	
LGU_Region_ISO	(2)	
LGU_Province_Name	(1), (6), (7)	
LGU_Province_PSGC	(1)	
LGU_Province_ISO	(2)	
LGU_Province_HASC	(3)	
LGU_Municipality_Name	(1), (6), (7), (19)	
LGU_Municipality_Type	(1), (6), (7)	
LGU_Municipality_PSGC	(1)	
LGU_Municipality_HASC	(3)	
FIPS	(4)	
LGU_Barangay_Name	(1), (6), (7)	
LGU_Barangay_PSGC	(1)	
Commonwealth_Military_District	(27), (28), (29)	Military Districts: 1935-1946.
Senate_District	(5)	Former and current legislative areas for representation.
Legislative_District	(6), (7), (19)	
Judicial_Region	(8), (9), (19)	Organisation of the judiciary.
Regional_Trial_Court	(6), (8), (9), (19)	
Municipal_Trial_Court	(6), (9), (19)	
Sharia_District_Court	(6), (9), (10), (19)	
Sharia_Circuit_Court	(6), (9), (10), (19)	
Metropolitan_Area *	(11)	Proposed future, past and informal local government structure.
Super_Region *	(12)	
Defunct_LGU_Province	(1), (6), (18), (19)	
Proposed_Federal_State *	(13)	Bureau of Internal Revenue.
Revenue_Region	(14)	
Revenue_District	(14)	Department of Public Works and Highways.
Engineering_District	(6), (19), (21)	
Roman_Catholic_Ecclesiastical_Province *	(15)	Organisation of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines.
Roman_Catholic_Diocese *	(15)	
Rotary_International_Zone	(22), (23), (24), (25),	Rotary International
Rotary_International_District	(26)	

Area_Code	(1), (16)	Telephone area codes.
ZIP_Code	(1), (17), (20)	ZIP (postal) codes.

\* These geographies have been excluded from **Standardisation of Names**.

## 4. Source Data

- (1) National Statistical Coordination Board: <http://www.nscb.gov.ph/activestats/psgc/>
- (2) ISO 3166-2 country and subdivision codes: [http://www.iso.org/iso/iso\\_3166-2\\_newsletter\\_ii-2\\_2010-06-30.pdf](http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_3166-2_newsletter_ii-2_2010-06-30.pdf)
- (3) Statoids HASC codes: <http://www.statoids.com/ihasc.html>
- (4) Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 10-4 codes: <http://geonames.nga.mil/ggmagaz/>
- (5) Senate: <http://www.senate.gov.ph/>
- (6) House of Representatives: <http://www.congress.gov.ph/>
- (7) Commission on Elections (COMELEC): <http://www.comelec.gov.ph/>
- (8) Administrative Order No. 3 (1983)
- (9) Judicial and Bar Council: <http://jbc.judiciary.gov.ph/>
- (10) Presidential Decree No. 1083 (1977): <http://www.chanrobles.com/presidentialdecreeno1083.htm>
- (11) Building Globally Competitive Metro Areas in the Philippines:  
[http://www.neda.gov.ph/devpulse/pdf\\_files/Devpulse%20factsheet%20-%20Aug%2030%20issue.pdf](http://www.neda.gov.ph/devpulse/pdf_files/Devpulse%20factsheet%20-%20Aug%2030%20issue.pdf)
- (12) Executive Order No. 561 (2006): [http://www.lawphil.net/executive/execord/eo2006/eo\\_561\\_2006.html](http://www.lawphil.net/executive/execord/eo2006/eo_561_2006.html)
- (13) Joint Resolution No. 10 (2008): [http://senate.gov.ph/14th\\_congress/resolutions/sjr-10.pdf](http://senate.gov.ph/14th_congress/resolutions/sjr-10.pdf)
- (14) Bureau of Internal Revenue: <http://www.bir.gov.ph/>
- (15) Claretian Publication Directory: <http://www.claretianpublication.com/directory/default.asp>
- (16) Philippines Long Distance Telephone Company: <http://www.pldt.com.ph/>
- (17) Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost): <http://www.philpost.gov.ph/>
- (18) Supreme Court E-Library: <http://elibrary.judiciary.gov.ph/>
- (19) Chan Robles Virtual Law Library: <http://www.chanrobles.com/>
- (20) Mapcentral: <http://www.mapcentral.ph/>
- (21) Department of Public Works and Highways: <http://www.dpwh.gov.ph/>
- (22) Philippine Rotary Watch: <http://www.rotary-watch.com/>
- (23) Rotaract Clubs of R.I. District 3790:  
<http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=125649037485683#!/group.php?gid=125649037485683>
- (24) Rotary International District 3810 Philippines: <http://www.rotary3810.org/>
- (25) Rotary International District 3850 Philippines: <http://www.rotary3850.org/>
- (26) The First 100 Rotary Clubs: <http://www.rotaryfirst100.org/>
- (27) Liberation of Cebu, Part 2 (The Eve of War): <http://cebuano.wordpress.com/2006/08/29/liberation-of-cebu-part-2-the-eve-of-war/#more-53>
- (28) Bataan Diary: <http://www.bataandiary.com/Research.htm>

(29) Plate No. 85, Military Districts, 1943-1945:

[http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/macarthur%20reports/macarthur%20v1/Images/p\\_085.jpg](http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/macarthur%20reports/macarthur%20v1/Images/p_085.jpg)

## 5. Notes on Source Data

Source	Notes / Issues
(1)	Contains all the basic data on the Local Government Units (LGUs) from Region to Barangay. PGAC uses official PSGC data where names are concerned with a few exceptions. PSGC treats the cities of Cotabato and Isabela as pseudo-provinces whereas PGAC does not (giving the impression that both the Basilan and Maguindanao provinces each have two province codes under two different regions. The City of Manila is treated more as a province under PSGC/PGAC and its 14 original city districts as pseudo-municipalities. In the case of the NCR districts, which are treated as pseudo-provinces by PSGC/PGAC, informal names are included in PGAC.
(4)	FIPS PUB 10-4 codes are assigned to provinces and cities. The general code <b>RP00</b> has been assigned to Pateros in Metro Manila as it is not a city nor is it part of a province. The municipality that covers the disputed Spratly Islands has been assigned <b>PG0Z</b> .
(5)	Senate Districts were used for representation 1916-1935.
(9)	<p>The master list of judges is the main source of data from this source. However, data for Regional Trial Courts contains a small number of conflicts with source (8), including duplicated Regional Trial court branch numbers. Data for municipal-level trial courts is riddled with errors. Some municipalities that have acquired city status are still shown as a Municipal Trial Court and in some cases as part of a Municipal Circuit Trial Court. Some municipalities have been omitted from the lists and some are listed twice as both a Municipal Trial Court and under a Municipal Circuit Trial Court. In the case of omissions, for newer municipalities, a court has been assigned based on the parent municipality/ies. For others, a court has been assigned based on the status quo.</p> <p>Names of Municipal Circuit Trial Courts have been simplified to the province name and circuit number rather than including the names of all the municipalities that are under the jurisdiction of the court.</p> <p>For Metropolitan Trial Courts, <i>Metropolitan Branch</i> is used rather than <i>Branch</i> to distinguish from non-Metropolitan Trial Courts.</p> <p>Errors with municipal-level trial courts have been reported to the Public Information Office of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Bar and Council but so far no explanation has been received.</p> <p><b>Definitions</b></p> <p>Metropolitan Trial Courts  <a href="http://www.chanrobles.com/metropolitantrialcourtsinthephilippines.htm">http://www.chanrobles.com/metropolitantrialcourtsinthephilippines.htm</a></p> <p>Municipal Trial Courts in Cities  <a href="http://www.chanrobles.com/municipaltrialcourtsincitiesofthephilippines.htm">http://www.chanrobles.com/municipaltrialcourtsincitiesofthephilippines.htm</a></p> <p>Municipal Trial Courts  <a href="http://www.chanrobles.com/municipaltrialcourtsofthephilippines.htm">http://www.chanrobles.com/municipaltrialcourtsofthephilippines.htm</a></p> <p>Municipal Circuit Trial Courts  <a href="http://www.chanrobles.com/municipalcircuittrialcourtsinthephilippines.htm">http://www.chanrobles.com/municipalcircuittrialcourtsinthephilippines.htm</a></p>
(16)	There was a comprehensive listing of municipalities and their area codes but this page seems to have since been removed. There are a number of minor and more localised area codes which are not included in PGAC. This is because smaller area codes begin with the larger area code, for example, Cagayan de Oro City area codes are 88 and 8822. Generally, area codes should only be considered reliable at province level.
(17)	Many of the ZIP codes for Metro Manila are not well defined in terms of their geographical extent. Because of this, the assignment of many Metro Manila ZIP codes against barangays is subject to the author's interpretation after much scrutiny of maps from source (20). For this reason, the barangays listed against most Metro Manila ZIP codes should be considered approximate. For any municipalities that do not have their own ZIP code, its barangays have been assigned the ZIP code of the parent municipality/ies. As Metro Manila <i>big user</i> ZIP codes represent an establishment (which may change its name or location) they are ambiguous and, there is evidence to suggest they are out of date. For example, <i>big user</i> ZIP codes in the City of Manila are in the 0900-0999 range. However, the head offices of some big users in this ZIP code range are actually elsewhere such as Makati and Mandaluyong and, official websites often use main ZIP codes (10xx, 12xx, etc). Because of this it is unclear whether <i>big user</i> ZIP codes are still used and if so, whether reliable or not. Either way, they have been included for completion (but probably best not used at all). Metro Manila Post Office Bo" ZIP codes have also been included but it is also unclear whether or not they are still used. PhilPost no longer includes them on their site although the PhilPost itself is extremely poor as far as maintaining ZIP codes on their website is concerned. As no establishment could be found for ZIP codes 0920 and 0924, they have been assigned to the location of the Manila Central Post Office.



## 6. Standardisation of Names

Throughout PGAC, names have been standardised using as much as possible, official names from source (1). For example, divisions of non-LGU geographies often incorporate the names of their constituent LGU(s). This can lead to variations of names of even former names being used, for example, Legazpi and Legaspi or Samar and Western Samar.

This means that PGAC may display the names of divisions of non-LGU geographies with some variation as to the names given on official sites/sources but this variation is usually so insignificant it becomes negligible.

With non-LGU geographies, sometimes the name of the province has also been included even though it is not present in the official source. There are several cities/municipalities named **San Fernando** and **San Jose** and adding the province name not only provides clarity of *which one* but also provides *uniqueness* with non-LGU geography division names.

Commas are also used with names of cities where the prefix has been changed into a suffix. With source (1), a city can be named as either **City of AAAAA** (prefixed) or **AAAAA City** (suffixed). With PGAC the standardised naming convention always uses a suffix so that **City of AAAAA** becomes **AAAAA, City of**. This convention always ensures continuity of alphabetically sorting data.

The standardisation of names is not applicable to all geographies (especially code-based geographies) and some geographies are excluded from standardisation.

## 7. Preservation of Hierarchy

Some geographies are multi-tier hierarchies. PGAC represents these hierarchies with the upper tier being on the left and the lower tier on the right.

For example, with LGUs, columns are ordered from left to right as Regions, Provinces, Municipalities and Barangays. Regions are on the left because they are the highest tier and Barangays on the right because they are the lowest tier. Provinces are to the right of Regions and to the left of Municipalities because they are a lower tier than Regions but a higher tier than Municipalities.

## 8. Understanding "Duplicated" Barangays

In PGAC, some barangays may appear to be duplicated (listed more than once). This is because some other geographies represent an area smaller than a barangay. However, as the barangay is the smallest official unit, it is not possible to directly represent this.

For example, if a barangay is covered by two ZIP codes then the said barangay will be listed twice – once for each occurrence of each ZIP code. If a barangay is covered by two ZIP codes and two area codes it will be listed four times for each possible combination (as  $2 \times 2 = 4$ ). This does not imply that each combination is necessarily accurate (because as mentioned, there is no official unit smaller than the barangay).

## 9. The Updates File

The Updates File is comma-delimited using double-quotation marks as text qualifiers and consists of three fields:

Area_Update	The last date that a geographical area was updated on the PGAC database (which may be later than updates from official sources and earlier than the next PGAC release). Only the last date is recorded therefore overwriting the previous update date.
Area_Type	The type of geographical area that has been updated (see list of geographies under <b>PGAC: Philippine Geographies, Areas and Codes</b> )
Area_Name	The name of the geographical area that has been updated.

**PSGC** and **HASC** codes are not included in the Updates File because they are adjusted automatically with LGU changes.

The Updates File also includes updates should geographical areas be renamed or change status (e.g. Municipality converted into Component City).

If an area is reorganised into two or more new areas then the original area will be recorded as updated (because of loss of territory).

## 10. Additional Information

If you would like to be added to a mailing list announcing PGAC updates, or simply for further information please contact the author:

David A. Short

**Microsoft Office Specialist: Access 2003, Excel 2010, Word 2010**

[pgac2010@yahoo.com](mailto:pgac2010@yahoo.com)

