



SPECIAL RELEASE

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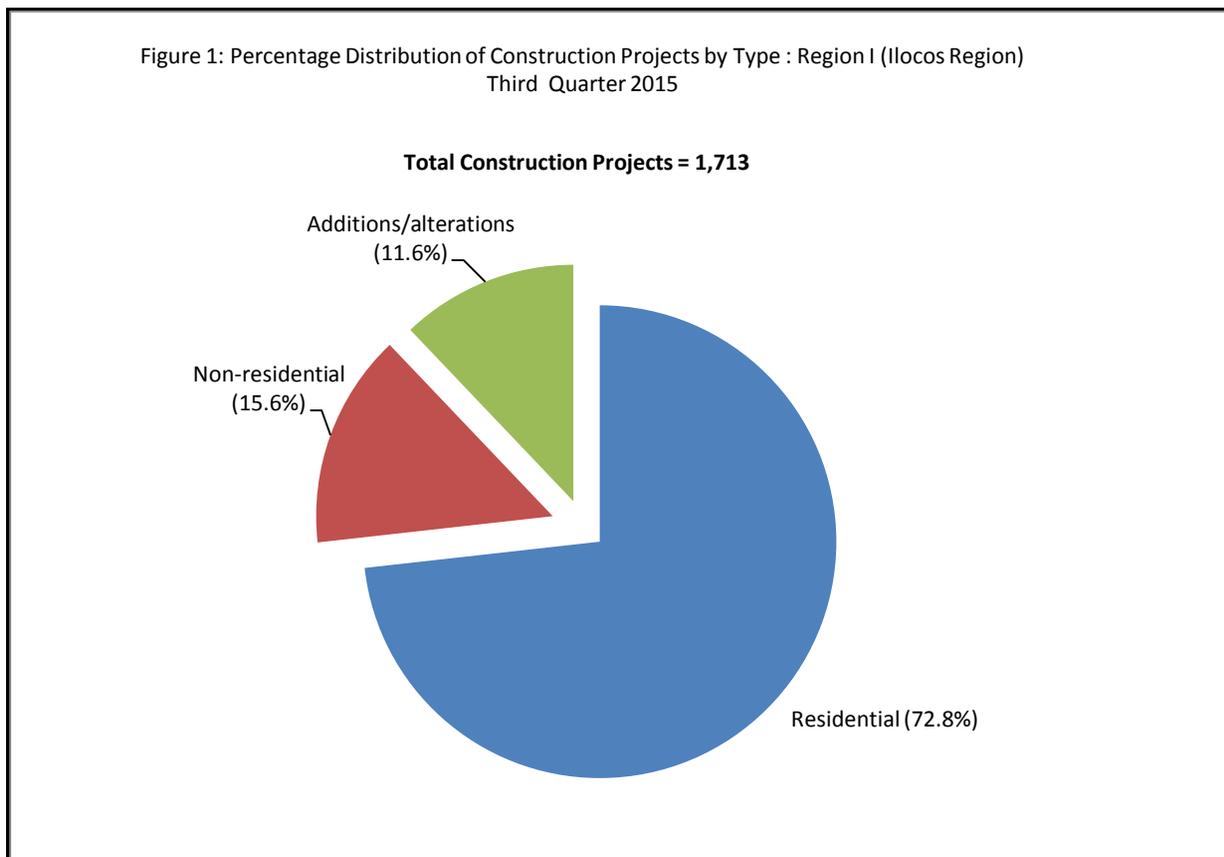
Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permits: Third Quarter 2015: Ilocos Region

(Preliminary Results)

Construction projects reach 1,713 in third quarter 2015

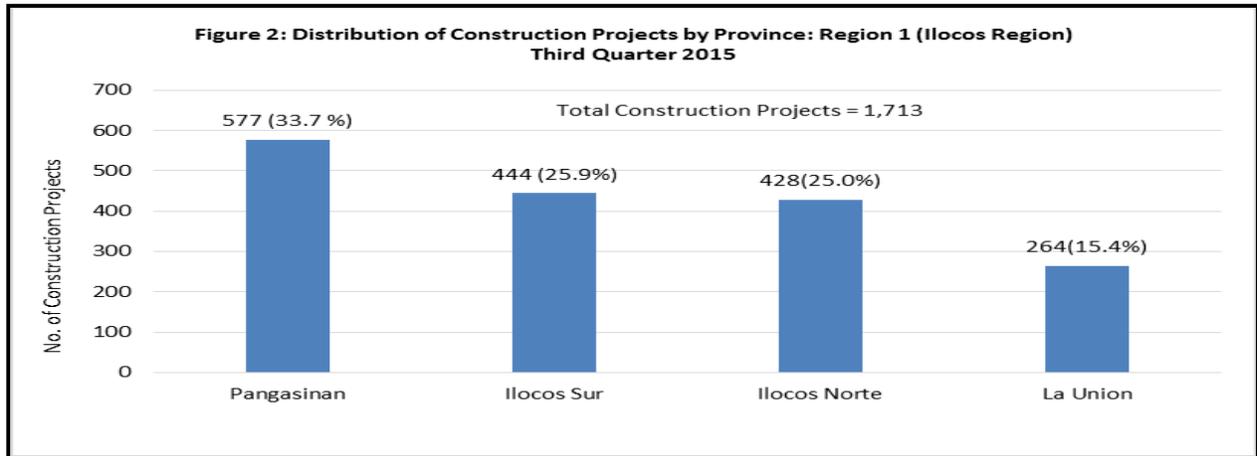
Approved building permits in the third quarter of 2015 totaled to 1,713. Of the total new construction projects, 1,247 or 72.8 percent were residential-type buildings, 267 or 15.6 percent were non-residential and 199 or 11.6 percent were additions, alterations and repair constructions.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of construction projects by type for the third quarter of 2015.



Among the provinces in Region I, the highest number of construction projects was recorded in Pangasinan with 577 accounting for 33.7 percent of the total. This was followed by Ilocos Sur with 444 (25.9%), Ilocos Norte with 428 (25.0%) and La Union with 264 (15.4%).

Figure 2 shows the distribution of construction projects by province for the third quarter of 2015.



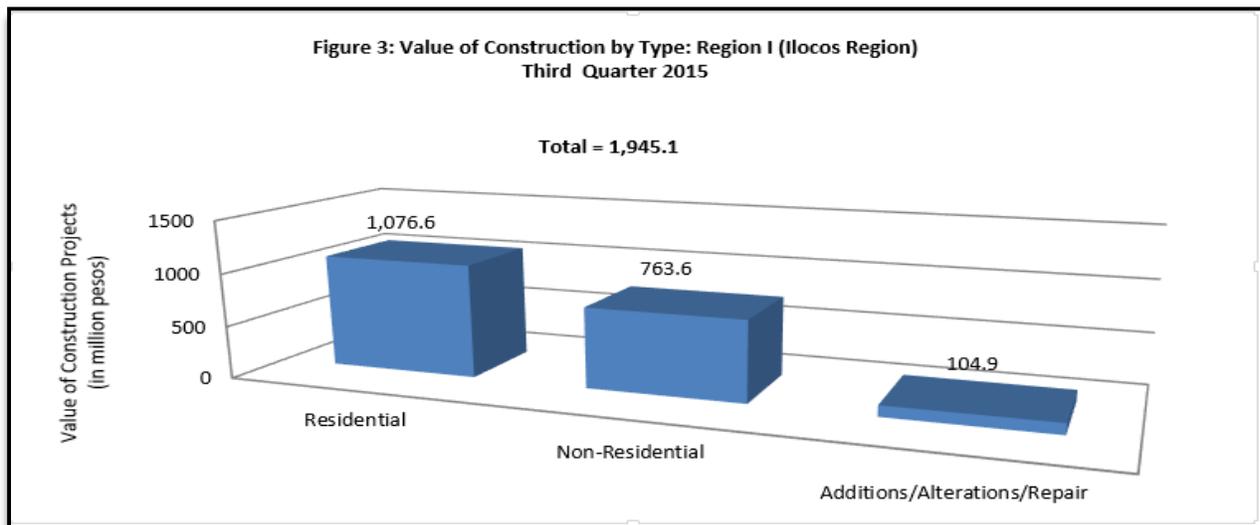
Total value of construction amounts to ₱1.9 billion

Total value of construction from approved building permits for the third quarter of 2015 was recorded at ₱1.9 billion.

By type of construction projects, value of residential buildings amounted to ₱1.1 billion, while non-residential construction buildings was valued at ₱763.6 million for the third quarter of 2015.

Combined value of constructions for additions, alterations and repairs of existing structures was estimated at ₱104.9 million.

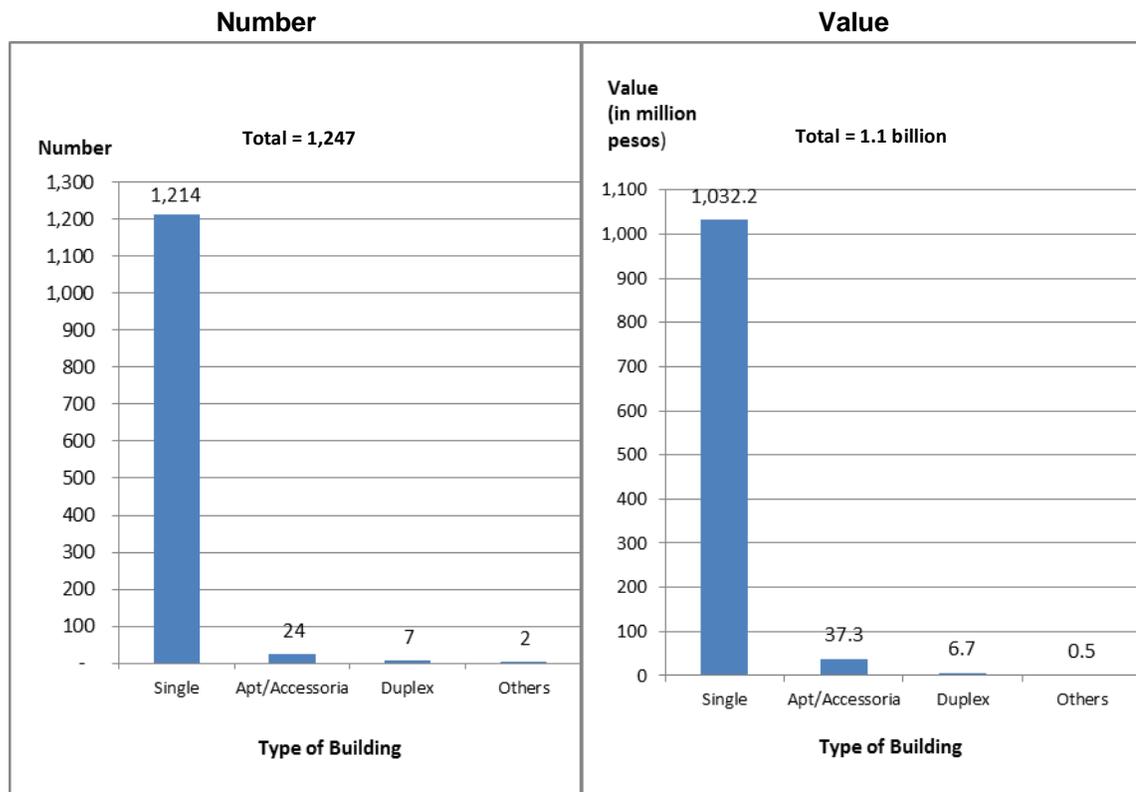
Figure 3 displays the aggregate value of construction by type for the third quarter of 2015.



Average cost per square meter of residential building construction is ₱9,251

- Total value of construction for residential buildings was ₱1.1 billion with a total floor area of 118.9 thousand square meters, translating to an average cost of ₱9,251 per square meter.
- Among the residential constructions, single houses recorded the bulk of the projects with 1,214 accounting for 97.4 percent of the total. Total value of construction for this type reached ₱1.0 billion covering a total floor area of 113.5 thousand square meters, translating to an average cost of ₱8,811 per square meter.
- Apartment/accessoria ranked far second with 24 construction projects representing 1.9 percent of total residential construction. This type of residential building had an estimated construction value of ₱37.3 million with a total floor area of 4.6 thousand square meters, translating to an average cost of ₱8,109 per square meter.
- Duplex houses recorded a total of seven (7) construction projects or a mere 0.6 percent of the total residential construction. Total construction value for this type amounted to ₱6.7 million and a total floor area of 810 square meters or an average cost of ₱8,375 per square meter.

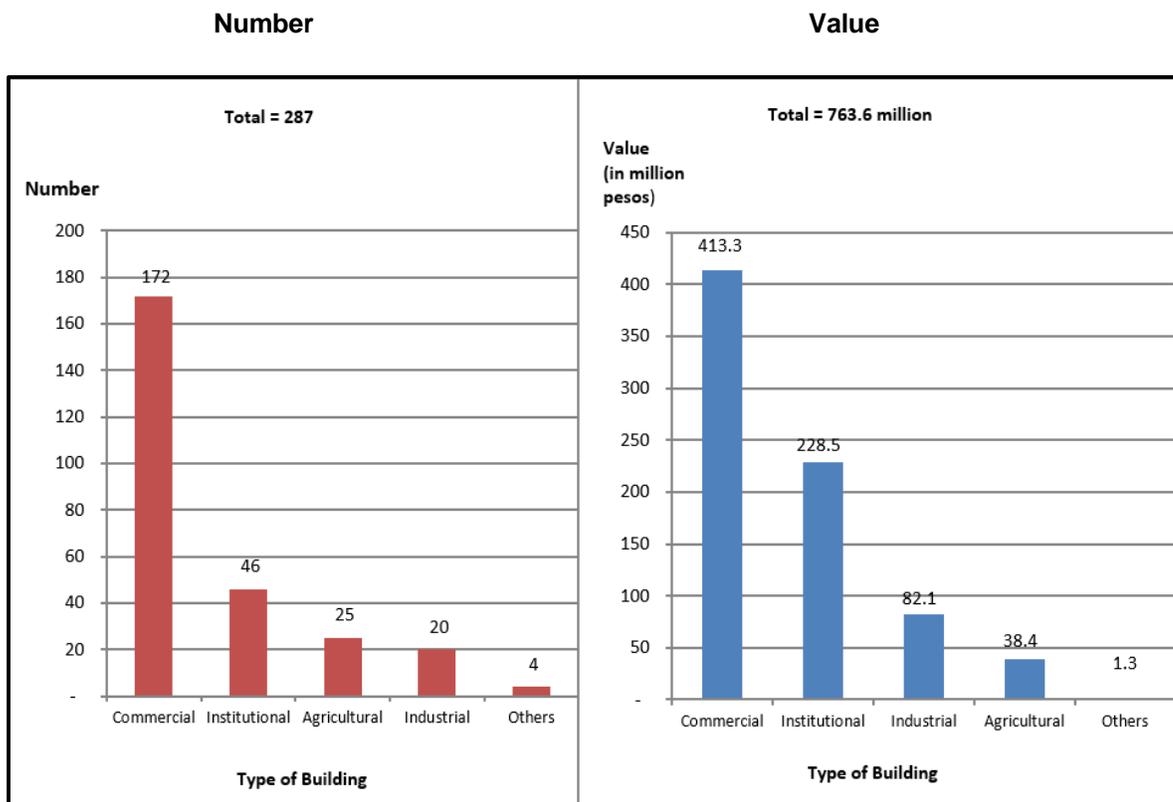
**Figure 4: Number and Value of Residential Construction by Type : Region I (Ilocos Region)
Third Quarter 2015**



Commercial building dominates non-residential construction projects

- The total value of non-residential building constructions reached ₱763.6 million with a total floor area of 93.7 thousand square meters reflecting an average cost of ₱8,149 per square meter.
- Commercial buildings had the highest number of construction projects with 172 (64.4%) of the total non-residential constructions. Value of construction for this type was estimated at ₱413.3 million covering a total floor area of 54.1 thousand square meters or an average cost of ₱7,640 per square meter
- Institutional buildings ranked far second with 46 construction projects (17.2%), construction value of ₱228.5 million and a total floor area of 24.6 thousand square meters or an average cost of ₱9,289 per square meter.
- Agricultural buildings ranked third with 25 construction projects (9.4%), construction value of ₱38.4 million with a total floor area of 4.2 thousand square meters or an average cost of ₱9,143 per square meter.
- Industrial buildings had 20 construction projects (7.5%), construction value of ₱82.1 million with a total floor area of 10.8 square meters or an average cost of ₱7,602 per square meter.

Figure 5 : Number and Value of Non-Residential Construction by Type : Region I (Ilocos Region) Third Quarter 2015



TECHNICAL NOTES

CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS FROM APPROVED BUILDING PERMITS

Introduction

This Special Release presents the preliminary data on construction statistics from approved building permits for the third quarter of 2015, generated 60 days after the reference quarter.

Scope and Coverage

Construction statistics from approved building permits relate to administrative-based data on new constructions and additions, alterations and repairs of existing residential and non-residential buildings and other structures proposed to be constructed in all cities/municipalities nationwide in a specific period.

Source of Information

Construction statistics are compiled by the Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA) from the copies of original application forms of approved building permits as well as from the demolition permits collected every month by PSA field personnel from the Offices of Local Building Officials (LBOs) nationwide.

LIMITATIONS:

1. Data on private building constructions refer to those proposed to be constructed during the reference period and not to construction work completed during the reference period.
2. The completeness of the number of building permits collected relies on the approval of applications filed with the Office of Local Building Officials (LBOs). Hence, private building constructions without approved building permits are excluded from the tabulation of data.

Geographic Classification

Private building constructions are classified and presented by geographic area using the Philippine Standard Geographic Classification (PSGC). The PSGC contains the latest updates on the official number of provinces of Region 1.

The geographic codes are in accordance with NSCB Resolution No. 3, Series of 2005 that approved the PSGC.

Industry Classification

Construction statistics utilizes the amended 1994 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) to classify the main activity through the use or type of occupancy of the building.

Definitions of Terms:

Building permit is a written authorization granted by the Local Building Official (LBO) to an applicant allowing him to proceed with the construction of a specific project after plans, specifications and other pertinent documents have been found to be in conformity with the National Building Code (PD 1096).

Building refers to any independent, free-standing structure comprised of one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and enclosed with external walls or dividing walls, which extend from the foundation to the roof.

Construction refers to all on-site work done from site preparation, excavation, foundation, assembly of all the components and installation of utilities and equipment of buildings/structures.

Residential buildings are buildings for which its major parts or more than half of its gross floor area is built for dwelling purposes. This type of building can be of the single type, duplex, an apartment and/or accesoria and residential condominium.

Single house is a complete structure intended for a single family or household, i.e. bungalow, 2-storey house, nipa hut.

Duplex house is a structure intended for two households, with complete living facilities for each; it is a single structure divided into two dwelling units by a wall extending from the floor to the ceiling.

Apartment is a structure, usually of two storeys, made up of independent living quarters, with independent entrances from internal walls and courts.

Accesoria is a one or two-floor structure divided into several dwelling units, each dwelling unit having its own separate entrance from the outside.

Residential condominium is a structure, usually of several storeys, consisting of multiple dwelling units.

Other residential constructions consist of school or company staff houses, and living quarters for drivers and maids and guardhouses.

Non-residential buildings include these type of buildings: Commercial, Industrial, Agricultural and Institutional buildings.

Commercial buildings refer to office buildings and all buildings which are intended for use primarily in wholesale, retail and service trades; i.e. stores, hotels, restaurants, banks, disco houses, etc.

Industrial buildings are buildings that are used to house the production, assembly and warehousing activities of industrial establishments; i.e. factories, plants, mills, repair shops, machine shops, printing press, storage plant, electric generating plants.

Institutional buildings are buildings which are primarily engaged in providing educational instructions and hospital/health care; ports, airports and other government buildings; i.e. school, museums, libraries, sanitaria, churches, hospitals.

Agricultural buildings are buildings used to house livestock, plants and agricultural products such as barns, poultry houses, piggeries, stables, greenhouses and grain mills.

Other non-building constructions include cemetery structures, street furniture, waiting sheds, communication towers, etc.

Addition refers to any new construction which increases the height or area of an existing building/structure.

Alteration is a construction in a building/structure involving changes in the materials used, partitioning and location/size of openings, structural parts, existing utilities and equipment but does not increase the overall area thereof.

Repair is a remedial work done on any damaged or deteriorated portion/s of a building/structure to restore its original condition.

Demolition refers to the systematic dismantling or destruction of a building/structure or in part.

Street furnitures are street structures which consist of monuments, waiting sheds, benches, plant boxes, lampposts, electric poles and telephone poles.

Floor area of building refers to the sum of the area of each floor of the building measured to the outer surface of the outer walls including the area of lobbies, cellars, elevator shafts and all communal spaces in multi-dwellings. Areas of balconies are excluded.

Total value of construction refers to the sum of the cost of building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and others. The value is derived from the approved building permit and represents the estimated value of the building or structure when completed.

Unpublished Data:

Unpublished data at the municipal level may also be made available upon request from the Industry Statistics Division, Philippine Statistics Authority, 16th Floor, Cyberpod Eton, Centris 3, EDSA Cor Quezon Avenue, Brgy. Pinyahan, Quezon City, 1100, with telephone no.# 02-376-2060.

For inquiries, visit or call:

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