
SPECIAL RELEASE

Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permits in Ilocos Norte Fourth Quarter 2018

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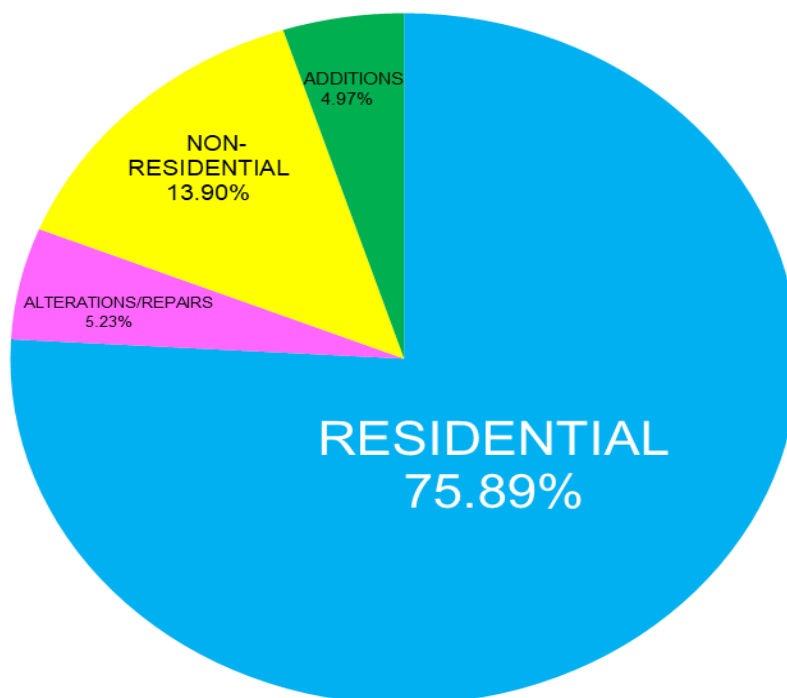
Reference No.: 2019-005

Preliminary Results

Approved building permit applications for the fourth quarter of 2018 totaled to 784. Of the total 784 new construction projects, 595 or 75.89 percent were residential type buildings, 109 or 13.90 percent were non-residential type buildings, 41 or 5.23 percent were alterations and repair constructions and 39 or 4.97 percent were additions.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of construction projects by type for the fourth quarter of 2018.

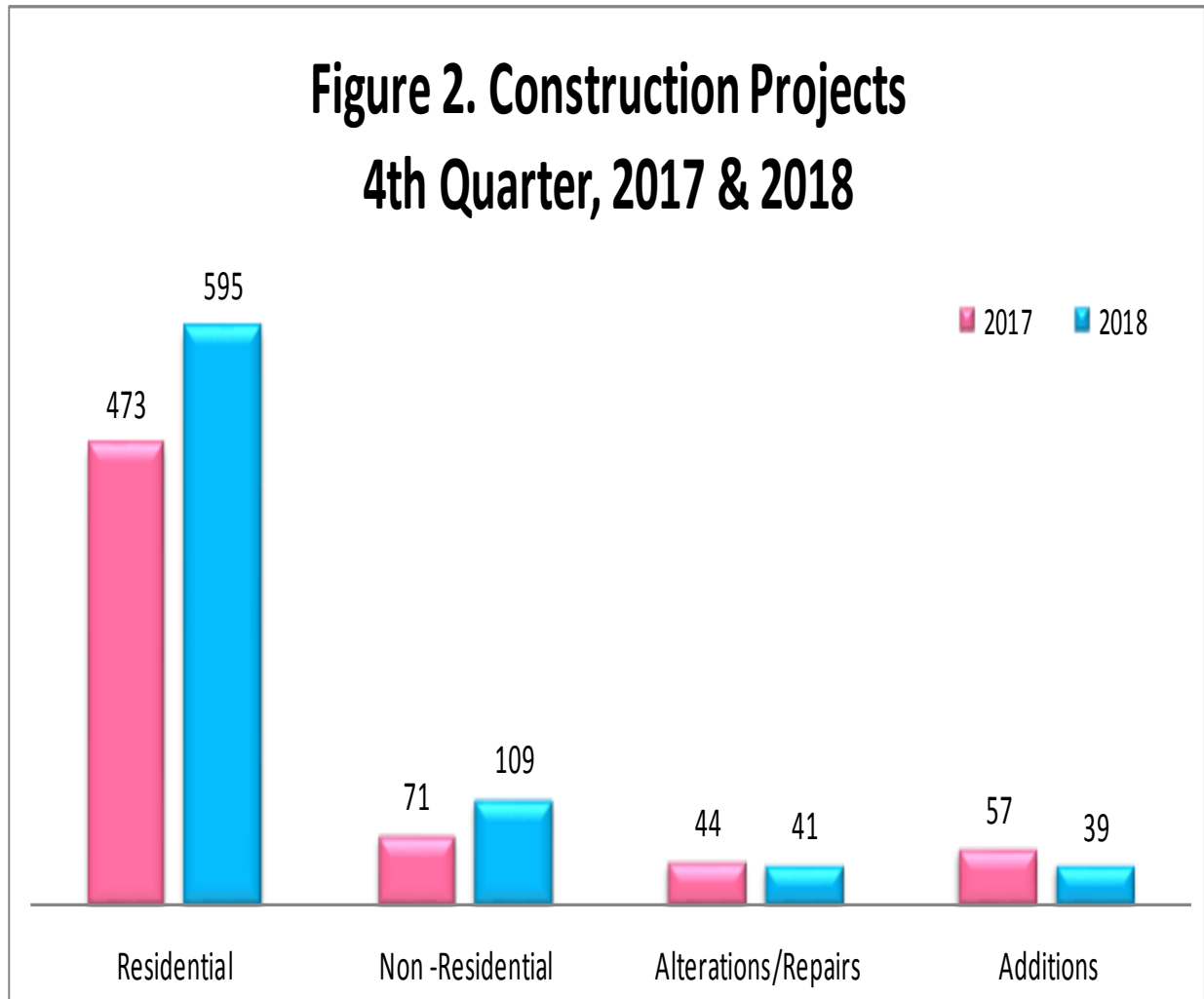
**Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Construction Projects by Type: Ilocos Norte
Fourth Quarter 2018**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Building permit applications for the fourth quarter of 2018 registered an increase of 21.55 percent compared to those issued in the same period in 2017. Non-Residential constructions posted the highest increase by 53.52 percent followed by Residential constructions with an increase of 25.79%. On the other hand, additions projects posted the highest decrease of 31.58% followed by alterations and repairs constructions by 6.82 percent.

Figure 2 displays the construction projects by type for the fourth quarter of 2017 and 2018.



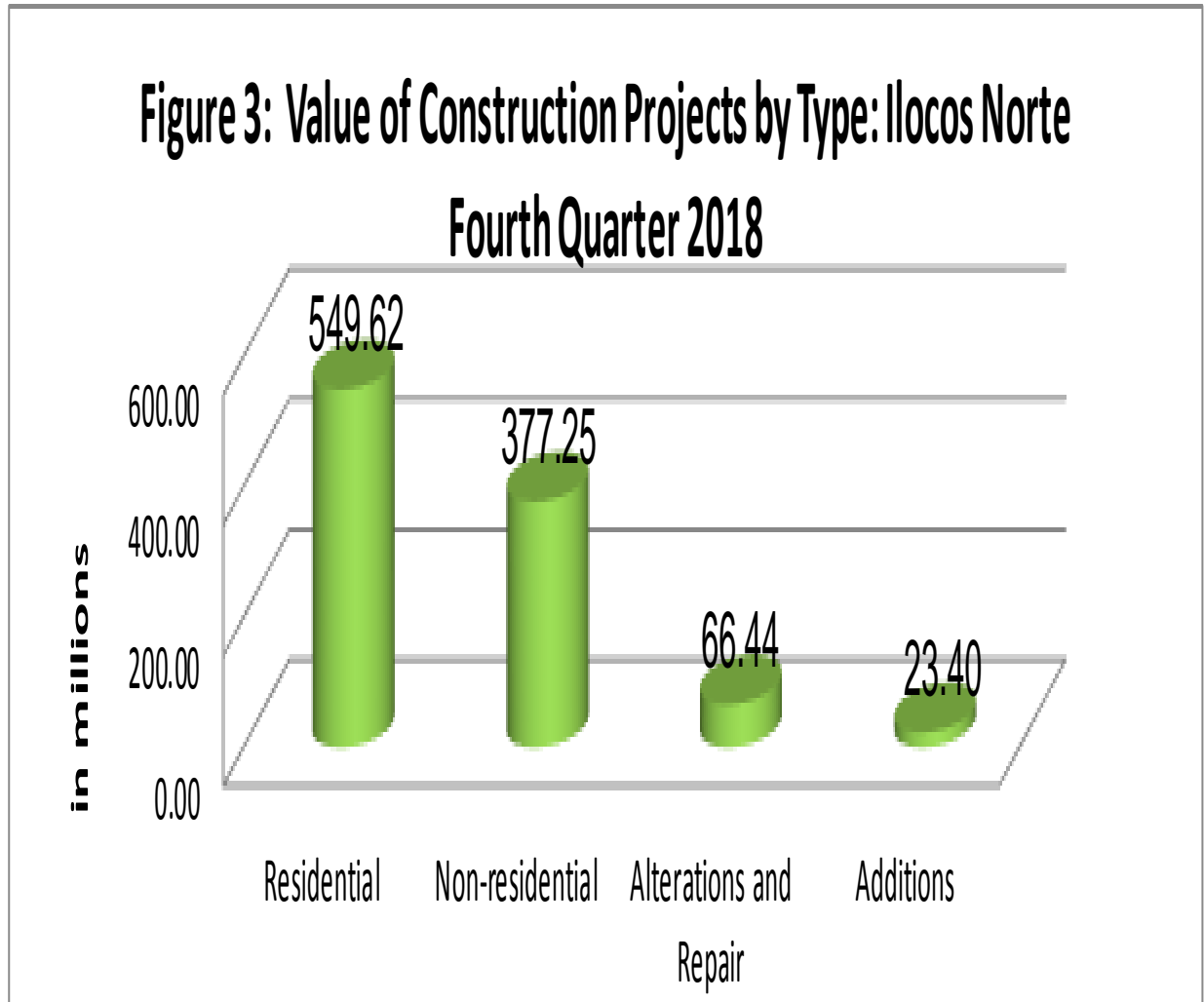
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Total value of construction amounts to ₱ 1,016.71 million

Total value of construction from approved building permits for the fourth quarter of 2018 was registered at ₱1016.71 million.

Residential buildings had the highest total value of construction at ₱549.62 million or 54.06 percent of the total value of construction for the quarter followed by Non-residential buildings with ₱ 377.25 million or 37.10 percent. Meanwhile, the total value of Alterations and repair projects was estimated at ₱66.44million or 6.53 percent and Additions projects posted a total value of constructions by ₱23.40 million or 2.30 percent.

Figure 3 shows the aggregate value construction projects by type for the fourth quarter of 2018.

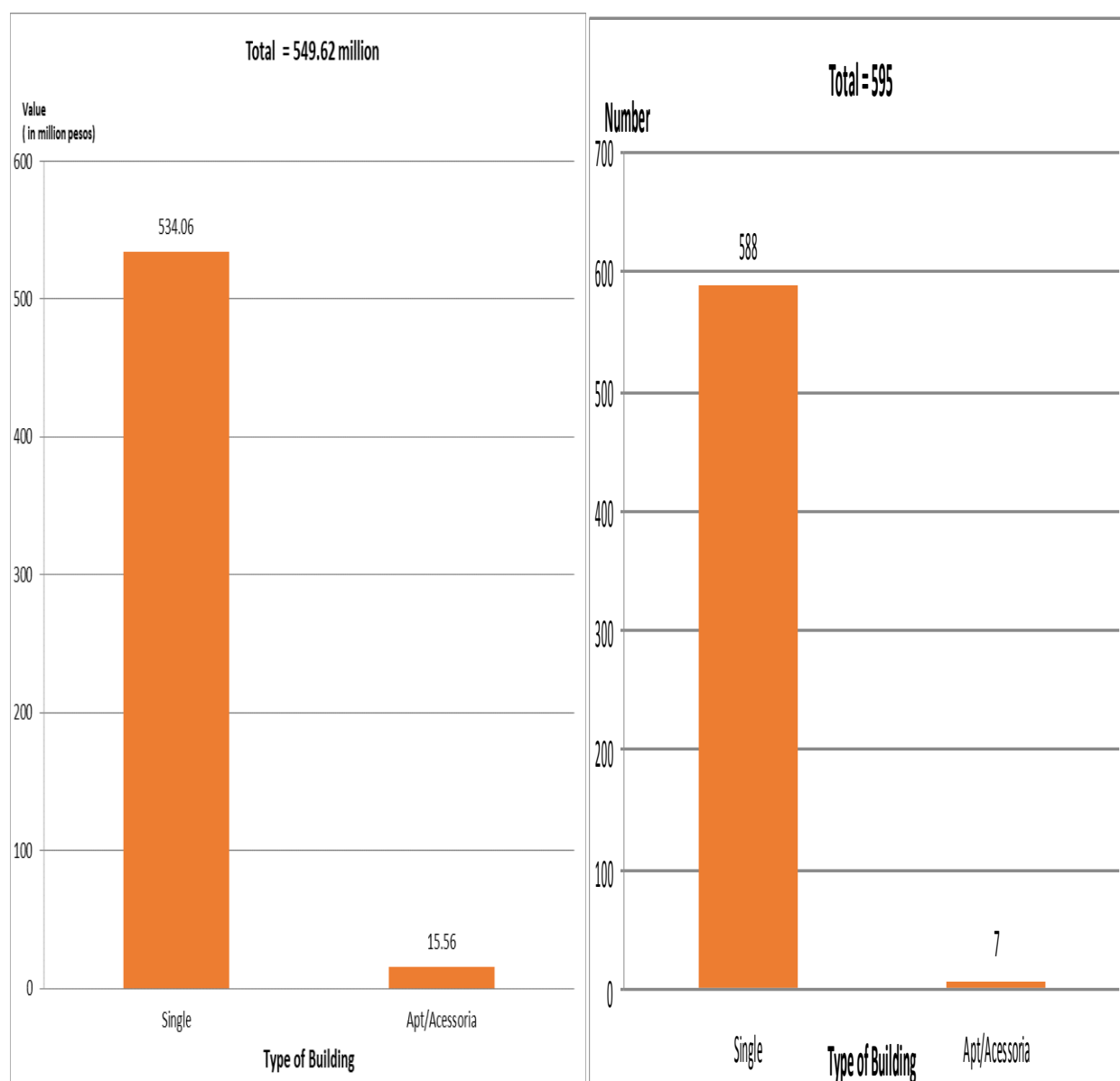


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Average cost per square meter of residential building construction is ₱9,360.17

- Total value of construction for residential buildings was ₱549.62 million with a total floor area of 58,719 square meters, translating to an average cost of ₱9,360.17 per square meter.
- Apartment/Accessoria with seven (7) construction projects represented 1.18 percent of the total residential construction. This type of residential building had an estimated construction value of ₱15.56 million with a total floor area of 1,523 square meters, translating to an average cost of ₱10,217.99 per square meter.

Figure 4. Number and Value of Residential Construction by Type in Ilocos Norte Fourth Quarter 2018

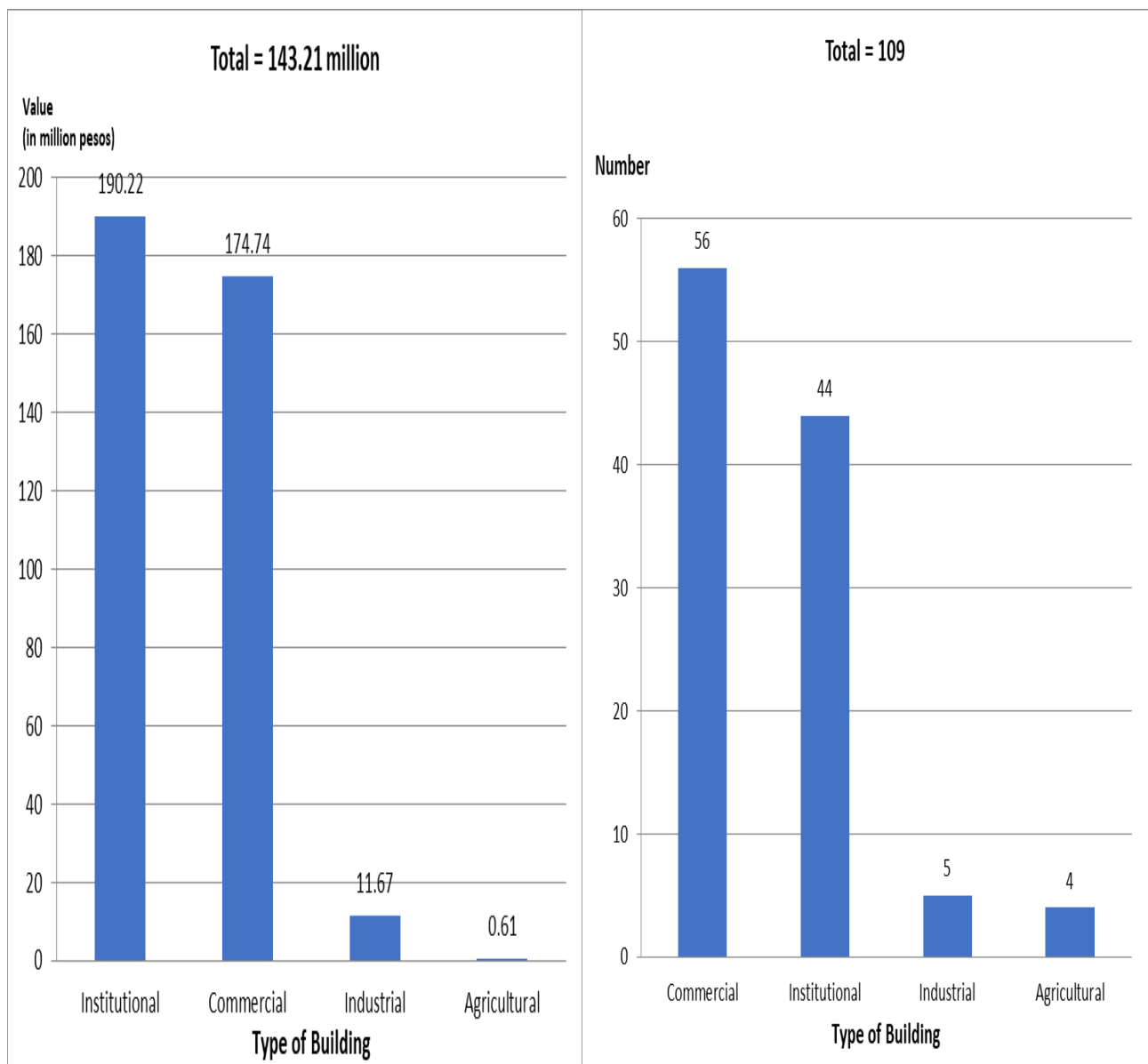


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Average cost per square meter of non-residential building construction is ₱9,716.93

- The total value of non-residential building constructions reached ₱377.25 millions with a total floor area of 38,824 square meters reflecting an average cost of ₱9,716.93 per square meter.
- Commercial buildings had the highest number with 56 construction projects or 51.38 percent of the total non-residential constructions. Value of this construction type was estimated at ₱174.74 million covering a total floor area of 20,570 square meters or an average cost of ₱8,495.24 per square meter.

- Institutional buildings ranked second with 44 construction projects or 40.37 percent of the total non-residential construction with the total construction value of ₱190.22 million and a total floor area of 17,209 square meters or an average cost of ₱11,053.40 per square meter.
- Industrial buildings had five construction projects with total construction value of ₱11.67 million and with a total floor area of 885 square meters or an average cost of ₱13,190.96 per square meter.
- Agricultural building had four construction projects with construction value of ₱0.61 million and with a floor area of 160 square meters or an average cost of ₱3,812.50 per square meter.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Laoag City had the highest number of building permit applications

Among the cities/municipalities of Ilocos Norte, Laoag City had the highest number of building permit applications recorded in the fourth quarter of 2018 with 135 or 17.22 percent of the total followed by Bacarra with 79 or 10.08 percent and City of Batac with 72 or 9.18 percent.

Table 1. Building Permit Applications in Ilocos Norte, Fourth Quarter 2018

City/Municipality	Bldg Permit Issued	Percent (%)	City/Municipality	Bldg Permit Issued	Percent (%)
Laoag City	135	17.22	Burgos	21	2.68
Bacarra	79	10.08	Piddig	20	2.55
City of Batac	72	9.18	Badoc	18	2.30
San Nicolas	66	8.42	Marcos	18	2.30
Dingras	62	7.91	Pinili	14	1.79
Pasuquin	47	5.99	Currimao	13	1.66
Sarrat	47	5.99	Nueva Era	9	1.15
Vintar	37	4.72	Banna	3	0.38
Paoay	36	4.59	Dumalneg	2	0.26
Bangui	29	3.70	Carasi	2	0.26
Pagudpud	27	3.44	Adams	0	0.00
Solsona	27	3.44	Total	784	100.00

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 fourth quarter of 2018, 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 accessoria 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, sanitarium, 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, 4/F Solicare Bldg. II, Ramon Magsaysay Blvd., Sta. Mesa, Manila, with telephone no. # 716-39-32.

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