



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS FROM APPROVED BUILDING PERMITS IN ILOCOS NORTE, 4TH QUARTER 2022 (Preliminary Results)

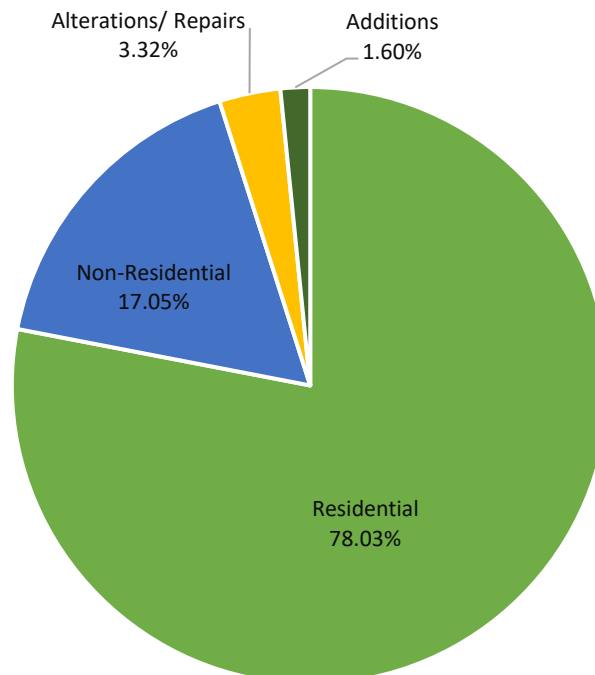
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Approved building permit applications in the fourth quarter of 2022 recorded a total of 874. Residential type of buildings recorded the highest number of constructions with a total of 682 (78.03%). This was followed by non-residential type with 149 (17.05%), alterations or repair constructions with 29 (3.32%), and additions projects with 14 (1.60%).

Figure 1 shows the distribution the construction projects by type for the fourth quarter of 2022.

**Figure 1.** Percentage Distribution of Construction Projects by Type: Ilocos Norte, Q4 2022



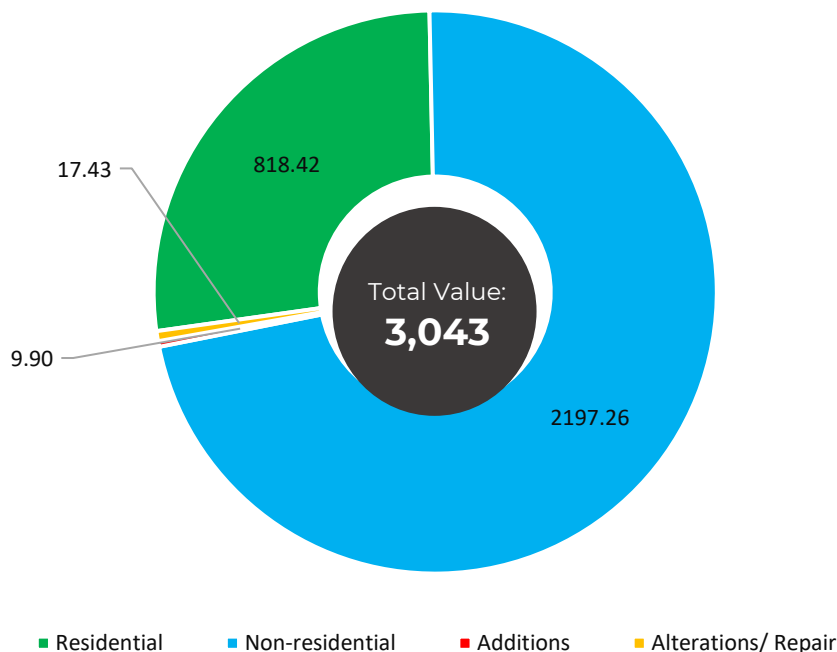
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### Total value of construction amounts to PhP 3.04 Billion

Total value of construction from approved building permits for the fourth quarter of 2022 registered at PhP 3.04 billion.

Non-residential buildings had the highest total value of construction at PhP 2,197.26 million or 72.21 percent of the total value of construction for the fourth quarter of 2022, followed by Residential buildings with PhP 818.42 million or 26.89 percent. Meanwhile, the total value of Alterations and Repair projects was estimated at PhP 17.43 million or 0.57 percent and Additions projects posted a total value of constructions by PhP 9.90 million or 0.33 percent. (Figure 2)

**Figure 2.** Value of Construction Projects in Ilocos Norte, Q4 2022, by Type  
(in million pesos)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

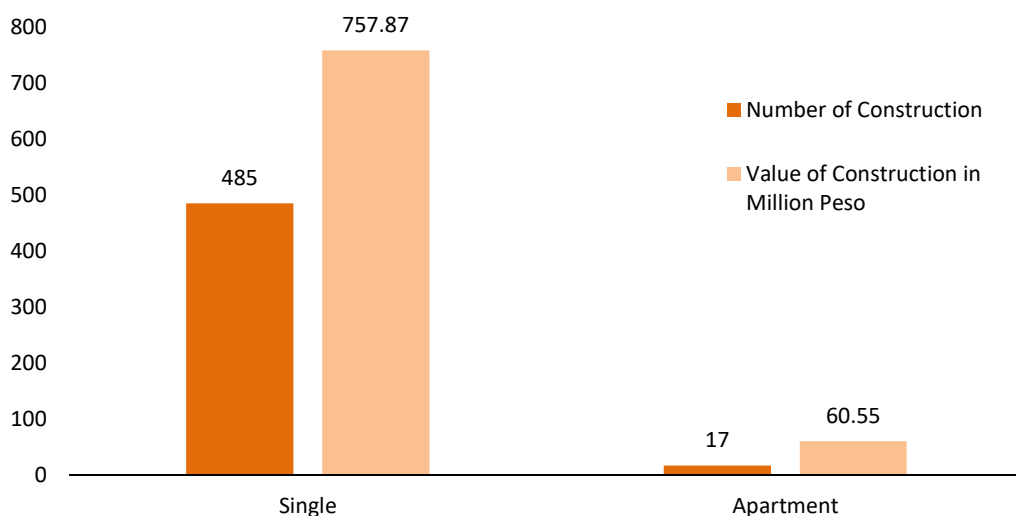
### Average cost per square meter of Residential building construction is PhP 10,983.52

The total value of construction for residential buildings was PhP 818.42 million with a total floor area of 74,513 square meters, translating to an average cost of PhP 10,983.52 per square meter.

For single type building, the total value of construction reached PhP 757.87 million with a total floor area of 68,291 square meters reflecting an average cost of PhP 11,097.61 per square meter.

On the other hand, Apartment/Accessoria had an estimated construction value of PhP 60.55 million with a total floor area of 6,222 square meters. This is translated to an average cost of PhP 9,731.28 per square meter. (Figure 3)

**Figure 3. Number and Value of Residential Type Constructions in Ilocos Norte, Q4 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**Average cost per square meter of Non-residential building construction is PhP 87,234.56**

The total value of non-residential building constructions reached PhP 2.20 billion with a total floor area of 25,188 square meters reflecting an average cost of PhP 87,34.56 square meter.

Commercial buildings had the highest number with 101 construction projects or 67.79 percent of the total non-residential constructions. Value of this construction type was estimated at PhP 103.63 million covering a total floor area of 10,459 square meters or an average cost of PhP 9,907.74 per square meter.

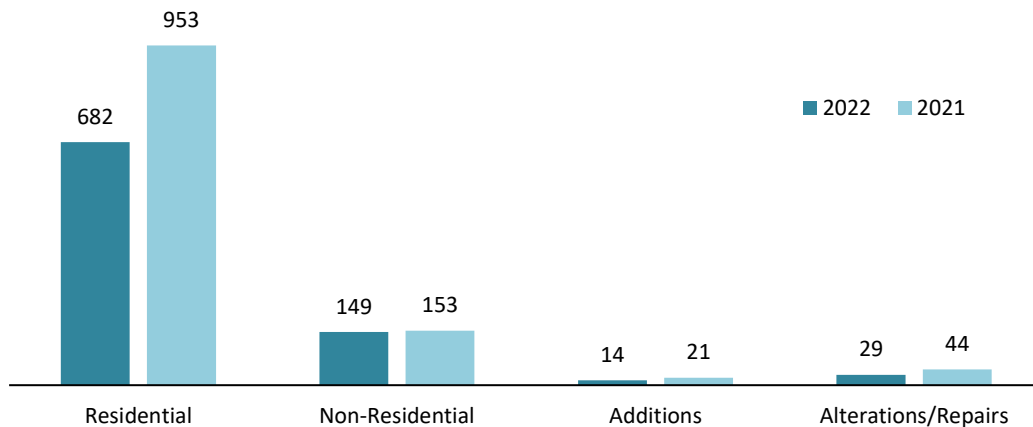
Industrial buildings ranked second with 20 construction projects or 13.42 percent of the total non-residential construction with the total construction value of PhP 2.01 billion and a total floor area of 7,278 square meters or an average cost of PhP 275,522.40 per square meter.

Institutional buildings ranked third with 16 construction projects or 10.74 percent of the total non-residential construction with the total construction value of PhP 76.62 million and a total floor area of 5,445 square meters or an average cost of PhP 14,072.36 per square meter.

Agricultural building had 12 construction projects with construction value of PhP 11.76 million and with a floor area of 2,006 square meters or an average cost of PhP 5,864.41 per square meter

Approved Building permit applications for the fourth quarter of 2022 registered decrease of 25.36 percent compared to those issued in the same period in 2021. Alterations/Repairs projects posted the highest decrease of 34.09 percent followed by Addition projects with a decrease of 33.33 percent. Moreover, residential and non-residential constructions posted decrease by 28.44 percent and 2.61 percent respectively. (Figure 4)

**Figure 4.** Construction Projects in Ilocos Norte, Q4 2021 and Q4 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### Laoag City has 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 2022. There were 136 approved permits in Laoag City or 15.56 percent of the total in the province. It was followed by Municipality of Bacarra with 82 or 9.38 percent and City of Batac with 80 or 9.15 percent. Table 1 shows the approved building permit applications in Ilocos Norte for the fourth quarter of 2022.

**Table 1.** Building Permit Applications in Ilocos Norte, Q4 2022

<b>City/Municipality</b>	<b>No. of Bldg. Permits Issued</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Laoag City	136	15.56
Bacarra	82	9.38
City of Batac	80	9.15
San Nicolas	76	8.70
Pasuquin	73	8.35
Pagudpud	51	5.84
Sarrat	49	5.61
Solsona	45	5.15
Dingras	40	4.58
Paoay	40	4.58
Burgos	28	3.20
Marcos	28	3.20
Badoc	26	2.97
Bangui	25	2.86
Currimao	21	2.40
Vintar	21	2.40
Pinili	14	1.60
Piddig	14	1.60
Banna (Espiritu)	12	1.37
Dumalneg	7	0.80
Nueva Era	5	0.57
Adams	1	0.11
Carasi	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

  
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## **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 2021, 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, 16th Floor, North Tower, Eton Centris Cyberpod Three, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City, 1011, with telephone number (02) 8716-39-32.