



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## INSTITUTIONAL POULATION OF CORDILLERA (Results from the 2015 Census of Population)

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Institutional population constitutes that part of the total population whose usual place of residence are collective or institutional living quarters (ILQs) such as hotels, motels, lodging houses, and dormitories; hospitals and nurses' homes; welfare institutions; corrective and penal institutions; convents, nunneries, seminaries, and boarding schools; military camps and stations; logging, mining, construction/public works camps; oceangoing and interisland/coastal vessels; and refugee camps.

### Institutional Population Increased by 2.5 thousand

- As of 1 August 2015, the institutional population of Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) was at 7,786 persons, comprising only 0.45 percent of the region's 1,722,006 total population.
- The institutional population based on the POPCEN 2015 was higher by 2,588 persons compared with the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) count of 5,198 persons.
- The number of institutions or ILQs increased from 427 in 2010 to 542 in 2015.

**Table 1. Number of Institutional Living Quarters (ILQ) and Their Resident Population, CAR: 2010 and 2015**

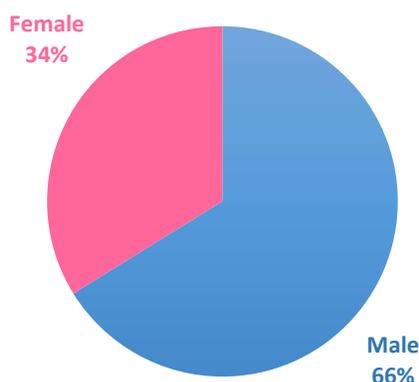
Census Year	Number of Institutions	Institutional Population		
		Total	Male	Female
2015	542	7,786	5,152	2,634
2010	427	5,198	3,899	1,299

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### Two thirds of ILQ residents were males

- In 2015, 66.2 percent or 5,152 of the institutional population were males. Females comprised only 33.8 percent or a count of 2,634. These figures mean that in 2015 there were two males in every three persons residing in ILQs.
- The sex ratio of those who stayed in ILQs in CAR is 195.60. This means that in 2015, there were 196 males per 100 females residing in ILQs.

**Figure 1. Institutional Population by Sex, CAR: 2015**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### Institutional Population by Sex

- Among the institutional population living in the ILQs, males outnumbered females except in hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others and hospital and nurses' homes. Men dominated the institutional population in logging, mining and construction/public works camps with 95.8 percent share while women only comprised 4.2 percent. The same trend was seen in military camps (91.1 percent males) and in corrective and penal institutions (88.8 percent males).
- Females outnumbered the males in hospitals and nurses' homes (74.9 percent), and at hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others (54.7 percent).

**Table 2. Institutional Population by Sex: CAR, 2015**

Type of Institutional Living Quarter	Resident		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	7,786	5,152	2,634
Hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others	3,145	1,425	1,720
Hospitals and nurses' homes	23	6	17
Welfare institutions	285	150	135
Corrective and penal institutions	882	783	99
Convents, nunneries, seminaries, and boarding schools	1,040	610	430
Military camps	1,050	957	93
Logging, mining and construction/public work camps	1,107	1,060	47
Others	254	161	93

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### Two in every five ILQs was a hotel, lodging house, or dormitory

- By type of ILQs, hotels, lodging houses, dormitories consistently comprised the largest number among the ILQs in the region in 2000, 2010 and 2015. This type of ILQ accounted for 41.1 percent of the total number of ILQs in CAR in 2015. Convent, nunneries, seminaries and boarding schools came second (24.0 percent), followed by logging, mining and construction/public work camps (17.0 percent).
- From 2010 to 2015, the biggest increase in the number of ILQs were noted among logging, mining and construction/public work camps with additional 78 ILQs corresponding to an

increase of 557.14 percent. Convents, nunneries, seminaries and boarding schools came second with 44 more or an increase of 51.2 percent followed by hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others with 11.0 percent) increase. On the other hand, the number of hospitals and nurses' homes decreased by 78.3 percent.

**Table 3. Number of Institutional Living Quarters by Type: CAR, 2015, 2010 and 2000**

Type of Institutional Living Quarters	Number of Institutional Living Quarters		
	2015	2010	2000
Total	542	427	336
Hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others	223	201	155
Hospitals and nurses' homes	5	23	18
Welfare institutions	9	10	5
Corrective and penal institutions	11	11	8
Convents, nunneries, seminaries, and boarding schools	130	86	77
Military camps	51	52	51
Logging, mining and construction/public work camps	92	14	2
Others	21	30	20

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### Two in every five persons resided in hotels, lodging houses and dormitories

- Among the various types of ILQs, hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others had the largest number of residents. Manager, staff member/employee, lodgers/boarders in hotel, lodging houses and dormitories comprised 40.4 percent of the total population in 2015.
- ILQs with the second most number of residents were logging, mining and construction/public work camps (14.2 percent), military camps (13.5 percent) and convents, nunneries, seminaries and boarding schools (13.4 percent).
- People living in ILQs increased in 2015. Logging, mining and construction/public work camps listed 1,107 persons, an increase of 476.6 percent from 192 persons in 2010. This was followed by hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and other residents with an increase of 116.8 percent, residents in welfare institutions with 88.7 percent. On the other hand, institutional population in military camps and in hospitals and nurses' homes decreased by 33.9 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

**Table 4. Number of Residents of Institutional Living Quarters: CAR, 2015 and 2010**

Residents of Institutional Living Quarters	Number	
	2015	2010
Total	7,786	5,198
Hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others	3,145	1,451
Hospitals and nurses' homes	23	26
Welfare institutions	285	151
Corrective and penal institutions	882	727
Convents, nunneries, seminaries, and boarding schools	1,040	880
Military camps	1,050	1,589
Logging, mining and construction/public work camps	1,107	192
Others	254	182

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### Most of the resident are lodgers and boarders

- For every three persons living in ILQs, two were lodgers or boarders. The lodger or boarder comprised 38.5 percent of the total institutional population. This was followed by staff members/employees including physicians and nurses with 15.9 percent and officers/enlisted man and trainees at 12.5 percent.
- The highest increase in institutional population were the residents in wards with 186.2 percent. The population increased from 94 persons in 2010 to 269 persons in 2015. This was followed by staff members/employees including physicians and nurses with 143.9 percent and lodgers and boarders with an increase of 119.0 percent. On the other hand, institutional population of officers/enlisted man and trainees decreased by 31.9 percent. Manager, directors and person-in-charge also declined by 10.7 percent.

**Table 5. Institutional Population by Residence Status:CAR, 2010 and 2015**

Residence Status	Number	
	2015	2010
Total	7,786	5,198
Manager, director and person-in-charge	241	270
Staff member/employee including physician and nurse	1,239	508
Officer/enlisted man and trainee	976	1,433
Priest, seminarian and nun	527	368
Lodger or boarder	2,996	1,368
Patient (hospital, sanitarium and others)	6	3
Ward (home for the aged orphanage welfare institution	269	94
Prisoner/detainee	879	701
Others	653	453

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**Table 6. Average number of residents per ILQ:CAR, 2015**

Type of Institutional Living Quarter	Number of Institution	Institutional Population	2015
			Average Number of Person per ILQ
Total	542	7,786	14
Hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others	223	3,145	14
Hospitals and nurses' homes	5	23	5
Welfare institutions	9	285	32
Corrective and penal institutions	11	882	80
Convents, nunneries, seminaries, and boarding schools	130	1,040	8
Military camps	51	1,050	21
Logging, mining and construction/public work camps	92	1,107	12
Others	21	254	12

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- There were 542 institutions in the region in 2015 with an aggregate population of 7,786 persons. The average institutional population was 14 persons per institution.

- By type of ILQ, corrective and penal institutions registered the highest number of residents with an average of 80 residents per institution. This was followed by the welfare institutions with an average of 32 persons and military camps with an average of 21 persons.

**VILLAFE P. ALIBUYOG**

Regional Director

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**TECHNICAL NOTES**

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*Institutional living quarter* - The place of abode of an institutional population is not called a housing unit but is referred to as an institutional living quarter (ILQ). An ILQ is a structurally separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals (10 persons or more). Each quarter usually has certain common facilities, such as kitchen and dining rooms, toilet and bath, and lounging areas, which are shared by the occupants.

*Institutional population* - Comprises of persons who are found living in ILQs. They may have their own families or households elsewhere but at the time of census, they are committed or confined in institutions. In ILQs, they are usually subject to a common authority or management, or are bound by either a common public objective or personal interest.

*Residence Status* - Refers to the residence position or status of a person in the ILQ.



The 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015) was undertaken by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in August 2015 as mandated by Republic Act No. 10625, otherwise known as the *Philippine Statistics Act of 2013*. It was the 14<sup>th</sup> census of population that was undertaken since the first census in 1903. POPCEN 2015 was designed to take an inventory of the total population all over the Philippines and collect information about their characteristics. Census day for the POPCEN 2015 was August 1, 2015 (12:01 a.m.). POPCEN 2015 made use of the *de jure* concept of enumeration wherein households and persons are enumerated in the area where they usually reside as of the census reference date. Enumeration lasted for about 25 days from 10 August to 6 September 2015. Enumeration was extended until 15 September 2015 for large provinces and some highly urbanized cities.