



SPECIAL RELEASE

HIGHLIGHTS OF CORDILLERA HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS (Results from the 2015 Census of Population)

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Occupied housing units increase by 12.5%

- In Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), the occupied housing units increased by 12.5% from 347,362 occupied housing units in 2010 to 390,923 occupied housing units in 2015.
- Among the provinces of CAR, Benguet had the most occupied housing units with 106,117 or 27.2% share followed by Baguio City with 87,731 or 22.4% share and Abra with 51,593 or 13.2% share.
- Apayao had the least occupied housing units with 25,418 or 6.5%, Mt. Province with 31,857 or 8.9% and Kalinga with 41,990 or 10.7%.

Table 1. Occupied Housing Units by Province/Highly Urbanized City, CAR: 1990 – 2015

Region, Province/Highly Urbanized City	Census Year				
	1990	2000	2007	2010	2015
CAR	248,971	285,654	335,230	347,362	390,923
ABRA	32,888	39,200	45,497	47,642	51,593
APAYAO	13,499	17,949	20,923	22,936	25,418
BAGUIO CITY	33,517	51,158	69,685	76,922	87,731
BENGUET*	57,387	62,683	80,104	89,265	106,117
IFUGAO	27,603	31,134	36,032	39,313	43,217
KALINGA	24,325	30,106	34,645	38,310	41,990
MT. PROVINCE	23,584	27,660	30,298	32,974	34,857

*excluding Baguio City

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There are 101 households per 100 occupied housing units in CAR

- A total of 395,748 households were recorded in CAR in 2015. The household to occupied housing unit ratio was at 1.0%. This means that there were 101 households in every 100 occupied housing unit.
- Abra and Baguio City had the highest household to housing unit ratio with 103 households per 100 occupied housing unit. The lowest ratio was recorded both in Ifugao and Kalinga with 100 household per 100 occupied housing unit.
- The number of persons per occupied housing unit in CAR was recorded at 4 persons per occupied housing unit.
- Kalinga had the most persons per occupied housing at 5 persons per occupied housing unit. The least was recorded in Baguio City at about 4 persons per occupied housing unit.

Table 2. Number of Occupied Housing Units, Households, and Density of Households per Occupied Housing Unit, CAR: 2015

Type of Building and City/Municipality	Occupied Housing Units	Number of Households	Household Population	Ratio of Households to Occupied Housing Units	Ratio of Household Population to Occupied Housing Units
CAR	390,923	395,748	1,713,625	1.01	4.4
ABRA	51,593	52,929	239,638	1.03	4.7
APAYAO	25,418	25,560	118,653	1.01	4.7
BAGUIO CITY	87,731	89,987	342,200	1.03	3.9
BENGUET *	106,117	106,838	444,634	1.01	4.2
IFUGAO	43,217	43,281	202,519	1.00	4.7
KALINGA	41,990	42,115	212,003	1.00	5.1
MT. PROVINCE	34,857	35,038	153,978	1.01	4.4

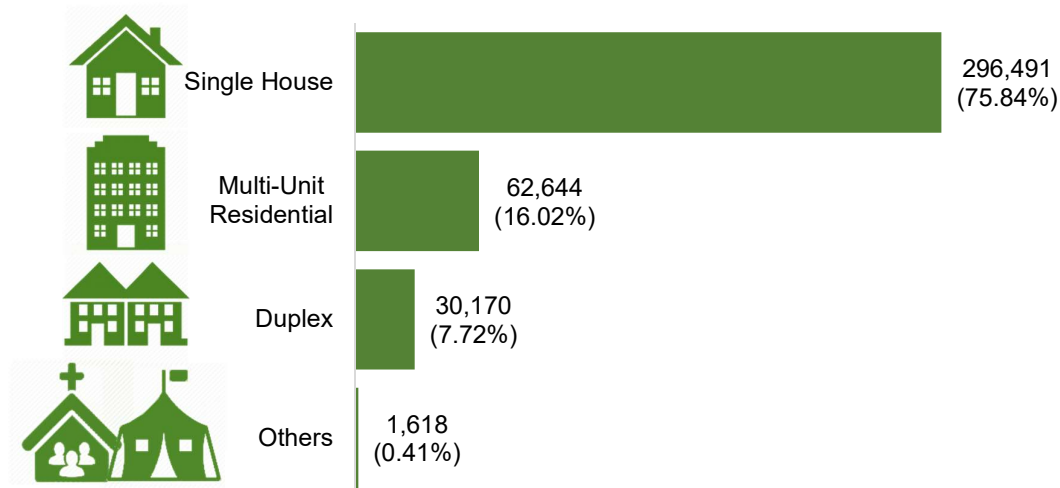
*excluding Baguio City

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Majority of the occupied housing unit in CAR are single houses

- Single house type of housing units made up three-fourths (75.8%) of the total occupied housing units in CAR; 16.0% were multi-unit residential; 7.7% were duplex houses; and only 0.4% were other housing unit. Other housing units includes those in commercial, industrial, agricultural building, institutional living quarters and others.
- In CAR, there were 3 single occupied housing in every 4 occupied housing unit.

Figure 1. Occupied Housing Unit by Type of Building, CAR: 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Most occupied housing units in CAR are with outer walls and roofs made of strong materials

- The most common materials used for the roof and walls in CAR were made of strong materials. Strong materials for outer walls refer to concrete, brick, stone, and wood or a combination of these, while light materials refer to bamboo, *sawali*, cogon, and nipa. For roofs, strong materials include galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, and clay tile or a combination of these, while light roofing materials refers to bamboo, *sawali*, cogon, and nipa.
- Out of the 390,923 occupied housing in CAR, 183,328 or 46.9% occupied housing units had outer walls that were made of concrete/brick/stone. Meaning, for every 10 occupied housing units, there were about 5 occupied housing units with outer walls which were made of concrete/brick/stone.
- Occupied housing units in CAR with roofs of galvanized iron/aluminum were recorded at 352,666 or 90.1% of the total or for every 10 occupied housing units, 9 occupied housing units had roofs which were made of galvanized iron/aluminum.

Table 3. Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls and Roof, CAR: 2015

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Materials of the Roof				
		Galvanized iron/aluminum	Tile/concrete/clay tile	Half galvanized iron and half concrete	Bamboo/cogon/nipa/anahaw	Others
Total	390,923	352,666	18,620	9,088	9,936	613
Concrete/brick/stone	183,328	163,259	17,511	2,374	139	45
Wood	58,737	54,381	183	568	3,524	81
Half concrete/ brick/ stone and half wood	61,483	55,026	767	5,484	196	10
Galvanized iron/aluminum	63,005	62,212	154	433	195	11
Bamboo/ sawali/ cogon/ nipa	21,087	15,068	-	202	5,756	61
Others	3,283	2,720	5	27	126	405

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Most households in CAR live in house and lot that they owned or amortized

- In 2015, 270,464 or 68.4% of the region's 395,748 households owned or had owner-like possession of the house and lot that they occupied. Moreover, 14.6% of the households rented the house/room including the lot that they occupied; 9.2% occupied rent-free house and lot with consent of owner and 6.5% percent own house which were rent-free and with the consent of the owner.

Table 4. Number of Households by Tenure Status of the Housing Unit/Lot, CAR: 2015

Tenure Status of the Housing Unit and Lot	Number of Households	Percent Distribution
Total	395,748	100.0
Own or owner like possession of house and lot	270,764	68.4
Rent house/room including lot	57,727	14.6
Own house rent lot	2,524	0.6
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	25,647	6.5
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	2,086	0.5
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	36,447	9.2
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	553	0.1
Not Applicable	-	-
Not Reported	-	-

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

9 in 10 households use electricity for lighting

- A total 360,533 households or 91.1% of the region's 395,748 households used electricity for lighting in 2015, up by 9.3 percentage points from 81.8% in 2010. This was followed by kerosene (Gaas) and Others with 5.0% and 1.5 percent, respectively.
- In CAR, there were 1.4% and 0.8% of households who used solar panel and solar lamp for their lighting.
- In 2015, proportion of households with no lighting improved by 0.06 percentage points from 285 households or 0.08 percent in 2010 to 93 households or 0.02 percent in 2015.

Table 5. Number of Households by Kind of Fuel Used for Lighting, CAR: 2015 and 2010

Kind of Fuel Used for Lighting	2015		2010	
	Number of Households	Percent Distribution	Number of Households	Percent Distribution
Total	395,748	100.0	352,403	100.0
Electricity	360,533	91.1	288,108	81.8
Kerosene (Gaas)	19,865	5.0	56,652	16.1
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	453	0.1	2,165	0.6
Oil (Vegetable animal and others)	219	0.1	339	0.1
Solar panel	5,643	1.4
Solar lamp	3,031	0.8
Others	5,911	1.5	4,852	1.4
None	93	0.02	285	0.1
Not Reported	-	-	5	0.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Most common source of water for drinking is bottled water

- In 2015, 33.9% of households' main source of water for drinking in the region was bottled water. This was followed by protected spring at 21.6% and Unprotected Spring at 10.7 %.

- Community water system was the main source of water for cooking by nearly 4 in every 10 households (38.9%). The majority of these households were using their own faucet with 29.8%, while 9.2% percent were using shared faucet with other households.
- Protected springs were the second main source of water for cooking in the region. There were about 2 households in every 10 that uses protected springs as their source of water supply for cooking.

Table 6. Proportion Households by Main Source of Water Supply for Drinking and Cooking, CAR: 2015

Main Source of Water Supply	Drinking	Cooking
CAR	100.0	100.0
Own use faucet community water system	10.9	29.8
Shared faucet community water system	5.4	9.2
Own use tubed/piped deep well	4.1	5.7
Shared tubed/piped deep well	8.1	9.2
Tubed/piped shallow well	2.0	2.2
Dug well	2.5	2.9
Protected spring	21.6	23.3
Unprotected spring	10.7	11.2
Lake, river, rain and others	0.4	0.6
Peddler	0.8	3.4
Bottled water	34.0	2.6
Others	0.02	0.05
Not Reported	0.00	0.00

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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TECHNICAL NOTES

Household	is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.
Single House	Is an independent residential structure intended for the occupancy of one household, separated by an open space or walls from all other structures. It includes the so-called "nipa hut", a small house that is built as a more or less permanent housing unit, or a "barong-barong" which is made of salvaged/makeshift/improvised materials
Duplex	Is a residential structure intended as a place of abode for two households, each of which has complete living facilities. It is divided vertically or horizontally into two separate housing units, which are usually identical
Multi-unit residential building	Is a building with three or more housing units intended for residential use only. These houses may consist of one or more storeys in a row of three or more housing units, separated from each other by walls extending from the ground to the roof, or a building having floors to accommodate three or more housing units. Examples of such are apartment, accessoria, and residential condominium.



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 14th 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.