

SPECIAL RELEASE

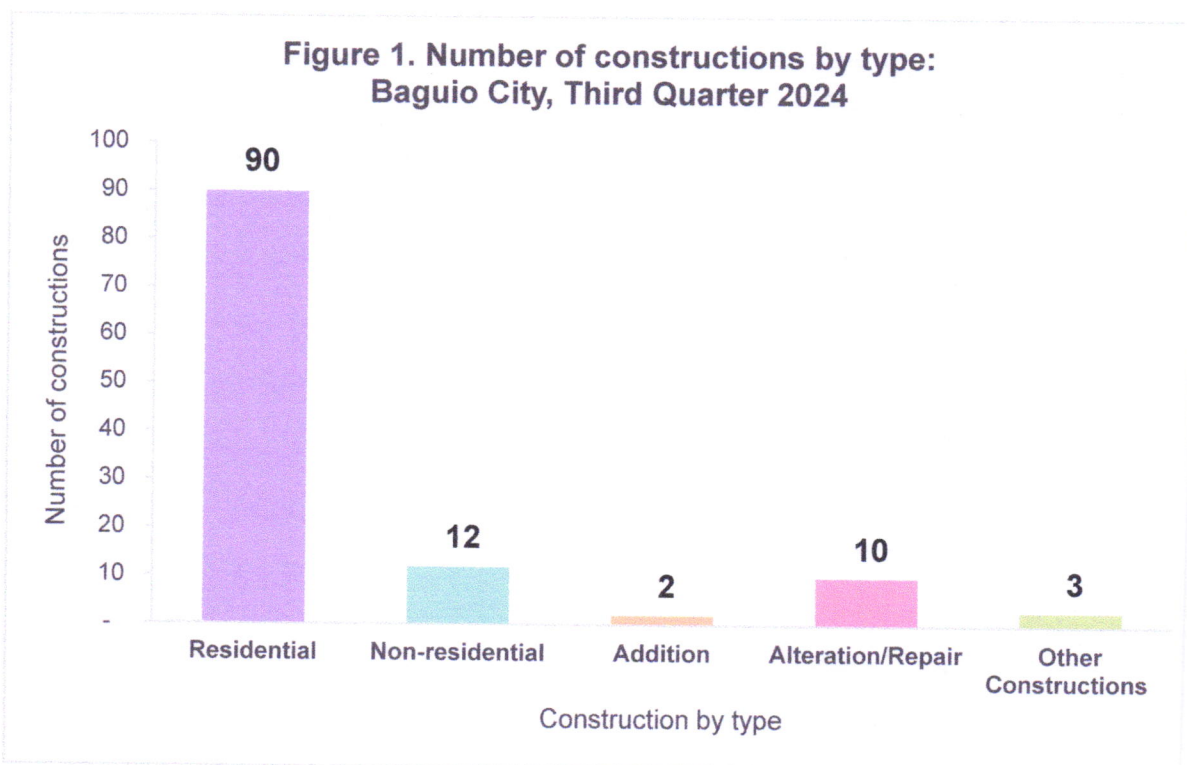
Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permits in Baguio City, Third Quarter 2024 (Preliminary Results)

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117 constructions in Baguio City in the third quarter of 2024

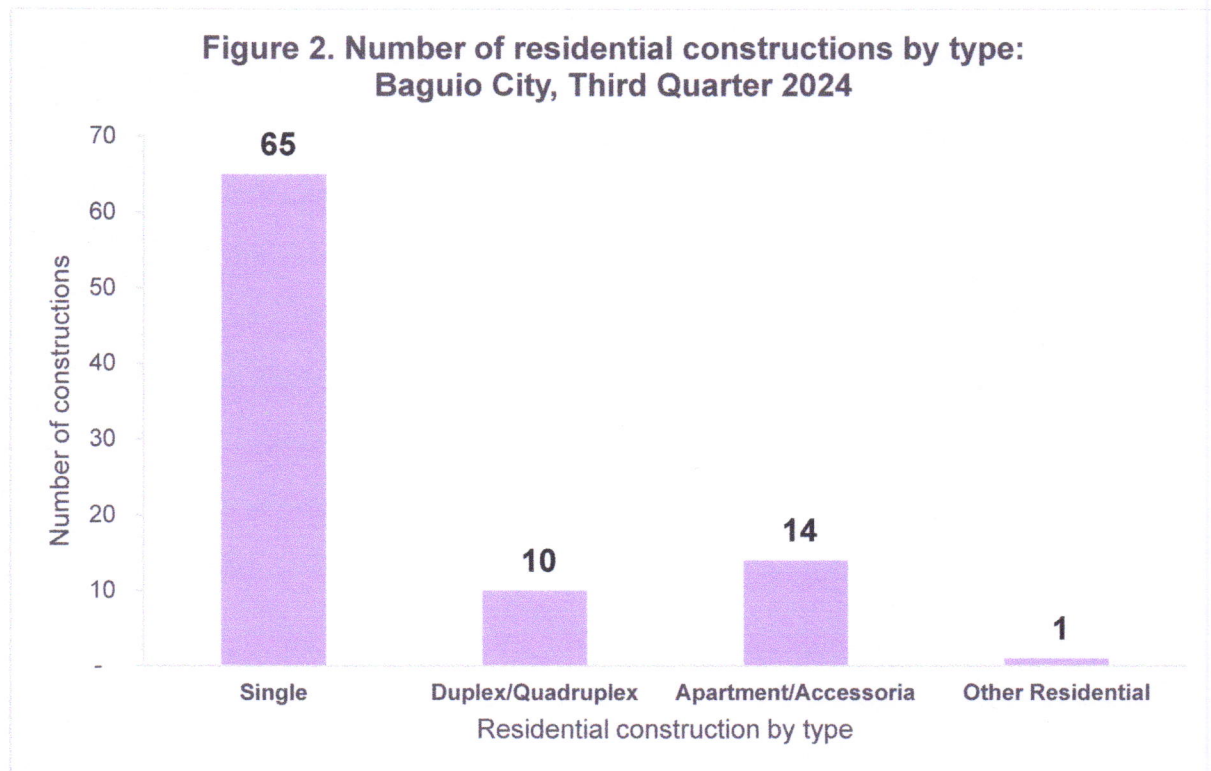
The approved building permit applications in Baguio City for the third quarter of 2024 recorded a total of 117. Residential buildings recorded the highest number of constructions with a total of 90. Non-residential buildings recorded 12 constructions, building alterations/repairs recorded 10, other constructions recorded three, and addition to existing structures recorded two. (Figure 1)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Preliminary Results)

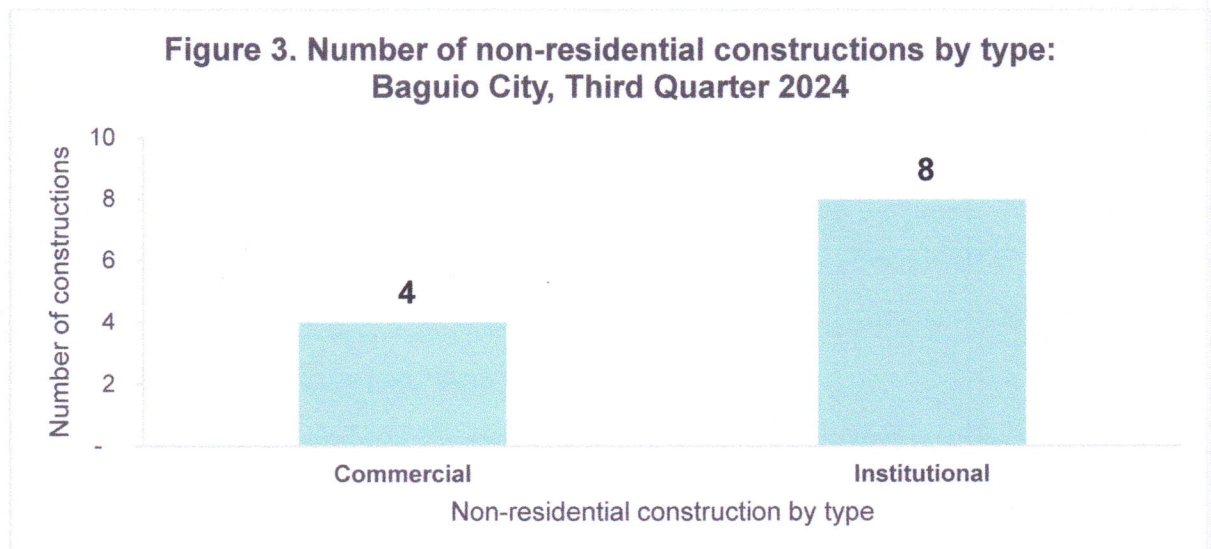


By type of residential buildings constructed, single house recorded the highest number of constructions with a total of 65. Meanwhile, apartment/accessoria recorded 14 constructions, duplex/quadrplex recorded 10 constructions, and other residential construction recorded one. (Figure 2)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Preliminary Results)

By type of non-residential buildings constructed, institutional building recorded eight constructions and commercial building recorded four constructions. (Figure 3)

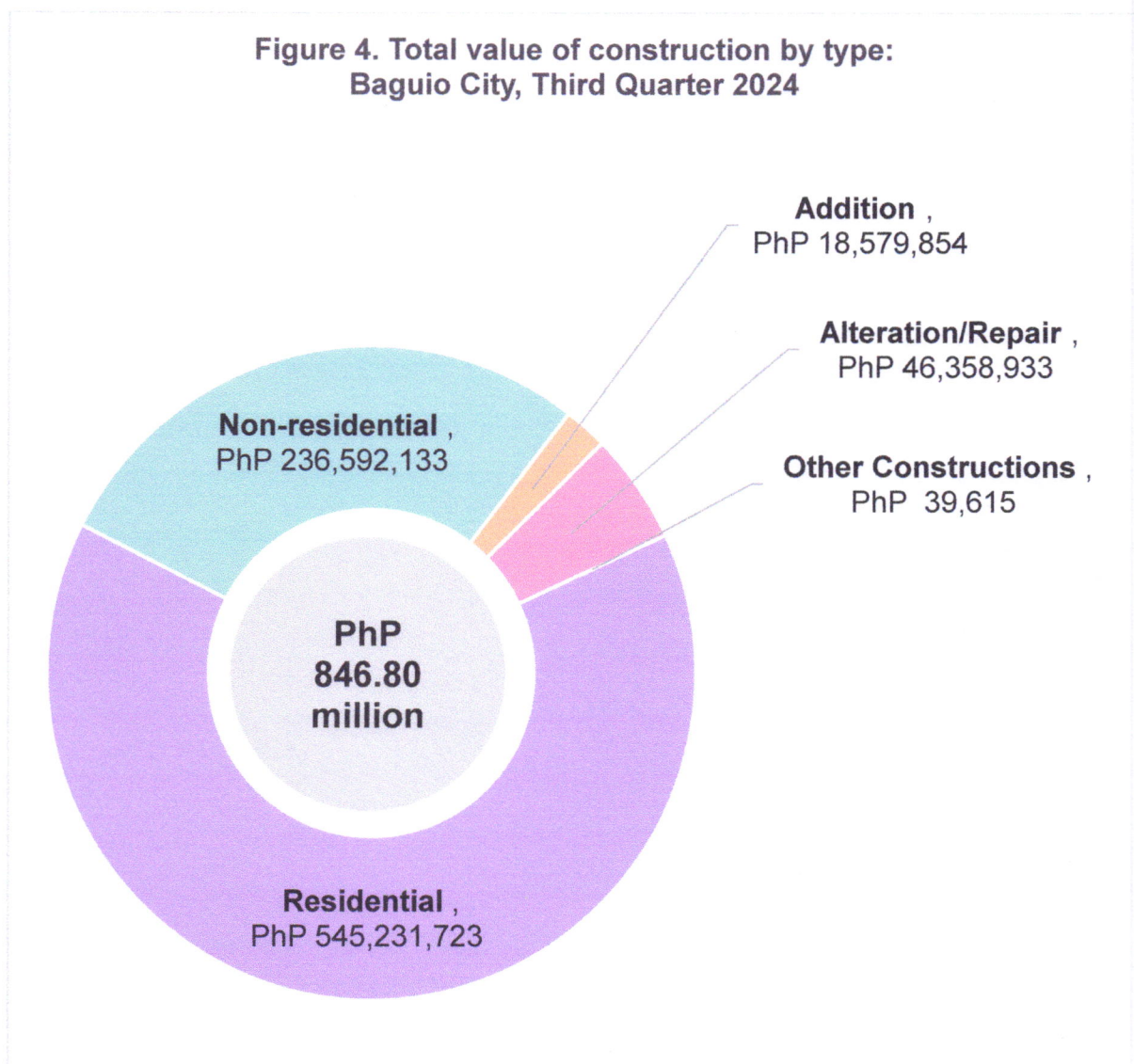


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Preliminary Results)

Total value of construction amounts to PhP 846.80 million

The total value of construction from approved building permits in Benguet for the third quarter of 2024 amounted PhP 846.80 million.

Residential buildings had the highest value of construction with PhP 545.23 million which was followed by non-residential building constructions valuing PhP 236.59 million. Meanwhile, building alteration/repair recorded PhP 46.36 million, addition to existing structures recorded PhP 18.58 million, and other constructions recorded PhP 39 thousand. (Figure 4)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Preliminary Results)

Average cost per square meter of residential building was valued at PhP 15,332.29

The total floor area of residential buildings constructed was 35,561 square meters. This translates to an average cost of PhP 15,332.29 per square meter.

For single house, the total floor area constructed was 16,784 square meters with an average cost of PhP 16,862.40 per square meter. Duplex/quadruplex constructed recorded a total of 2,520 square meters with PhP 19,096.61 average cost per square meter. Apartments/accessorias constructed had a total floor area of 16,022 square meters with PhP 13,193.23 average cost per square meter.

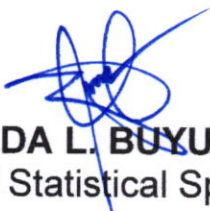
Average cost per square meter of non-residential building was valued at PhP 16,986.80

The total floor area of non-residential buildings constructed was 13,928 square meters. This translates to an average cost of PhP 16,986.80 per square meter.

For commercial buildings, the total floor area constructed was 6,725 square meters with an average cost of PhP 16,920.60 per square meter. Institutional buildings constructed had a total floor area of 7,203 square meters with an average cost of PhP 17,048.60 per square meter.

Average cost per square meter of addition to existing structures was valued at PhP 17,445.87

The total floor area of addition to existing structures was 1,065 square meters. This translates to an average cost of PhP 17,445.87 per square meter.



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TECHNICAL NOTES

Introduction

This Special Release presents the preliminary data on construction statistics from approved building permits for the third quarter of 2024.

Scope and Coverage

Construction statistics presented in this special release are based on approved building permits on new constructions and additions, alterations and repairs of existing residential and non-residential buildings, and other structures which are proposed to be constructed in the different cities/municipalities of the country.

Sources of Information

Construction statistics are generated from approved building permits as well as from the demolition and fencing permits collected every month by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) field personnel from the Offices of Local Building Officials (LBOs).

Limitations of data

1. Data on building constructions are based on approved applications for construction during the reference period and not on the construction work completed during the reference period.
2. The completeness of construction data relies on the approved applications filed with the LBOs. Hence, building constructions without approved building permits are not part of the tabulation of data.

Geographic Classification

Building constructions are classified and presented by geographic area using the Philippine Standard Geographic Classification (PSGC) as of December 2021.

Statistics Generated

Construction statistics generated from approved building permits provide monthly data on building construction at the regional and provincial level. The statistics generated are the following:

1. number
2. floor area

3. type of construction
4. value of construction

Definition of Terms

Building permit is a written authorization granted by the 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, machineries, and equipment of buildings/structures.

Residential building is a building 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, 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, etc.

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.

Accessoria 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 construction consists of school or company staff houses, living quarters for drivers and maids, and guardhouses.

Non-residential building includes 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 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 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 barn, poultry house, piggeries, stables, greenhouses, and grain mill.

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.

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

Renovation is any physical change made on structures to increase their value and quality.

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.

Conversion is a change in the use or occupancy of structure or any portion thereof, which has different requirements.

Demolitions refer to the systematic dismantling or destruction of a building/structure, in whole or in part.

Street furniture are street structures consisting 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.