

SPECIAL RELEASE

Oriental Mindoro Building Construction Statistics December 2024 (Preliminary Result)

Date of Release: 12 March 2025
Reference No. 2025-SR-066

Table 1. Summary of Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permits, Oriental Mindoro: December 2024^p

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	NUMBER	FLOOR AREA (sq.m.)	VALUE (PhP 1,000)
Residential	38	6,627	83,836
Non-Residential	33	12,344	105,523
Addition, Alteration and Repair	6	31	7,122
Other Construction	1		1,829
TOTAL	78	19,002	198,311

sq.m. - square meters

PhP 1,000 – in thousand pesos

p - preliminary

Note: Details of floor area and value may not add up to their respective totals due to rounding.

Total floor area for other construction including demolition permits, fencing permits, street furniture, landscaping and signboards will always be zero.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

1. Number of Constructions

Residential buildings had the highest number of constructions

In December 2024, the Province of Oriental Mindoro recorded a total of 78 constructions based on the approved building permits.

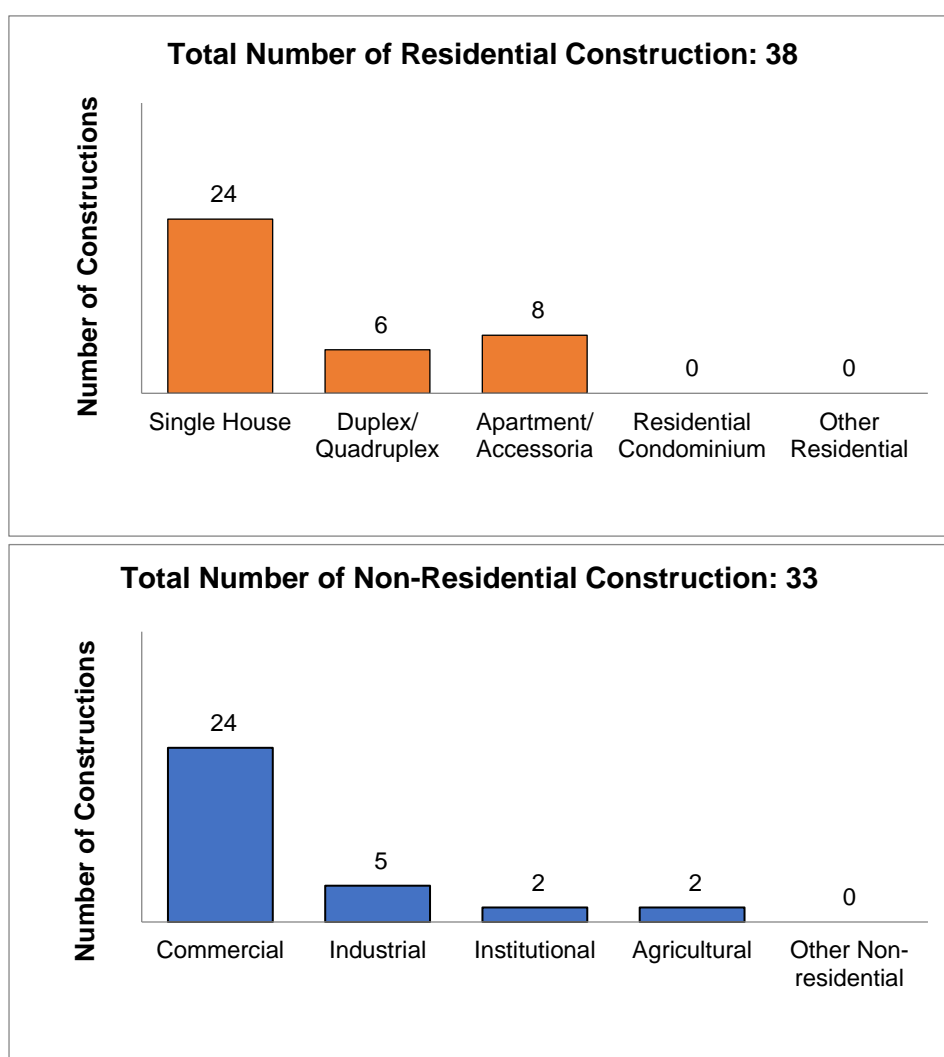
By type of construction, residential buildings reported the highest number of constructions at 38, accounting for 48.7 percent of the total number of constructions during the month. Majority of residential constructions were single-type houses with 24 (63.2 percent).



Meanwhile, non-residential building type constructions followed in terms of number of constructions at 33, constituting 42.3 percent of the total number of constructions. Most of the non-residential constructions were commercial buildings with 24 (72.7 percent).

Addition, which refers to any new construction that increases the height or area of an existing building, alteration, and repair of existing structures had a total of six constructions which contributed 7.7 percent, while other constructions including demolition and fencing permits, street furniture, landscaping, and signboards had a total of one construction which accounts for 1.3 percent of the total number of constructions in the province during the reference month.

Figure 1. Number of Constructions by Type, Oriental Mindoro: December 2024^p



p - preliminary

Note: Other residential includes container van houses, staff housing, servant quarters, etc.

Other non-residential includes façade, water tank, helipad, etc.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

2. Value of Constructions

Non-residential buildings recorded the highest value of construction

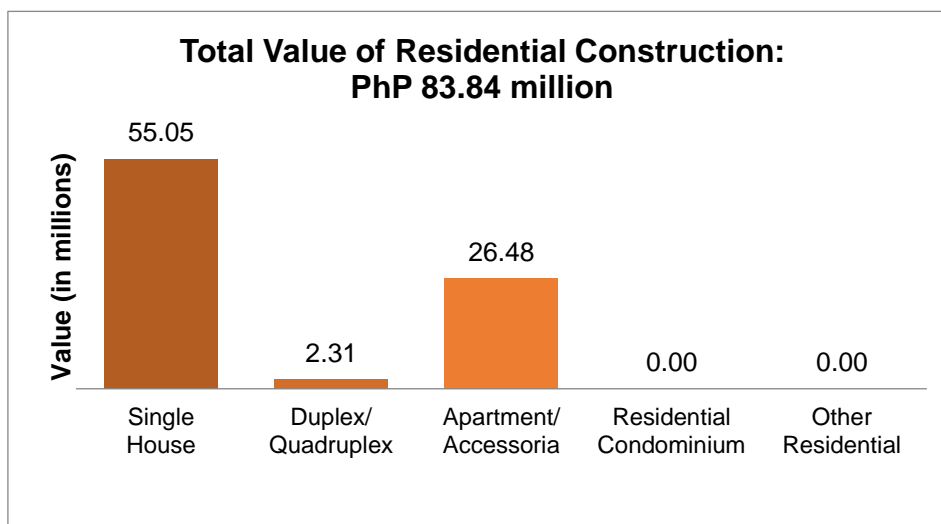
In December 2024, the total value of constructions in Oriental Mindoro amounted to PhP 198.31 million.

Non-residential building constructions valued at PhP 105.52 million, accounted for 53.2 percent of the total value of constructions during the period. Among non-residential constructions, commercial buildings registered the highest construction value at PhP 51.97 million (49.2 percent).

On the other hand, the construction value of residential buildings amounted to PhP 83.84 million, representing 42.3 percent of the total construction value in December 2024. Among residential constructions, single-type houses had the highest value of construction at PhP 55.05 million (65.7 percent).

In December 2024, the value of constructions for addition, alteration, and repair to existing structures were recorded at PhP 0.33 million and PhP 6.79 million, respectively, both constituting 0.2 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. Other constructions were reported at PhP 1.83 million, accounted for 0.9 percent of the total construction value in the province.

Figure 2.1 Value of Constructions by Type, Oriental Mindoro: December 2024^p



p - preliminary

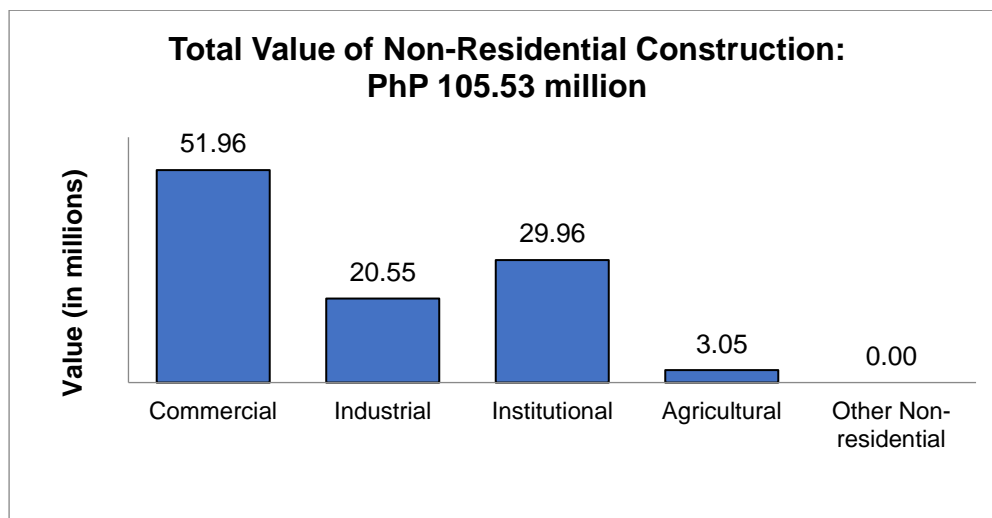
Note: Details may not add up due to total due to rounding

Other residential includes container van houses, staff housing, servant quarters, etc.

Alteration and repair, and other construction are excluded in the estimation of average cost per square meter

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 2.2 Value of Constructions by Type, Oriental Mindoro: December 2024^P



p - preliminary

Note: Details may not add up due to total due to rounding

Other residential includes container van houses, staff housing, servant quarters, etc. Alteration and repair, and other construction are excluded in the estimation of average cost per square meter

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

3. Floor Area

Non-residential constructions accounted for more than half of the total floor area of construction

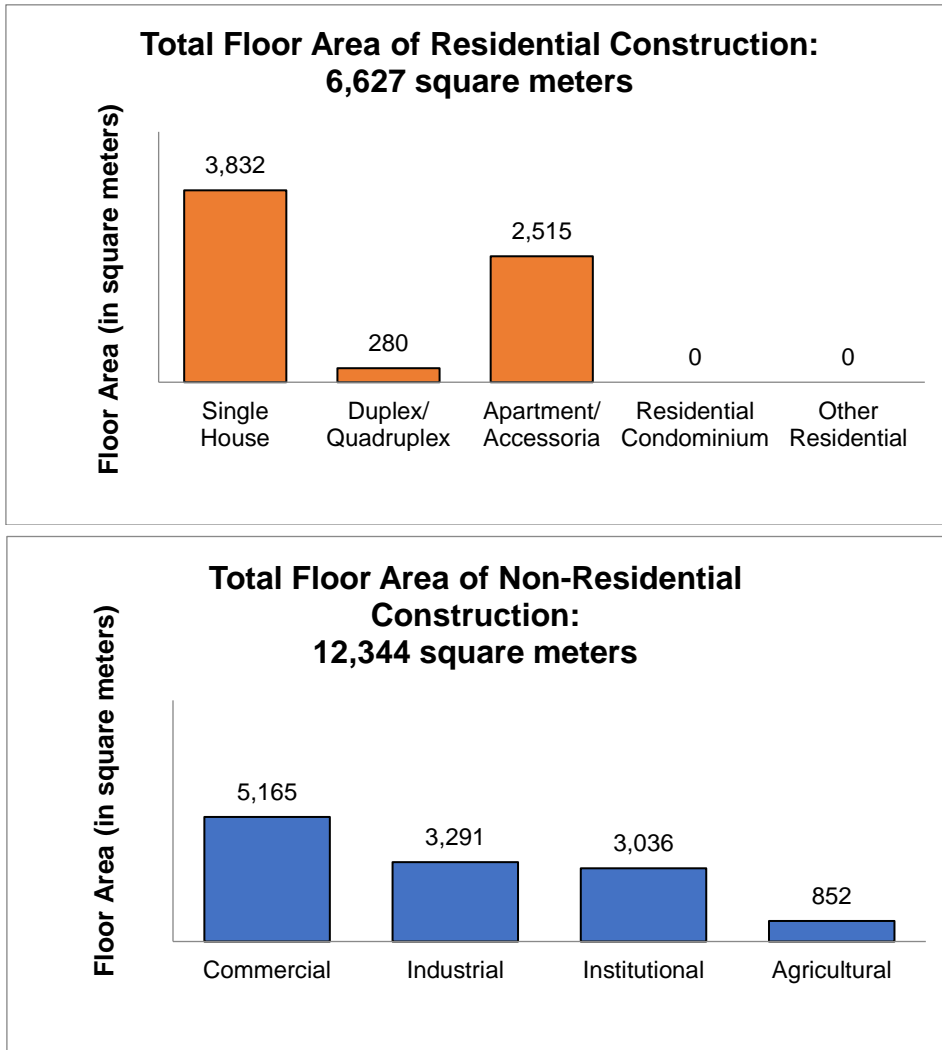
The total floor area of construction for this month was recorded at 19,002 square meters. This excludes alteration and repair and other constructions, which include demolition, street furniture, landscaping, and signboards since there is no reported floor area for these types of constructions.

Non-residential constructions posted 12,344 square meters, accounting for 65.0 percent of the total floor area of construction in this period.

Meanwhile, residential constructions recorded 6,627 square meters, representing 34.9 percent of the total floor area of construction.

In December 2024, the floor area constructed for addition was recorded at 31 constituting 0.2 percent of the total floor area in the province.

Figure 3. Floor Area of Constructions by Type, Oriental Mindoro: December 2024^p



p - preliminary
Note: Details may not add up due to total due to rounding
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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Technical Notes

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) stands as the primary statistical authority tasked with the collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of statistical information. Construction statistics play a pivotal role in understanding the pulse of economic development and urban growth within the Province of Oriental Mindoro. As a vital component of economic indicators, these statistics offer valuable insights into the trajectory of the construction sector, which serves as a cornerstone of infrastructure development and societal progress.

Construction statistics from approved building permits aim to provide monthly administrative-based data on building constructions at the municipality level nationwide. Statistics generated are the following:

1. number of units/buildings
2. floor area of the buildings
3. types of construction
4. value of construction

The statistics cover various aspects of construction, including new constructions, renovations, alterations, demolitions, and additions to existing structures.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The definition of terms is adopted from the Revised and Updated IRR of the National Building Code.

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.

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

Non-residential buildings include 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 plants, 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., schools, 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.

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.