

SPECIAL RELEASE

Housing Units in the City of Puerto Princesa (2020 Census of Population and Housing)

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City of Puerto Princesa recorded 96.8 thousand housing units in 2020

Based on the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH), a total of 96,752 housing units were listed in the City of Puerto Princesa. Of this total, 80,050 housing units were occupied by households / household population as of 01 May 2020. Between 2020 CPH and 2015 Census of Population (PopCen), the total number of housing units went up by 27,932 or 40.6 percent. Moreover, a total of 40,598 housing units or 72.3 percent were added from the reported 56,154 housing units in 2010. (Figure 1 and Table A)

**Figure 1. Total Housing Units: City of Puerto Princesa,
Census Years 2010 - 2020**

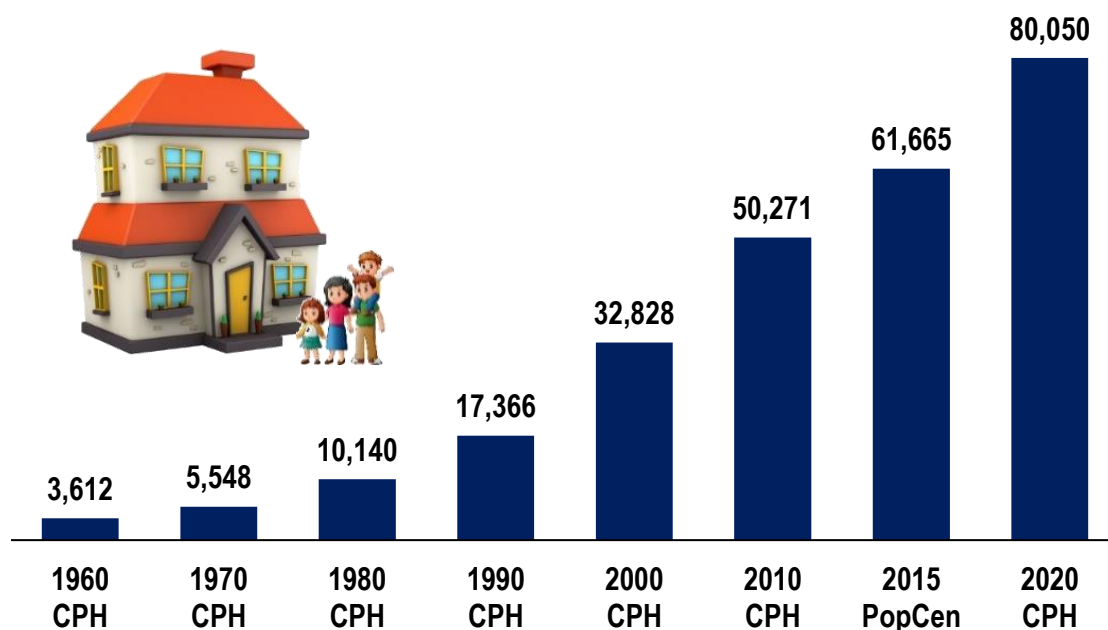


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *Various Census Results*



Between census years 2020 and 2015, the number of occupied housing units increased by 18,385 or 29.8 percent. In 1960, the reported total number of occupied housing units was 3,612, that is, 4.5 percent of the number of occupied housing units in the province in the 2020 CPH. (Figure 2)

**Figure 2. Total Number of Occupied Housing Units:
City of Puerto Princesa, 1960 – 2020**



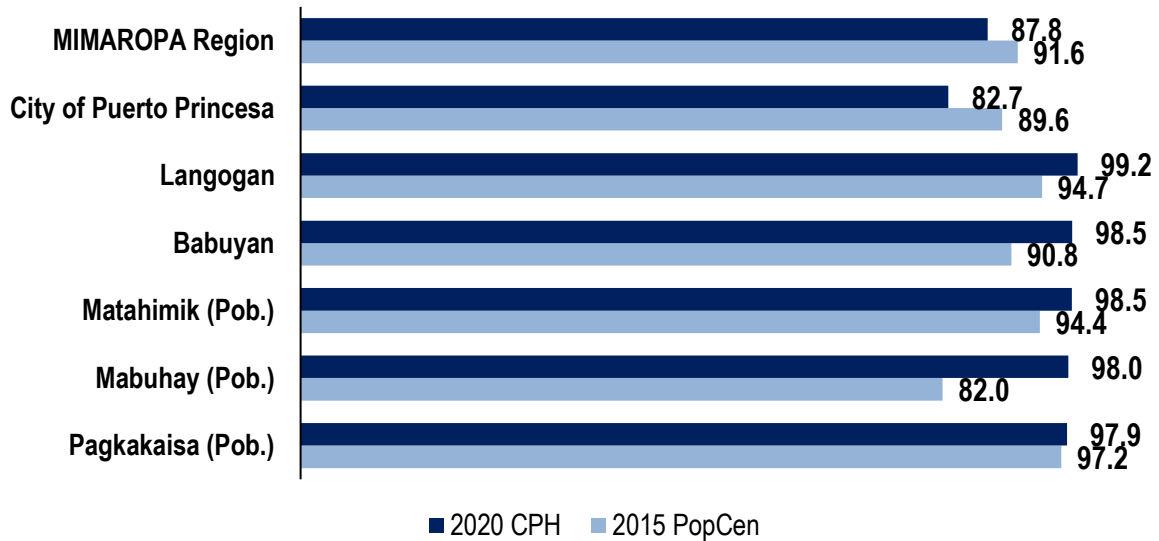
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, *Various Census Results*

Occupancy rate was posted at 82.7 percent

In the City of Puerto Princesa, the occupancy rate or the ratio of the total occupied housing units to the total number of housing units in 2020 was posted at 82.7 percent. This was 5.1 percentage points lower than the MIMAROPA Region’s 87.8 percent occupancy rate. The province’s occupancy rate five years ago was higher at 89.6 percent. This means that there were more vacant housing units in 2020 than in 2015. (Figure 3 and Table A)

Of the city’s 66 barangays, a total of 46 barangays or 69.7 percent exceeded the city’s occupancy rate of 82.7 percent. Barangay Langogan posted the highest occupancy rate of 99.2 percent and was followed by Barangays Babuyan and Matahimik each with 98.5 percent. (Figure 3 and Table A)

**Figure 3. Top Five Barangays with the Highest Occupancy Rate*:
City of Puerto Princesa, 2020 and 2015**

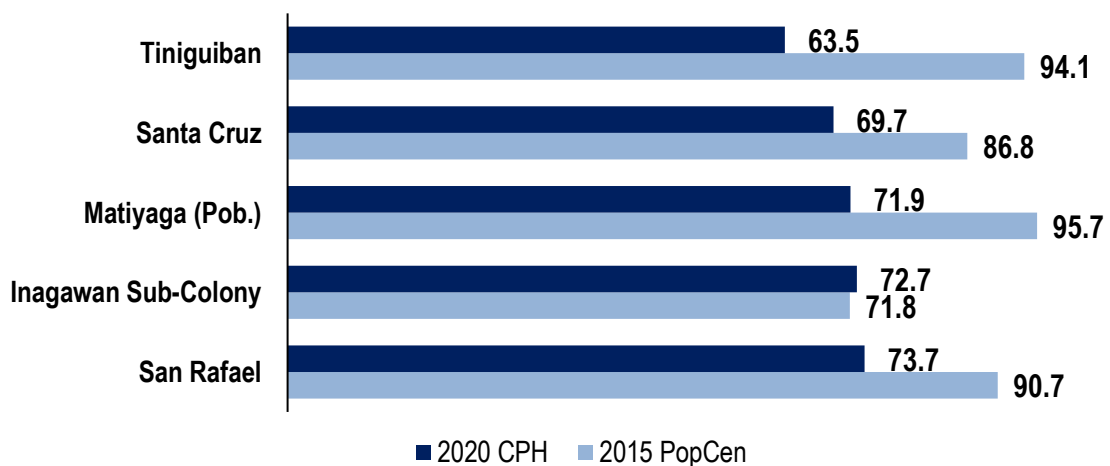


Note: *Excludes those households enumerated as homeless or enumerated in relocation areas

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing* and *2015 Census of Population*

On the other hand, 20 barangays or 30.3 percent were lower than the city’s occupancy rate. Barangay Tiniguiban posted the lowest occupancy rate of 63.5 percent. This was followed by Barangay Santa Cruz (69.7%) and Barangay Matiyaga (71.9%). (Figure 4 and Table A)

**Figure 4. Top Five Barangays with the Lowest Occupancy Rate*:
City of Puerto Princesa, 2020 and 2015**



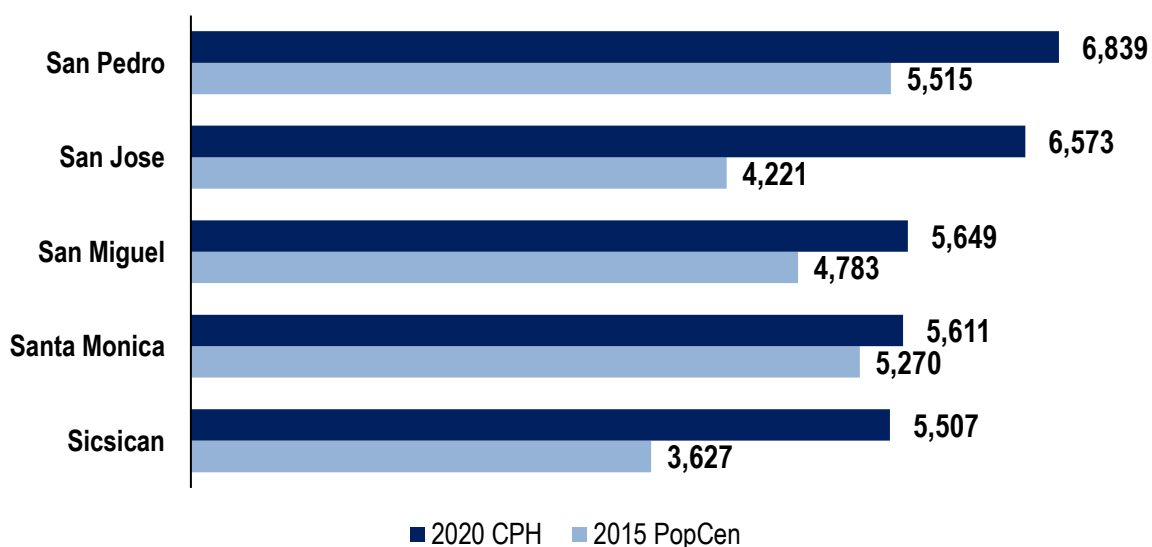
Note: *Excludes those households enumerated as homeless or enumerated in relocation areas

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing* and *2015 Census of Population*

Barangay San Pedro had the greatest number of occupied housing units

The top two barangays with the largest population sizes are also the top two areas in terms of number of occupied housing units. Barangay San Pedro had the highest number of occupied housing units in the city at 6,839. Said barangay had 8.5 percent share of the total occupied housing units in the City of Puerto Princesa. Barangay San Jose ranked second with 6,573 occupied housing units (8.2%). Barangay San Miguel came in third with 5,649 occupied housing units (7.1%). (Figure 5 and Table A)

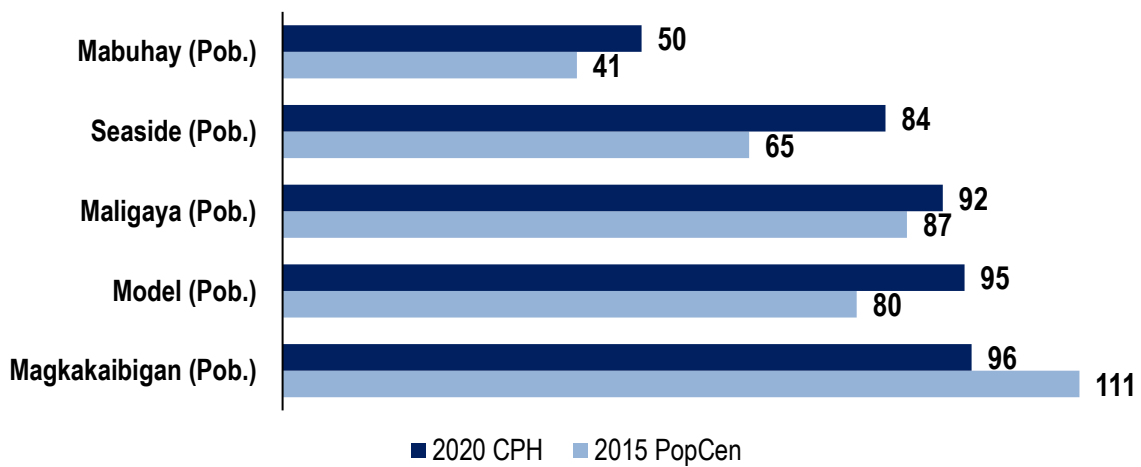
Figure 5. Top Five Barangays with the Highest Number of Occupied Housing Units*: City of Puerto Princesa, 2020 and 2015



Note: *Excludes those households enumerated as homeless or enumerated in relocation areas
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing* and *2015 Census of Population*

Likewise, Barangay Mabuhay which had the smallest population size in the province, recorded the least number of 50 occupied housing units in 2020 with a corresponding share of 0.1% to the total occupied housing units in the City of Puerto Princesa. This was followed by Barangay Seaside with 84 occupied housing units (0.1%) and Barangay Maligaya with 92 occupied housing units (0.1%). (Figure 6 and Table A)

Figure 6. Top Five Barangays with the Lowest Number of Occupied Housing Units*: City of Puerto Princesa, 2020 and 2015

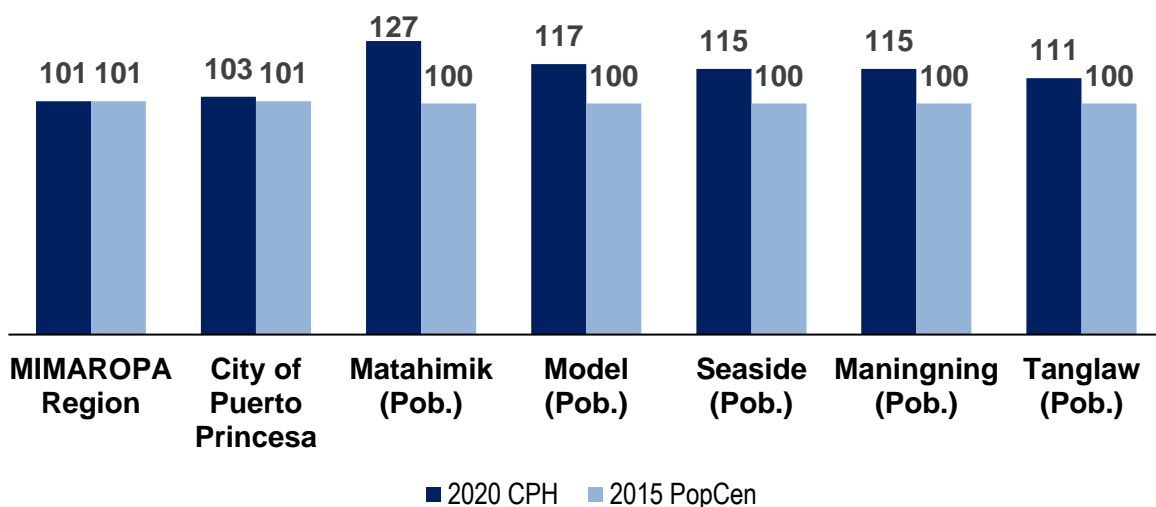


Note: *Excludes those households enumerated as homeless or enumerated in relocation areas
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing and 2015 Census of Population

There were 103 households per 100 occupied housing units

A total of 82,100 households were recorded in the city in 2020. This translates to 103 households in every 100 occupied housing units, which was higher than the reported ratio of the city in 2015. (Figure 7 and Table B)

Figure 7. Ratio of Top Five Barangays with the Highest Number of Households* per 100 Occupied Housing: City of Puerto Princesa, 2020 and 2015



Note: *Excludes those households enumerated as homeless or enumerated in relocation areas
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing and 2015 Census of Population

Among all barangays in the City of Puerto Princesa, Barangay Matahimik recorded the highest ratio of 127 households for every 100 occupied housing units. Barangay Model followed with 117 households per 100 occupied housing units, while Barangay Seaside ranked third with 115 households per 100 occupied housing units. (Figure 7 and Table B)

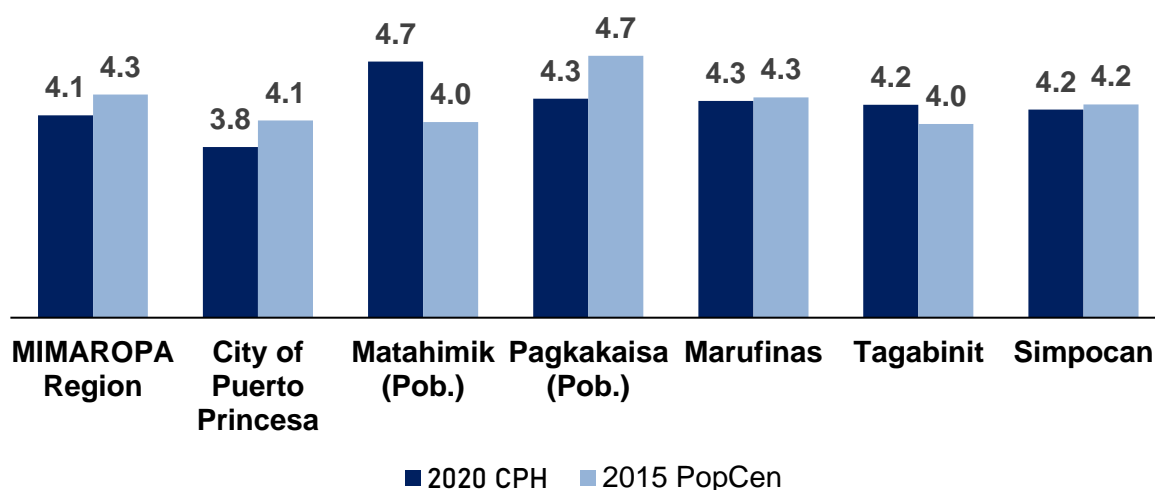
Seventeen of the city’s 66 barangays (25.8%) posted an increase relative to 2015 in their ratio of the number of households per 100 occupied housing units. Of these, Barangay Matahimik had the biggest increase per 100 occupied housing units by 27 households. Barangay Model followed with an additional 17 households per 100 occupied housing units. (Table B and Table C)

On the other hand, four barangays (6.1%) exhibited a downtrend from 2015 to 2020. Barangay Masikap posted the biggest decline of 11 households per 100 occupied housing units. Barangays Maoyon and Manggahan followed each with a decrease of seven (7) households per 100 occupied housing units, while Barangay Langogan had a slight decline by one household per 100 occupied housing units. (Table B and Table C)

There were 3.8 persons per occupied housing units

On the average, there were 3.8 persons per occupied housing unit in the City of Puerto Princesa. This was lower than the estimated 4.1 persons per occupied housing units recorded in 2015. (Figure 8, Table B and Table C)

Figure 8. Ratio of Top Five Barangays with the Highest Household Population* to Occupied Housing: City of Puerto Princesa, 2020 and 2015



Note: *Excludes those households enumerated as homeless or enumerated in relocation areas
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing and 2015 Census of Population

Across the city, Barangay Matahimik posted the highest ratio of 4.7 persons for every occupied housing unit. This was followed by Barangays Pagkakaisa and Marufinas each with 4.3 persons per occupied housing unit. Meanwhile, Barangay Manggahan had the lowest ratio of 2.7 persons per occupied housing unit among all barangays in the city. (Figure 8 and Table C)

Of the city's 66 barangays, 81.8 percent posted a downtrend in the ratio of household population per occupied housing unit with respect to the 2015 PopCen. Of these, Barangay Maoyon had the biggest decrease by an average of 1.0 person per occupied housing unit between 2015 and 2020. Barangays Kalipay and Manggahan followed with a decline of 0.9 person per occupied housing unit. (Table B and Table C)

On the other hand, four barangays exhibited an increase in the ratio during the five-year period. Barangay Matahimik had the biggest uptick by an average of 0.7 person per occupied housing unit. Barangays Tagabinit followed with an average of 0.2 person increase per occupied housing unit. Furthermore, Barangays Maningning and New Panggangan had a slight uptick by an average of 0.1 person per occupied housing unit. (Table B and Table C)

The statistics presented in this Special Release were based on the information provided by the household respondents or any responsible member who provided answers to the questions and gave information about the characteristics of the housing units.



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