

SPECIAL RELEASE

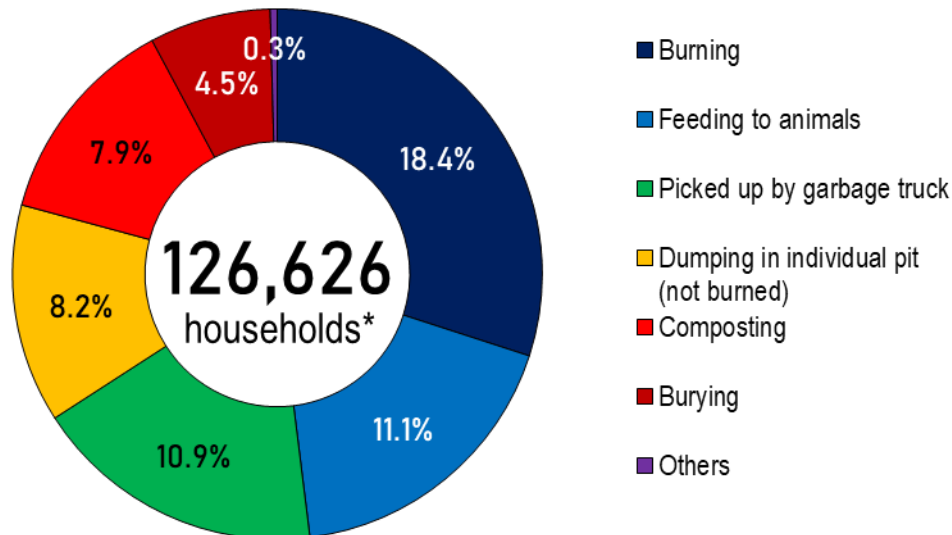
Characteristics of Households in the Province of Occidental Mindoro (2020 Census of Population and Housing)

Date of Release: 17 October 2024
Reference No. 2024-SR-87

Burning is the most common method of kitchen garbage disposal

In the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH), nearly one in every five or 18.4 percent of 126.6 thousand households in Occidental Mindoro had their kitchen garbage burned. Other usual manners of kitchen garbage disposal reported in 2020 were feeding to animals (11.1%), picked up by garbage truck (10.9%), dumping in an individual pit (8.2%), composting (7.9%), burying (4.5%), and other manners of disposal such as being thrown in esteros, vacant lots, rivers, among others (0.3%). (Figure 1 and Table A)

Figure 1. Percentage Share of Households* by Usual Manner of Kitchen Garbage Disposal, Occidental Mindoro: 2020



Note: *Excludes households enumerated in temporary relocation areas, households enumerated as homeless, and households living in other types of buildings (e.g., bus/trailer, boat, tent, etc.)

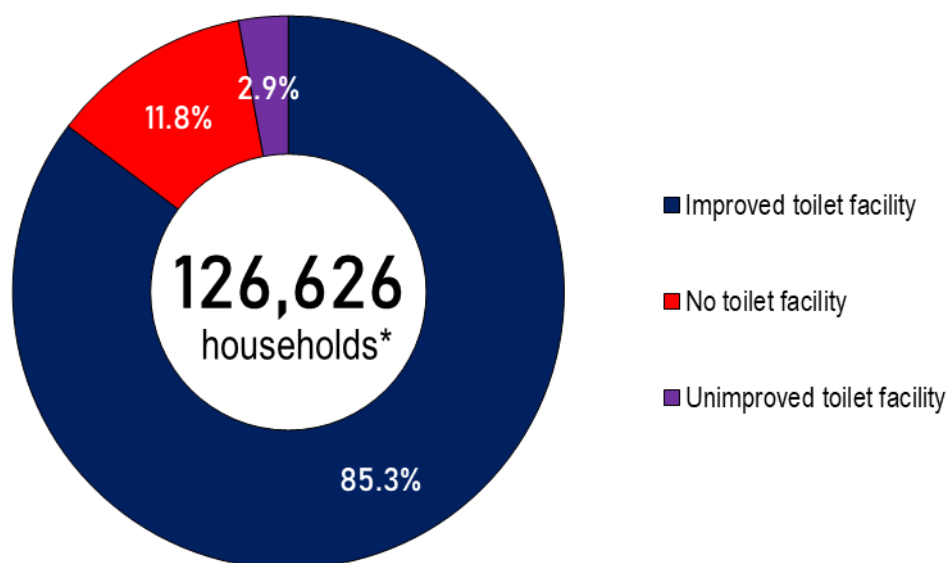
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*



Seventeen in every 20 households have improved sanitary toilet facility

Of the total 126.6 thousand households in the province, 85.3 percent had improved sanitary toilet facility, which included the following: flush to the septic tank (58.2%), flush to pit latrine (17.5%), ventilated improved latrine (4.4%), flush to piped sewer system (4.3%), pit latrine with slab (0.5%), and composting toilet (0.3%). (Figure 2 and Table B)

Figure 2. Percentage Share of Households* by Kind of Toilet Facility, Occidental Mindoro: 2020



Note: *Excludes households enumerated in temporary relocation areas, households enumerated as homeless, and households living in other types of buildings (e.g., bus/trailer, boat, tent, etc.)

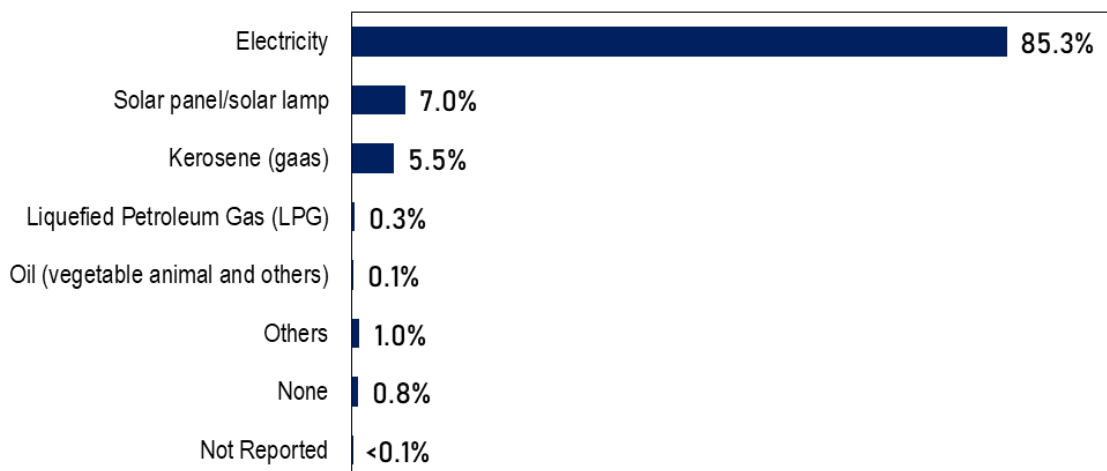
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

On the other hand, 2.9 percent of the households used unimproved sanitary toilet facility. Considered as unimproved sanitary facility are flush to open drain (0.8%), pit flush to an unknown depository or place (0.5%), latrine without slab or open pit (0.4%), hanging toilet / hanging latrine (0.4%), bucket / pail system (0.3%), and other types (0.4%). The remaining 11.8 percent of the total households reported open defecation with no toilet facility. (Figure 2 and Table B)

Seventeen in every 20 households use electricity for lighting

About 108.0 thousand households or 85.3 percent of the total number of households in Occidental Mindoro used electricity for lighting. Moreover, solar panel / solar lamp was used for lighting by 7.0 percent of households, while 5.5 percent of households used kerosene (gaas). A meager percentage of households (1.5%) used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), oil, and other lighting fuel types. (Figure 3 and Table C)

Figure 3. Percentage Share of Households* by Type of Fuel for Lighting, Occidental Mindoro: 2020



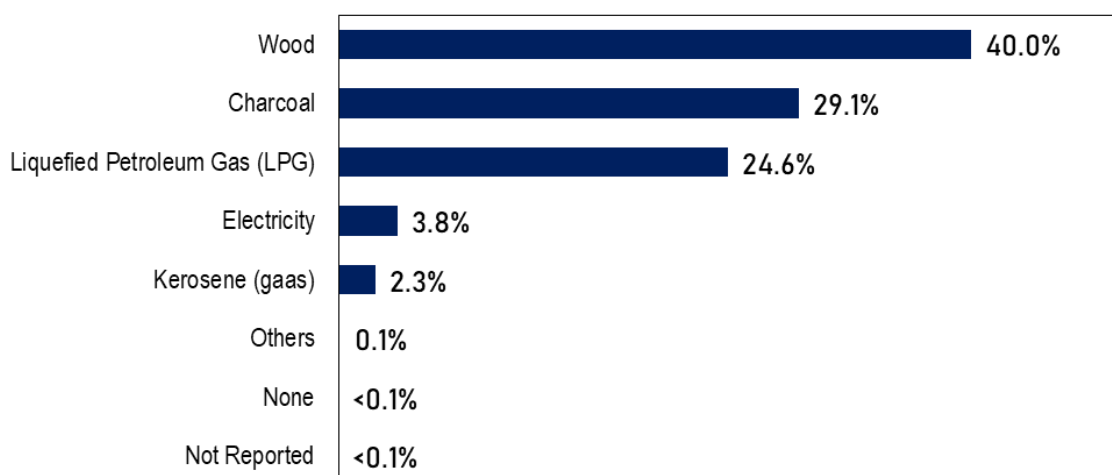
Note: *Excludes households enumerated in temporary relocation areas, households enumerated as homeless, and households living in other types of buildings (e.g., bus/trailer, boat, tent, etc.)

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

Two in every five households use wood for cooking

Wood was the most used fuel for cooking by 40.0 percent of the total households in the province. Charcoal and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was the second and third most commonly used fuel for cooking, with a corresponding share of 29.1 percent and 24.6 percent of the total households. Other types of fuel used often by the rest of the households were electricity (3.8%), kerosene (gaas) (2.3%), and other fuels (0.1%). (Figure 4 and Table D)

Figure 4. Percentage Share of Households* by Type of Fuel for Cooking, Occidental Mindoro: 2020



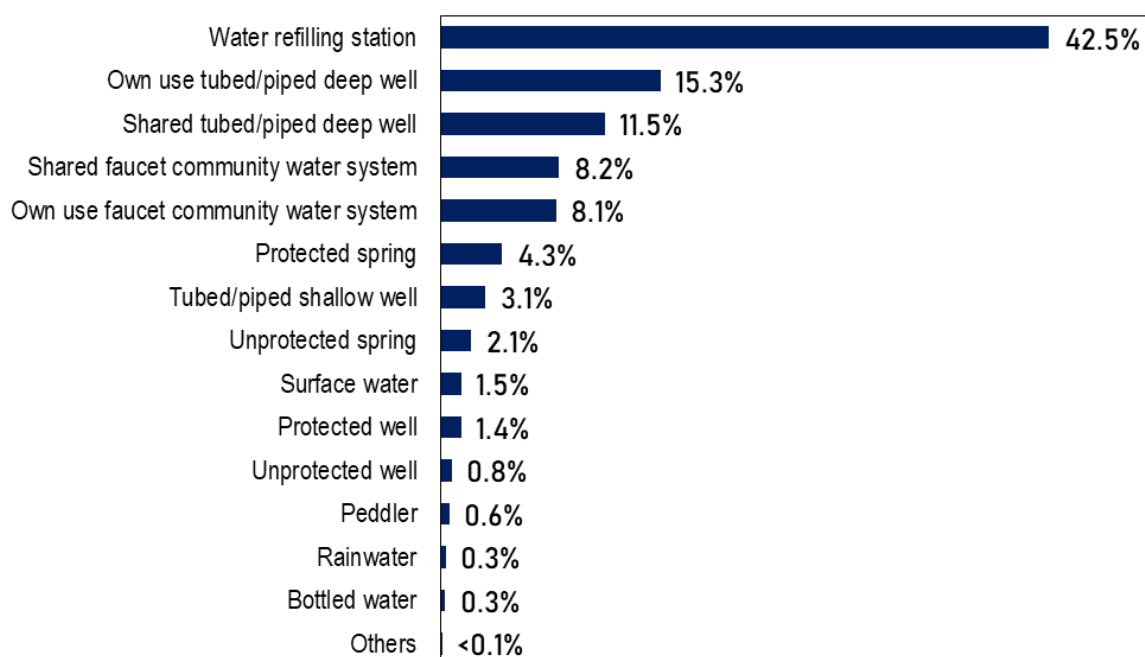
Note: *Excludes households enumerated in temporary relocation areas, households enumerated as homeless, and households living in other types of buildings (e.g., bus/trailer, boat, tent, etc.)

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

Water from refilling stations is the main source of drinking water by at least two in every five households

In 2020, the main source of water for drinking was water refilling stations, as reported by 42.5 percent of the total households in the province. This was followed by those households whose main source of drinking water from own use tubed or piped deep well (15.3%) and shared tubed or piped deep well (11.5%). (Figure 5 and Table E)

Figure 5. Percentage Share of Households* by Main Source of Water Supply for Drinking, Occidental Mindoro: 2020



Note: *Excludes households enumerated in temporary relocation areas, households enumerated as homeless, and households living in other types of buildings (e.g., bus/trailer, boat, tent, etc.)

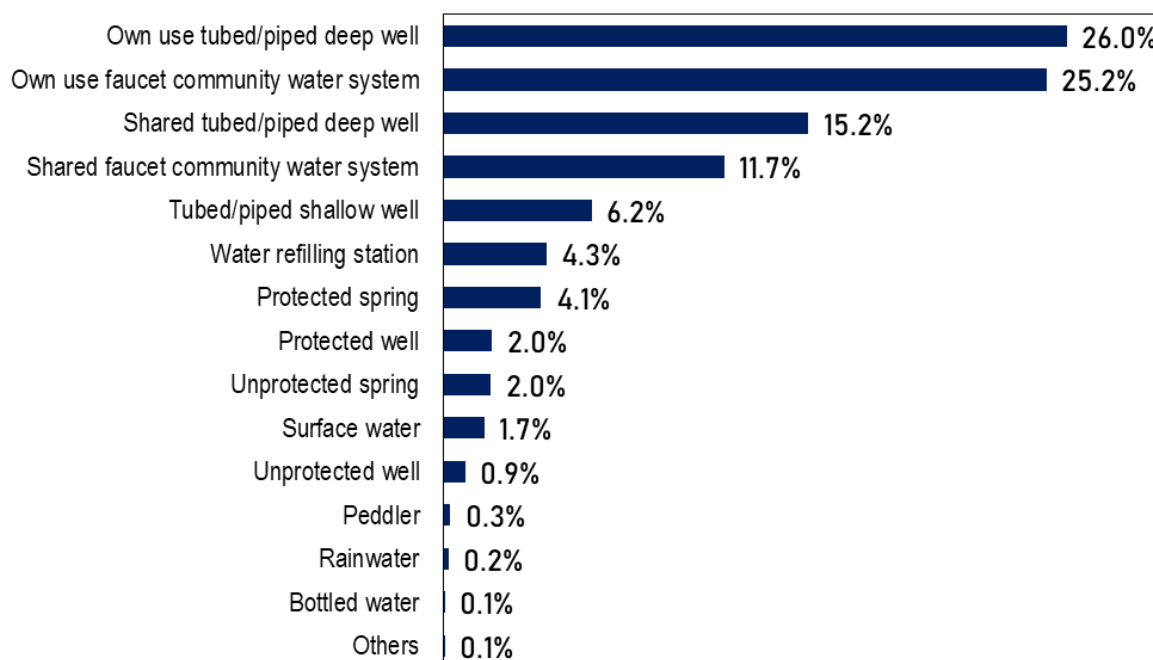
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

Drinking water from community water system had a total of 16.3 percent share. It is broken down into households using a shared faucet which is connected to a community water system (8.2%), and households using their own faucet connected to a community water system (8.1%). The rest of the households reported their main source of water for drinking as follows: protected spring (4.3%), and tubed or piped shallow well (3.1%). (Figure 5 and Table E)

More than a quarter of the total households use own tubed or piped deep well as main source of water for cooking

Water from a tube or pipe deep well was used by 26.0 percent of the province’s total households for cooking. This was closely followed by those households that uses their own faucet connected to a community water system (25.2%). Other households obtained their water for cooking from shared tubed or piped deep wells (15.2%), shared faucet connected to a community water system (11.7%), tubed or piped shallow wells (6.2%), water refilling stations (4.3%), and protected spring (4.1%). (Figure 6 and Table F)

Figure 6. Percentage Share of Households* by Main Source of Water Supply for Cooking, Occidental Mindoro: 2020



Note: *Excludes households enumerated in temporary relocation areas, households enumerated as homeless, and households living in other types of buildings (e.g., bus/trailer, boat, tent, etc.)

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

The statistics presented in this special release were based on the information provided by the respondent or any responsible household member who may provide accurate answers to the questions and give correct information about the household. Moreover, the households described in this release, which total to 77,634 households, exclude those enumerated in relocation areas, those enumerated as homeless, and those living in other types of buildings such as buses/trailers, boats, tents, and others.

The following data items were collected by the enumerator from a sample of 20 percent of the total households in the enumeration area/s using CPH Form 3 (Sample Household Questionnaire) or CPH Form 7B (Self-Administered Questionnaire for Sample Household):

- a. Usual manner of kitchen garbage disposal (*"How does this household usually dispose of your kitchen garbage such as leftover food, peeling of fruits and vegetables, fish and chicken entrails, and others?"*),
- b. Kind of toilet facility (*"What type of toilet facility does this household use?"*),
- c. Fuel for lighting (*"What type of fuel does this household use for lighting?"*),
- d. Fuel for cooking (*"What kind of fuel does this household use most of the time for cooking?"*),
- e. Source of water supply for drinking (*"What is this household's main source of water supply for drinking?"*), and
- f. Source of water supply for cooking (*"What is this household's main source of water supply for cooking?"*).



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