

PHILIPPINES

The Number of Households and Average Household Size in the Country

Number of households grows by one third

The number of households for the entire Philippines in 2010 reached 20.2 million, an increase of 32.0 percent compared to the number of households of 15.3 million in 2000. Region IVA (2.83 million) was the region with the highest number of households, while NCR and Region III followed with 2.76 million and 2.24 million, respectively. CAR with 352,403 households in 2010 and 263,851 households in 2000 was the region with the least number of households in both censuses.

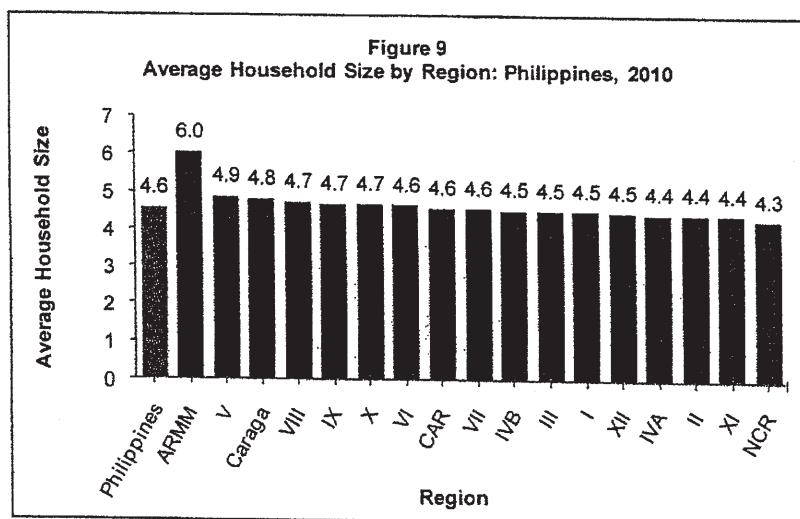
Average household size was 4.6 persons

The average household size, which is the household population divided by the number of households in 2010 was recorded at 4.6 persons, lower than the average household size of 5.0 persons posted in 2000. The 32.0 percent increase in the number of households, which is larger than the 20.7 percent increase in the household population in 2010, resulted in a lower average household size of 4.6 persons compared to an average of 5.0 persons per household in 2000.

Table 15
Household Population, Number of Households, and Average Household Size
Philippines, 2010 and 2000

Census Year	Household Population	Number of Households	Average Household Size
2010	92,097,978	20,171,899	4.6
2000	76,332,470	15,278,808	5.0

Across the regions, ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao) had the highest average household size of 6.0 persons. Other regions with average household sizes higher than the national figure were: Region V with 4.9 persons; Caraga with 4.8 persons; and Regions VIII, IX, and X, with 4.7 persons each. NCR had the lowest average household size of 4.3 persons.



Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units in the Philippines

Total number of occupied housing units in the Philippines reached 19.7 million

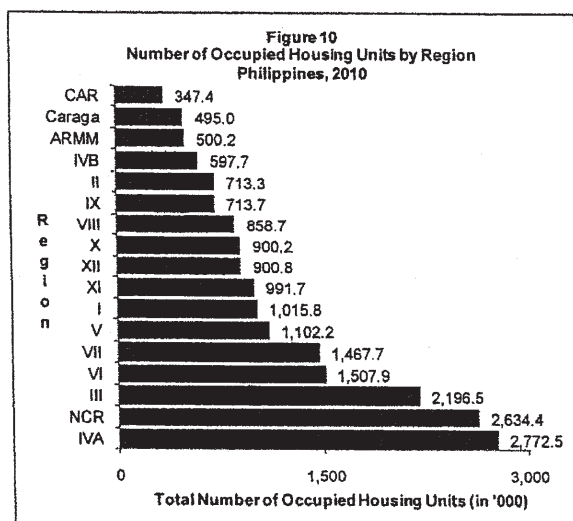
The 2010 Census of Population and Housing (2010 CPH), counted a total of 19,715,695 occupied housing units in the Philippines as of May 1, 2010. These are housing units with households and persons living in them at the time of census enumeration.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of occupied housing units increased by 4,824,568 or 32.4 percent.

In 1960, the reported total number of occupied housing units was 4,435,153. This is more than one fifth of the number of occupied housing units of the country in the 2010 CPH. Of the six decennial censuses in the country, the inventory of housing units between the 1980 CPH and 1990 CPH had the largest increase of total occupied housing units at about 40.9 percent.

Table 16
Total Number of Occupied Housing Units in the Philippines by Census Year, 1960 to 2010

Decennial Census	Total Number of Housing Units (in thousands)
1960	4,435.2
1970	5,668.8
1980	7,919.9
1990	11,161.7
2000	14,891.1
2010	19,715.7



Region IVA had the most number of occupied housing units

Among the 17 regions comprising the country, Region IVA had the most number of occupied housing units making up 14.1 percent share of the national occupied housing units. This was followed by the National Capital Region with 13.4 percent share. Region III came in third with 11.1 percent.

In Visayas, Region VI had the most number of occupied housing units while in Mindanao, Region XI ranked first in terms of the number of occupied housing units.

Cordillera Administrative Region recorded the smallest number of occupied housing units with only 1.8 percent share of the national occupied housing units.

There were 102 households per 100 occupied housing units in the country

A total of 19,715,695 occupied housing units were recorded in the Philippines in 2010. This translates to a ratio of 102 households for every 100 occupied housing units, with 4.7 persons per occupied housing unit. In 2000, there were 103 households per 100 occupied housing units and 5.1 persons per occupied housing unit.

Annex A

2010 CPH Report 2A
Highlights on Housing

Across the country, the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) recorded the highest ratio of 108 households for every 100 occupied housing units. This was followed by the National Capital Region with a ratio of 105 households per 100 occupied housing units.

Majority of the occupied housing units were single houses

In 2010, single houses made up 86.5 percent of the total occupied buildings/houses in the country. About 4.5 percent were of duplex type while 8.5 percent were multi-unit residential buildings/houses. By comparison, in 2000, single houses accounted for 87.7 percent of the total occupied housing units, 3.5 percent were duplex and 6.9 percent were multi-unit residential buildings or houses.

Occupied housing units with outer walls and roofs made of strong materials increased

In 2010, 45.7 percent of the occupied housing units in the country had outer walls made of concrete/brick/stone, up from 30.8 percent in 2000. The proportion of occupied housing units with outer walls made of wood, on the other hand, decreased from 22.7 percent in 2000 to 18.1 percent in 2010. Similarly, those with outer walls made of bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa decreased from 22.8 percent in 2000 to 18.1 percent in 2010.

Meanwhile, majority (78.1 percent) of the occupied housing units in 2010 had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum. This is higher than the proportion of 67.6 percent recorded in 2000. The proportion of occupied housing units with roofs made of cogon/nipa/anahaw, on the other hand, declined from 22.3 percent in 2000 to 15.0 percent in 2010.

By comparison, all regions in Luzon, except for Region IVB, reported as having the largest proportion of housing units with outer walls made of concrete/brick/stone ranging from 40.2 percent to 70.8 percent. In contrast, five regions reported to have the largest proportion of occupied housing units with outer walls made of bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa. These are Region IVB with 42.2 percent, Region VI with 40.5, Region XII with 39.0 percent, Region VIII with 29.5 percent, and Region XI with 28.8 percent. On the other hand, there were four regions reported as having the largest proportion of occupied housing units with outer walls made of wood, namely, Caraga with 55.5 percent, ARMM with 49.6 percent, Region X with 41.1 percent, and Region IX with 39.0 percent.

Across the country, a proportion of about 54.5 percent to 89.4 percent of the occupied housing units in each region had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum.

The proportion of occupied housing units that needed major repair had decreased

Eight in every 10 occupied housing units (77.7 percent) in the country in 2010 either did not need repair or needed a minor repair. In the 2000 CPH, 19.1 percent of occupied housing units were reported as needing a major repair. Based on the 2010 CPH, 14.9 percent were reported as needing a major repair. The rest of the occupied housing units were categorized as follows: unfinished construction (3.4 percent), under construction (1.2 percent), under renovation/being repaired (0.9 percent), and dilapidated/condemned (0.4 percent).

Forty percent of occupied housing units were built within the decade prior to the 2010 CPH

Two fifths (40.1 percent) of the occupied housing units in the Philippines were built within 10 years prior to the 2010 CPH, that is, in the period 2001 to 2010, while 25.3 percent were built during the period 1991 to 2000. The remaining 34.6 percent were built more than 20 years prior to the 2010 CPH with 14.9 percent

Annex A

2010 CPH Report 2A
Highlights on Housing

during the period 1981 to 1990, 7.4 percent during the period 1971 to 1980, and 6.5 percent in 1970 or earlier.

Eleven regions recorded proportion of occupied housing units built in the period 2001 to 2010 higher than the national figure. These are Region IX (56.7 percent), Region XII (55.8 percent), Region IVB (55.6 percent), Caraga (52.8 percent), ARMM (50.5 percent), Region V (49.4 percent), Region XI (47.0 percent), Region VI (46.7 percent), Region VIII (46.6 percent), Region X (45.7 percent), and Region II (41.1 percent).

Seventeen percent of occupied housing units had a floor area of about 20 to 29 square meters

In 2010, the occupied housing units in the Philippines with a floor area of about 20 to 29 sq. m. (210 to 317 sq. ft.) comprised 17.1 percent. Housing units with this size of floor area had an average of 4.7 occupants per occupied housing unit. Meanwhile, housing units with a floor area of less than 20 sq. m. (210 sq. ft.) accounted for 38.1 percent. The average number of occupants per occupied housing unit with this size of floor area was 4.5.

Meanwhile, 17.5 percent of the occupied housing units in the country had a floor area ranging from 30 to 49 sq. m. (318 to 532 sq. ft.). On average, there were 4.7 occupants per occupied housing unit with this floor area. Housing units with a floor area of about 50 to 69 sq. m. (533 to 748 sq. ft.) accounted for 11.0 percent. These housing units had an average of 4.8 occupants per occupied housing unit. On the other hand, housing units with a floor area of 70 to 89 sq. m. (749 to 963 sq. ft.) comprised 5.5 percent while those with floor area of 90 sq. m. (964 sq. ft.) or larger, 10.0 percent. Housing units with a floor area of 70 sq. m (749 sq. ft.) or larger had an average of about 5.0 occupants per occupied housing unit.

Across the country, all regions, except Region IVA, reported as having the highest proportion of housing units is among those with floor area of less than 20 sq. m. (210 sq. ft.). These proportion ranges from 23.5 percent to 61.2 percent.

Less than half of the households lived in lots that they owned or amortized

In 2010, the country had 61.7 percent of the total 20,171,899 households who owned or amortized the lots that they occupied. The corresponding figure in 2000 was 52.6 percent of the total 15,278,808 households. Moreover, 22.2 percent of the households occupied lots which were rent-free but with consent of the owner, 12.1 percent rented the lots that they occupied while 2.4 percent occupied lots which were rent-free but without consent of the owner.

By comparison, 10 regions had proportion of households occupying lots which were rent-free but with consent of the owner higher than the national value of 22.2 percent, namely, Region VI (39.5 percent), Region VIII (35.1 percent), Region V (34.1 percent), Region IX (30.9 percent), Caraga (29.1 percent), Region X (28.5 percent), Region IVB (26.3 percent), Region XII (25.4 percent), Region XI (25.1 percent), and Region VII (23.8 percent).

On the other hand, only two regions had proportion of households who rented the lots that they occupied higher than the recorded national figure. These are NCR (33.4 percent) and Region IVA (15.0 percent).

Meanwhile, five regions had proportion of households occupying lots which were rent-free but without consent of the owner higher than the proportion recorded for the country. These are the NCR (5.1 percent), Region VI (2.7 percent), Region XI (2.6 percent), Region XII (2.5 percent), and Caraga (2.5 percent).