

## Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permits Tarlac Preliminary Results

**November 2024**

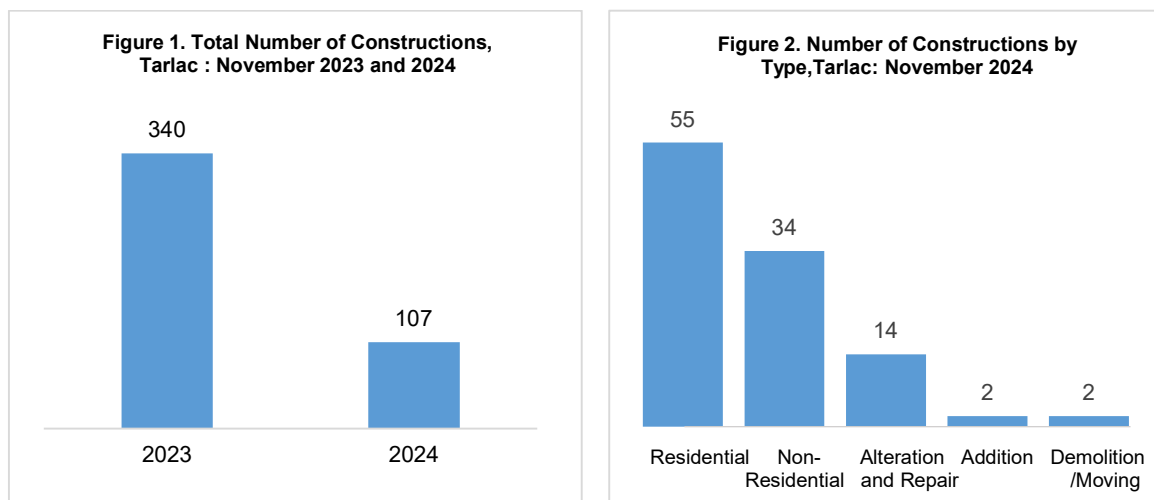
**Release Date: 28 June 2025**

**Reference Number: 2025SRBP-Nov2024-019**

### Total Number of constructions posted a decline in Tarlac

The total number of constructions from approved building permits posted a decline of 68.5 percent in the province of Tarlac. The total constructions for the month of November 2024 recorded a total of 107 from the 340 posted in the same month of the previous year. (Figure 1)

By type of constructions, residential buildings reported the highest share with 55 approved building permits or 51.4 percent share to the total. This was followed by non-residential constructions with 34 approved building permits or 31.8 percent, 14 approved building permits or 13.1 percent for alteration and repair, while addition and demolition/moving both recorded 2 approved building permits or 1.9 percent share. (Figure 2)

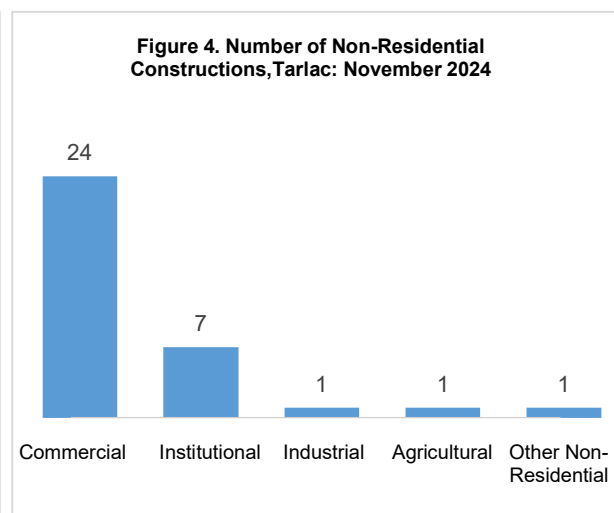
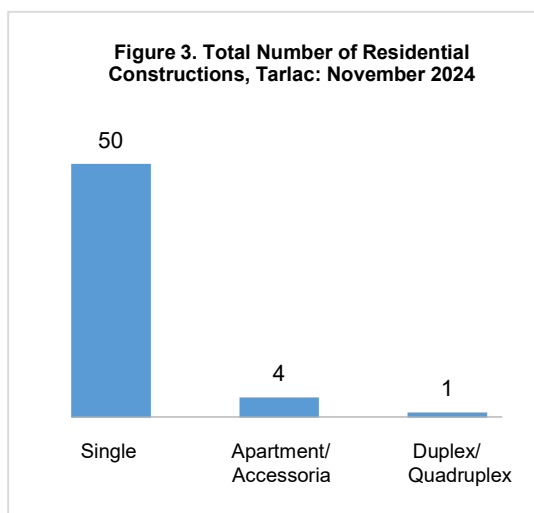


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permit

### Total Residential and Non-Residential Building Constructions

Majority of the total residentials were single-type houses with 50 constructions or 90.9 percent share. Apartment/accessoria has 4 constructions or 7.3 percent share and Duplex/quadruplex has 1 construction or 1.8 percent share. (Figure 3)

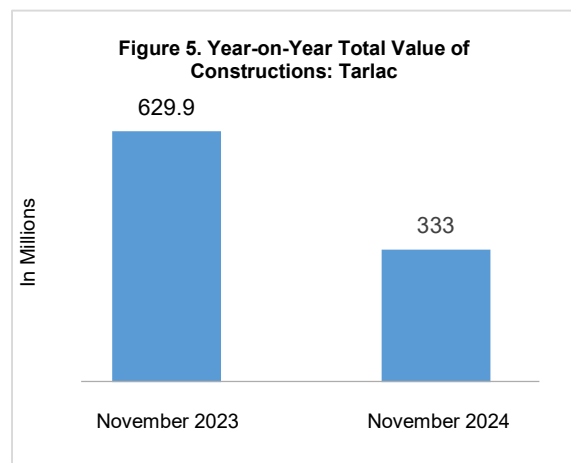
Meanwhile, for non-residential type of construction the commercial buildings have the most construction with 24 constructions or 70.6 percent share, followed by institutional which recorded 7 constructions or 20.6 percent share, while industrial, agricultural and other non-residential had 1 construction or 2.9 percent share respectively. (Figure 4)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permit

### Total value of construction

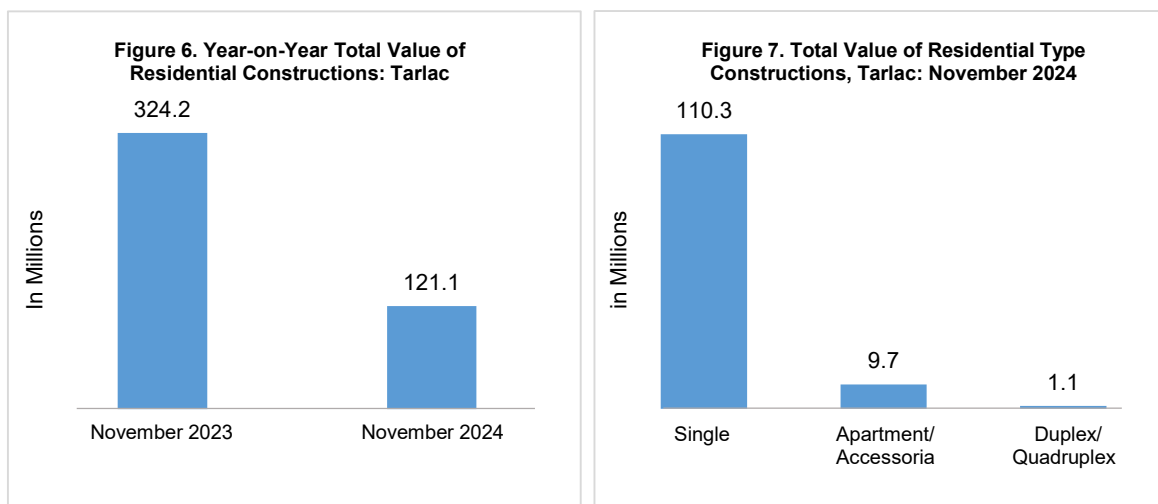
Total value of constructions from approved building permits for November 2024 amounted to Php333.0 million, a decrease of 47.1 percent from Php629.9 million recorded during the same month of the previous year. (Figure 5)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permit

Residential building constructions was estimated at Php121.1 million or 36.4 percent of the total value of constructions during the period. This figure is 62.6 percent lower than the Php324.2 million construction value of residential buildings recorded in same month of 2023. (Figure 6)

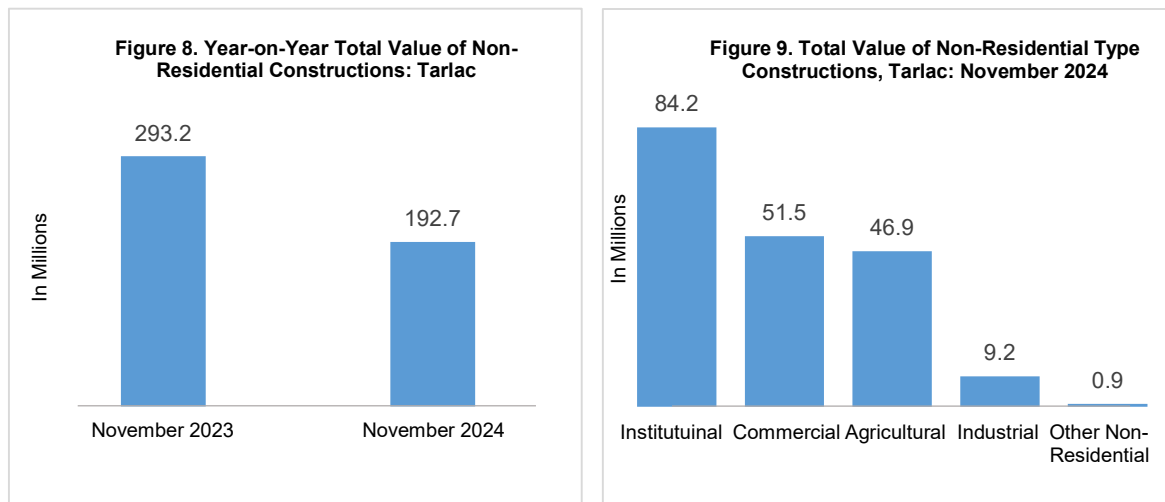
Among residential constructions, single-type buildings had the highest value of constructions at Php110.3 million or 91.1 percent, apartment/accessoria had Php9.7 million or 8.0 percent, and duplex/quadruplex had Php1.1 million or 0.9 percent value of construction. (Figure 7)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permit

On the other hand, non-residential buildings construction had a total value of construction at Php192.7million recorded in November 2024. This shows a decrease of 34.3 percent from the total of Php293.2 million of the previous construction value in the same month of 2023. (Figure 8)

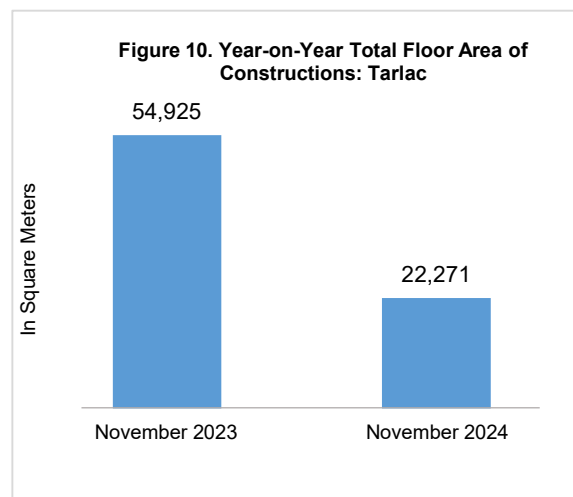
Among non-residential buildings, Institutional registered a total value of Php84.2 million value of construction or 43.7 percent share, followed by commercial-type constructions with a total value of Php51.5 million or 26.7 percent share, agricultural with Php46.9 million or 24.3 percent share, industrial construction recorded a value of Php9.2 million or 4.8 percent share, while other non-residential has P0.9 million or 0.5 percent share on the total value of construction during the period. (Figure 9)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permit

## Floor Area

The total floor area of construction for this month was recorded at 22,271 square meters, this shows an annual decrease of 59.4 percent from the recorded 54,925 square meters floor area in the same period of the previous year. This type of constructions excludes alteration and repair, demolition/moving, and other non-residential like street furniture, landscaping, and signboard, etc. since there is no reported floor area for these types of constructions. (Figure 10)

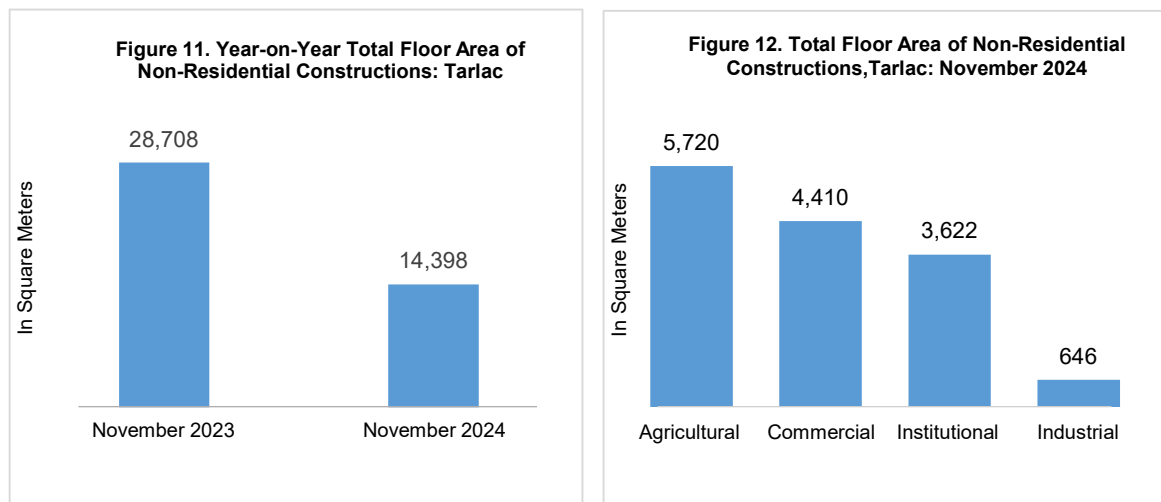


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permit

### **Non-residential buildings accounted for more than half of the total floor area of constructions**

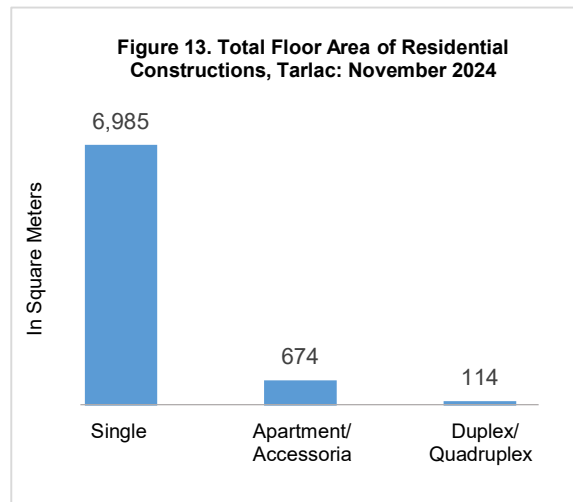
Non-residential construction posted 14,398 square meters or 64.6 percent of the total floor area of constructions for this month. This reflects an annual decline of 49.8 percent from the total floor area of non-residential constructions of 28,708 square meters in the same month of 2023. (Figure 11)

Among the non-residential constructions, agricultural posted 5,720 square meters or 39.7 percent, followed by commercial buildings which recorded a total of 4,410 square meters or 30.6 percent, institutional construction recorded 3,622 square meters or 25.2 percent, and institutional has 646 square meters or 4.5 percent. (Figure 12)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permit

Residential construction recorded 7,773 square meters or 34.9 percent of the total floor area of constructions in November 2024. This type of construction includes single-residential construction with a total of 6,985 square meters or 89.9 percent of the total residential construction, apartment/accessoria has 674 square meters or 8.7 percent, and duplex/quadruplex has 114 square meters or 1.5 percent. (Figure 13)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permit

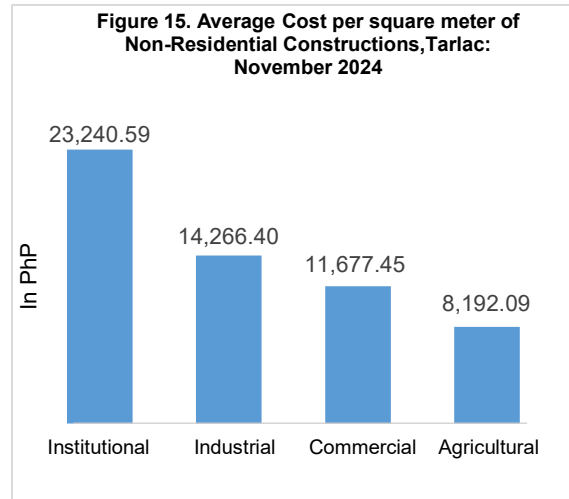
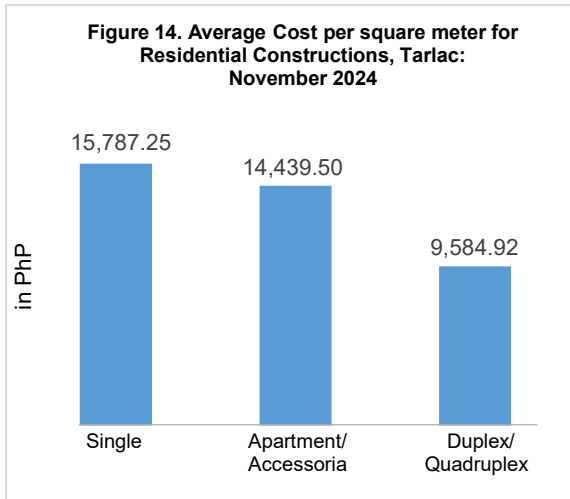
## Average Cost of Construction

### Residential buildings had the highest average cost of constructions

The average cost of construction in November 2024 recorded at Php14,952.2 per square meter. This was 30.4 percent higher than the average cost Php11,468.1 per square meter in November 2023. Alteration and repair, demolition/moving, and other non-residential like street furniture, landscaping, and signboard, etc. were excluded since there is no reported floor area for these types of constructions.

Residential buildings had the highest average cost of Php15,579.4 per square meter during the month. Among the residential constructions, single-type construction posted the highest average cost of Php15,787.25 per square meter during the period, while apartment/accessoria posted an average cost of Php14,439.5 per square meter. Duplex/Quadruplex recoded the lowest average cost of Php9,584.92 per square meter. (Figure 14)

Non-residential constructions recorded an average cost of Php13,381.68 per square meter for the month of November 2024. Across the non-residential constructions, institutional-type buildings reported the highest cost of Php23,250.59 per square meter. Industrial-type buildings recorded an average cost of Php14,266.4 per square meter, while commercial-type buildings had an average cost of Php11,677.45 per square meter. Agricultural-type buildings registered the lowest average cost of Php8,192.09 per square meter. (Figure 15)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permit

Approved for release:



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BJDU/EBAN/ECU

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

### **CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS FROM APPROVED BUILDING PERMITS**

#### **I. Objective**

The approved BP issued by LGU is only one among the sources of construction statistics. Other sources of construction statistics are the surveys of construction establishments and enterprises conducted by the PSA, and administrative-based data from the DPWH and Commission on Audit.

Construction statistics from approved BPs aims to provide monthly administrative-based data on building construction at the municipal level nationwide. Statistics generated are the following:

- number of units/buildings
- floor area of the building
- type of construction
- value of construction

#### **II. Sources of Data**

Construction statistics are compiled by the PSA from the copies of original application forms of approved BPs as well as from the demolition and fencing permits collected every month by PSA from the offices of Local Building Officials (LBOs) nationwide.

#### **III. Uses of Data**

Construction statistics from approved building permits in general is used in analyzing present economic conditions and past developments, forecasting future trends and making policy decisions. Specifically, statistics generated from approved BPs are used in:

- estimating the level of construction activity useful in the computation of regional and national income accounts
- determining the level of investment in the country
- providing data for monetary policy for the real estate sector
- preparing marketing plans
- evaluating business options
- assessment of opportunities for new investments

#### **IV. Limitations of Data**



Data on building constructions refer to those approved to be constructed during the reference period and not to construction worked completed during the reference period.

The completeness of the number of BPs collected relies on the approval of applications filed with the LBOs. Hence, constructions without approved BPs are excluded in the tabulation of data. Furthermore, roads, bridges, sewerage systems, and other horizontal constructions owned by the government are excluded in the generation of construction statistics.

## **V. Scope and Coverage**

Construction statistics generated from approved BP pertains to the construction of residential and non-residential buildings, and other structure such as street furniture, signboards, parks, monuments, sidewalks, water tanks, electric poles, communication towers and other similar structures. The scope includes new construction, addition to existing structure, repair and renovation of existing structure, and other constructions requiring BP as prescribed by National Building Code (NBC).

## **VI. 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 NBC of the Philippines.

**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.

**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.

**Floor area** 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 the lobbies, cellars, elevator, shafts, and all the communal spaces in multi-dwellings. Areas of the balconies are excluded.

**Occupancy** refers to the purpose for which a structure is used or intended to be used.

**Total Cost of Construction** refers to the sum of the cost of building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing and other cost of construction.

**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, an 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.

**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.

**Accessoria/Rowhouses** is a one or two-floor structure divided into several dwelling units, each dwelling unit having its own separate entrance from the outside.

**Apartment** is a structure, usually of two storeys, made up of independent living quarters, with independent entrances from internal walls and courts.

**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 all 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.