



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

SOUTH COTABATO Provincial Statistical Office

SPECIAL RELEASE

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTO NIÑO

Based on the results of the 2015 Census of Population

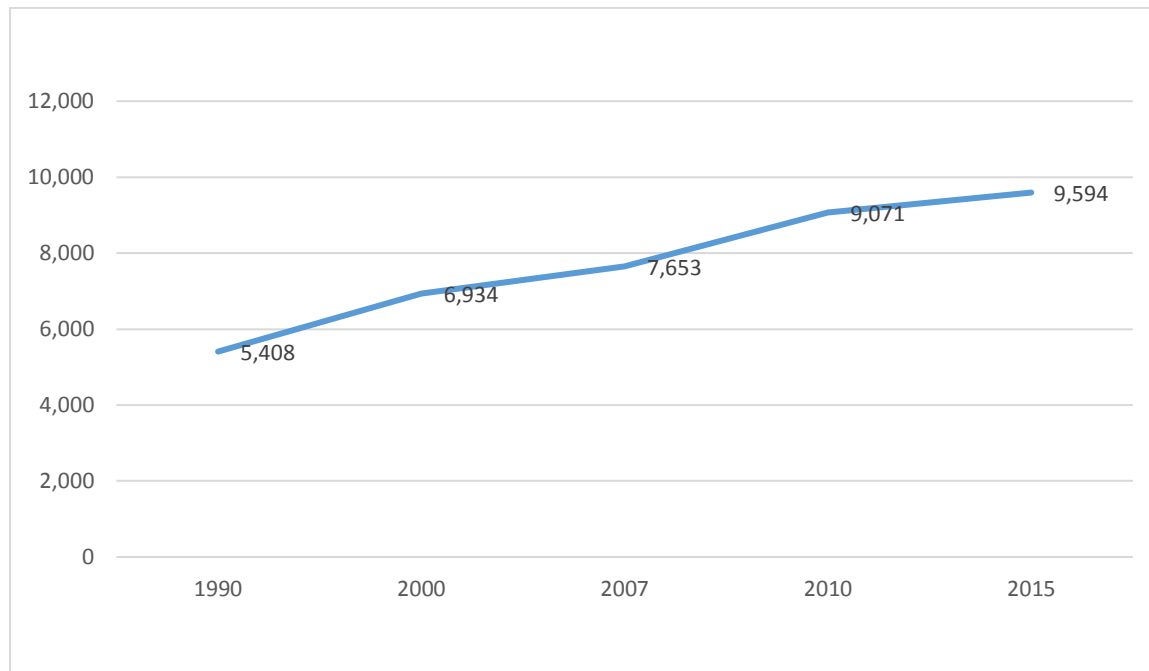
Date of Release: July 25, 2018

Reference No. 2018 - 019

Occupied housing units in Municipality of Santo Niño reached 9,594

Based on the 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), the number of occupied housing units in Santo Niño as of August 1, 2015 was 9,594. This is 523 higher than the 2010 housing units reported, and 2,660 more than the 6,934 occupied housing units posted in 2000.

Figure 1.
Number of Occupied Housing Units by Year in
Santo Niño: 1990-2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Various Censuses

There were 101 households for every 100 occupied housing units

A total of 9,719 households 40,917 persons in 9,594 housing units in the province resulting to a ratio of 101 households for every 101 occupied housing units, and a ratio of 4.27 persons per occupied housing units.

Table 1.
Number of Occupied Housing Units, Number of Households, Household Population, and Ratio of Households and Households Population to Occupied Housing Units in Santo Niño: 2000-2015

Censal Year	Number of Occupied Housing Units	Number of Households	Household Population	Ratio of Households to Occupied Housing Units	Ratio of Household Population to Occupied Housing Units
2015	9,594	9,719	40,917	1.01	4.27
2010	9,071	9,173	39,724	1.0	4.4
2000	6,934	7,082	36,228	1.02	5.22

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)

Majority were single-type houses

In 2015, single houses made up of 94.83 percent of the total occupied housing units in Santo Niño. About, 3.46 percent were duplex type, while 1.06 percent were multi-unit residential buildings. By comparison, in 2010, single houses accounted for 97.65 percent of the total occupied housing units, 0.42 percent were duplex buildings or houses, and 1.23 percent were multi-unit residential.

Table 2.
Number of Occupied Housing Units by Type of Building in Santo Niño: 2000-2015

Type of Building	Censal Year		
	2000	2010	2015
Total	6,934	9,071	9,594
Single House	6,720	8,858	9,098
Duplex	19	38	332
Multi-unit residential	9	112	102
Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural	37	48	58
Institutional living quarter	1	1	-
Others	1	1	-
Not Reported	147	13	4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)

35.49 percent of the occupied housing units had outer walls made of bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa

In 2015, 35.49 percent of the occupied housing units in Santo Niño had outer walls made of bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa, higher than the percent recorded in 2010. Outer walls made of concrete/brick/stone comprised of 32.17 percent and 24.62 percent used half concrete/brick/stone and half wood.

Table 3.
Number of Occupied Housing Units by
Construction Materials of the Outer Walls in Santo Niño: 2000-2015

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Censal Year		
	2000	2010	2015
Total	6,934	9,071	9,594
Concrete/brick/stone	1,800	2,786	3,086
Wood	256	404	383
Half concrete/brick/stone and half wood	1,252	2,218	2,362
Galvanized iron/aluminum	19	46	157
Bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa	19	3,513	3,405
Asbestos	1	1	1
Glass	-	-	3
Makeshift/salvaged/improvised materials	19	16	27
Trapal	-	-	19
Others/Not Reported	181	86	146
No walls	1	1	5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)

Occupied housing units with roofs made of strong materials increase in 2015

The number of occupied housing units with roofs made of galvanized iron or aluminum increased in 2015. Almost 87.41 percent of occupied housing units are made of galvanized iron or aluminum. This figure increased by 4.24 percentage points from 83.17 recorded in 2010. On the other hand, the proportion of occupied housing units that used bamboo/cogon/nipa/anahaw for the roofs declined from 14.28 percent in 2010 to 6.62 percent in 2015.

Table 4.
Number of Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of the Roof in
Santo Niño: 2000-2015

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Censal Year		
	2000	2010	2015
Total	6,934	9,071	9,594
Galvanized iron/aluminum	4,749	7,544	8,386
Tile/concrete/clay tile	29	12	29
Half galvanized iron and half concrete	189	172	515
Wood	22	39	-
Bamboo/cogon/nipa/anahaw	3,717	1,295	635
Asbestos	-	-	1
Makeshift salvaged/improvised materials	47	5	17
Trapal	-	-	7
Others	27	4	2
Not Reported	117	-	2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)

Majority of the households lived in house and lot that they owned

Of the total 9,719 households in 2015, majority (or 49.70 percent) owned or were owner like possession of house and lot they occupied. Also, 33.70 percent of the households occupied house they owned with lot that were rent-free but with consent of the owner, while 12.51 percent are own house rent lot.

Table 5.
Number of Households by Tenure Status of the Housing Unit and Lot in
Santo Niño: 2015

Tenure Status of the Housing Unit and Lot	Number of Households
Total	9,719
Own or owner like possession of house and lot	4,830
Rent house/room including lot	257
Own house rent lot	61
Own-house rent free lot with consent of owner	3,275
Own-house rent free lot without consent of owner	45
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	1,216
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	35

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)

Most of the houses in uses electricity for lighting

In 2015, electricity was the main fuel used by the households for lighting that accounted to 94.46 percent. The number of households using kerosene (gaas) and solar lamps accounted for 4.68 percent and 0.56 percent, respectively. There were 5 households which reported no fuel used for lighting.

Table 6.
Number of Households by Kind of Fuel for Lighting in
Santo Niño: 2015

Fuel for Lighting	Number of Households
Total	9,719
Electricity	9,181
Kerosene (Gaas)	455
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	4
Oil (Vegetable animal and others)	4
Solar Panel	7
Solar Lamp	54
Others	9
None	5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)

Own use tubed/piped deep well is the main source of water supply for drinking

About 30.04 percent of households obtained water for drinking from own use tubed/piped deep well, while 24.03 percent were from shared tubed/piped deep well followed by bottled water with 23.92 percent.

Table 7.
Number of Households by Main Source of Water Supply for Drinking in
Santo Niño: 2015

Source of Water Supply for Drinking	Number of Households
Total	9,719
Own use faucet community water system	1,259
Shared faucet community water system	497
Own use tubed/piped deep well	2,920
Shared tubed/piped deep well	2,335
Tubed/piped shallow well	169
Dug well	46
Protected spring	85
Unprotected spring	11
Lake, river, rain and other	1
Peddler	71
Bottled Water	2,325
Others	-

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)

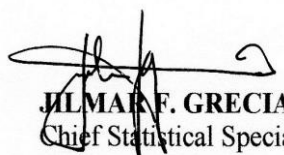
Own use tubed/piped deep well is the main source of water supply for cooking

About 40.22 percent of the total number of households in 2015 used water from own used tubed/piped deep well for cooking. This was followed by shared tubed/piped deep well with 25.82 and own use faucet community water system with 22.21 percent.

Table 8.
Number of Households by Main Source of Water Supply for Cooking in
Santo Niño: 2015

Source of Water Supply for Cooking	Number of Households
Total	9,719
Own use faucet community water system	2,159
Shared faucet community water system	599
Own use tubed/piped deep well	3,909
Shared tubed/piped deep well	2,509
Tubed/piped shallow well	212
Dug well	45
Protected spring	90
Unprotected spring	10
Lake, river, rain and other	1
Peddler	57
Bottled Water	128
Others	-

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)



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