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SOUTH COTABATO Provincial Statistical Office

SPECIAL RELEASE

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN SOUTH COTABATO

(excluding General Santos City)

Based on the results of the 2015 Census of Population

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Occupied housing units in South Cotabato reached 216,164 in 2015

Based on the 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), the number of occupied housing units in South Cotabato as of August 1, 2015 was 216,164. This is 32,452 higher than the occupied housing units reported in 2010, and 77,592 more than the 138,572 occupied housing units posted in 2000.

Table 1.
Number of Occupied Housing Units by City/Municipality in
South Cotabato: 2000-2015

Province and City/Municipality	Censal Year		
	2000 May 1	2010 May 1	2015 August 1
South Cotabato	138,572	183,712	216,164
Banga	14,019	17,742	20,803
City of Koronadal (Capital)	26,907	35,893	42,473
Norala	8,180	9,971	10,547
Polomolok	22,029	30,636	36,485
Surallah	13,499	17,210	20,147
Tampakan	6,584	8,185	9,391
Tantangan	6,497	9,210	10,374
T'boli	12,420	16,749	21,289
Tupi	10,492	13,805	16,548
Santo Niño	6,934	9,071	9,594
Lake Sebu	11,011	15,240	18,513

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and 2007 and 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)

Among the ten municipality and one component city (except General Santos City) in South Cotabato, City of Koronadal, the provincial capital, had the most number of occupied housing units at 42,473. This was comprised of 19.65 percent of the total number of occupied housing units in the province. It was followed by Municipality of Polomolok (36,485), and the Municipality of T'boli (21,289). Municipality of Tampakan had the least number of occupied housing units (9,391) in 2015.

There were 101 households for every 100 occupied housing units

A total of 217,926 households and 912,881 persons in 216,164 housing units in the province resulting to a ratio of 101 households for every 100 occupied housing units, and a ratio of 4.22 persons per occupied housing units.

Table 2.
Number of Occupied Housing Units, Number of Households, Household Population, and Ratio of Households and Households Population to Occupied Housing Units in South Cotabato: 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	216,164	217,926	912,881	1.01	4.22
2010	183,812	186,184	825,816	1.0	4.59
2000	138,572	141,418	689,663	1.02	4.98

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 93.17 percent of the total occupied housing units in South Cotabato. About 3.66 percent were duplex type, while 2.96 percent were multi-unit residential buildings. By comparison, in 2010, single houses accounted for 96.51 percent of the total occupied housing units, 1.22 percent were duplex, and 1.82 percent were multi-unit residential buildings or houses.

Table 3.
Number of Occupied Housing Units by Type of Building in South Cotabato: 2000-2015

Type of Building	Censal Year		
	2000	2010	2015
Total	138,572	183,712	216,164
Single House	133,025	177,301	201,403
Duplex	1,820	2,237	7,930
Multi-unit residential	1,680	3,339	6,407
Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural	371	668	325
Institutional living quarter	56	27	15
Others	8	5	7
Not Reported	1684	135	83

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and 2007 and 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015)

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

In 2015, 40.50 percent of the occupied housing units in the province of South Cotabato had outer walls made of bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa, lower than the 43.02 percent recorded in 2010 and 22.53 percent in 2000. Outer walls made of concrete/brick/stone comprised of 32.96 percent while 16.54 percent used half concrete/brick/stone and half wood.

Table 4.
Number of Occupied Housing Units by
Construction Materials of the Outer Walls in South Cotabato: 2000-2015

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Censal Year		
	2000	2010	2015
Total	147,427	183,712	216,164
Concrete/brick/stone	30,820	58,338	71,267
Wood	58,129	13,655	17,721
Half concrete/brick/stone and half wood	20,799	30,196	35,756
Galvanized iron/aluminum	294	850	1,575
Bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa	33,213	79,037	87,538
Asbestos	85	46,13	119
Glass	20	409	30
Makeshift/salvaged/improvised materials	1,382	-	350
Trapal	-	-	178
Others/Not Reported	2,586	1,140	1,612
No walls	99	28	18

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 81.31 percent of occupied housing units are made of galvanized iron or aluminum. This figure increased by 8.31 percentage points from 73.0 percent recorded in 2010. On the other hand, the proportion of occupied housing units that used bamboo/cogon/nipa/anahaw for the roofs declined from 22.58 percent in 2010 to 13.45 percent in 2015.

Table 5.
Number of Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of the Roof in
South Cotabato: 2000-2015

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Censal Year		
	2000	2010	2015
Total	138,572	183,712	216,164
Galvanized iron/aluminum	77,919	134,101	175,754
Tile/concrete/clay tile	336	742	2,367
Half galvanized iron and half concrete	3,663	4,097	8,457
Wood	1,680	2,222	-
Bamboo/cogon/nipa/anahaw	52,391	41,482	29,068
Asbestos	-	224	52
Makeshift salvaged/improvised materials	538	424	239
Trapal	-	-	163
Others	387	420	41
Not Reported	1,658	-	43

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 217,926 households in 2015, majority (or 60.19 percent) owned or were owner like possession of house and lot they occupied. Also, 22.73 percent of the households occupied house they owned with lot that were rent-free but with consent of the owner, while 7.74 percent occupied house and lot which were rent-free with consent of the owner.

Table 6.
Number of Households by Tenure Status of the Housing Unit and Lot in
South Cotabato: 2015

Tenure Status of the Housing Unit and Lot	Number of Households
Total	217,926
Own or owner like possession of house and lot	131,176
Rent house/room including lot	11,854
Own house rent lot	4,717
Own-house rent free lot with consent of owner	49,537
Own-house rent free lot without consent of owner	2,908
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	16,875
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	859

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

Most of the houses in South Cotabato uses electricity for lighting

In 2015, electricity was the main fuel used by the households for lighting that accounted to 85.32 percent. The number of households using kerosene (gaas) and solar lamps accounted for 10.67 percent and 1.84 percent, respectively. There were 322 households which reported no fuel used for lighting.

Table 7.
Number of Households by Kind of Fuel for Lighting in
South Cotabato: 2015

Fuel for Lighting	Number of Households
Total	217,926
Electricity	185,933
Kerosene (Gass)	23,266
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	301
Oil (Vegetable animal and others)	87
Solar Panel	3,444
Solar Lamp	4,009
Others	464
None	322

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

Own use faucet community water system is the main source of water supply for drinking

About 22.44 percent of households obtained water for drinking from own use faucet community water system, while 18.06 percent were from shared faucet community water system. While 17.69 percent drew water for drinking from shared tubed/piped deep well, followed by own use tubed/piped deep well with 11.92 percent.

Table 8.
Number of Households by Main Source of Water Supply for Drinking in
South Cotabato: 2015

Source of Water Supply for Drinking	Number of Households
Total	217,926
Own use faucet community water system	48,897
Shared faucet community water system	39,335
Own use tubed/piped deep well	25,967
Shared tubed/piped deep well	38,546
Tubed/piped shallow well	7,334
Dug well	7,220
Protected spring	18,439
Unprotected spring	3,053
Lake, river, rain and other	951
Peddler	2,213
Bottled Water	25,823
Others	128

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

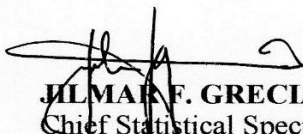
Own use faucet community water system is the main source of water supply for cooking

About 22.44 percent of the total number of households in 2015 used water from community water system (from own use faucet) for cooking. This was followed by households that used water from shared faucet community water system and from shared tubed/piped deep well with 18.05 and 17.69 percent, respectively.

Table 9.
Number of Households by Main Source of Water Supply for Cooking in
South Cotabato: 2015

Source of Water Supply for Cooking	Number of Households
Total	217,926
Own use faucet community water system	48,897
Shared faucet community water system	39,335
Own use tubed/piped deep well	25,967
Shared tubed/piped deep well	38,546
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