

SPECIAL RELEASE

March 2025 Construction Statistics from Approved Building Permits in Guimaras

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**Table 1. Comparative Construction Statistics by Type of Construction, Guimaras:
February 2025 and March 2025**

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	February 2025			March 2025		
	Level	Floor Area (s.q.m)	Value (PhP 1,000)	Level	Floor Area (s.q.m)	Value (PhP 1,000)
TOTAL	24	3,188	37,110	26	5,138	62,969
RESIDENTIAL	6	642	9,072	7	1,330	18,191
NON-RESIDENTIAL	18	2,546	28,038	16	3,658	40,465
ADDITION	-	-	-	1	150	2,017
ALTERATION AND REPAIR	-	-	-	1	-	1,030
OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS	-	-	-	1	-	1,265

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Guimaras records 26 approved building constructions in March 2025

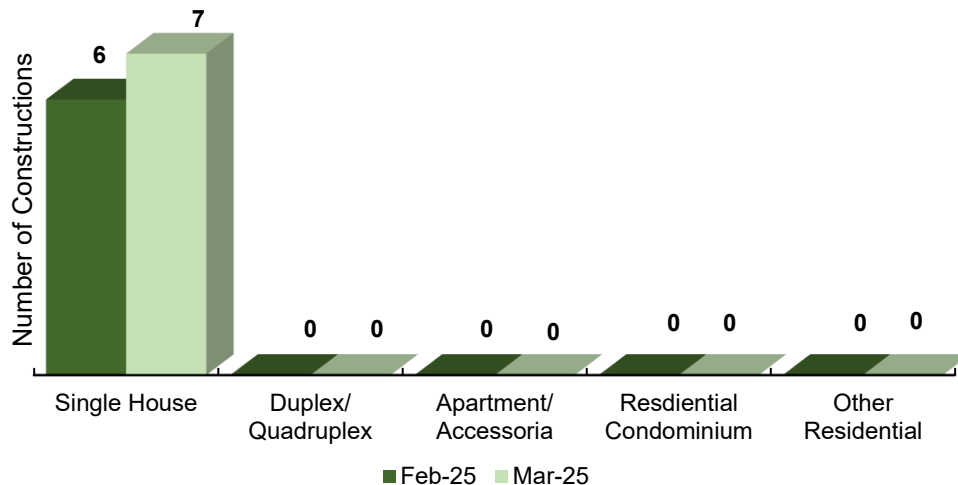
In March 2025, the number of constructions with approved building permits reached 26, reflecting an 8.33 percent rise from the 24 structures reported in the previous month. The total floor area grew to 5,138 square meters, a 61.17 percent increment from the previous month. The overall construction value also surged by 69.67 percent, or approximately PhP62.97 million.

Non-residential buildings accounted for 61.54 percent of the total, with 16 constructions, with 3,658 square meters floor area, and valued at PhP40.47 million. Residential buildings made up 26.92 percent, with 7 buildings contributing 1,330 square meters of floor area and PhP18.19 million in construction value. Additional constructions covered a floor area of 150 square meters for a single building, with a construction value of PhP2.02 million. In addition, alterations and repairs, as well as



other constructions, each accounted for one structure, with construction values of PhP1.03 million and PhP1.27 million, respectively. (Table 1)

Figure 1. Number of Constructions from Approved Residential Buildings by Type, Guimaras: February and March 2025

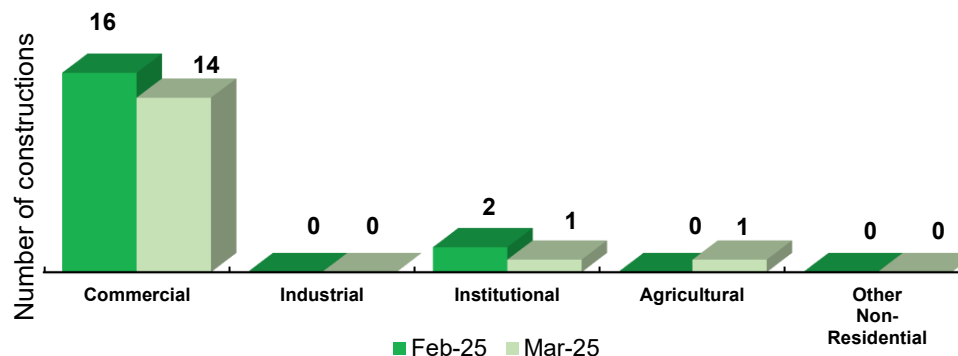


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Single house constructions up by approximately 17 percent in March of 2025

Residential construction registered 7 buildings in March 2025, a 16.67 percent rise from the constructions recorded in February. No new developments were reported for other residential building types, including duplex/quadruplex, apartments/accessoria, residential condominiums and other residential structures. This suggests that single houses remain the primary focus of residential construction, comprising the entirety of all residential structures recorded in the province during the period. (Figure 1)

Figure 2. Number of Constructions from Approved Non-Residential Buildings by Type, Guimaras: February and March 2025

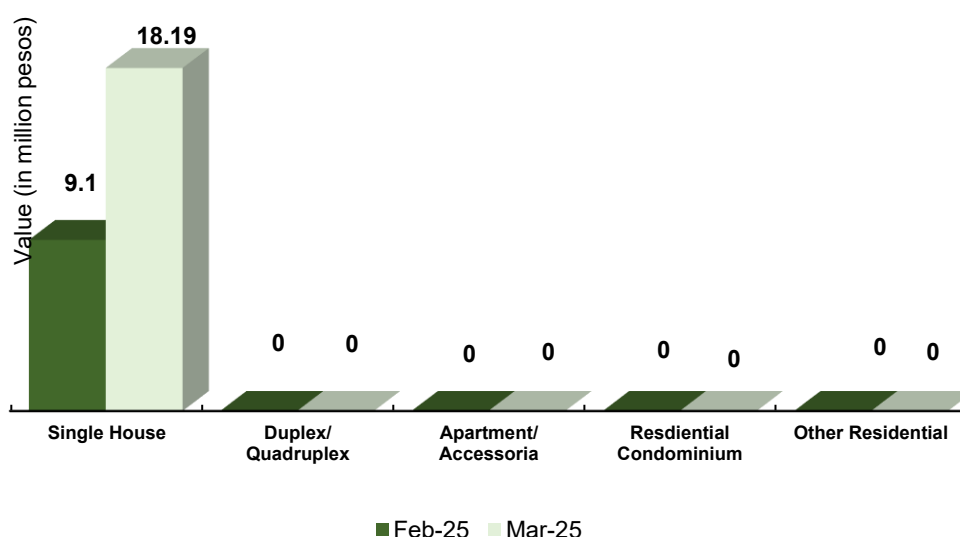


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Commercial constructions account for majority of non-residential structures

In March 2025, the province recorded a total of 16 non-residential buildings, an 11.11 percent drop over the previous month. Commercial structures accounted for the majority, with 14 constructions, reflecting a 12.50 percent decline from the previous month. These commercial buildings represented 87.50 percent of the total. Both institutional and agricultural sectors saw a single construction each for the month. No constructions were recorded in the industrial or other non-residential building categories. (Figure 2)

Figure 3. Total Value of Construction from Approved Building Permits for Residential Buildings by Type, Guimaras: February and March 2025



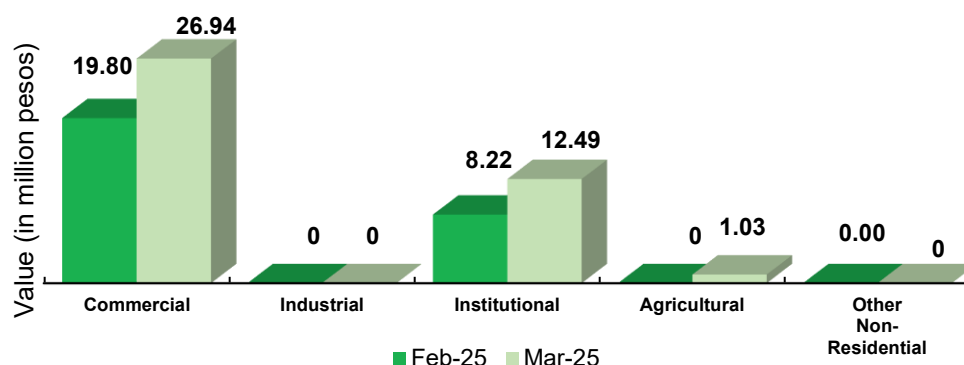
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Single houses made up the entirety of residential construction value

The total value of approved building permits for all construction types amounted to PhP62.97 million in March 2025, marking a 69.68 percent increase compared to the previous month.

Residential construction contributed PhP18.19 million, a 100.52 percent increase from the prior period, making up 28.89 percent of the overall total. Within this category, single houses accounted for the entire value of residential construction, contributing 100 percent. No construction permits were issued for other residential types, such as duplexes, quadplexes, apartments, accessoria, residential condominiums, or other residential structures during this period. (Figure 3)

Figure 4. Total Value of Construction from Approved Building Permits for Non-Residential Buildings by Type, Guimaras: February and March 2025

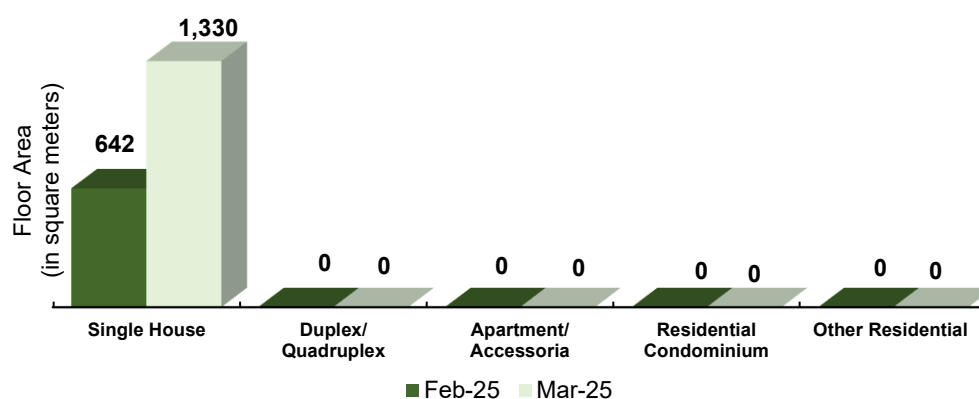


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Commercial buildings share the largest chunks of the total non-residential value

Commercial buildings shared the largest chunks of the non-residential constructions value, contributing PhP26.94 million, which accounted for 66.58 percent of the PhP40.46 million non-residential total in March 2025. Institutional buildings followed with PhP12.49 million, representing 30.87 percent of the non-residential value. The agricultural sector saw a contribution of PhP1.03 million, or 2.56 percent, while no activity was recorded under industrial and other non-residential building categories. (Figure 4)

Figure 5. Area of Construction from Approved Building Permits for Residential Buildings by Type, Guimaras: February and March 2025



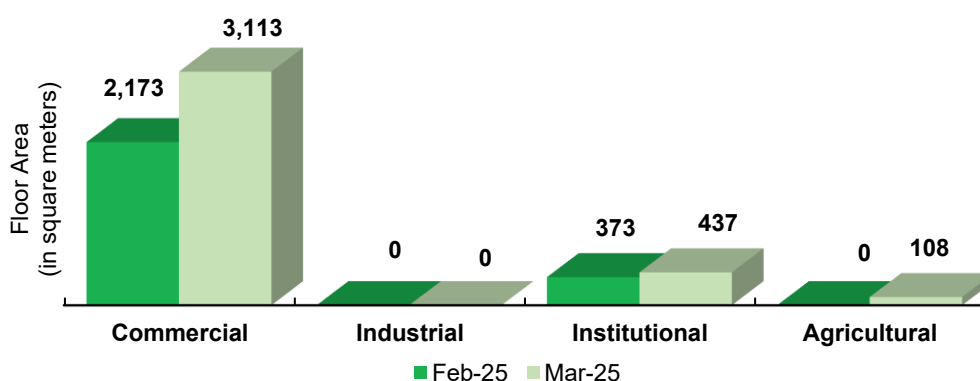
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Single houses account 107 percent increase in floor area in March

The total floor area of constructions in March 2025 was recorded at 5,138 square meters, representing a 61.17 percent rise to total floor area of overall constructions.

The total approved floor area for residential building permits reached 1,330 square meters, all of which was attributed to single-type houses. This accounted for 25.89 percent of the overall construction floor area for the month. No floor area was reported for other residential types such as duplex/quadruplex, apartment/accessoria, residential condominiums, or other residential structures. Residential construction during the period was exclusively concentrated on single-house buildings. (Figure 5)

Figure 6. Area of Construction from Approved Building Permits for Non-Residential Buildings by Type, Guimaras: February and March 2025

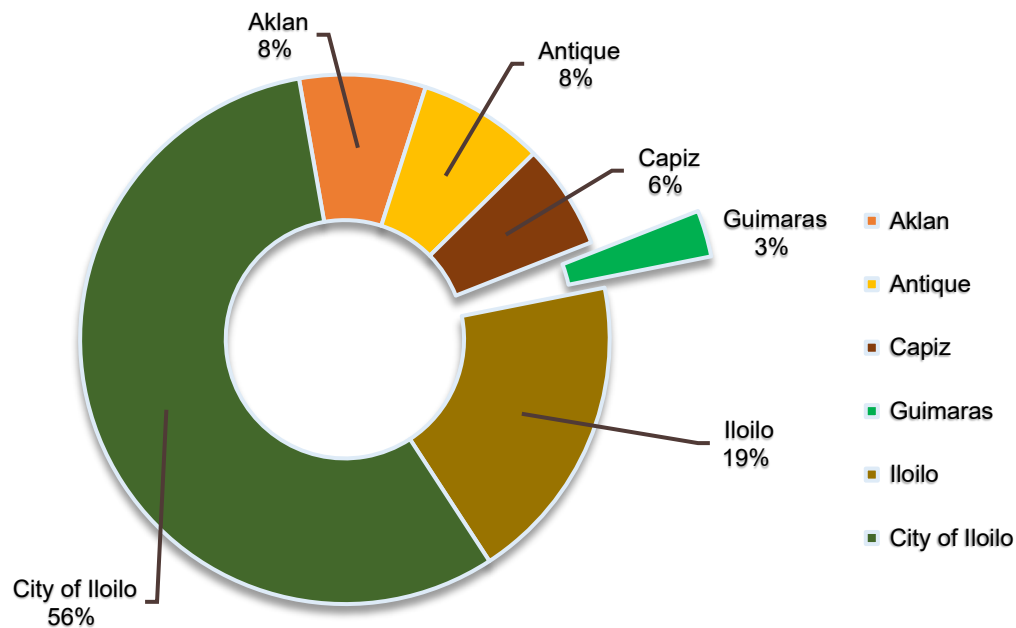


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Commercial buildings account for the major share of non-residential floor area

In March 2025, the total floor area for non-residential buildings reached 3,658 square meters, representing an increase of 43.68 percent from the previous month. This accounted for 71.20 percent of the province's total construction floor area during the period. Commercial buildings comprised the largest share, with 3,113 square meters, or 85.10 percent of the non-residential total. Institutional constructions saw an increase of 17.16 percent compared to the previous month, recording 437 square meters. Agricultural construction shared 2.95 percent or 108 square meters of the total non-residential buildings. No floor area was noted for industrial, and other non-residential building types. (Figure 6)

Figure 7. Percentage Share of Total Construction Value by Province, Region VI: March 2025



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Guimaras contributes the least construction value in Region VI

For March 2025, the Province of Guimaras contributed the smallest share to total construction value across all provinces in Western Visayas, accounting for approximately PhP62.97 million, or 2.84 percent of the region's total construction value. In comparison, the City of Iloilo recorded the highest construction value, with a significant share of 56.41 percent, amounting to PhP1.25 billion. The Province of Iloilo followed closely with a contribution of 18.93 percent, or PhP419.12 million. Aklan and Antique had nearly identical shares at 7.71 percent and 7.69 percent, respectively, or approximately PhP170.76 million and PhP170.27 million, correspondingly. While Capiz had a minimal share of 6.41 percent or PhP141.8 million. (Figure 7)

Technical Notes:

The definition of term is adopted from the Revised and Updated Implementing Rules and Regulations of the National Building Code.

Building Permit is a written authorization granted by the LBO to an applicant allowing him to proceed with the construction of specific project plans after plans, specifications, and other pertinent documents have been found to be in conformity with the National Building Code.

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.**

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.

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, 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, etc.

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.

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

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

Residential condominium is a structure, usually of several storeys, consisting of multiple dwelling units.

Other residential construction consists of school or company staff houses, living quarters for drivers and maids, and guardhouses.

Non-residential buildings include 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 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 plants, electric generating plants.

Institutional buildings are buildings which are primarily engaged in providing educational instructions and hospital/health care; ports, airports and other government buildings; i.e., schools, museums, libraries, sanitarium, churches, hospitals.

Agricultural buildings are buildings used to house livestock, plants, and agricultural products such as barns, poultry houses, piggeries, stables, greenhouses, and grain mills.

Other non-building constructions include cemetery structures, street furniture, waiting sheds, communication towers, etc.

Addition refers to any new construction which increases the height or area of an existing building/structure.

Repair is a remedial work done on any damaged or deteriorated portion/s of a building/structure to restore its original condition.

Renovation is any physical change made on structures to increase their value and quality.

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