



SPECIAL RELEASE

2022 Registered Deaths in Oriental Mindoro (Second Issue)

Release Date: 05 September 2024
Reference No.: 2024-SR-062

Explanatory Notes

Data on deaths presented in this release were obtained from the Certificates of Death (Municipal Form No. 103) that were registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars all throughout the country and forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority. This release shows an overview of the re Information of the registered deaths that occurred from January to December 2022. Deaths of Filipinos that occurred abroad which were reported to the Philippine Foreign Service Posts are presented in a separate report. The figures shown were not adjusted for under registration.

The province of Oriental Mindoro was able to register 5,745 deaths in 2022, a decrease of 20.8 percent compared to 7,258 registered deaths in 2021.

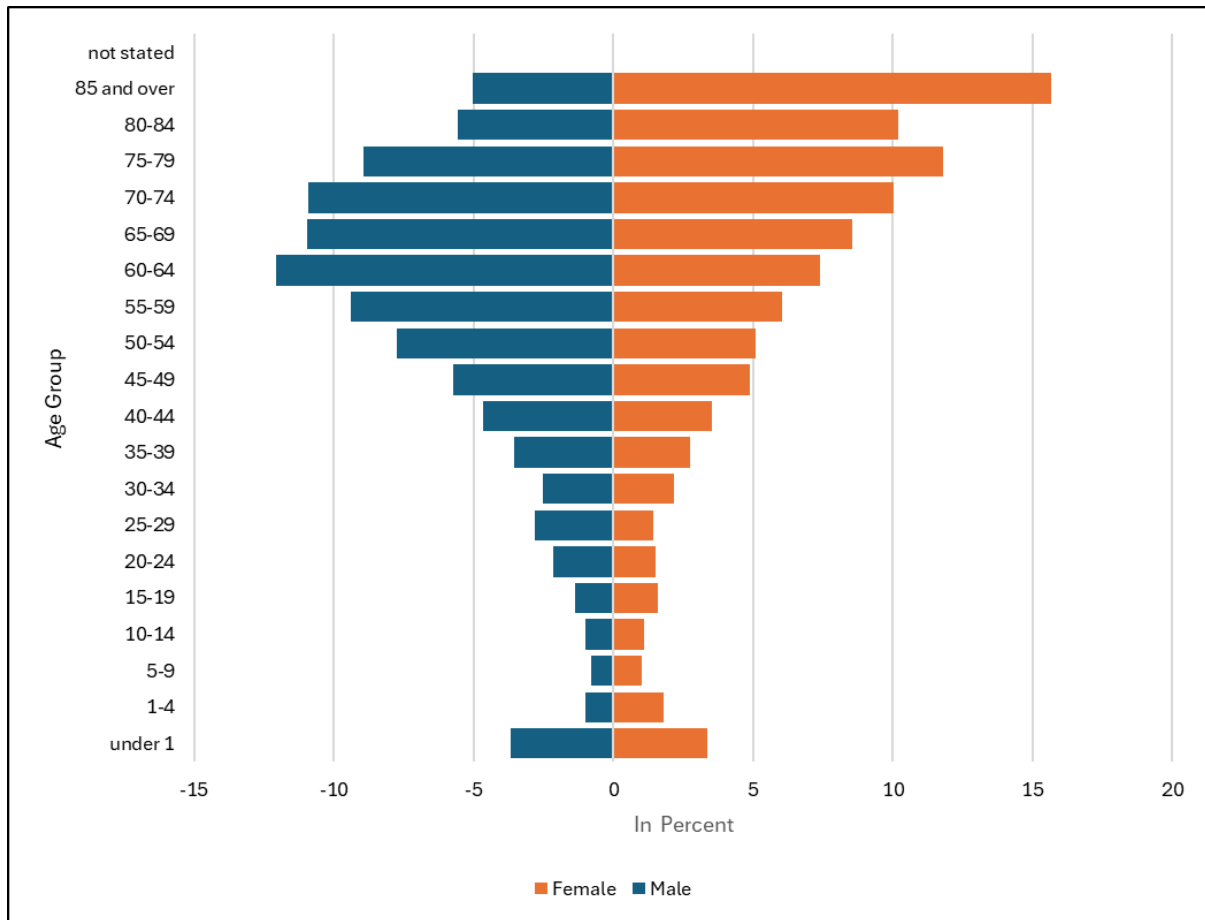
Registered deaths by age and sex

The age-sex structures of registered deaths in 2022 shows an inverted pyramid, with fewer deaths at younger ages, except for children under one, and gradually increasing as people grow older. In Oriental Mindoro the number of male deaths (3,311 deaths or 57.6 percent share) was higher than female deaths (2,434 deaths or 42.4 percent share). The proportion of males who died was highest at the age of 60 to 64 years old (400 deaths or 12.1 percent share), followed by age group 65 to 69 years old (363 deaths or 10.96 percent share), then by age group 70 to 74 years old (361 deaths or 10.9 percent share) while for females, the largest was at the age group of 85 years old and over (381 deaths or 15.7 percent share), followed by age group 75 to 79 years old (287 deaths or 11.8 percent share) and then by age group 80 to 84 years old (248 deaths or 10.2 percent share) . (Figure 1 and Table 1)

Infant deaths are deaths that occurred before reaching age 1. In the province of Oriental Mindoro, 204 infant deaths were registered or 3.6 percent share in 2022. Six out of ten deaths were males (122 deaths or 59.8 percent).



Figure 1. Percent Share of Registered Deaths by Age and Sex, Oriental Mindoro: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on deaths are those registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Registrars throughout the country and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General; Certificate of Death — Municipal Form 103)

Note: Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under registration

The sex ratio of 136 indicates that there were about 136 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. Moreover, sex ratio of over a hundred means that more male deaths were registered compared to their female counterparts, which is true in almost all of the age groups, except for the age group of one to four years old, 80 to 84 years old, and 85 years old and over.

Table 1. Number and Percent Share of Registered Deaths by Age and Sex, and Sex Ratio, Oriental Mindoro: 2022

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent Share	Number	Percent Share	Number	Percentage Share	
Total	5,745	100	3,311	100	2,434	100	136.0
under 1	204	3.6	122	3.7	82	3.4	148.8
1-4	77	1.3	33	1.0	44	1.8	75.0
5-9	52	0.9	27	0.8	25	1.0	108.0
10-14	60	1.0	33	1.0	27	1.1	122.2
15-19	85	1.5	46	1.4	39	1.6	117.9
20-24	109	1.9	72	2.2	37	1.5	194.6
25-29	128	2.2	93	2.8	35	1.4	265.7
30-34	136	2.4	83	2.5	53	2.2	156.6
35-39	184	3.2	117	3.5	67	2.8	174.6
40-44	240	4.2	154	4.7	86	3.5	179.1
45-49	309	5.4	190	5.7	119	4.9	159.7
50-54	381	6.6	257	7.8	124	5.1	207.3
55-59	458	8.0	311	9.4	147	6.0	211.6
60-64	580	10.1	400	12.1	180	7.4	222.2
65-69	571	9.9	363	11.0	208	8.5	174.5
70-74	605	10.5	361	10.9	244	10.0	148.0
75-79	583	10.1	296	8.9	287	11.8	103.1
80-84	432	7.5	184	5.6	248	10.2	74.2
85 and over	548	9.5	167	5.0	381	15.7	43.8
not stated	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	n/a

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on deaths are those registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Registrars throughout the country and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General; Certificate of Death — Municipal Form 103)

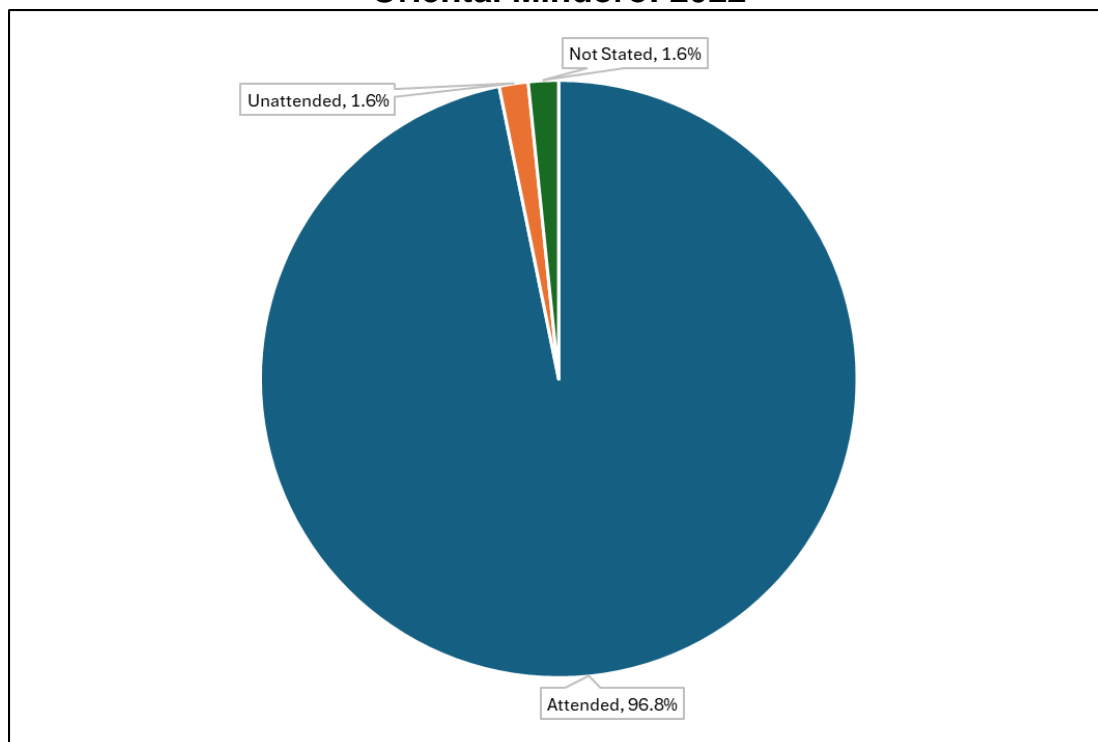
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Registered deaths by Attendant

Out of the 5,745 registered deaths, 96.8 percent or 5,561 deaths were attended, 1.6 percent or 90 deaths were unattended, and 1.6 percent or 94 deaths were not stated.

Attendant refers to a private physician, public health officer, hospital authority, or any other allied health care provider who provided medical attendance to the deceased at the time of death.

Figure 2. Percent Share of Registered Deaths by Attendant, Oriental Mindoro: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on deaths are those registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Registrars throughout the country and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General; Certificate of Death — Municipal Form 103)

Note: Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under registration

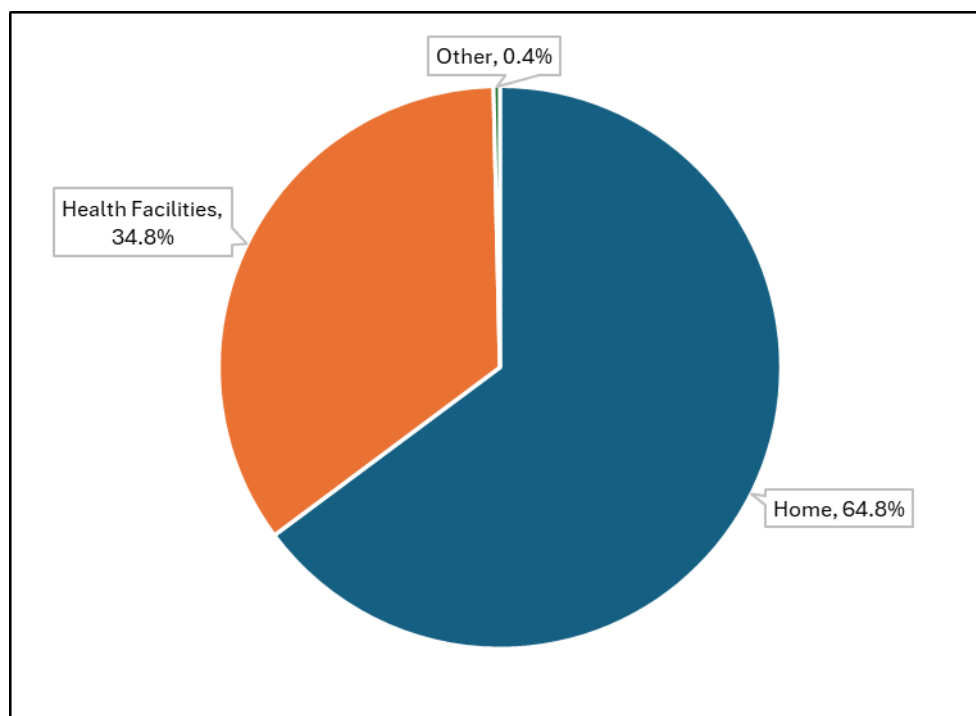
Registered deaths by Site of Occurrence

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during treatment can lower the risk of complications and infections that could lead to patients' death. Therefore, it is crucial to increase the number of patients treated in a safe and clean environment under the supervision of health professionals as part of efforts to reduce health risks.

In 2022, 3,724 registered deaths or 64.8 percent of the total deaths occurred at home, 2,000 registered deaths or 34.8 percent occurred at health facilities such as hospitals, and 21 registered deaths or 0.4 percent occurred at other places such as on streets, in public places, on board a vehicle, airplane or vessel while in transit. (Figure 3)

Out of the 5,745 registered deaths, 3,311 deaths were males, of this, 2,119 deaths occurred in home, 1,178 deaths occurred in health facilities, and 14 deaths in other places. The number of female deaths is 2,434, of this 1,605 deaths happened in home, 822 deaths in health facilities, and 7 deaths in other places.

Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Registered Deaths by Site of Occurrence, Oriental Mindoro: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on deaths are those registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Registrars throughout the country and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General; Certificate of Death — Municipal Form 103)

Note: Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under registration

Table 2. Number and Percent Share of Registered Deaths by Site of Occurrence and Sex, Oriental Mindoro: 2022

Sex	Site of Occurrence						
	Total	Health Facilities	Percent Share	Home	Percent Share	Others	Percent Share
Total	5,745	2,000	100.0	3,724	100.0	21	100.0
Male	3,311	1,178	58.9	2,119	56.9	14	66.7
Female	2,434	822	41.1	1,605	43.1	7	33.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on deaths are those registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Registrars throughout the country and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General; Certificate of Death — Municipal Form 103)

Note: Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under registration

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Technical Notes on Vital Statistics

INTRODUCTION

Vital statistics are derived from information obtained at the time when the occurrences of vital events and their characteristics are inscribed in a civil register.

Vital acts and events are the births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, and all such events that have something to do with an individual's entrance and departure from life together with the changes in civil status that may occur to a person during his lifetime. Recording of these events in the civil register is known as vital or civil registration and the resulting documents are called vital records.

STRUCTURE OF VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

The production of vital statistics comprised of a system of operations in which the registration of vital events is an important component. The system begins with the registration followed by the processing and controlling of vital records and ends with the compilation and analysis of vital statistics.

Under Commonwealth Act (CA) 591, the Bureau of Census (now Philippine Statistics Authority) is mandated to generate general purpose statistics and to carry out and administer Act No. 3753.

Under the same law, the head of the PSA is also the Civil Registrar General (CRG) who directs and supervises the local civil registration activities in the country. The CRG in this regard is empowered to prepare and issue implementing rules and regulations on civil registration and to prepare and order printed the necessary forms for proper compliance.

The set-up of vital statistics system involves different entities and cuts across different departments and personalities.

For the registration of vital events, the Local Civil Registry Offices (LCROs), which are the registration units in the country and headed by the City/Municipal Civil Registrars (C/MCRs), are under the Local Government Units (LGUs). The hospitals, clinics, rural health units and similar institutions including barangay secretaries, practicing physicians, midwives, nurses, traditional midwives, solemnizing officers from various religious sects and denomination are required to assist in the reporting of vital events for registration at the LCROs. The concerned parents, next of kin, contracting parties, a witness or the person who has full knowledge of the occurrence of the event are also required to report the event, in default of the first mentioned set of informants.

The processing and controlling of vital documents are done at the LCROs and at the PSA Provincial and Central Offices.

The compilation and analysis of vital statistics is taken cared of by the PSA Central Office under the Vital Statistics Division of the Civil Registration and Central Support Office.

THE REGISTRATION METHOD

As mandated in Act 3753, all vital events that marked the entry and departure of a person in his lifetime and the changes in his/her civil status shall be registered. The registration method is defined as the continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of the occurrences and characteristics of vital events, primarily for their value as legal documents and secondary for their usefulness as a source of statistics.

Place where to register the event

As a general rule, the place of registration is the LCRO of the city of municipality where the vital events occur.

Out of town reporting of vital event occurs when the documents presented to the civil registrar of LCRO, which is not the place of occurrence, not for registration but to be forwarded to the civil registrar of LCRO where the event occurred and where it should be registered.

Forms to use

The civil register consists of certificates and the registry book. It also includes the actual copies of the registrable court decisions and the legal instruments concerning the civil status of persons. The certificates are loose-leaf forms in a set of four copies except for the Certificate of Foundling which is in a set of three.

Person who will report the event

The informant is the one who reports the event for registration and who gives information to be recorded in the civil register.

For death occurrences, the report shall be made by the hospital or clinic administrator if the person dies in the hospital or clinic, or by attending physician or by the nearest relative or by any interested party who has knowledge of the occurrence of death. In all cases, the report shall be submitted to the Local Health Officer (LHO) who shall direct and order the C/MCR to enter the death in the civil register.

Period when to report the event

Death or fetal death shall be reported to LHO within forty eight (48) hours from the time of death and the LHO shall direct or cause the registration to the C/MCR not later than thirty (30) days from date of death.

Any report made to the LCROs beyond the reglementary period are considered late and can be entered only in the civil register after the informant complies with the requirements for delayed registration.

Operative Act of Registration

The C/MCR sees to it that appropriate form is used; form is properly and completely filled-up; and proper attachments are submitted. In case, the entries are found incomplete, the C/MCR has to require the person concerned to fill up the document completely or to correct the entries.

When the document is accepted for registration, the date of receipt is recorded in the space provided and the documents received for the day are entered immediately in

the appropriate civil registry book, assigning therein the corresponding registry number. After registration entry/entries found erroneous can only be corrected through RA 9048, except sex, nationality, age and status which require court approval.

Distribution of registered documents

Upon registration, the C/MCR distributes the copies accordingly: the first copy to the informant; the second copy to the CRG; the third copy shall be retained by the LCRO; and the fourth copy to the attendant or solemnizing officer, as the case may be. The CRG copy is the source of vital statistics published in this report.

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Significant terminologist and descriptions in the foregoing highlights and tables are defined below. Included are some items found in the certificates and summary measure used in describing the facts of events.

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital function without capability of resuscitation).

Crude Death Rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population.

Daily Average refers to the arithmetic mean of birth, death or marriage occurrences per day.

Daily Index is the increase/decrease from the overall daily average of event occurrences.

Usual Residence refers to the place where the person habitually or permanently resides.

Place of Occurrence refers to the place where the vital event took place.