



SPECIAL RELEASE

Women in Vital Statistics, Oriental Mindoro: 2022 (First Issue)

Date of Release: 18 November 2024
Reference No.: 2024-SR-116

The data on the number of births, marriages, and deaths (vital events) presented in this special release were obtained from the vital events registered, either timely or belatedly, at the appropriate Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrar throughout the country and subsequently submitted for encoding to the Office of the Civil Registrar General through the Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The information presented includes the vital events that occurred from January to December 2022 based on data files received by the PSA - Civil Registration Service (CRS) from the PSOs.

Number of females born

In 2022, there were 6,182 babies born as females or 48.9 percent of the total babies born in Oriental Mindoro by usual residence of mother. For the year 2021, a total of 10,848 babies were born as female or 47.6 percent of the total babies born in the province by usual residence of mother. On the other hand, 6,472 males (51.1 percent) were born in 2022 and 5,679 males (52.3 percent) in 2021. There were 12,654 total live births registered in Oriental Mindoro in 2022 and 10,848 registered live births in 2021 by usual residence of mother.

In the province, City of Calapan registered the most number of births with 2,052 babies, with 981 female babies (47.8 percent). This figures also represents 15.9 percent share of the total female babies born in the province.

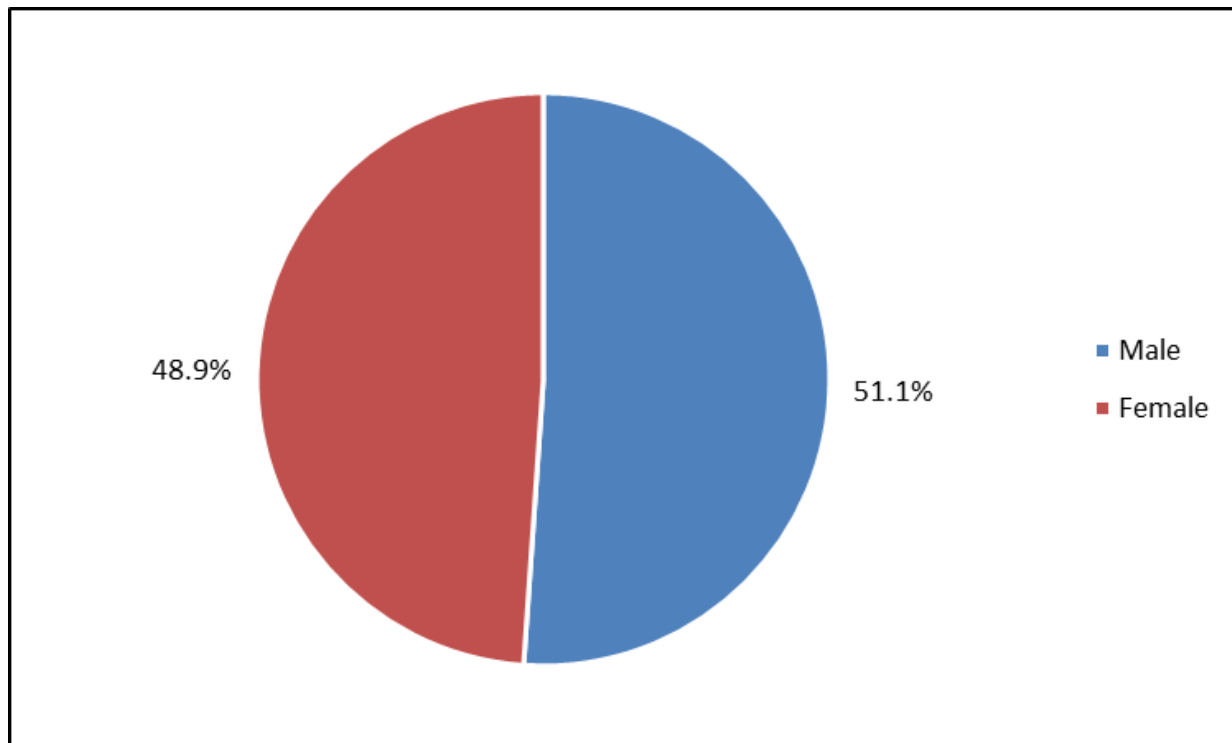


The second highest female births were recorded at the Municipality of Naujan with 622 or 48.2 percent of the 1,290 births registered. It was followed by the municipality of Pinamalayan with 1,177 total births, recording 602 female births or 51.1 percent of its total births.

On the other hand, municipality of Bongabong have registered equal number of female and male births at 594, each.

Four out of 15 City/Municipalities have registered higher female births than male births, these were the municipalities of Pinamalayan with 602 females births compared to 575 male births, Mansalay with 438 female births compared to 430 male births, Bulalacao with 313 female births compared to 309 male births, and Socorro with 300 female births compared to 249 male births.

Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Sex, Oriental Mindoro: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on live births 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 Live Birth-Municipal Form No. 102)

Table 1. Number of Registered Live Births by Sex of the Child, and Usual Residence of Mother, Oriental Mindoro: 2022

Province and City/Municipality	Usual Residence		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ORIENTAL MINDORO	12,654	6,472	6,182
Baco	600	310	290
Bansud	671	348	323
Bongabong	1,188	594	594
Bulalacao (San Pedro)	622	309	313
City of Calapan (Capital)	2,052	1,071	981
Gloria	681	372	309
Mansalay	868	430	438
Naujan	1,290	668	622
Pinamalayan	1,177	575	602
Pola	411	218	193
Puerto Galera	538	295	243
Roxas	981	498	483
San Teodoro	275	153	122
Socorro	549	249	300
Victoria	751	382	369

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on live births 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 Live Birth-Municipal Form No. 102)

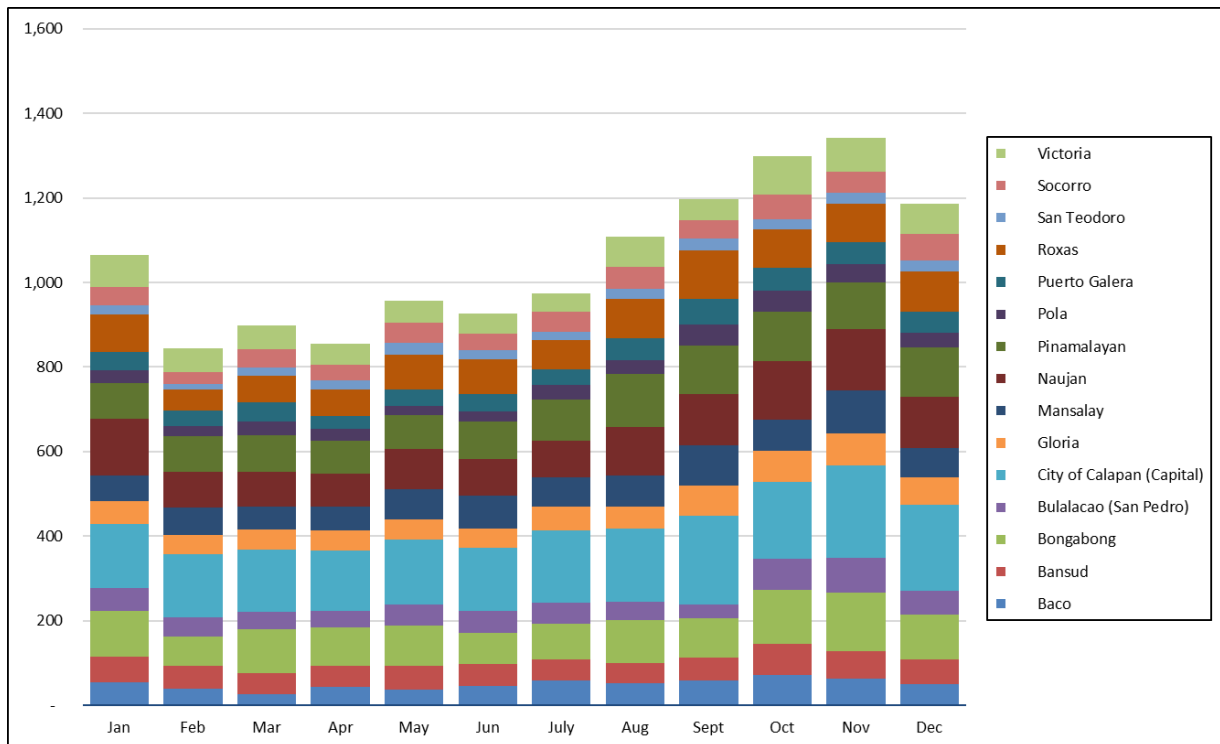
Most number of female live births registered in October

For the year 2022, the most number of female live births occurred in the month of November with 681 in Oriental Mindoro. This was followed by the month of October with 621 female live births and September with 598 female live births.

There were seven city/municipalities in the province who also exhibited the same trend with the most number of female live births registered in the month of November. These were the municipalities of Baco with 33 female births, each, for the months of November and September, Bongabong with 73 female births, Bulalacao with 47 female births, Gloria with 38 female births, Mansalay with 57 female births, and Victoria with

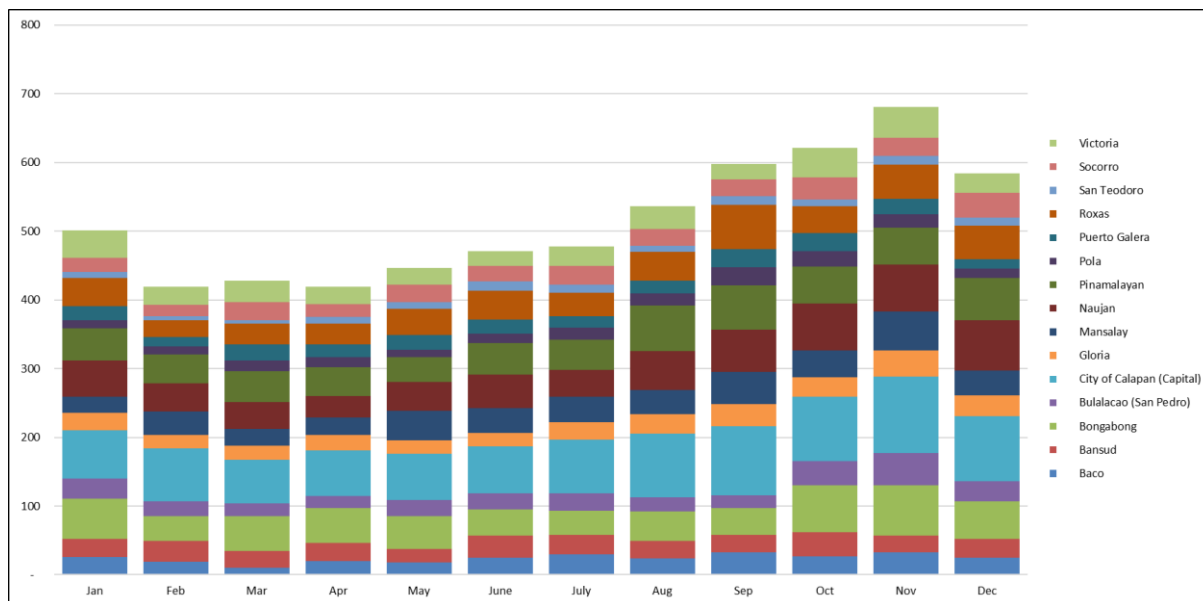
45 female births. The City of Calapan also reported 111 female births in the month of November.

Figure 2. Number of Registered Live Births by Month of Occurrence and Usual Residence of Mother, MIMAROPA: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on live births 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 Live Birth-Municipal Form No. 102)

Figure 3. Number of Registered Female Live Births by Month of Occurrence and Usual Residence of Mother, MIMAROPA: 2022

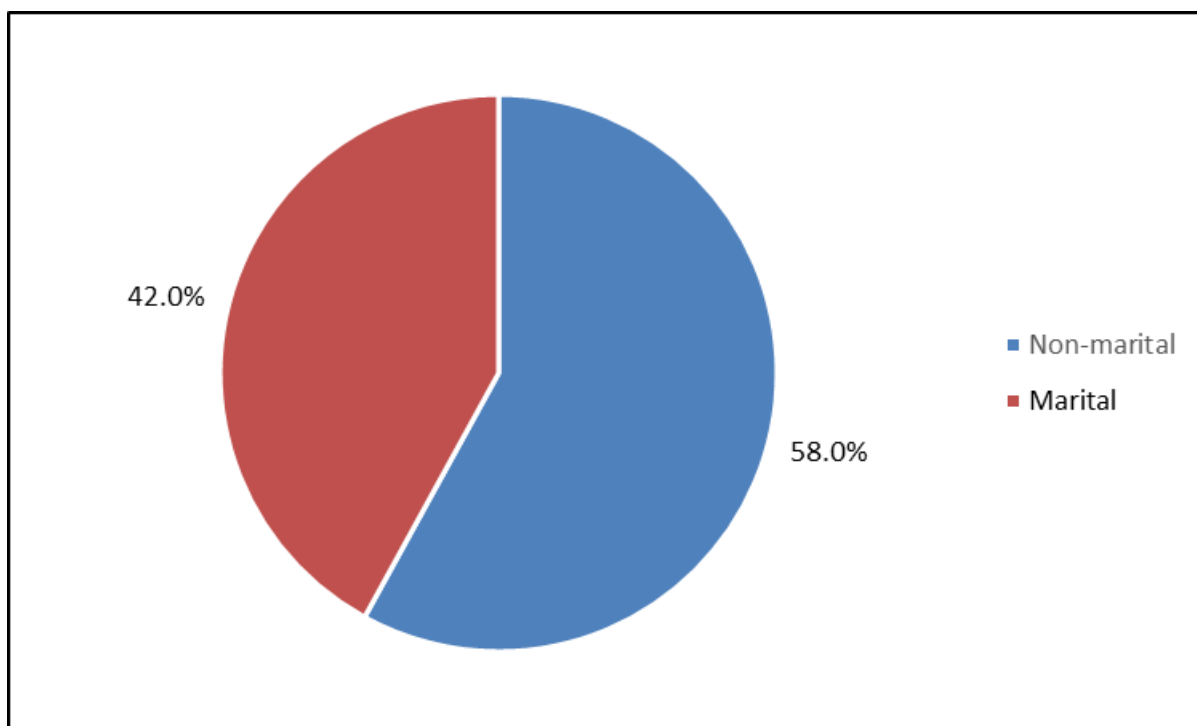


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on live births are those registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Registrars throughout the country and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General; Certificate of Live Birth-Municipal Form No. 102)

Legitimacy Status

Out of the 12,654 registered live births in 2022, 5,320 babies or 42.0 percent were born from wedded parents and 7,334 babies or 58.0 percent born out of wedlock. From the 5,320 marital babies, 2,707 were males (50.8 percent) and 2,613 were females (49.1 percent). On the other hand, 7,334 non-marital babies have sexes of 3,765 males (51.3 percent) and 3,569 females (48.7 percent).

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Legitimacy Status, Oriental Mindoro: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on live births 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 Live Birth-Municipal Form No. 102)

CHARLYN ROMERO-CANTOS, PhD
(Chief Administrative Officer)
Officer-in-Charge
Oriental Mindoro Provincial Statistical Office

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.

In case of live birth, the law requires the hospital or clinic administrator or his representative if the birth occurred in the hospital or clinic. If the birth occurred elsewhere, the attendant who may either be a physician, nurse, license midwife or traditional birth attendant makes the report. In default of the hospital authority, or the attendant, the responsibility of reporting the births devolves upon either or both parents or upon a person who has full knowledge of the facts of birth and filiation of the child.

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.

In case of marriages, the solemnizing officer is required by law to report the event. In default of the solemnizing officer, the duty is lodged upon contracting parties.

Period when to report the event

Live births shall be reported for registration to C/MCR not later than thirty (30) days from the date of birth.

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.

Marriages that require the issuance of marriages license shall be reported to C/MCR for registration not later than fifteen (15) days from date of marriage. However, marriages that do not require a license such as marriage at the point of death (Article 27); marriages in remote places (Article 28); marriages between members of ethnic cultural community (Article 33); and marriages between men and women who have lived together for at least five (5) years (Article 34), shall be reported not later than thirty (30) day after date of marriage.

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 it 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.

Live Birth is a complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn.