



SPECIAL RELEASE

Causes of Deaths in the MIMAROPA Region, 2023 (Final Results)

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Explanatory Notes

Data on deaths presented in this release were obtained from the timely and late registered births at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars all throughout the country and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General through the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) - Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs). The information presented includes deaths that occurred from January to December 2023 based on data files received by the PSA - Civil Registration Service (CRS) from the PSOs. Figures presented herein are not adjusted for under registration. This release includes deaths of Filipinos whose usual residence is abroad and deaths of foreign nationals that occurred in the country during the reference period. Deaths of Filipinos abroad which were reported to the Philippine Foreign Service Posts are presented in a separate report.

Ischaemic heart diseases posted the highest number of deaths in the region

In 2023, the MIMAROPA Region registered a total of 18,726 deaths, which accounts to 2.7 percent of the total number of registered deaths in the country. Of the total deaths in the region, 57.7 percent or 10,806 were male deaths while 42.3 percent or 7,920 were female deaths. (Table 1 and Figure 1)

Ischaemic heart disease, a condition where the heart's blood supply is reduced due to the narrowing or blockage of the coronary arteries, was the region's top leading cause of death in 2023, with 2,458 total cases recorded, which was 13.1 percent of the total deaths in the region. This translates to a crude death rate of 75 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023. Across provinces, Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest cases of deaths with 695 cases or 28.3 percent share of the region's total death from ischaemic heart disease. (Table 1 and Figure 1)

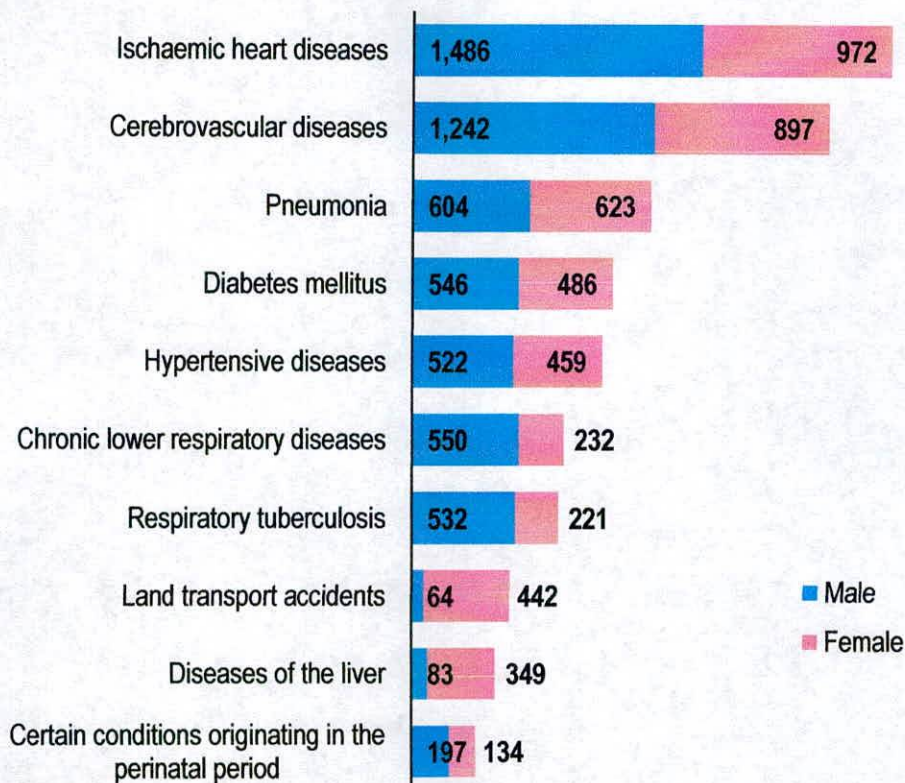
On the other hand, cerebrovascular diseases came in second with 2,139 cases or 11.4 percent share of the total deaths in the region. This is equivalent to a crude death rate of 65 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023. Among provinces, Oriental Mindoro



recorded the highest cases of deaths with 556 cases or 26.0 percent of the region's total death from cerebrovascular diseases. (Table 1 and Figure 1)

Further, pneumonia was the third leading cause of death which accounted for 1,227 cases or 6.6 percent share of the region's total deaths. This translates to a crude death rate of 37 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023. Province-wide, Palawan excluding City of Puerto Princesa recorded the highest cases of deaths with 343 cases or 28.3 percent of the region's total death from pneumonia. (Table 1 and Figure 1)

Figure 1. Ten Leading Causes of Deaths for All Ages by Sex, MIMAROPA Region: 2023



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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

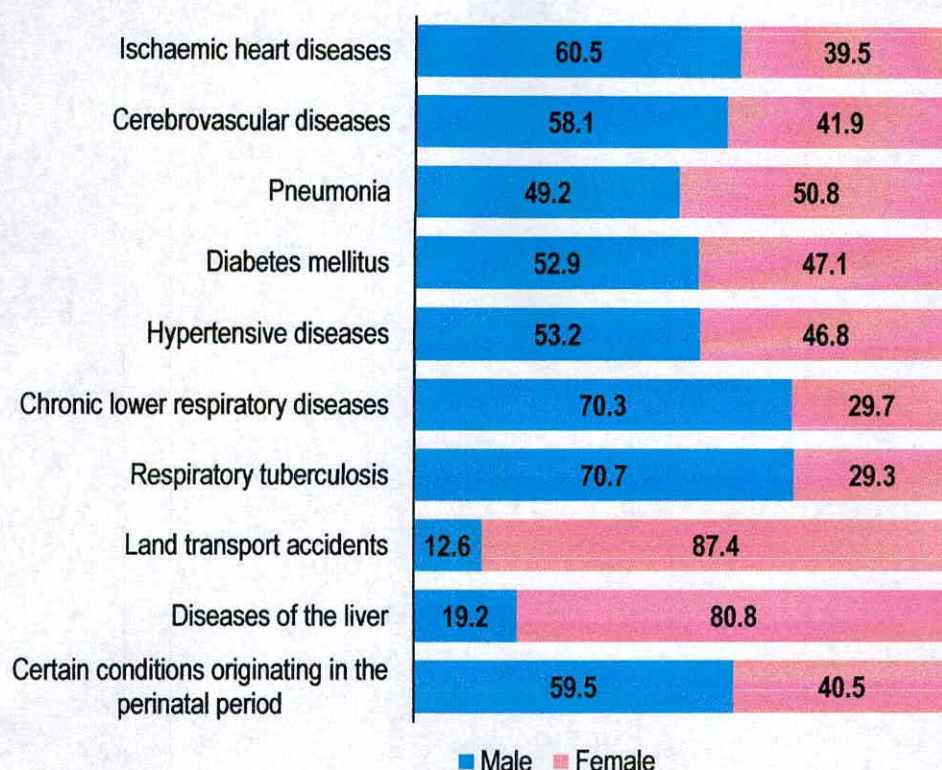
Three in every five deaths due to ischaemic heart disease were males

In the MIMAROPA region, the number of male deaths at 1,486 cases (60.5%) due to ischaemic heart disease was higher than female deaths at 972 cases (39.5%). Similarly, cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, hypertensive diseases, chronic lower respiratory diseases, respiratory tuberculosis, and certain conditions originating in the perinatal period posted higher number of male deaths compared to female deaths. (Figure 2)

Among leading causes of deaths for all ages, respiratory tuberculosis logged the highest number of male deaths accounted to 70.7 percent or 532 deaths while land

transport accidents recorded the highest number of female deaths with 87.4 percent or 442 deaths, respectively. On the other hand, pneumonia, land transport accidents and diseases of the liver registered higher number of female deaths compared to male. (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Proportion of Male and Females Deaths by Leading Causes of Deaths (All Ages), MIMAROPA Region: 2023



Note: Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under registration.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

More than half of all infant deaths were attributed to certain conditions originating in the perinatal period

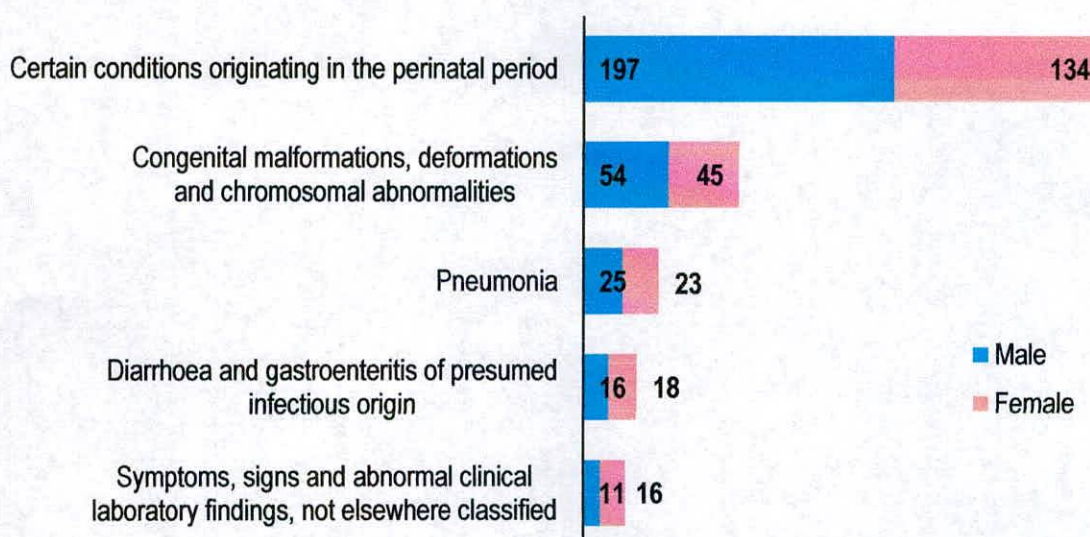
Infant deaths are deaths that occurred before reaching the age of one. Of the 18,726 total deaths in the region, infant deaths accounted 3.4 percent share or 634 deaths in 2023. Of the total infant deaths in the region, 56.3 percent or 357 were male deaths while 43.7 percent or 277 were female deaths. (Table 2)

Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period posted the highest number of infant deaths with 331 cases or 52.2 percent share of the region’s total infant deaths in 2023. This translates to a crude death rate of 10 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023. Across provinces, Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest cases of deaths with 118 cases or 35.6 percent share of the region’s total infant death from certain conditions originating in the perinatal period. (Table 2 and Figure 3)

On the other hand, congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities came in second with 99 cases or 15.6 percent share of the total infant deaths in the region. This is equivalent to a crude death rate of three (3) deaths per 100,000 population in 2023. Across provinces, Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest cases of deaths with 34 cases or 34.3 percent of the region’s total infant death from congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. (Table 2 and Figure 3)

Further, pneumonia was the third leading cause of infant death which accounted for 48 cases or 7.6 percent share of the region’s total infant deaths. This translates to a crude death rate of one (1) death per 100,000 population in 2023. Province-wide, Occidental Mindoro recorded the highest cases of deaths with 18 cases or 37.5 percent of the region’s total death from pneumonia. (Table 2 and Figure 3)

Figure 3. Five Leading Causes of Infant Deaths by Sex, MIMAROPA Region: 2023



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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Postpartum haemorrhage leads as the top cause of maternal death

A maternal death is defined by the World Health Organization as, “the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.”

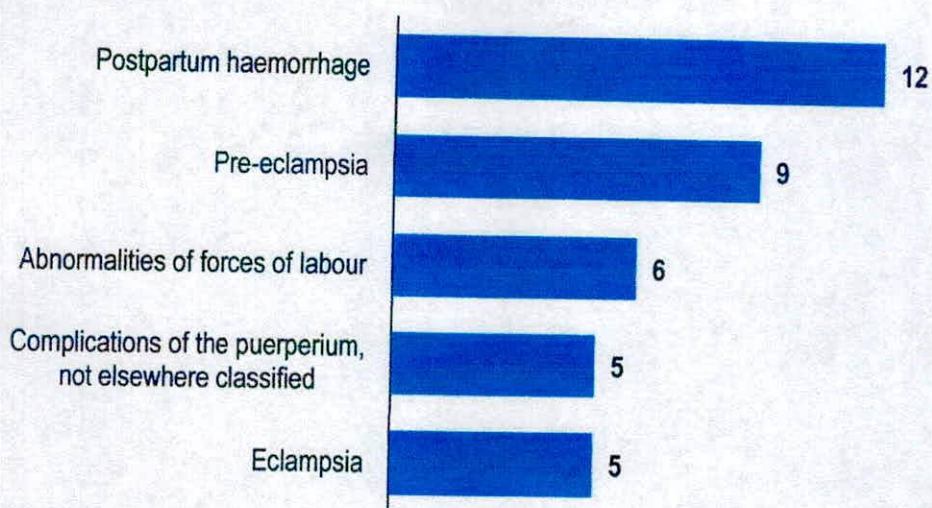
Of the 18,726 total deaths in the region, maternal death accounted 0.4 percent share or 71 deaths in 2023. Postpartum haemorrhage posted the highest number of maternal deaths with 12 cases or 16.9 percent share of the region’s total maternal deaths in 2023. Across provinces, Palawan recorded the highest number of maternal deaths

with 27 deaths or 38.0 percent of the region's total maternal death while Marinduque posted the least number of maternal deaths with three (3) deaths or 4.2 percent share. (Table 3 and Figure 4)

On the other hand, pre-eclampsia came second with nine (9) cases or 12.7 percent share of the region's total maternal deaths. Among provinces, Occidental Mindoro recorded the highest cases of deaths with four (4) cases or 44.4 percent of the region's total maternal death from pre-eclampsia. (Table 3 and Figure 4)

Further, abnormalities of forces of labour was the third leading cause of maternal death which accounted for six (6) cases or 8.5 percent share of the region's total maternal deaths. Province-wide, Palawan excluding Puerto Princesa recorded the highest cases of deaths with four (4) cases or 66.7 percent of the region's total maternal death from abnormalities of forces of labour. (Table 3 and Figure 4)

Figure 4. Five Leading Causes of Maternal Deaths, MIMAROPA Region: 2023



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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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