



SPECIAL RELEASE

DEATH STATISTICS IN MIMAROPA – SECOND QUARTER 2022 (Preliminary Results)

Date of Release: 27 March 2024
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The data on the number of deaths 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 provisional vital events that occurred from April to June 2022 based on data files received by the PSA - Civil Registration Service (CRS) from the PSOs and has undergone initial processing as of 30 November 2023. Thus, the figures presented herein are still preliminary and may differ from the final count. The vital events of Filipinos abroad are not yet included in this release, but Filipinos whose usual residence is abroad and foreign nationals with vital events occurring in the country during the reference period were included in this report. ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Figures are results of actual registrations without any adjustment of under-registration. Civil Registration is a continuous process. Hence, there is a need to establish certain cut-off period.

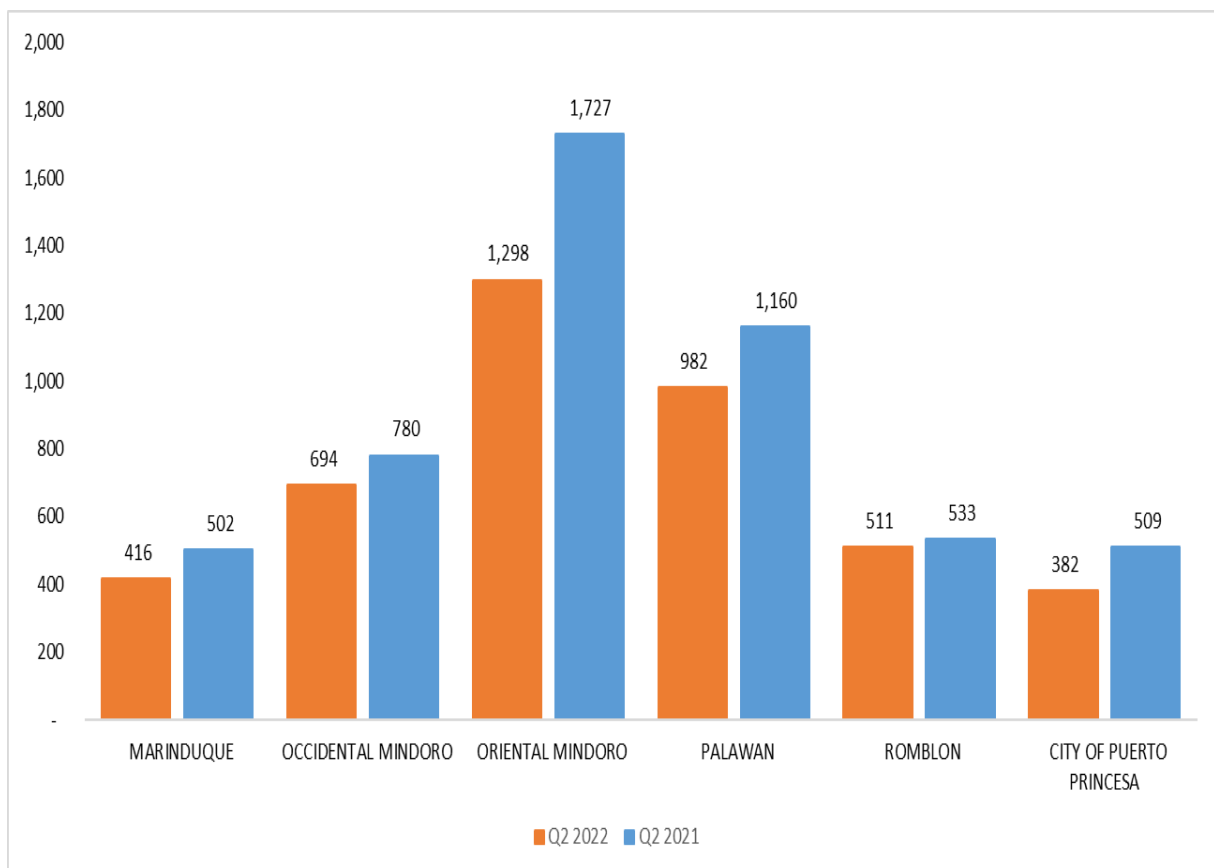
Number of registered deaths in MIMAROPA higher in the second quarter of 2022

For the second quarter of 2022, Philippines was able to record 157,669 number of registered deaths. Of this, 4,283 registered deaths occurred in MIMAROPA Region which corresponds to a 2.72 percent share of the total deaths in the country. Compared to the second quarter of 2021, the MIMAROPA region realized a decrease of 17.81 percent for the number of registered deaths during the second quarter of 2021 at 5,211.

All months in the second quarter of 2022 decreased when compared to the same months of the second quarter of 2021. A total of 1,423 deaths was registered last April 2022 from 1,559 in the same quarter of 2021; 1,437 deaths were registered in May 2022 from 1,812 in the same quarter of 2021; and 1,423 deaths were registered in June 2022 from 1,840 deaths in the same quarter of 2021.

Among provinces, Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest number of deaths from April to June 2022 with 1,298 or 30.31 percent of the total deaths in the MIMAROPA Region.

Figure 1. Number of Registered Deaths by Provinces and Highly Urbanized City in the MIMAROPA Region: Second Quarter 2022 and Second Quarter 2021

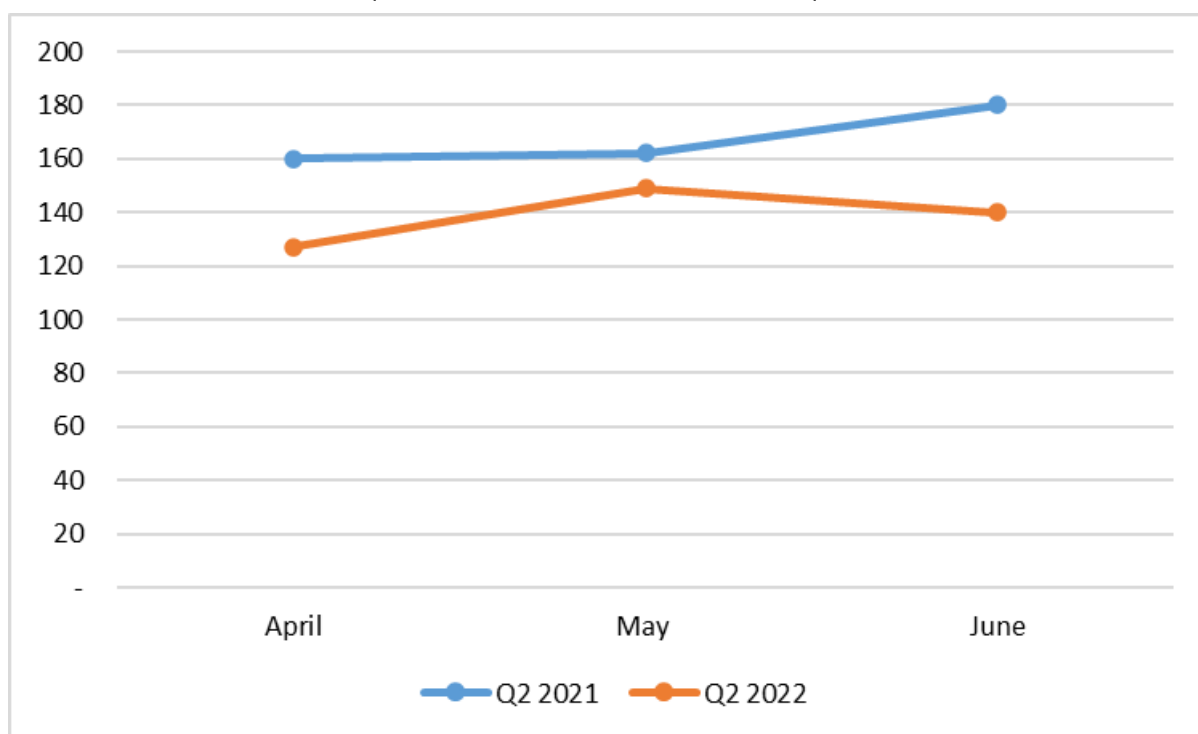


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Registered Deaths by Province

The province of Marinduque reported a decrease of 17.13 percent in the number of registered deaths in the second quarter of 2022 compared to that of the same quarter of 2021. A total of 416 registered deaths were recorded in the second quarter of 2022 while 502 registered deaths were recorded in the second quarter of 2021. The highest registration in the second quarter of 2022 was recorded in the month of May 2022 with 149 deaths, followed by the month of June 2022 with 140 deaths then by the month of April 2022 with 127 deaths. (Figure 2)

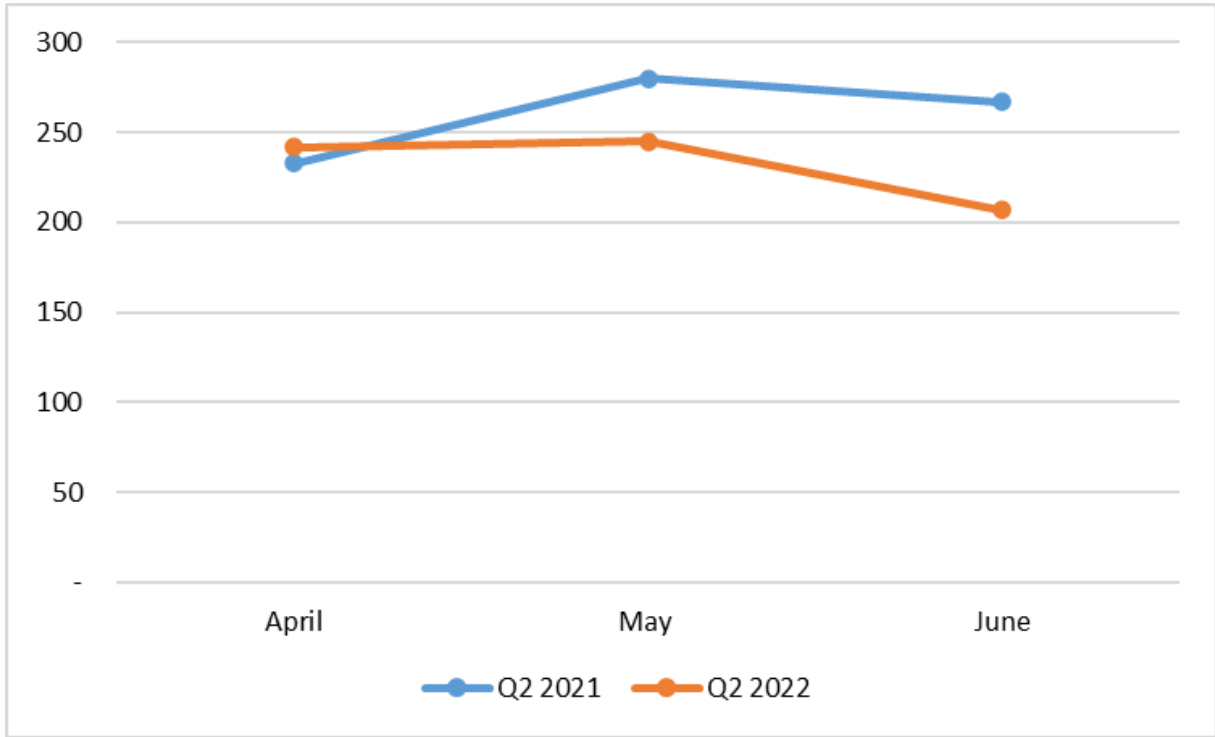
Figure 2. Number of Registered Deaths in Marinduque:
Second Quarter 2022 and Second Quarter 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

A total of 694 registered deaths was posted in the second quarter of 2022 in the province of Occidental Mindoro or a 11.02 percent decrease. Registered deaths in the province in the second quarter of 2021 were 780. The highest registration in the second quarter of 2022 was recorded in the month of May 2022 with 245 deaths, followed by the month of April 2022 with 242 deaths then by the month of June 2022 with 207 deaths. (Figure 3)

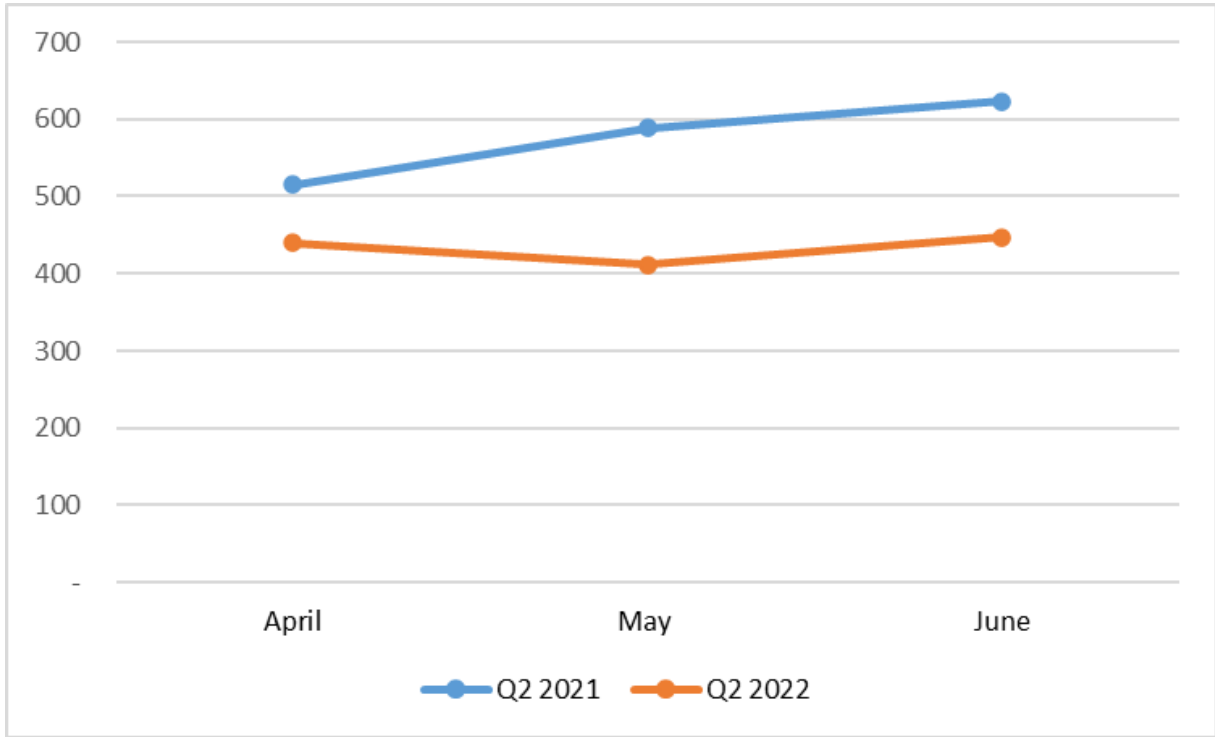
Figure 3. Number of Registered Deaths in Occidental Mindoro:
Second Quarter 2022 and Second Quarter 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Among provinces, Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest number of deaths in the second quarter of 2022 with 1,298. But compared to the second quarter of 2021 with 1,727 registered deaths, a decrease of 24.84 percent was recorded. The highest registration in the second quarter of 2022 was recorded in the month of June 2022 with 447 deaths, followed by the month of April 2022 with 440 deaths then by the month of May 2022 with 411 registered deaths. (Figure 4)

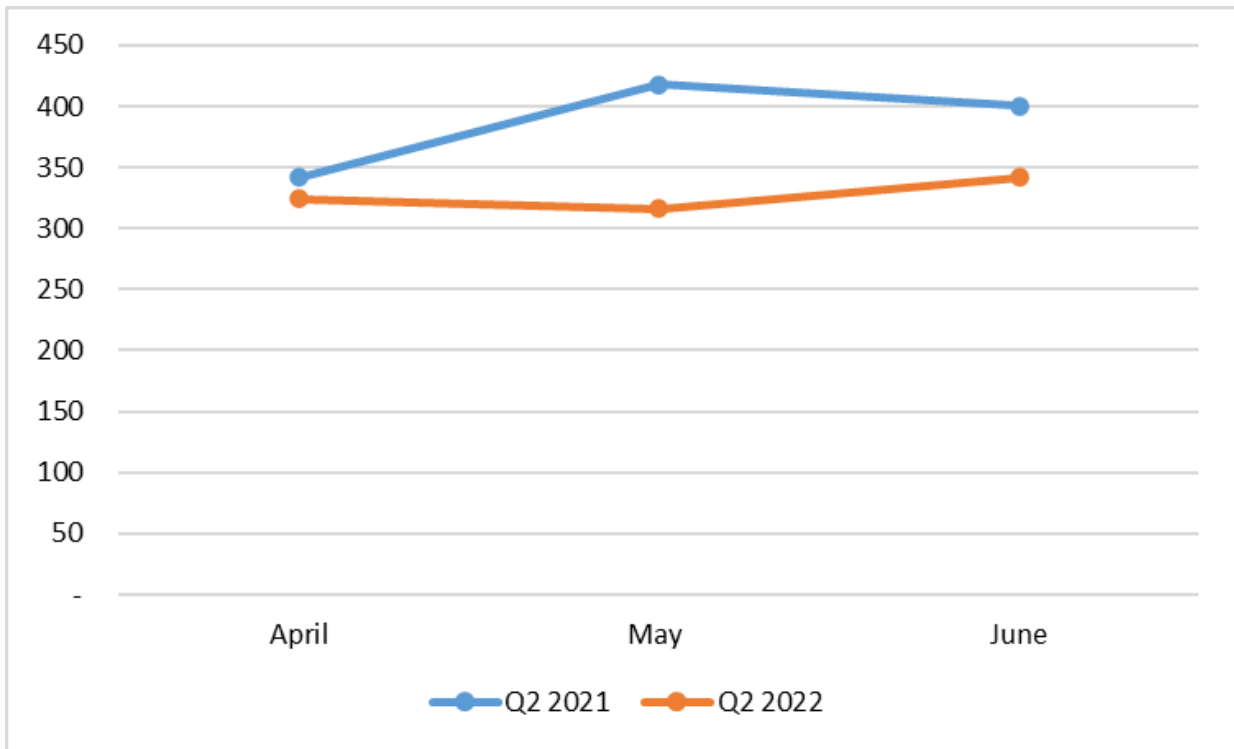
Figure 4. Number of Registered Deaths in Oriental Mindoro:
Second Quarter 2022 and Second Quarter 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

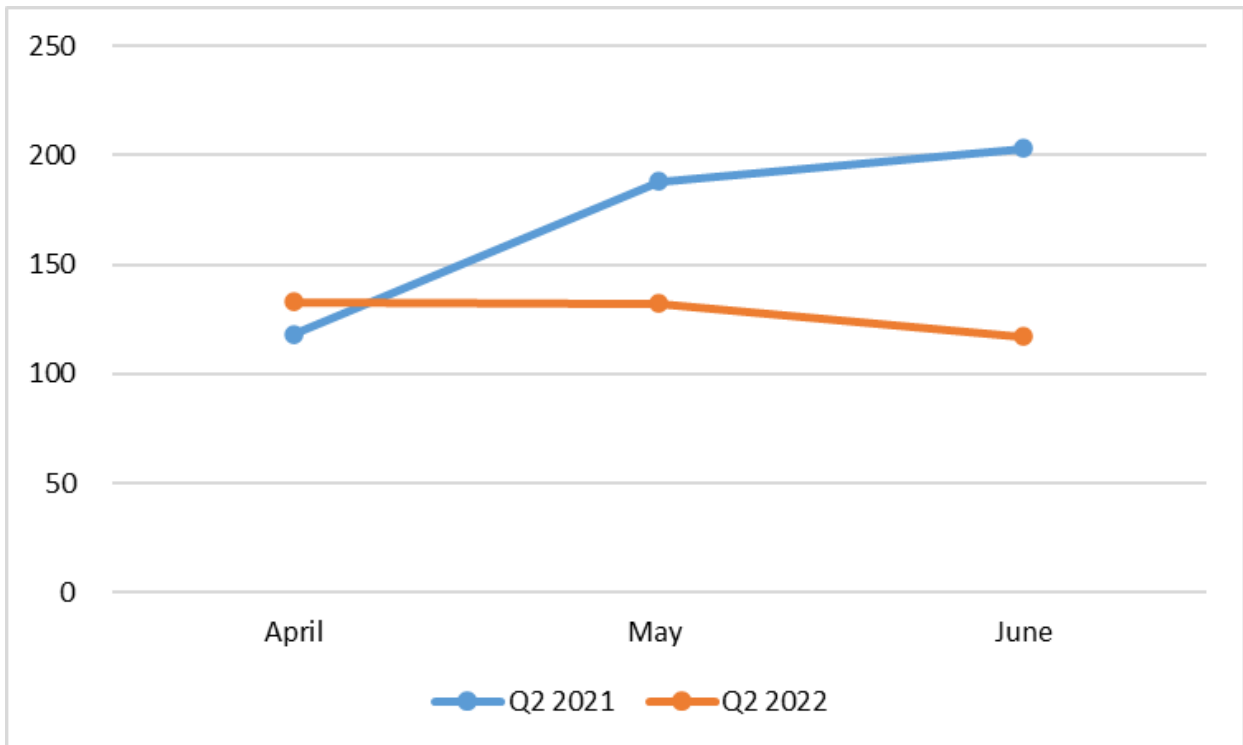
In the second quarter of 2022, province of Palawan (excluding the City of Puerto Princesa) was able to record 982 deaths or 15.34 percent decrease compared to the second quarter of 2021 with 1,160. The highest registration in the second quarter of 2022 was recorded in the month of June 2022 with 342 deaths, followed by the month of April 2022 with 324 deaths then by the month of May 2022 with 316 registered deaths. (Figure 5). Meanwhile, the recorded number of deaths in the City of Puerto Princesa, the lone highly urbanized city in the MIMAROPA Region, reached 382 in the second quarter of 2022, a 24.95 percent decrease compared to the registered deaths in the second quarter of 2021 with 509. (Figure 6)

Figure 5. Number of Registered Deaths in Palawan (excluding City of Puerto Princesa): Second Quarter 2022 and Second Quarter 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

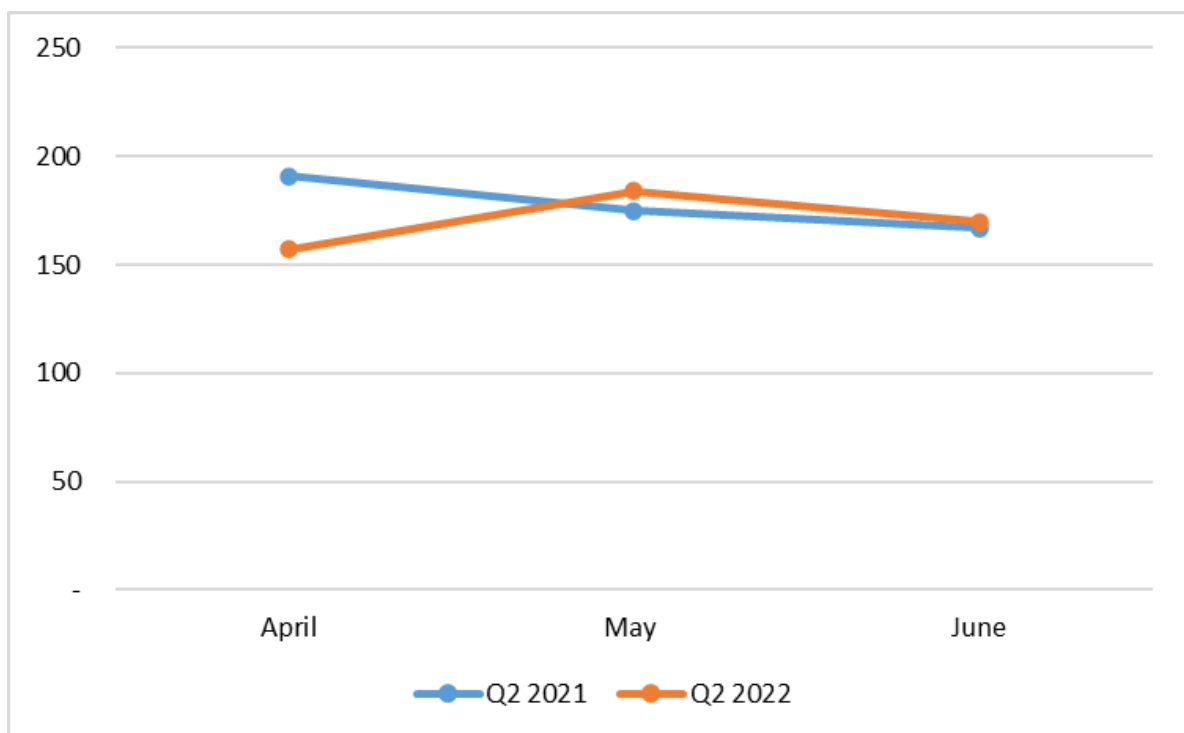
Figure 6. Number of Registered Deaths in the City of Puerto Princesa: Second Quarter 2022 and Second Quarter 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The number of registered deaths in the province of Romblon for the second quarter of 2022 was 511 or a 4.12 percent decrease compared to the second quarter of 2021 with 533. The highest registration in the second quarter of 2022 was recorded in the month of May 2022 with 184 deaths, followed by the month of June 2022 with 170 deaths then by the month of April 2022 with 157 deaths. (Figure 7)

Figure 7. Number of Registered Deaths in Romblon:
Second Quarter 2022 and Second Quarter 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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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 deaths, 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 deaths devolves upon either or both parents or upon a person who has full knowledge of the facts of birth and filiation of the child.

Period when to report the event

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

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 terminology 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.

TABLE 1 NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEATHS BY QUARTER, PROVINCE, AND HIGHLY URBANIZED CITY, MIMAROPA: SECOND QUARTER 2022 AND SECOND QUARTER 2021

Preliminary as of 30 November 2023

REGION, PROVINCE, HUC	Number of Registered Deaths							
	Second Quarter 2022				Second Quarter 2021			
	Total	Apr	May	Jun	Total	Apr	May	Jun
MIMAROPA REGION	4,283	1,423	1,437	1,423	5,211	1,559	1,812	1,840
MARINDUQUE	416	127	149	140	502	160	162	180
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	694	242	245	207	780	233	280	267
ORIENTAL MINDORO	1,298	440	411	447	1,727	515	589	623
PALAWAN	982	324	316	342	1,160	342	418	400
ROMBLON	511	157	184	170	533	191	175	167
CITY OF PUERTO PRINCESA	382	133	132	117	509	118	188	203

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

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

Civil Registration is a continuous process. Hence, there is a need to establish certain cut-off period. The data presented herein are events occurred from April to June 2021 and April to June 2022.

* Includes babies born in the Philippines whose mother's usual residence is in a foreign country.