

SPECIAL RELEASE

Vital Statistics in Oriental Mindoro – Third Quarter 2024 (Preliminary Results)

Date of Release: 30 May 2025

Reference No. 2025-SR-100

Explanatory Notes

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 July to September 2024 based on data files received by the PSA - Civil Registration Service (CRS) from the PSOs as of 28 February 2025. Thus, the figures presented herein are still preliminary and may differ from the final count. (1)

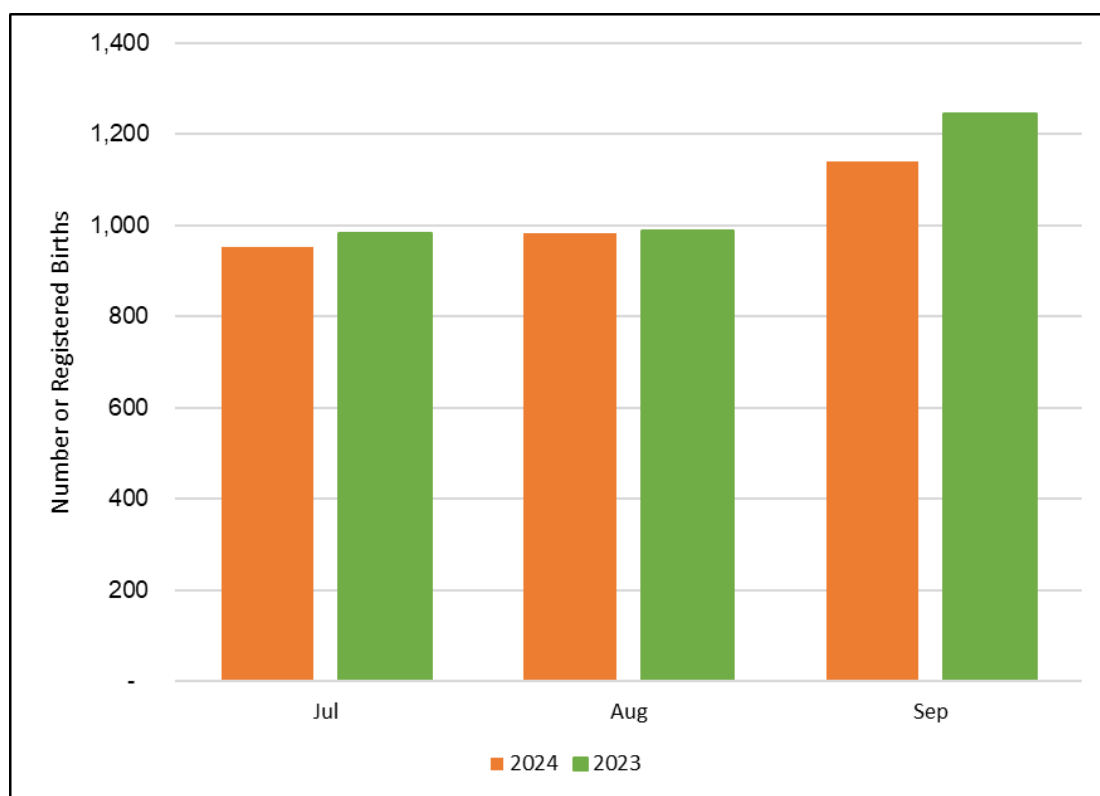
(1) Figures are results of actual registrations without any adjustment of under-registration. Civil Registration is a continuous process. Hence, there is a need to establish certain cut-off period.

Number of registered births in Oriental Mindoro decreases in the Third Quarter

In the third quarter of 2024, there were 3,076 live births registered in the province of Oriental Mindoro. This figure exhibited a decrease of 4.4 percent compared to the third quarter of 2023 with 3,216 live births. On the third quarter of 2024, the month of September had the highest registered births with 1,141 births or 37.1 percent of the total registered births in the third quarter. Followed by the month of August with 983 registered live births or 32.0 percent of the total registered births in the third quarter. (Figure 1)

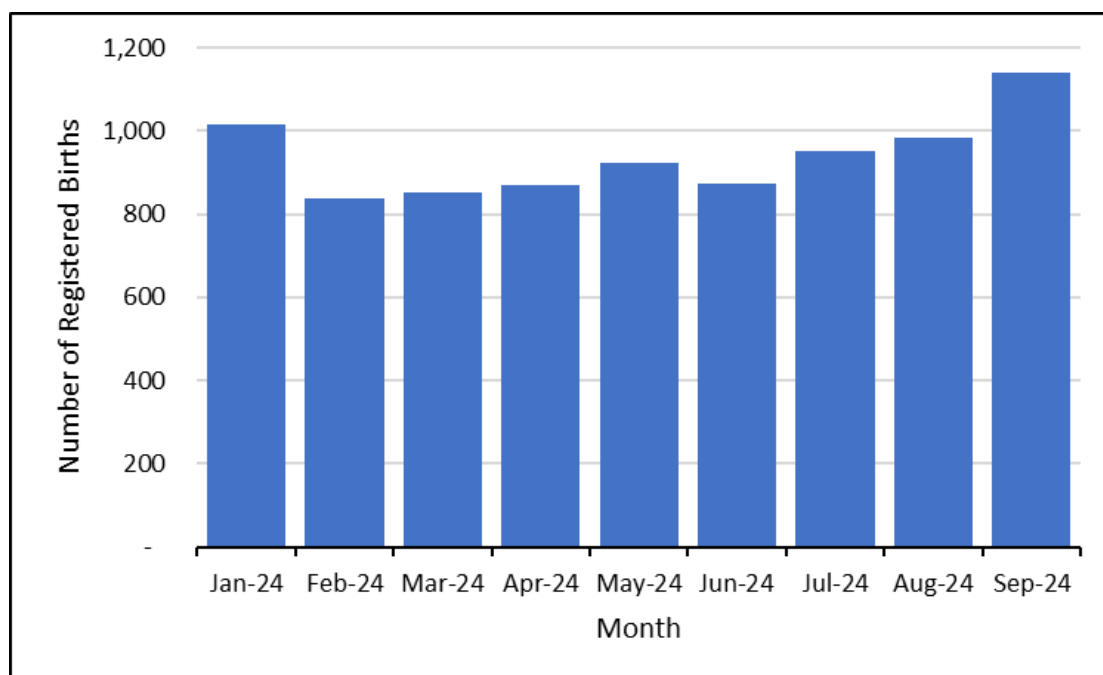
Different trend was observed, when the third quarter of 2024 was compared to the second of 2024. There was an increase of 411 live births equivalent to 15.4 percent. Second quarter of 2024 registered 2,665 live births, wherein the month of May registered the highest births with 924 or 34.7 percent of the total births in the second quarter. Followed by the month of June with 873 live births or 32.8 percent of the total births in the second quarter. (Figure 2)

Figure 1. Number of Registered Births by Usual Place of Residence, Month, Oriental Mindoro: Third Quarter 2024 and Third Quarter 2023



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Figure 2. Number of Registered Births by Usual Place of Residence, Month, Oriental Mindoro: January to September 2024



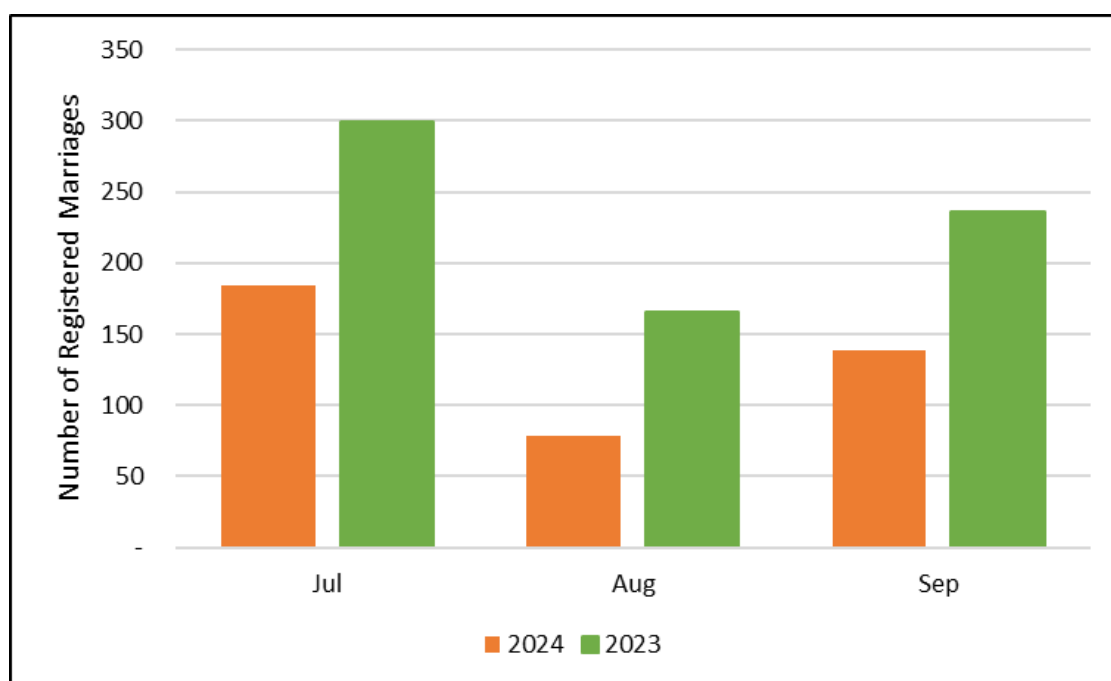
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

From January 2024 to September 2024, the month of September registered the highest number of births with 1,141 or 13.5 percent of total births. Followed by month of January with 1,016 registered births accounting for 12.0 percent of total births. Then by month of August with 983 registered births or 11.6 percent. The least number of registered births occurred during the first nine months of 2024 happened in the month of February with 839 or 9.9 percent. (Figure 2)

Registered marriages in the third quarter 2024

The number of registered marriages in the third quarter of 2024 in the province of Oriental Mindoro reached 402 lower by 42.7 percent than the total registered marriages of 701 in the same quarter of 2023. Moreover, the month of July had the highest registration with 184 marriages or 45.8 percent of the total marriages in the third quarter, followed by the month of September with 139 marriages.

**Figure 3. Number of Registered Marriages, Oriental Mindoro:
Third Quarter 2024 and Third Quarter 2023**

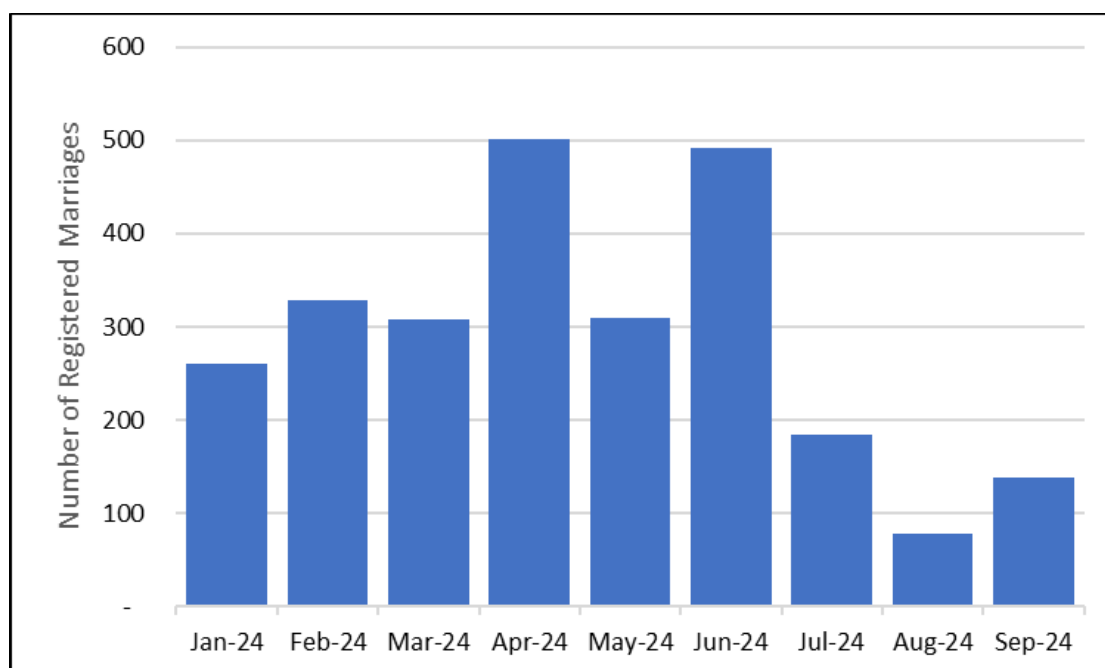


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Moreover, there was also a decrease in the number of registered marriages if the third quarter 2024 will be compared to the second quarter of 2024, equivalent to 69.1 percent.

From January 2024 to September 2024, the month of April registered the highest number of marriages with 501 or 19.3 percent of total marriages. Followed by month of June with 491 registered marriages accounting for 18.9 percent of total marriages. Then by month of February with 329 registered marriages or 12.6 percent. The least number of registered marriages occurred during the first nine months of 2024 happened in the month of August with 79 or 3.0 percent. (Figure 4)

**Figure 4. Number of Registered Marriages, Oriental Mindoro:
January 2024 to September 2024**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Number of registered deaths increases in the third quarter of 2024

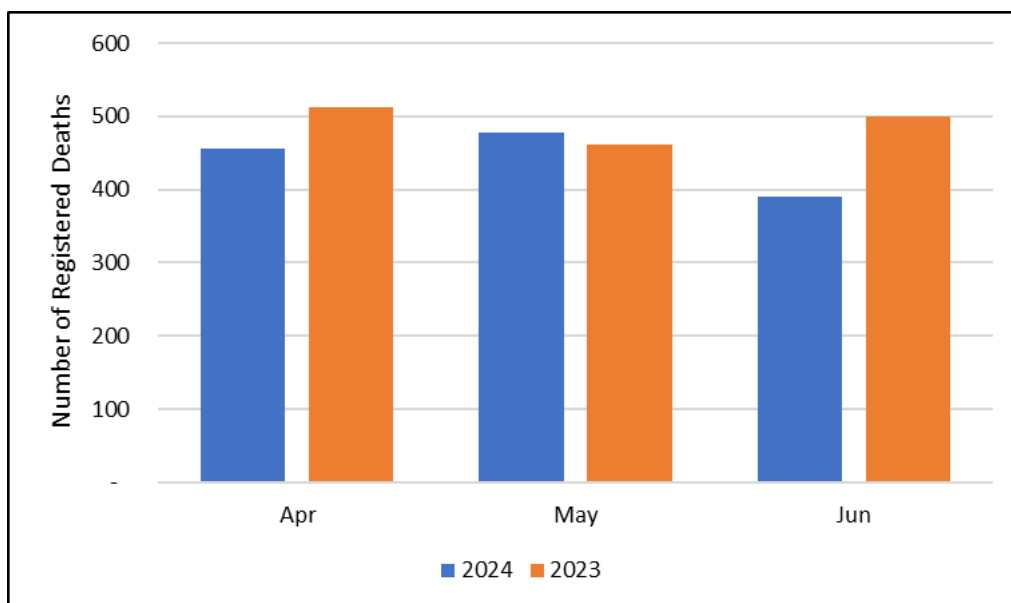
Registered deaths in the third quarter of 2024 in Oriental Mindoro reached 1,436 deaths, with an increase of 7.7 percent from the 1,334 registered deaths in the same quarter of 2023.

The month of August posted the highest number of deaths in Oriental Mindoro during the third quarter of 2024 with 495 deaths or 34.5 percent of the total registered deaths in the third quarter of 2024. Followed by the month of July 2024 with 484 deaths. (Figure 5)

Comparing the third quarter 2024 data to the second quarter 2024, same trend was observed, with a slight increase of 33 registered deaths or 2.4 percent.

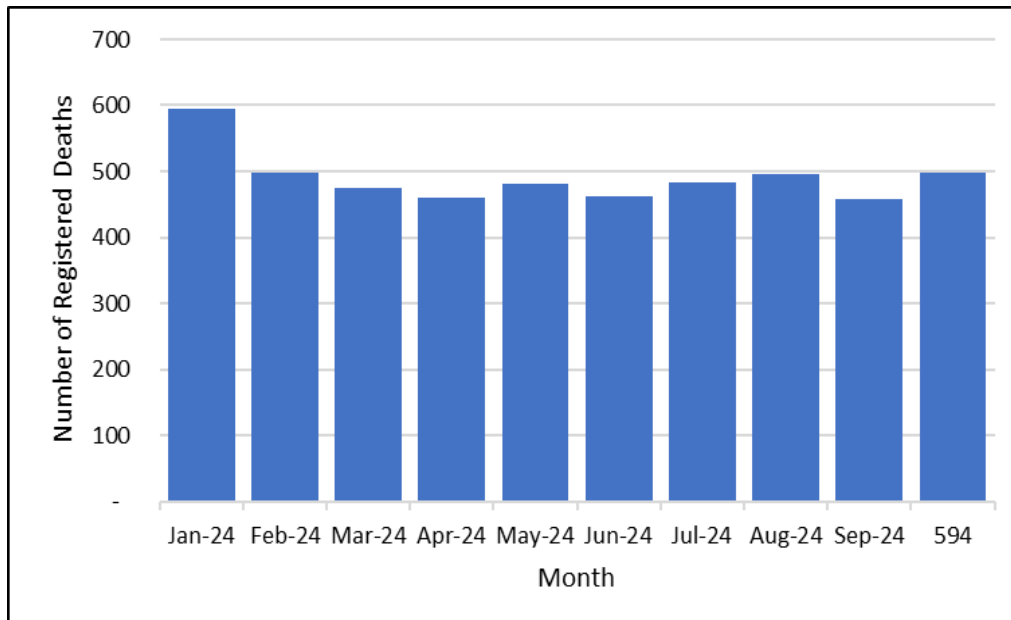
From January 2024 to September 2024, the month of January registered the highest number of deaths with 594 or 13.5 percent of total deaths. Followed by month of February with 497 registered deaths accounting for 11.3 percent of total deaths, then by month of August with 495 registered deaths or 11.2 percent. The least number of registered deaths during the first nine months of 2024 occurred in the month of September with 457 or 10.4 percent. (Figure 6)

**Figure 5. Number of Registered Deaths, Oriental Mindoro:
Third Quarter 2024 and Third Quarter 2023**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

**Figure 6. Number of Registered Deaths, Oriental Mindoro:
January 2024 to September 2024**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

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 or 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, licensed 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.