

# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Vital Statistics, Municipality of Baco: 2022

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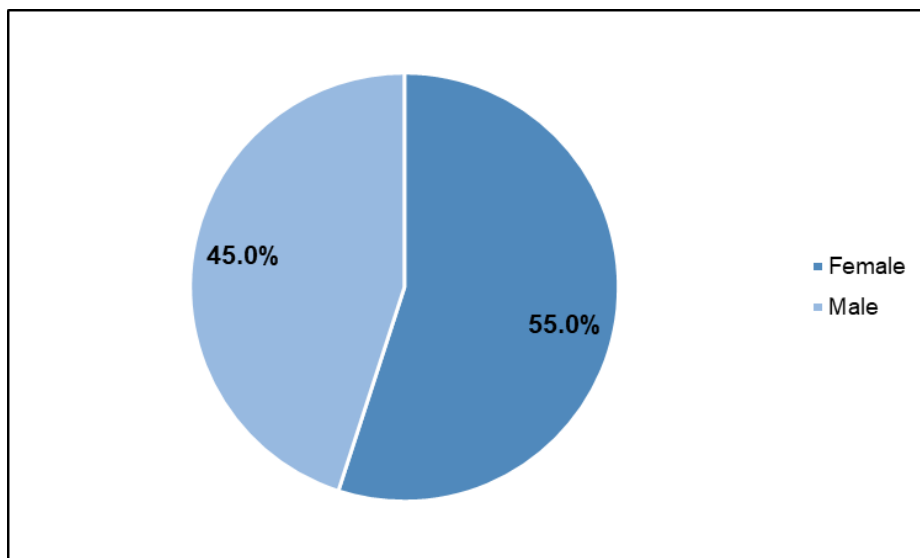
### Explanatory Note

*The data on the number of births, marriages, and deaths presented in this special release were obtained from the vital events registered, either timely or belatedly at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrar of Baco, Oriental Mindoro and subsequently submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar-General through the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) - Oriental Mindoro Provincial Statistical Office (PSO). The information presented includes the vital events that occurred from January to December 2022 based on the data files received by the PSA – Civil Registration Services (CRS) from the PSOs that were registered as of 31 December 2022. The figures presented herein are not adjusted for under registration.*

### Birth Statistics

The Municipality of Baco was able to register 120 births in 2022, 22.5 percent lower compared to registered births in 2021 with 150 births. Moreover, more females (66 births or 55.0 percent share) were born than males (54 births or 45.0 percent share), resulting in 82 males per 100 females sex ratio at birth in the Municipality of Baco. (Figure 1)

**Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Sex, Municipality of Baco: 2022**

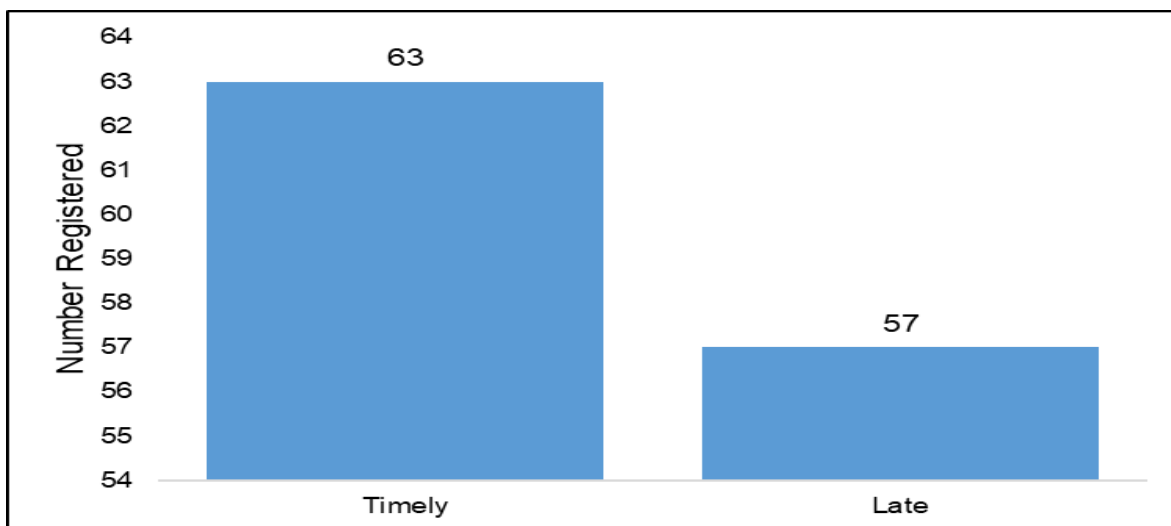


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report



Out of the 120 registered births, 63 births were timely registered, of this, 37 births were females (58.7 percent) and 26 births were males (41.2 percent). Conversely, a total of 57 births were late registered, 29 births (50.9 percent) were females while 28 births (49.1 percent) were males. (Figure 2)

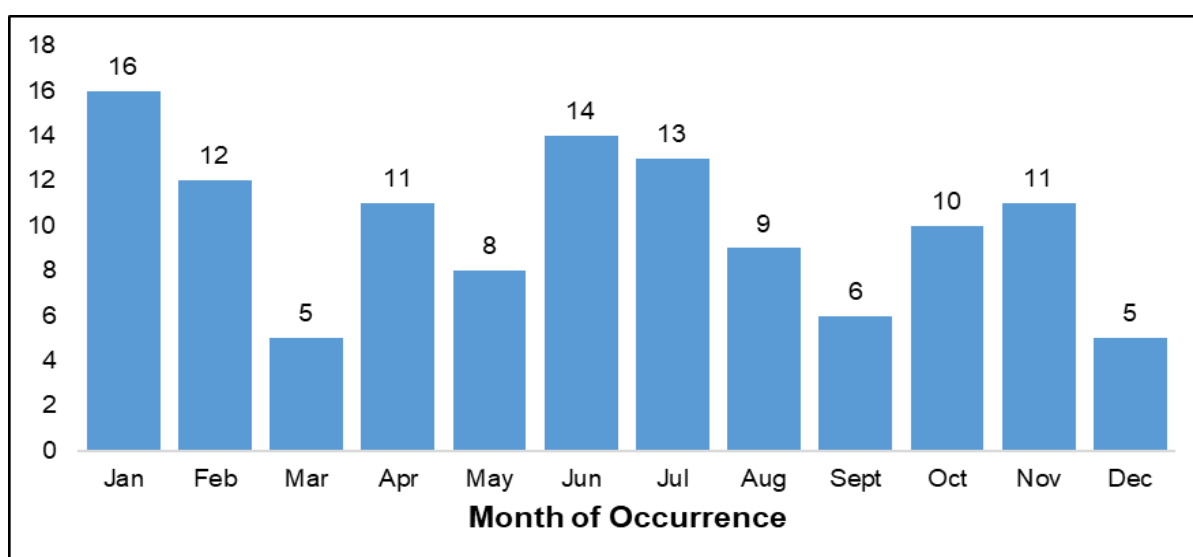
**Figure 2. Number of Registered Live Births by Registration Status, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

The month of January had the greatest number of registered births with 16 births in all, or 13.3 percent of all births. The months of June with 14 births (11.6 percent) and July with 13 births (10.8 percent) came next. March and December, on the other hand, had the lowest number with five births each.

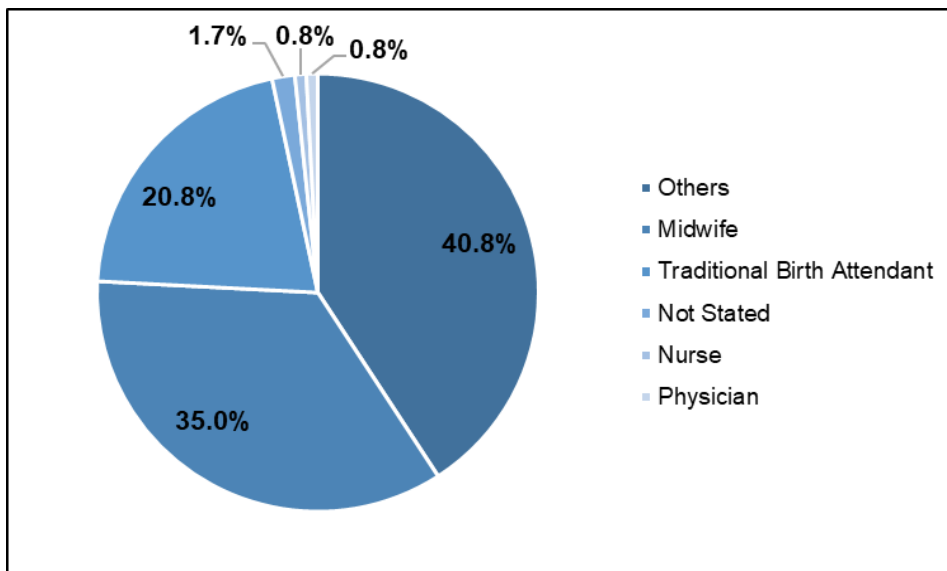
**Figure 3. Number of Registered Live Births by Month of Occurrence, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Of the total number of births in Municipality of Baco, 35.0 percent were attended by midwives while 20.8 percent were delivered by a hilot/traditional birth attendant. Moreover, 40.8 percent were delivered by other person excluding health professionals such as physician and nurse with 1.6 percent of share. (Figure 4)

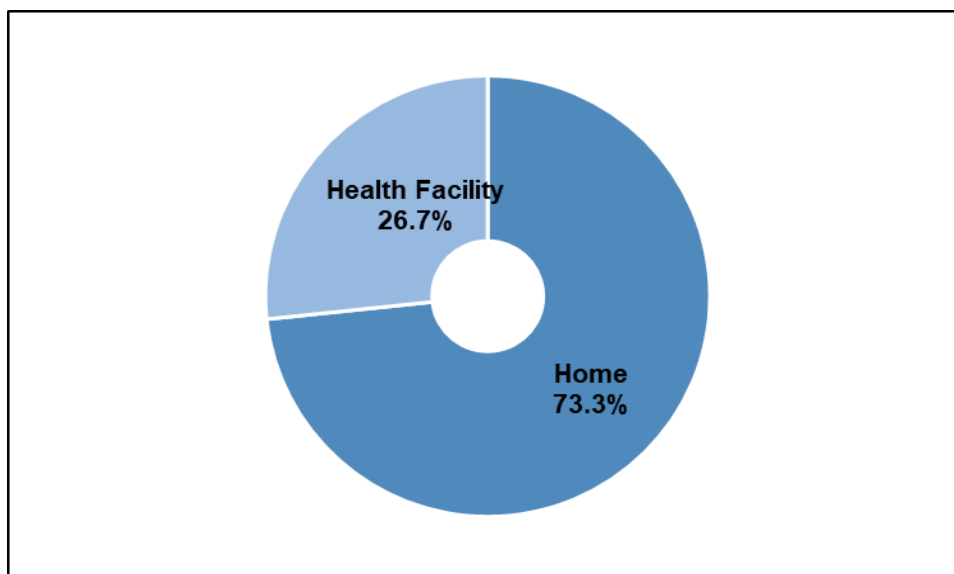
**Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Attendant at Birth, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

There were 88 registered births (73.3 percent) delivered at home rather than hospital. A health institution, such as a hospital, birthing clinic, lying-in, outpatient care center, specialized care center, or the like, was used to deliver 32 births (26.7 percent). (Figure 5)

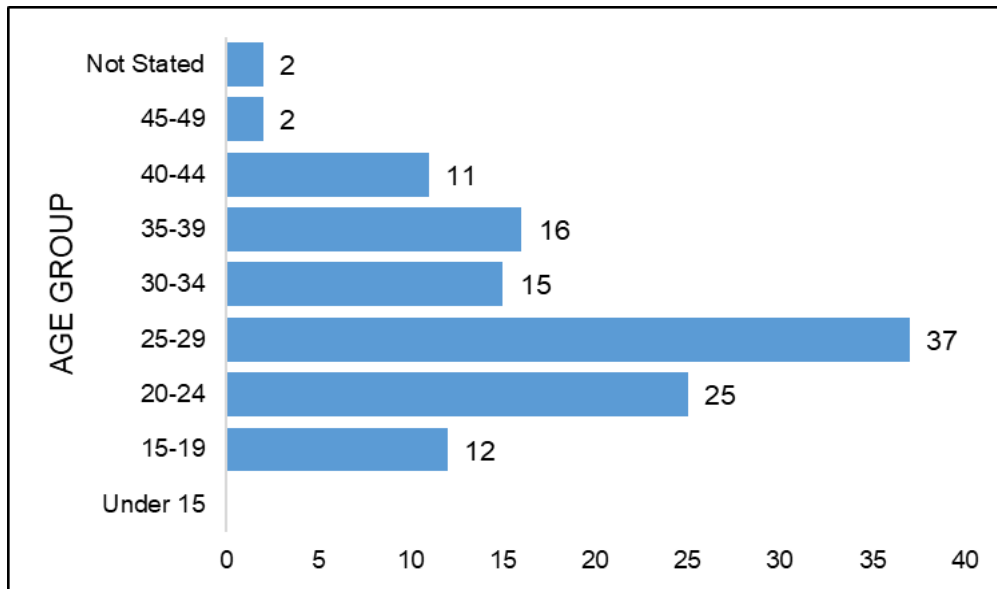
**Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Site of Delivery, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Mothers between the ages of 25 and 29 accounted for 37 births or 30.8 percent of all births registered in the Municipality of Baco. Furthermore, 25 births (20.8 percent) of all births, were from the ages of 20-24 years old. (Figure 6)

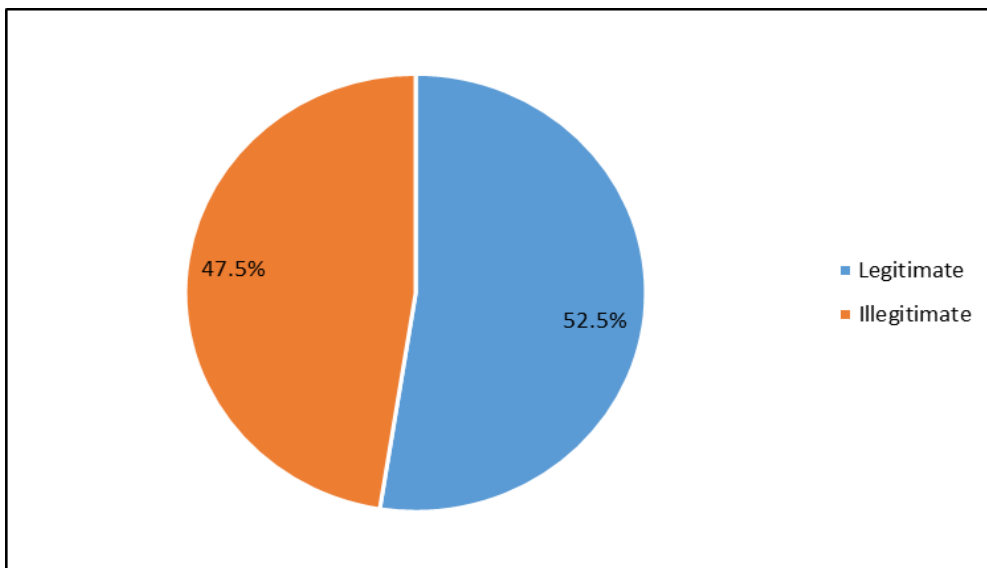
**Figure 6. Number of Registered Live Births by Age Group of Mother, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Most registered births were legitimate children with 63 births (52.5 percent), of this, 30 births (47.6 percent) were males and 33 (52.4 percent) were females in Municipality of Baco. On the other hand, illegitimate children have a fewer total number which are 57 births (47.5 percent) wherein males had 24 births (42.1 percent), and females had 33 births (57.9 percent) of births registered. (Figure 7)

**Figure 7. Number of Registered Births by Legitimacy Status, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



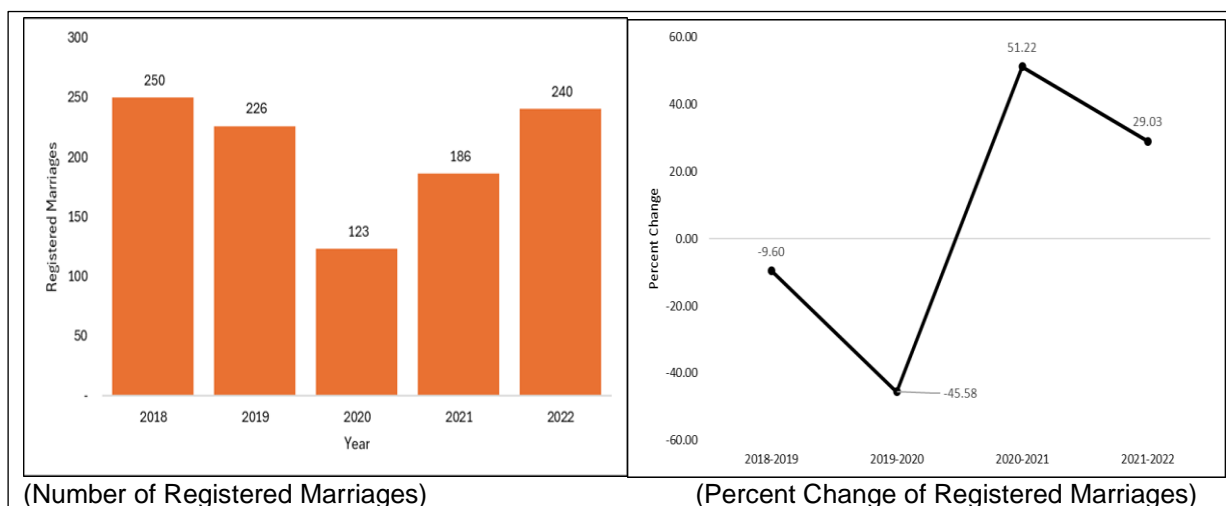
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

**Marriage Statistics**

In 2022, a total of 240 marriages were registered, an increase of 29.0 percent from the total registered marriages of 186 in 2021. Comparing with the number before the pandemic, an increase of 6.2 percent was observed from 2019 to 2022. All marriages were timely registered. (Figure 8)

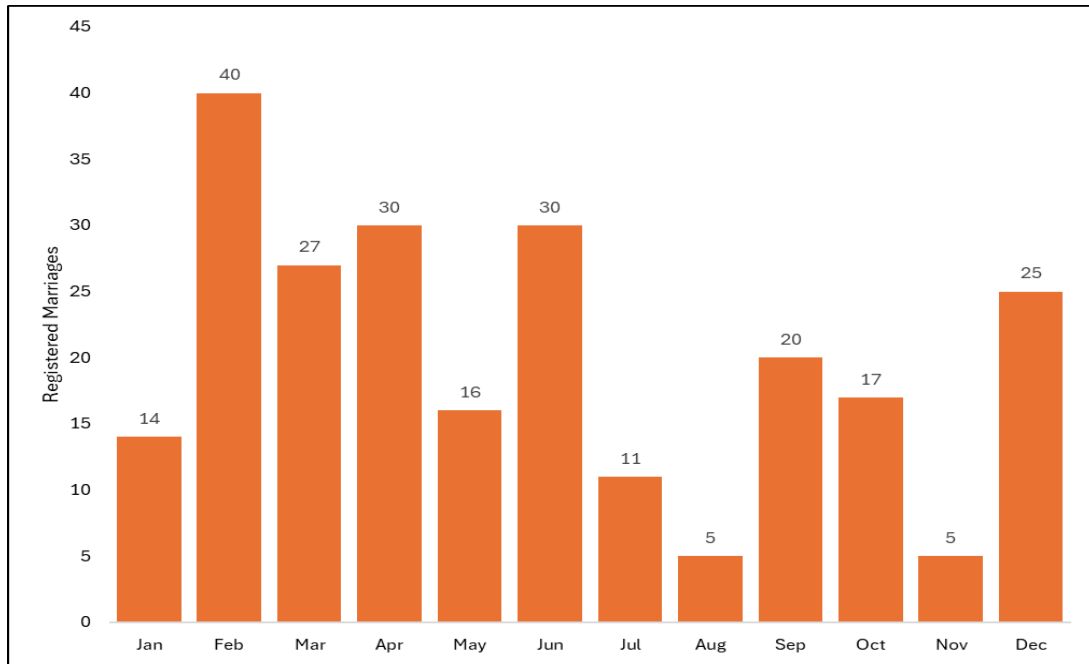
The month of February recorded the highest number of registered marriages with 40 marriages or 16.7 percent share of the total marriages in Municipality of Baco. The months of April and June ranked second with 30 marriages or 12.5 percent share, followed by the month of March with 27 marriages or 11.3 percent share. On the other hand, the months of August and November had the least number of registered marriages with five marriages or 2.1 percent share, each. (Figure 9)

**Figure 8. Number and Percentage Change of Registered Marriages, Baco: 2018-2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

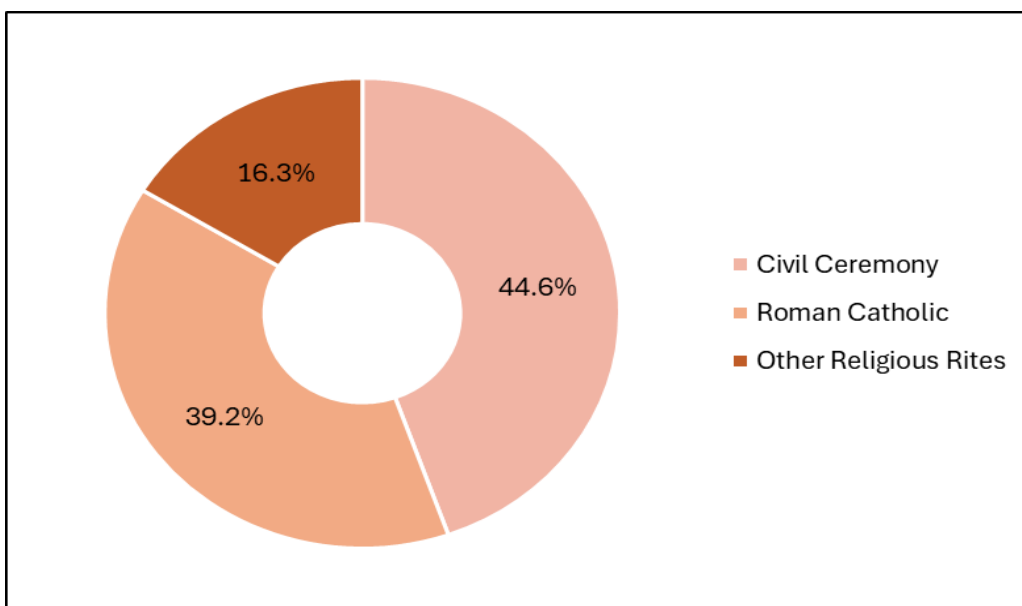
**Figure 9. Number of Registered Marriages by Month of Occurrence, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Of the total registered marriages in 2022, 107 marriages or 44.6 percent were contracted through civil ceremony. About 94 marriages or 39.2 percent were officiated in Roman Catholic Church, while 39 marriages or 16.3 percent were performed in other religious rites. Marriages solemnized in Muslim traditions accounted for 1.0 percent of the total registered marriages, whereas 0.8 percent were performed in tribal ceremonies. (Figure 10)

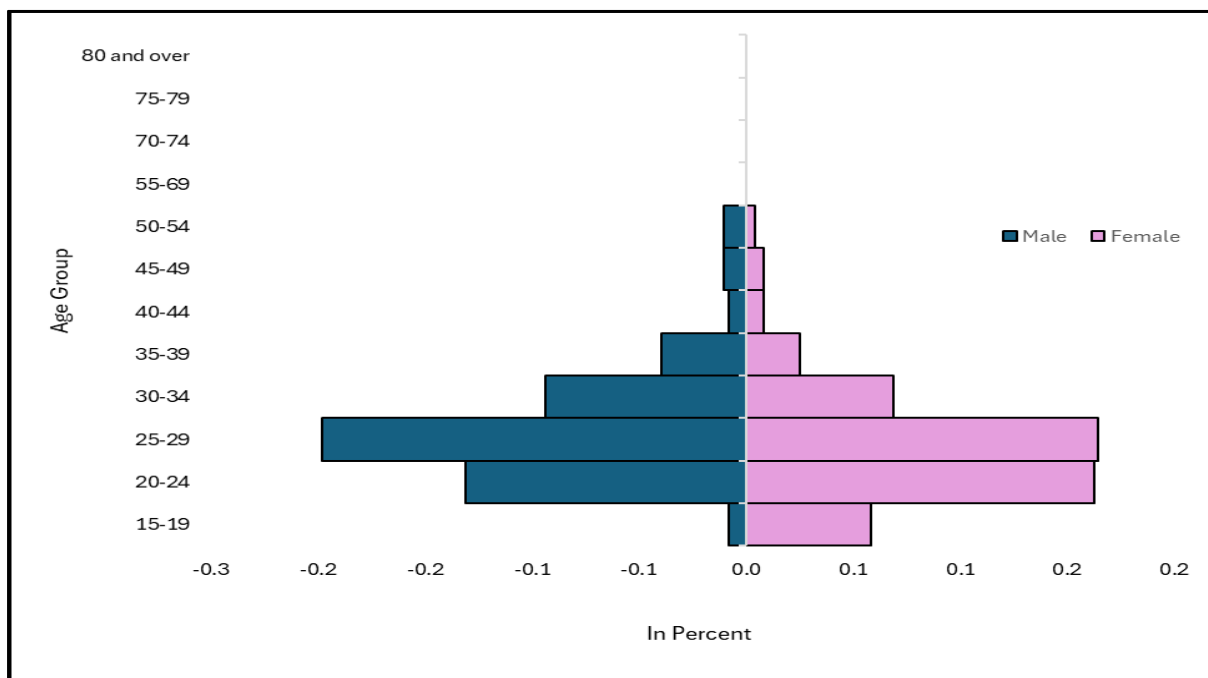
**Figure 10. Percent Distribution of Registered Marriages by Type of Ceremony, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Majority of the couples in Municipality of Baco married between ages 25-29 years old. About two in ten men (95 marriages or 19.8 percent) married at these ages, and about the same proportion was observed for women (79 marriages or 16.5 percent).

**Figure 11. Percent Distribution of Registered Marriages by Age Group and Sex, Municipality of Baco: 2022**

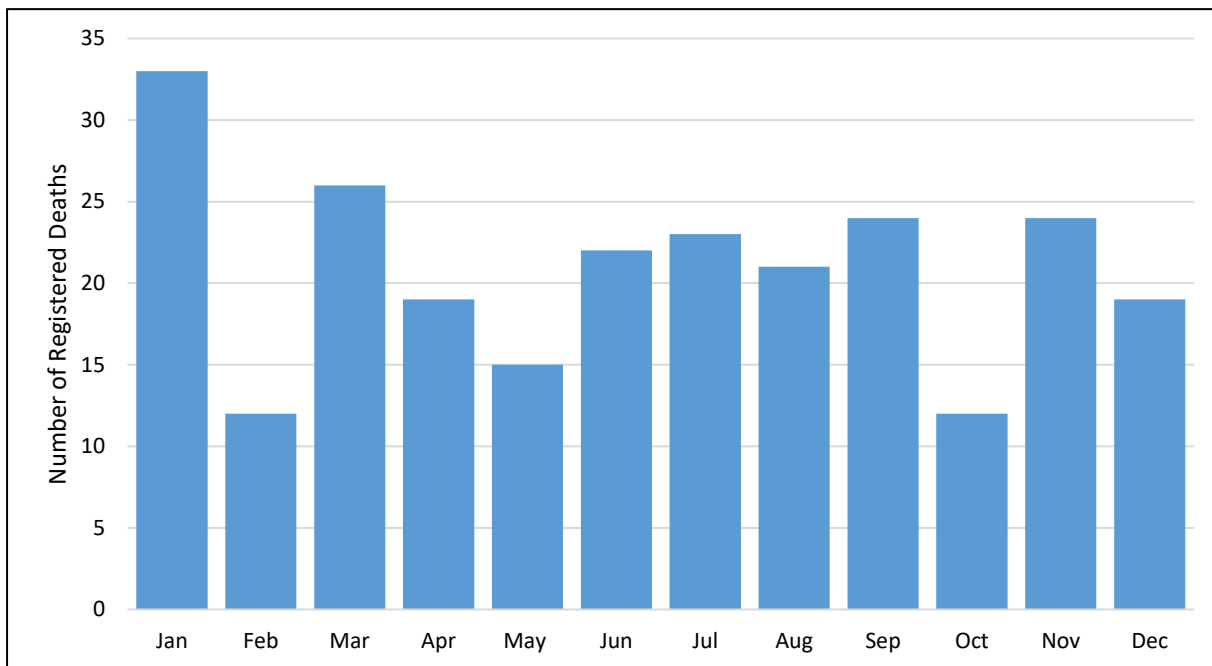


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

### **Death Statistics**

The municipality of Baco was able to record 250 deaths for the year 2022, translated to the average 21 deaths per month. Of the 250 deaths in the municipality of Baco in 2022, there were 146 male deaths (58.4 percent) and 104 female deaths (41.6 percent). Figure 12 shows that the month of January had the highest registration of deaths in 2022 with 33 deaths, followed by the month of March with 26 deaths, then followed by the month of September with 24 registered deaths. Month of October had the least number of registered deaths with only 12 deaths.

**Figure 12. Number of Registered Deaths by Month, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The top three causes of death in the municipality of Baco from January to December 2022 were Acute Myocardial Infarction, unspecified diabetes mellitus, and Other acute ischaemic heart diseases.

Acute Myocardial Infarction, the top leading cause of death in Baco, is with 33 cases or 13.2 percent share of the total deaths in the municipality. Of the 33 deaths, 16 deaths were males (48.5 percent) and 17 deaths were females (51.5 percent)

On the other hand, Unspecified diabetes mellitus came in second with 20 deaths or 8.0 percent share of all the total deaths in the municipality. Of the 20 deaths, 10 deaths were males and 10 deaths were females.

Further, Other acute ischaemic was the third leading cause which accounted for 11 deaths or 4.4 percent share of all the total deaths in the municipality. Of the 11 deaths, 5 deaths were males (45.5 percent) and 6 deaths were females (54.5 percent).

Infant deaths are deaths that occurred before reaching age one, unfortunately, 12 infant deaths occurred, of which four infant deaths were males and eight were females.

Pneumonia, organism unspecified have caused four infant deaths (33.3 percent) in the municipality of Baco in 2022. Said four infant deaths were all females.

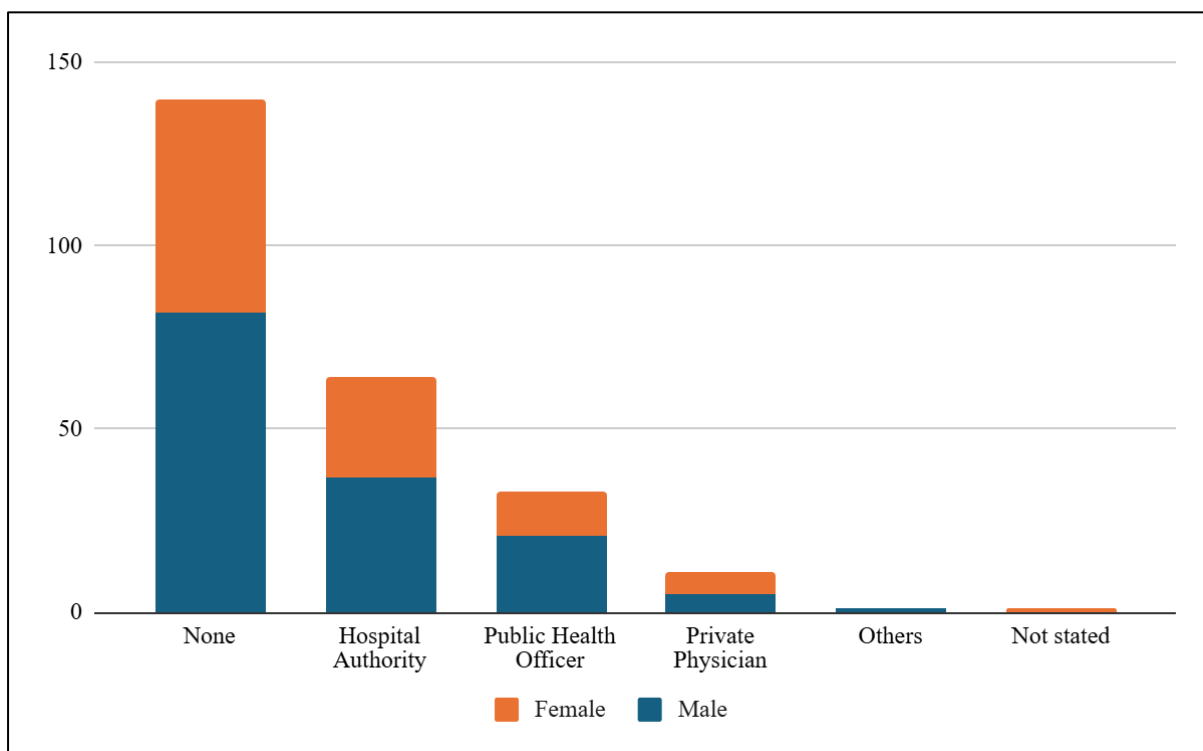


On the other hand, Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified, and Respiratory distress of newborn caused the deaths of two infants (16.7 percent), all were females.

Of the 250 registered deaths in the municipality, 140 deaths or 56 percent were not attended by any of the private physician or public health officer or hospital authority. Of the 140 deceased individuals, there were 82 males or 58.5 percent and 58 females or 41.4 percent.

Moreover, a total of 64 registered deaths were attended by hospital authorities. Of this, 37 male deaths or 57.8 percent and 27 female deaths or 42.2 percent were registered, respectively. (Figure 13)

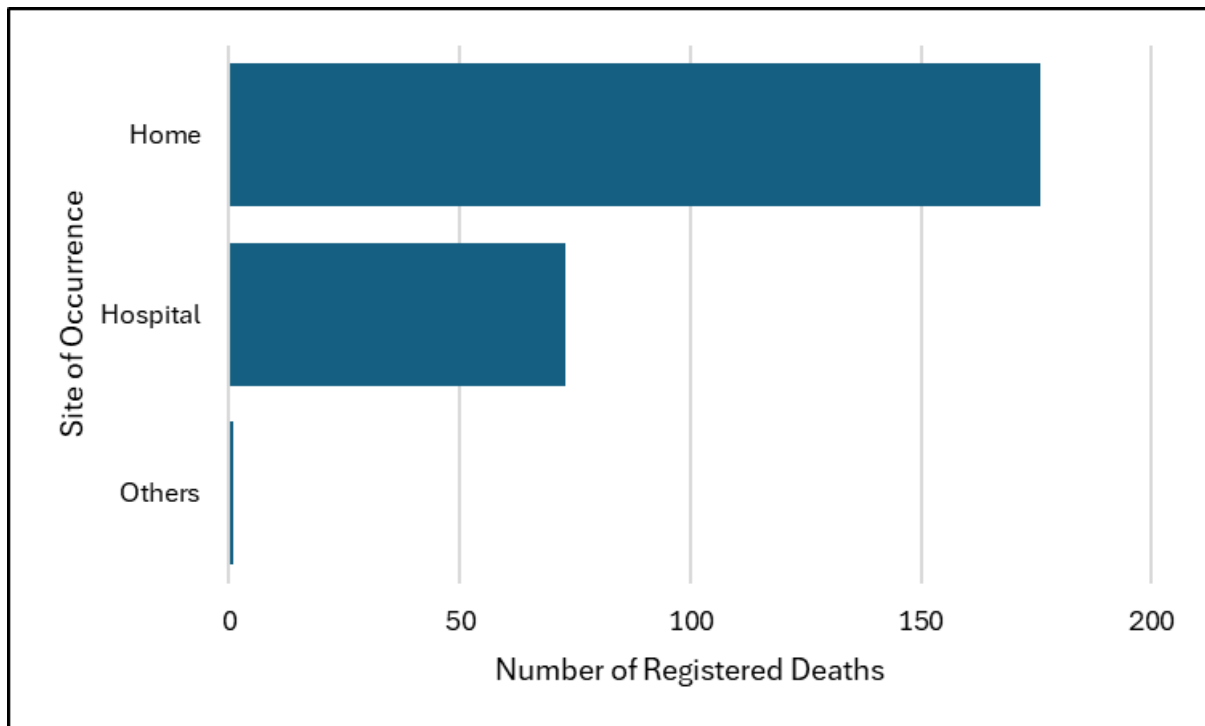
**Figure 13. Number of Registered Deaths by Attendant at Death, Sex, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Additionally, 176 registered deaths or 70.4 percent occurred at home, from these, 103 deaths were males (58.5 percent) and 73 deaths were females (41.4 percent). Moreover, there were 73 deaths or 29.2 percent occurred at the hospitals, wherein 42 deaths were males (57.5 percent) and 31 deaths were females (42.5 percent). (Figure 14)

**Figure 14. Number of Registered Deaths by Site of Occurrence, Municipality of Baco: 2022**



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 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.