

SPECIAL RELEASE

Vital Statistics, Municipality of Bongabong: 2022

Date of Release: 12 February 2025

Reference No.: 2024-SR-041

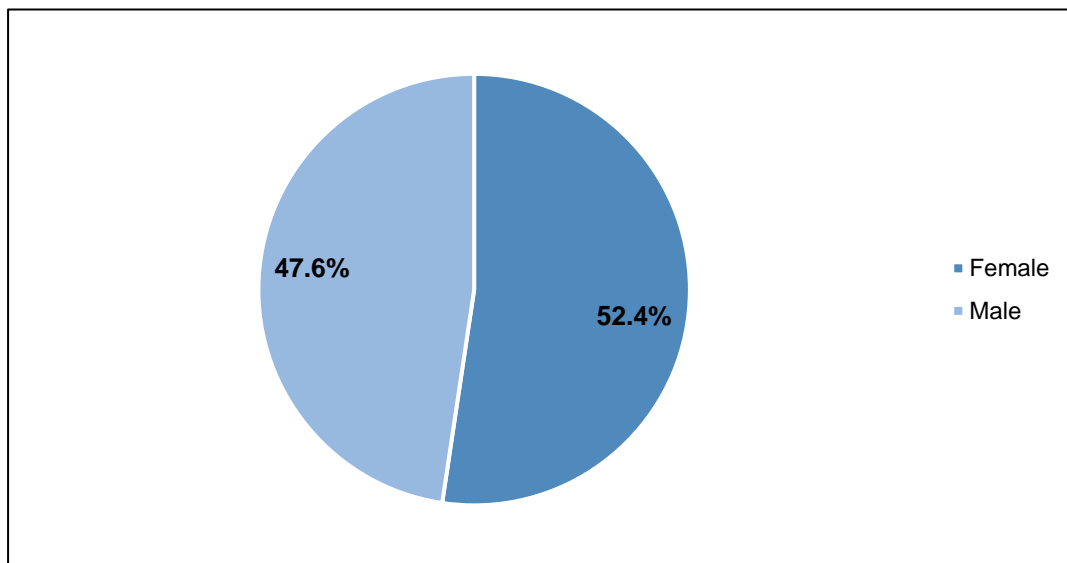
Explanatory Note

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 Bongabong, 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 in the Year 2022 based on the data files received by the PSA – Civil Registration Services (CRS). The figures presented herein are still provisional and may differ from the final count.

Birth Statistics

The Municipality of Bongabong was able to register 697 births in 2022, equivalent to an increase of 11.9 percent compared to registered births in 2021 with 623 births. Moreover, more females (365 births or 52.4 percent share) were born than males (332 births or 47.6 percent share), resulting in 91 males per 100 females sex ratio at birth. (Figure 1)

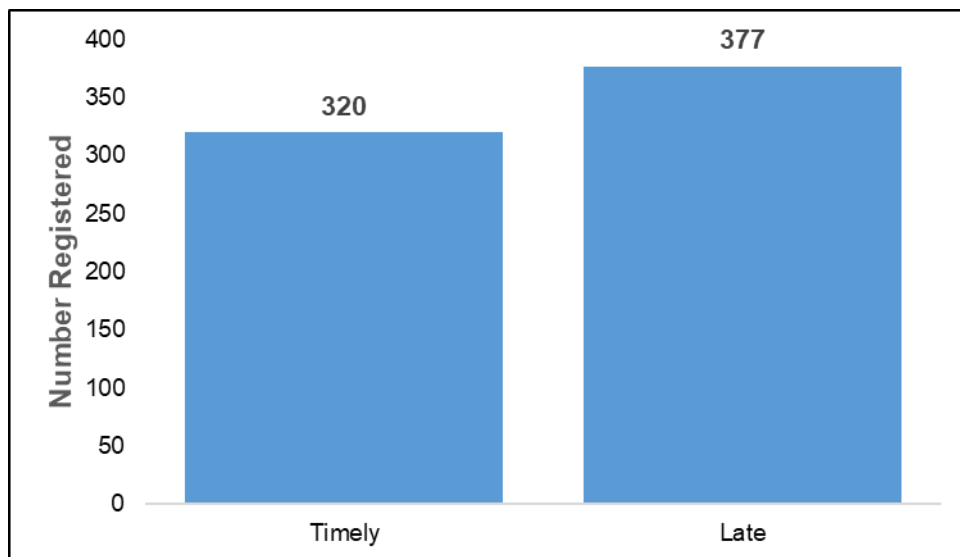
Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Sex, Municipality of Bongabong: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the recorded 697 registered births, 377 births or 54.1 percent share were late registered, and 320 births or 45.9 percent share were timely registered.

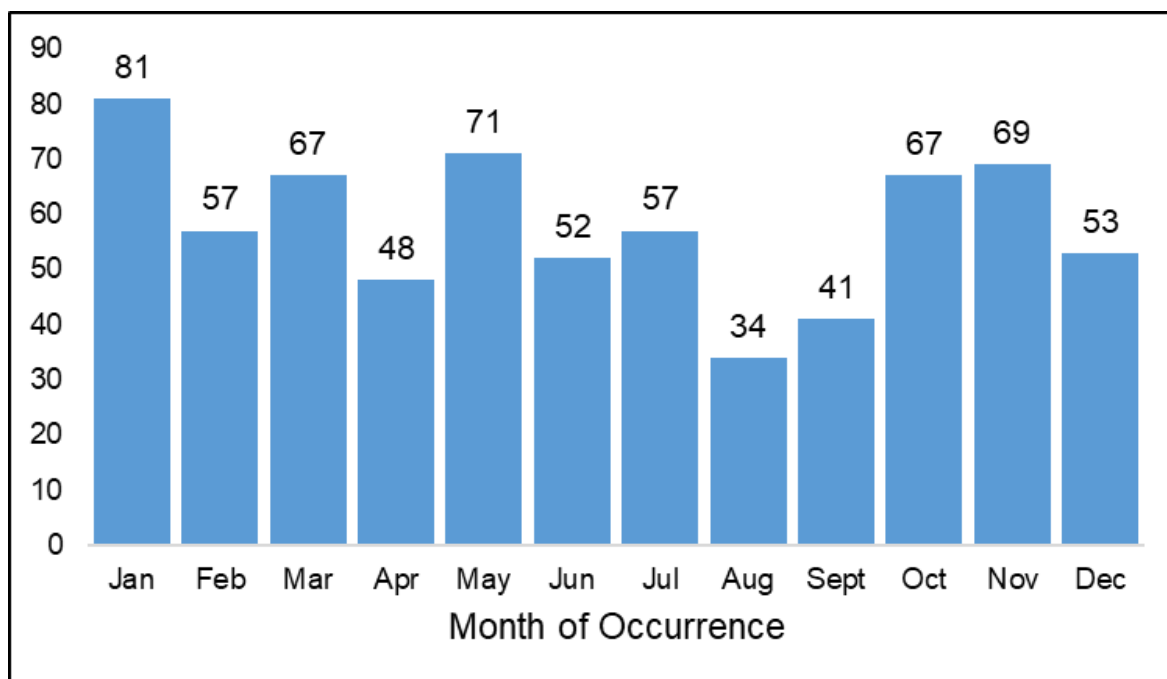
Figure 2. Number Distribution of Registered Live Births by Registration Status, Municipality of Bongabong: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

January had the greatest number of registered births with 81 or 11.6 percent of all births. The months of May (10.2 percent) and November (9.9 percent) came next. August, on the other hand, had the lowest percentage of births with at 4.9 percent or a total number of 34 births. (Figure 3)

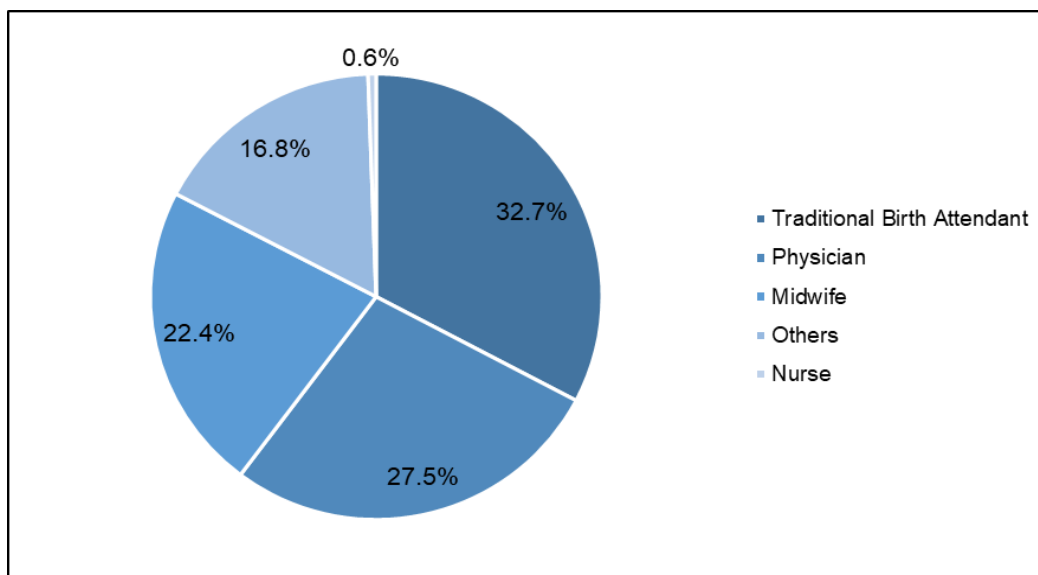
Figure 3. Number of Registered Live Births by Month of Occurrence, Municipality of Bongabong: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the total number of births in Municipality of Bongabong, 32.7 percent were delivered by hilot/traditional birth attendant while 27.5 percent were attended by physician. Conversely, 22.4 percent of births were assisted by midwife and only 0.6 percent of share were attended by nurse.

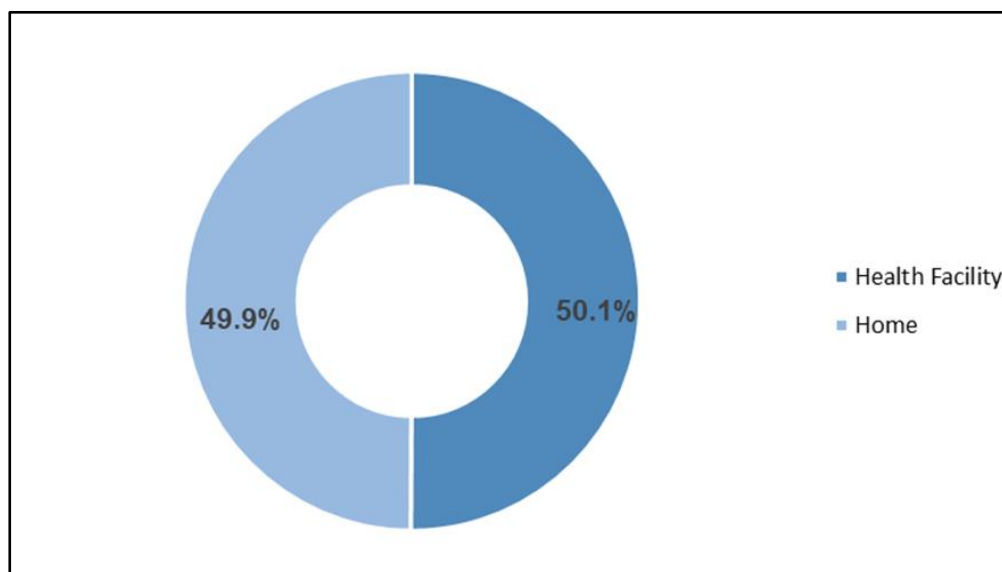
Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Attendant at Birth, Municipality Bongabong: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2022, births took place at healthcare facilities including hospitals, birthing clinics, lying-ins, outpatient care centers, specialized care centers, or the like were recorded at 349 births or 50.1 percent. Conversely, home births accounted for 348 births or 49.9 percent of newborn deliveries. According to the data, there is only a slight difference of births that occurred in in medical facility and in home.

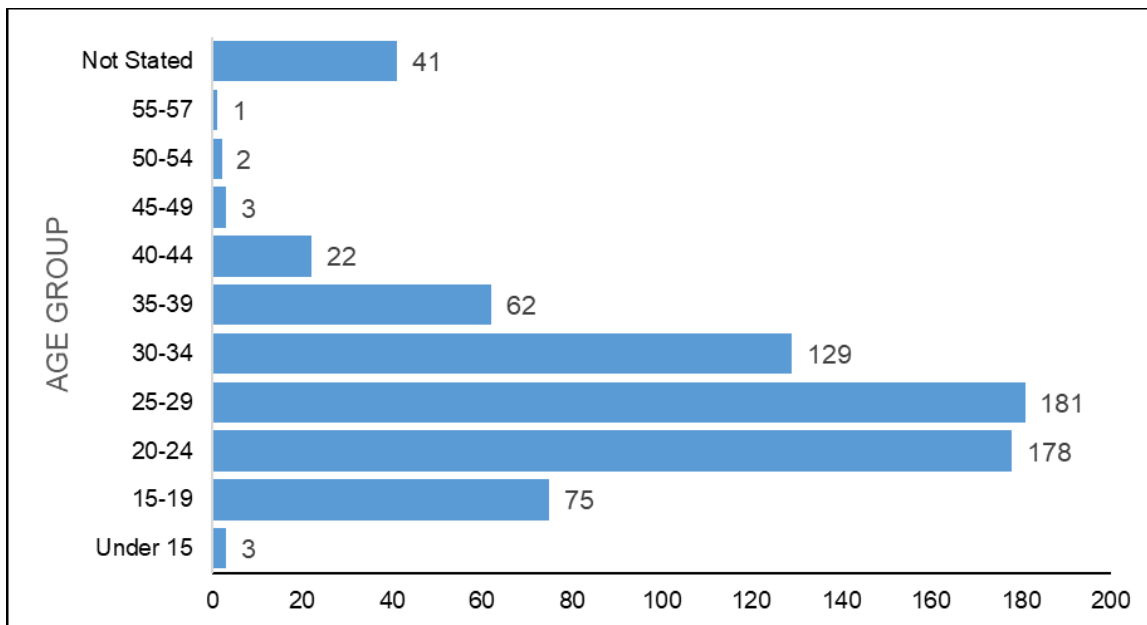
Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Site of Delivery, Municipality of Bongabong: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Mothers between the ages of 25 and 29 accounted for 181 births or 25.9 percent of all births registered in the Municipality of Bongabong. Furthermore, 178 births in the town, or 25.5 percent of all births, were from the ages of 20-24 years old. (Figure 6)

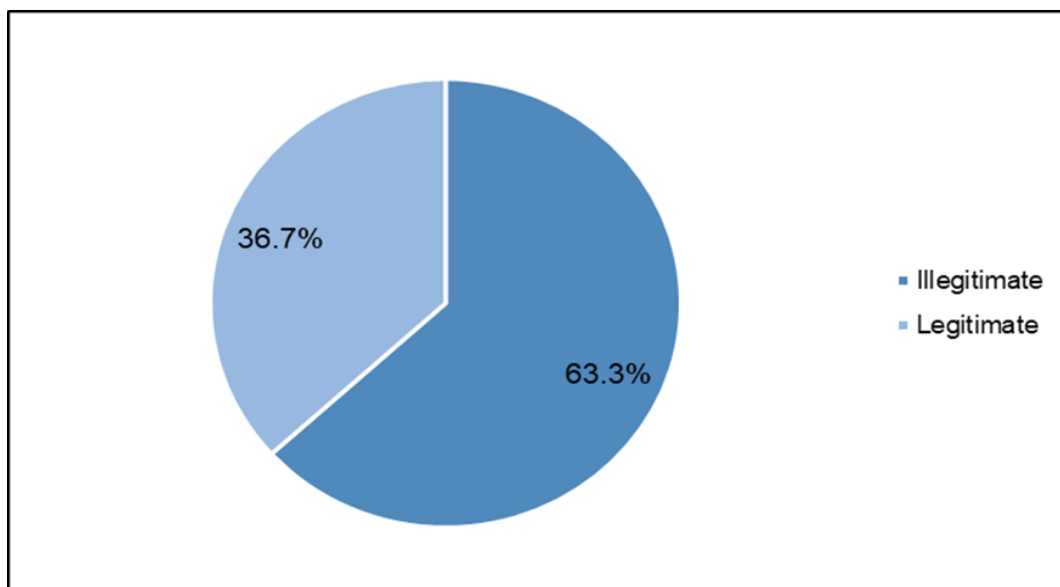
Figure 6. Number of Registered Live Births by Age Group of Mother, Municipality of Bongabong: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Most registered births were nonmarital children with a 441 births or 63.3 percent of the total births in Municipality of Bongabong. On the other hand, marital children have a fewer total number which are 256 births or 36.7 percent of total births registered. (Figure 7)

Figure 7. Number of Legitimacy Status of Registered Births, Municipality of Bongabong: 2022

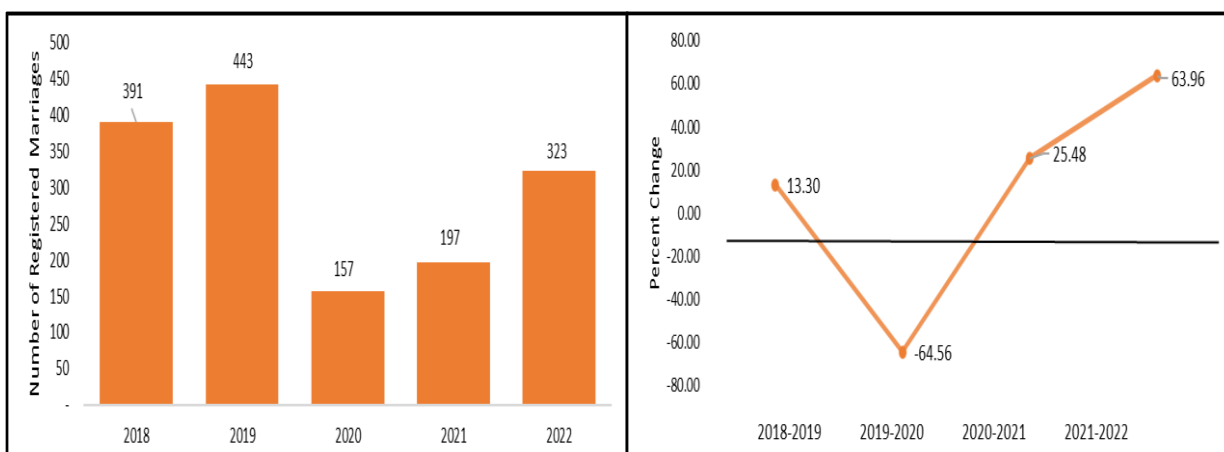


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Marriage Statistics

In 2022, a total of 323 marriages were registered, an increase of 64.0 percent from the total registered marriages of 197 in 2021. Comparing with the number before the pandemic, a decrease of 27.1 percent was observed from 2019 to 2022. (Figure 8)

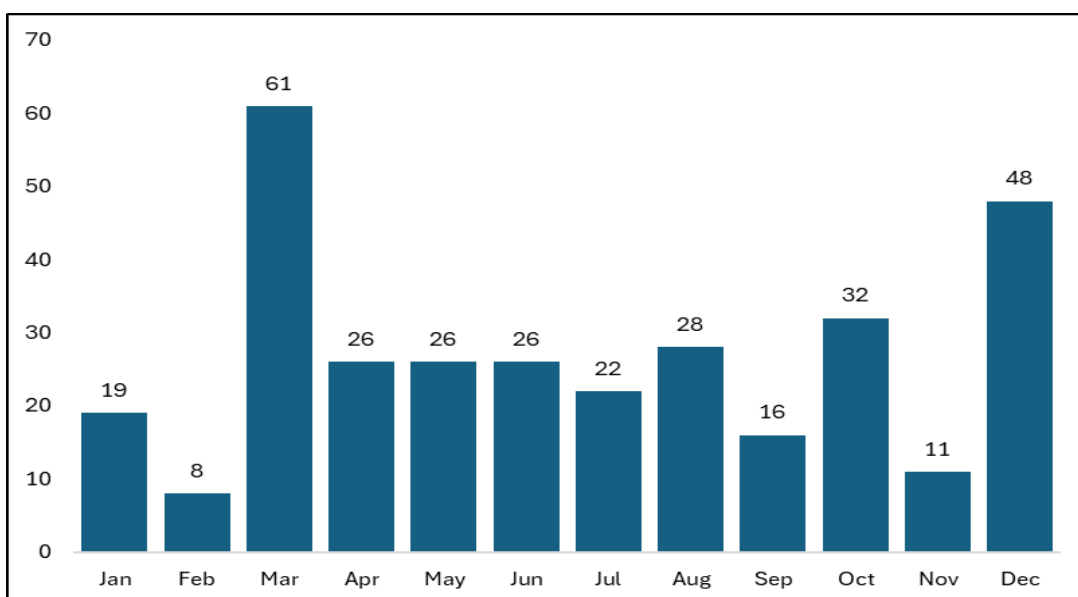
Figure 8. Number and Percent Change of Registered Marriages, Municipality of Bongabong: 2018-2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

The month March recorded the highest number of registered marriages with 61 or 18.9 percent share of the total marriages in Municipality of Bongabong. The month of December ranked second with 48 marriages or 14.9 percent share, followed by the month of October with 32 marriages or 9.9 percent share. On the other hand, the month of February had the least number of registered marriages with eight marriages or 2.5 percent share. (Figure 9)

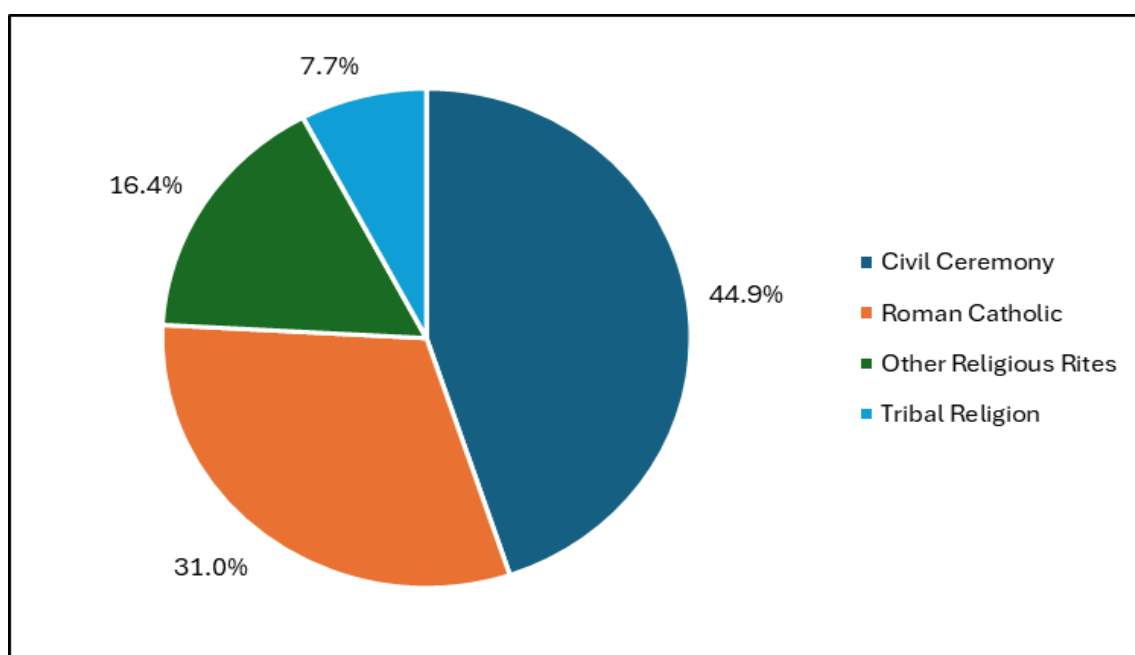
Figure 9. Number of Registered Marriages by Month of Occurrence, Municipality of Bongabong:2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Of the total registered marriages in 2022, 44.9 percent or 145 marriages were contracted through civil ceremony. About 31.0 percent or 100 were officiated in Roman Catholic churches, while 16.4 percent or 53 were performed in other religious rites. Marriages solemnized in Tribal traditions accounted for 7.7 percent or 25 of the total registered marriage. (Figure 10)

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

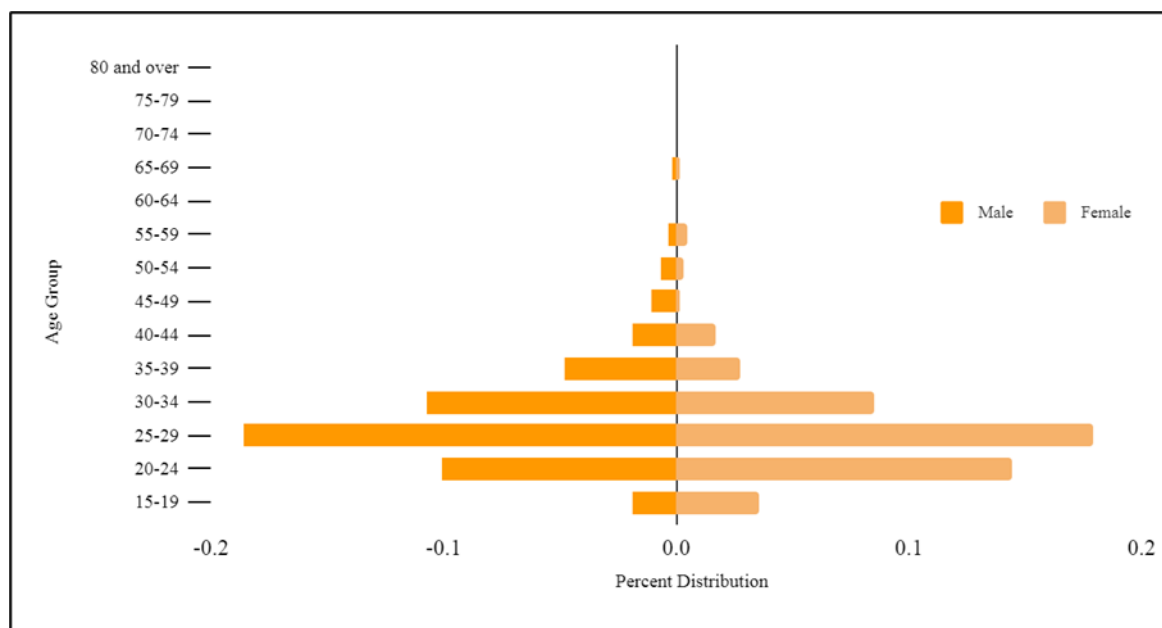


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

The majority of the couples in Municipality of Bongabong married between ages 25-29 years. About four in ten men (120 or 37.2 percent) married at these ages, and about the same proportion was observed for women (116 or 36.0 percent).

Additionally, women tend to marry at a younger age than men. A total of 23 marriages, or 7.1 percent, involved adolescent females aged 15-19, compared to 12 marriages, or 3.7 percent, involving adolescent males in the same age group. (Figure 11)

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



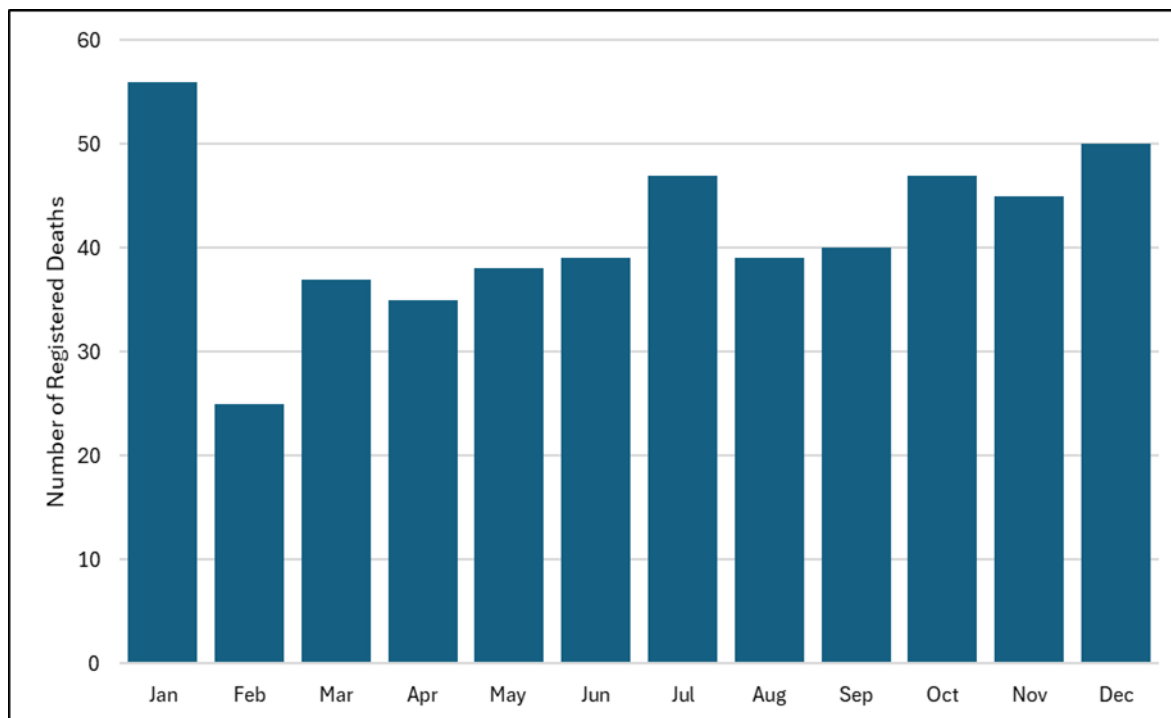
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Death Statistics

The municipality of Bongabong was able to record 498 deaths for the year 2022, translated to the average 42 deaths per month. Month of January had the highest registration of deaths in 2022 with 56, followed by the month of December with 50 deaths, then followed by the month of July and October with 47 registered deaths, each. Month of February had the least number of registered deaths with only 25. (Figure 12)

Of the 498 deaths in the municipality of Bongabong in 2022, there were 269 male deaths (54.0 percent) and 229 female deaths (46.0 percent).

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



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The top three causes of death in the municipality of Bongabong from January to December 2022 were Essential (primary) hypertension, Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically, and Pneumonia, organism unspecified.

Essential (primary) hypertension, the top leading cause of death in Bongabong, took 71 lives or 14.3 percent share of the total deaths in the municipality. On the other hand, Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically, came in second with 40 deaths or 8.0 percent share of all the total deaths in the municipality. Further, Pneumonia, organism unspecified was the third leading cause which accounted for 27 deaths or 5.4 percent share of all the total deaths in the municipality.

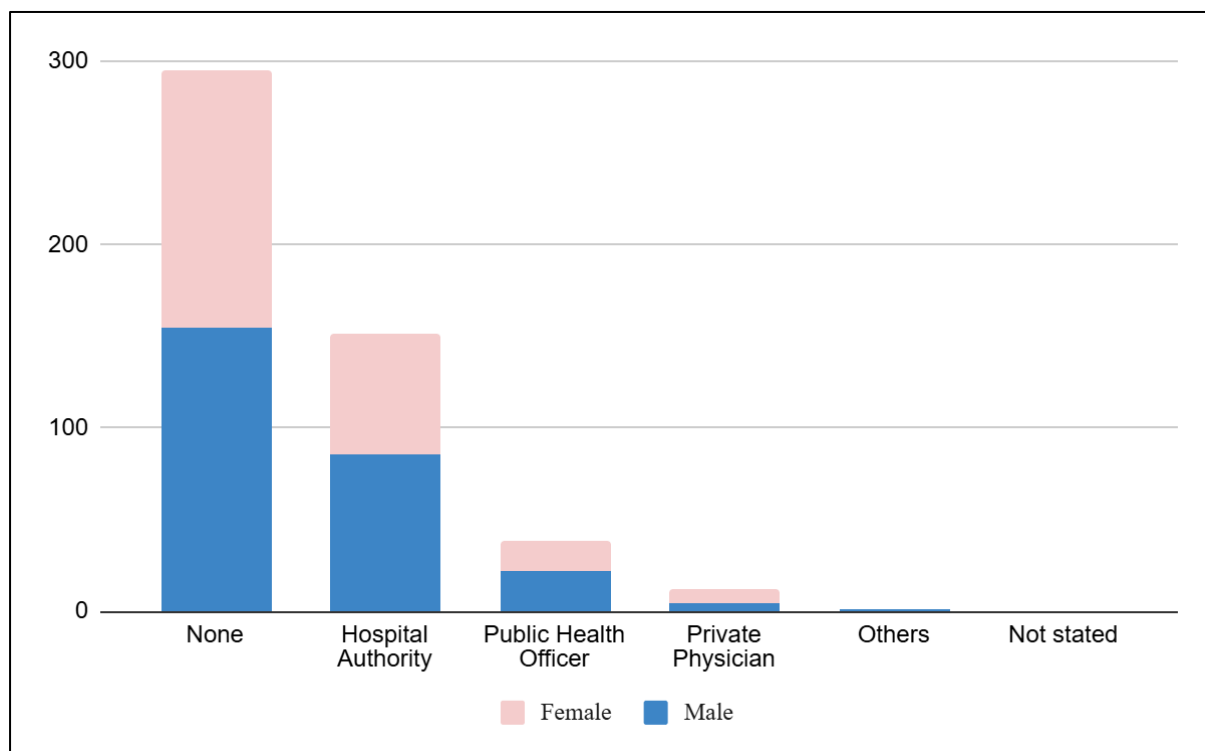
On the other hand, Essential (primary) hypertension, also is the leading cause of deaths in males, registering 40 deaths or 14.9 percent share of male deaths. Followed by Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically with 23 deaths, and Pneumonia, organism unspecified with 17 deaths.

Additionally, Essential (primary) hypertension, also is the leading cause of deaths in females, recording 31 deaths or 13.5 percent share of female deaths. Followed by Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically with 17 deaths, and Pneumonia, organism unspecified with ten deaths.

Out of the 498 registered deaths in the municipality, 295 deaths or 59.2 percent were not attended by any of the private physician or public health officer or hospital authority. Of the 295 deceased individuals with no attendant at death, 155 were males and 140 were females. (Figure 13)

Moreover, a total of 151 registered deaths were attended by hospital authorities. Of this, 86 were male deaths and 65 were female deaths, respectively.

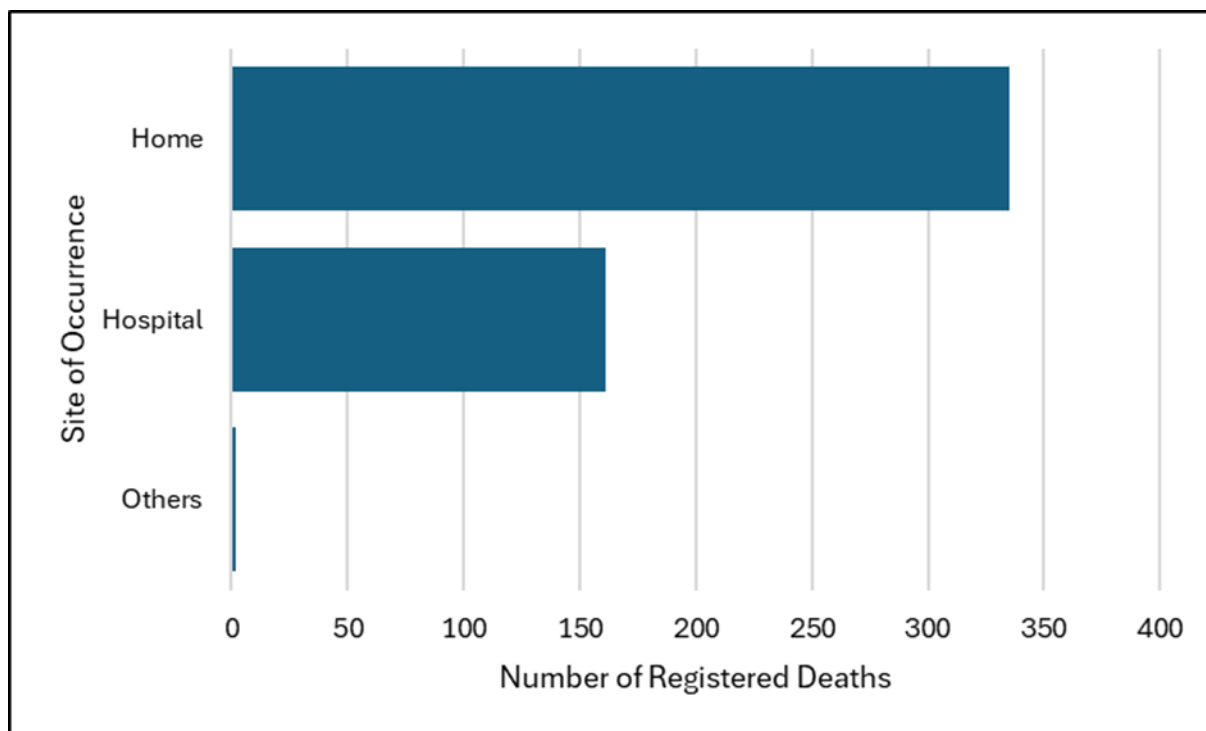
Figure 13. Number of Registered Deaths by Attendant at Death, Sex, Municipality of Bongabong: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In the municipality of Bongabong, 335 registered deaths or 67.3 percent occurred at home, from these, 177 deaths were males (52.9 percent) and 158 deaths were females (47.2 percent). Moreover, there were 161 deaths or 32.3 percent occurred at the hospitals, wherein 90 deaths were males (55.9 percent) and 71 deaths were females (44.0 percent). (Figure 14)

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



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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.

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.

Period when to report the event

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.

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 is 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.

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital function without capability of resuscitation).

Crude Death Rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population.

Daily Average refers to the arithmetic mean of birth, death or marriage occurrences per day.

Daily Index is the increase/decrease from the overall daily average of event occurrences.

Usual Residence refers to the place where the person habitually or permanently resides.

Place of Occurrence refers to the place where the vital event took place.