



SPECIAL RELEASE

Women in Vital Statistics, Oriental Mindoro: 2023

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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 January to December 2023 based on data files received by the PSA - Civil Registration Service (CRS) from the PSOs.

Number of females born

In 2023, there were 6,078 babies born as females or 47.7 percent of the total babies born in Oriental Mindoro. For the year 2022, a total of 6,180 babies were born as female or 48.8 percent of the total babies born in the province. On the other hand, 6,657 males (52.3 percent) were born in 2023 and 6,484 males (51.2 percent) in 2022. There were 12,735 total live births registered in Oriental Mindoro in 2023 and 12,664 registered live births in 2022 by place of occurrence.

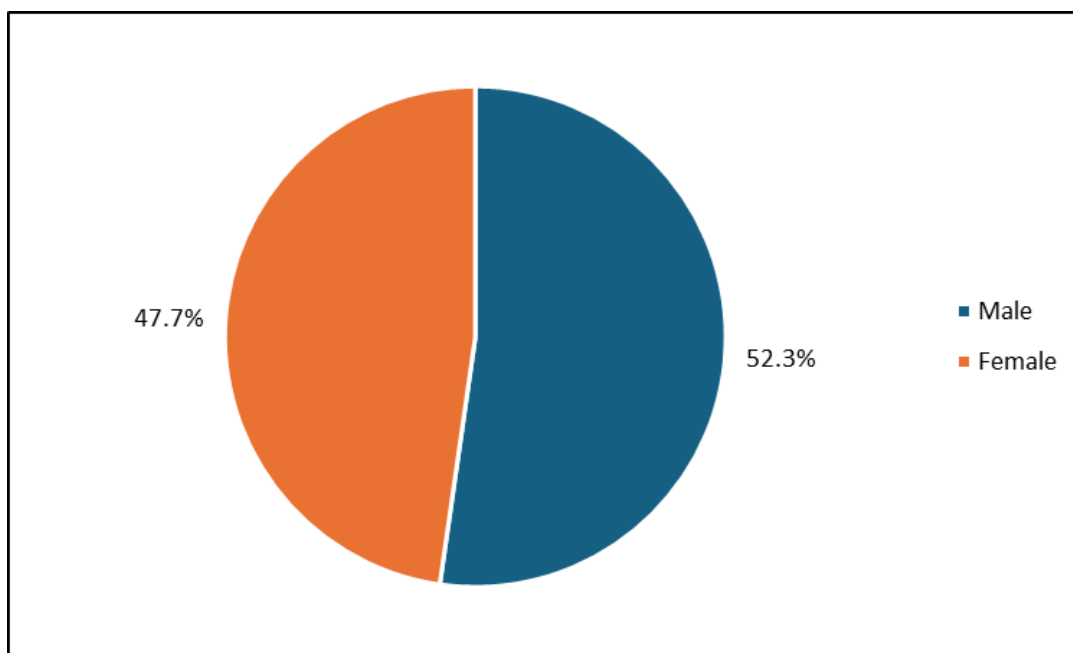
In the province, City of Calapan registered the most number of births with 5,352 babies, with 2,502 female babies (46.7 percent). This figures also represents 41.2 percent share of the total female babies born in the province.

The second highest female births were recorded at the municipality of Pinamalayan with 1,131 births or 48.5 percent of the 2,331 births registered. It was followed by the municipality of Roxas with 1,675 total births, recording 791 female births or 47.2 percent of its total births.

Five out of 15 City/Municipalities have registered higher female births than males births, these were the municipalities of San Teodoro with 50 females births compared to 27 male births, Naujan with 163 female births compared to 144 male births, Mansalay with 167 female births compared to 154 male births, Victoria with 195 female births compared to 184 male births, and Pola with 17 female births compared to 13 male births.



Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Sex, Oriental Mindoro: 2023



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Table 1. Number of Registered Live Births by Sex of the Child, and Usual Residence of Mother, Oriental Mindoro: 2023

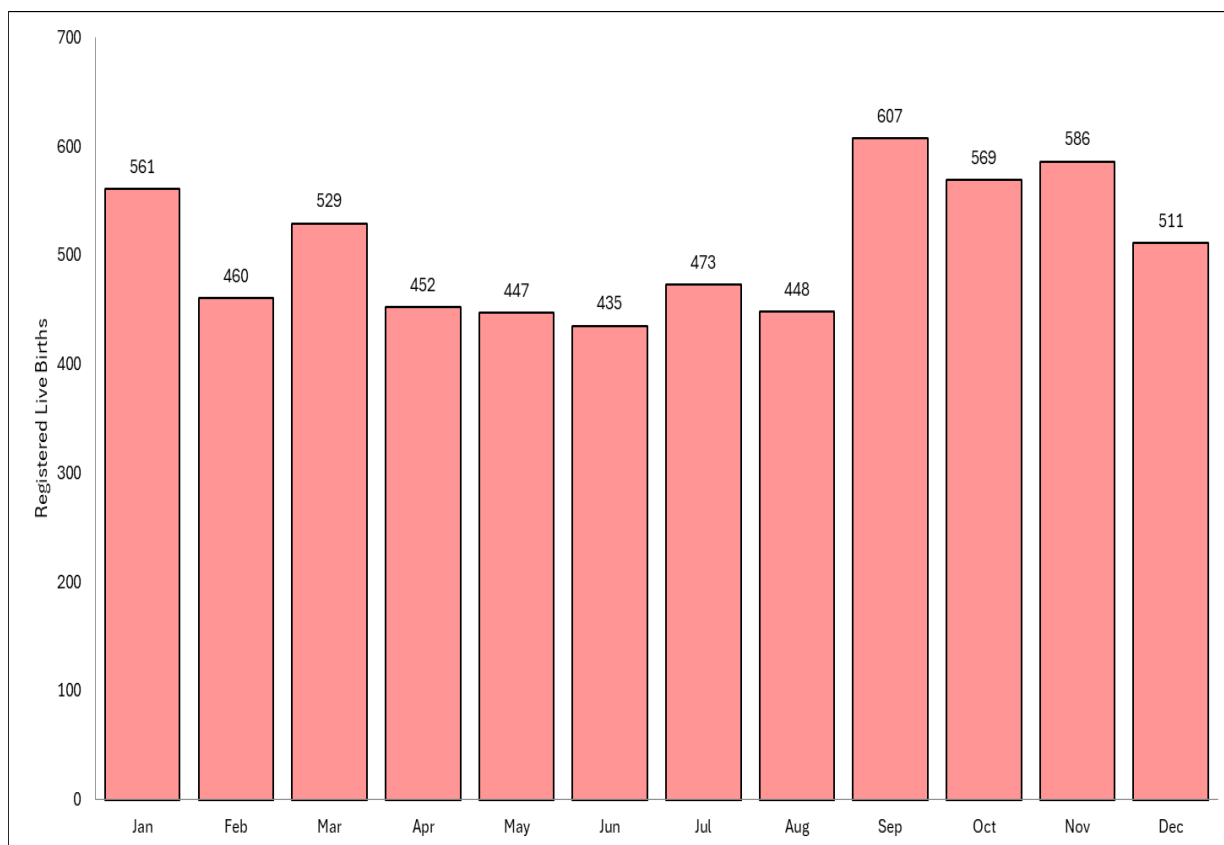
Province and City/Municipality	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ORIENTAL MINDORO	12,735	6,657	6,078
Baco	123	63	60
Bansud	110	56	54
Bongabong	627	323	304
Bulalacao	638	349	289
City of Calapan (Capital)	5,352	2,850	2,502
Gloria	106	58	48
Mansalay	321	154	167
Naujan	307	144	163
Pinamalayan	2,331	1,200	1,131
Pola	30	13	17
Puerto Galera	197	107	90
Roxas	1,675	884	791
San Teodoro	77	27	50
Socorro	462	245	217
Victoria	379	184	195

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Most number of female live births registered in September

For the year 2023, the most number of female live births occurred in the month of September with 607 births in Oriental Mindoro. This was followed by the month of November with 586 female live births and October with 569 female live births.

Figure 2. Number of Registered Live Births by Month of Occurrence and Usual Residence of Mother, MIMAROPA: 2023

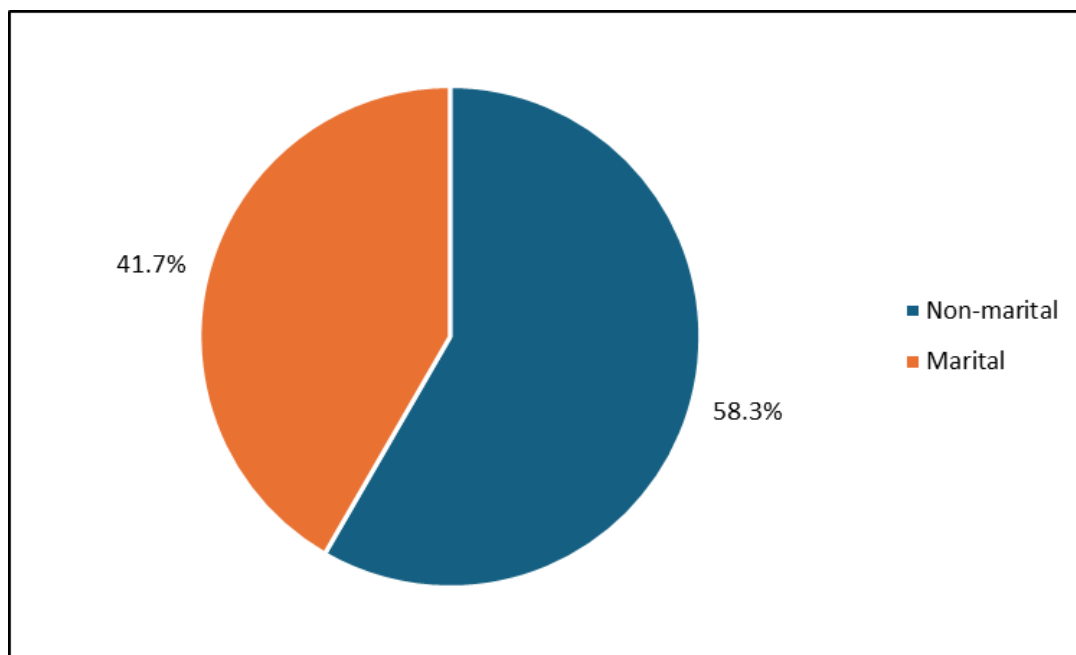


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Legitimacy Status

Out of the 12,735 registered live births in 2023, 5,305 babies or 41.7 percent were classified as marital children and 7,430 babies or 58.3 percent born out of wedlock. From the 5,305 marital babies, 2,764 were males (52.1 percent) and 2,541 were females (47.9 percent). On the other hand, 7,430 non-marital babies have sexes of 3,893 males (52.4 percent) and 3,537 females (47.6 percent).

Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Registered Live Births by Legitimacy Status, Oriental Mindoro: 2023



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

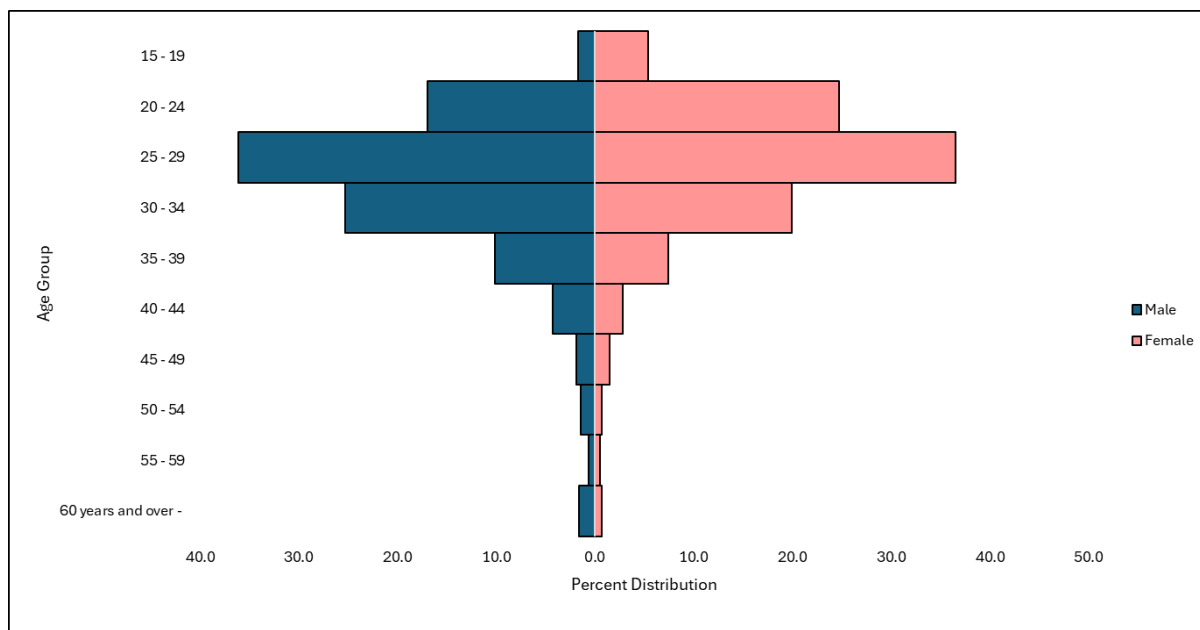
Majority of women marries on ages 25 to 29 years

The province of Oriental Mindoro registered 3,888 marriages in 2023, 9.4 percent decrease compared to registered marriages in 2022 with 4,289. Of the total number of registered marriages in the province, around four in ten women, 1,419 registered marriages, 36.5 percent share, married at aged 25 to 29. Same proportion was seen in men, 1,405 registered marriages or 36.1 percent share decided to tie the knot between ages 25 to 29.

On the other hand, the number of women with registered marriages who are over 50 years of age is 72 or 1.9 percent share, half of the number of men in the same age group who decided to take a vow, 142 registered marriages or 3.7 percent share.

Moreover, a total of 1,170 marriages or 30.1 percent share involved marriages on adolescent females below 20 years old while the number of marriages involving adolescent males recorded 724 marriages or 18.6 percent share. (Figure 4)

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Registered Marriages by Age Group and Sex, Oriental Mindoro: 2023

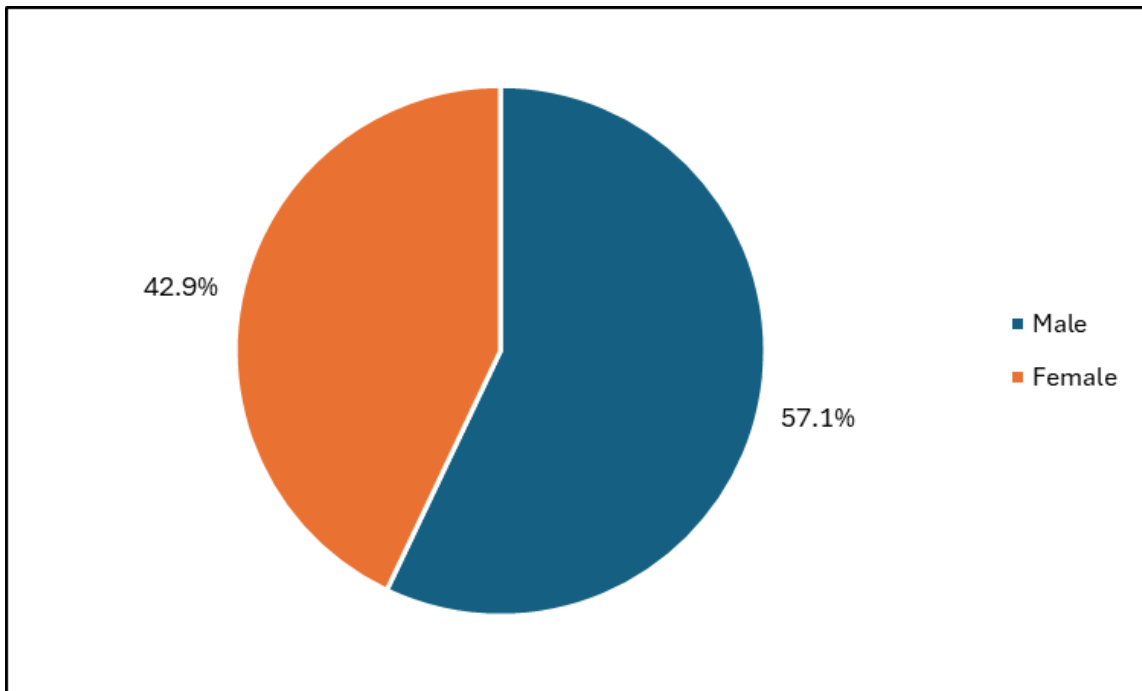


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Number of deaths in females

In 2023, the province of Oriental Mindoro was able to register 5,757 deaths, of this 2,472 deaths were classified as females (42.9 percent) while 3,285 were male deaths or 57.1 percent of the total registered deaths. In the year 2022, the province recorded 5,745 deaths, where 2,434 deaths were females or 42.4 percent. (Figure 5)

Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Registered Deaths by Sex, Oriental Mindoro: 2023



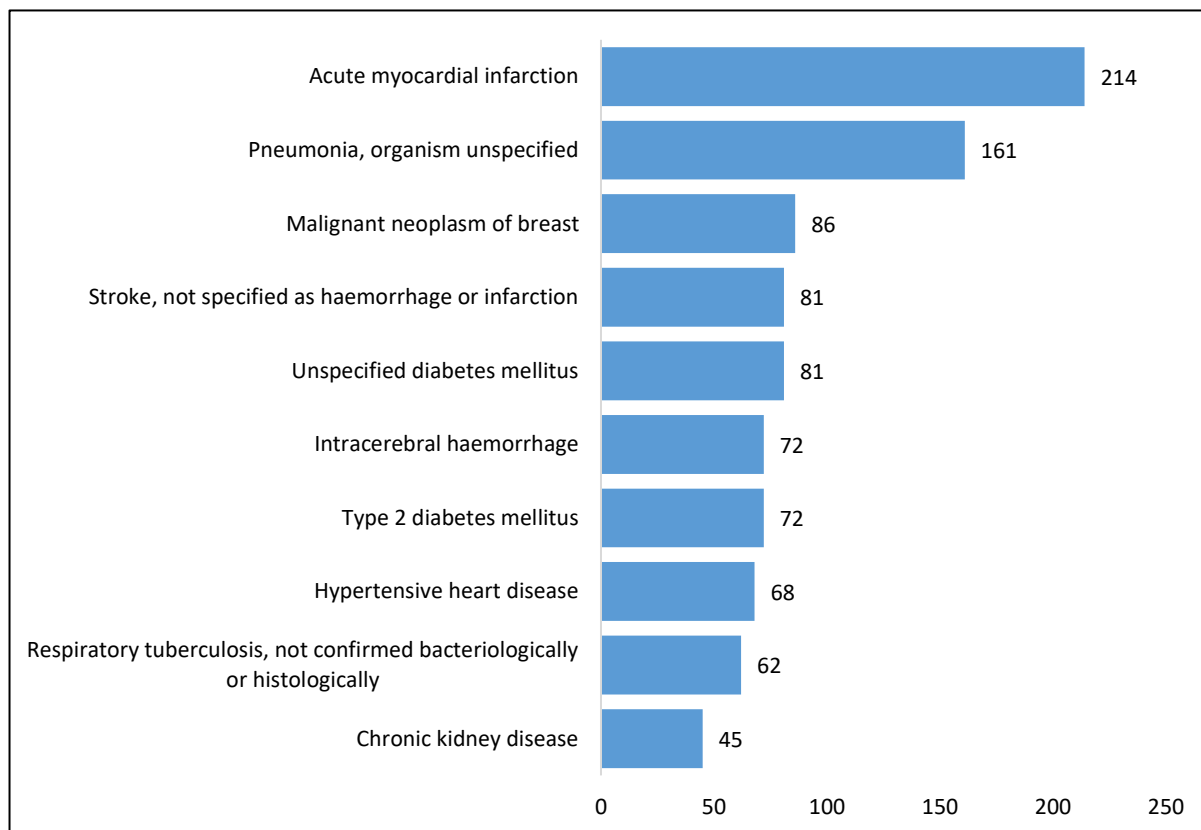
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report

Acute Myocardial Infarction got 8.7 percent share among female deaths

Out of the 2,472 females who died in the province in the year 2023, there were 214 deaths or 8.7 percent of all female deaths caused by Acute myocardial infarction, followed by Pneumonia, organism unspecified with 161 female deaths (6.5 percent). The third cause of death is Malignant neoplasm of breast with 86 female deaths (3.3 percent).

The top ten leading cause of deaths took away 1,530 lives among females in 2023 or 61.9 percent of the total female deaths in the province. (Figure 6)

Figure 6. Number of Registered Deaths by Leading Cause of Death in Females, Oriental Mindoro: 2023



Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority, Vital Statistics Report*

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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, license 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.