



SPECIAL RELEASE

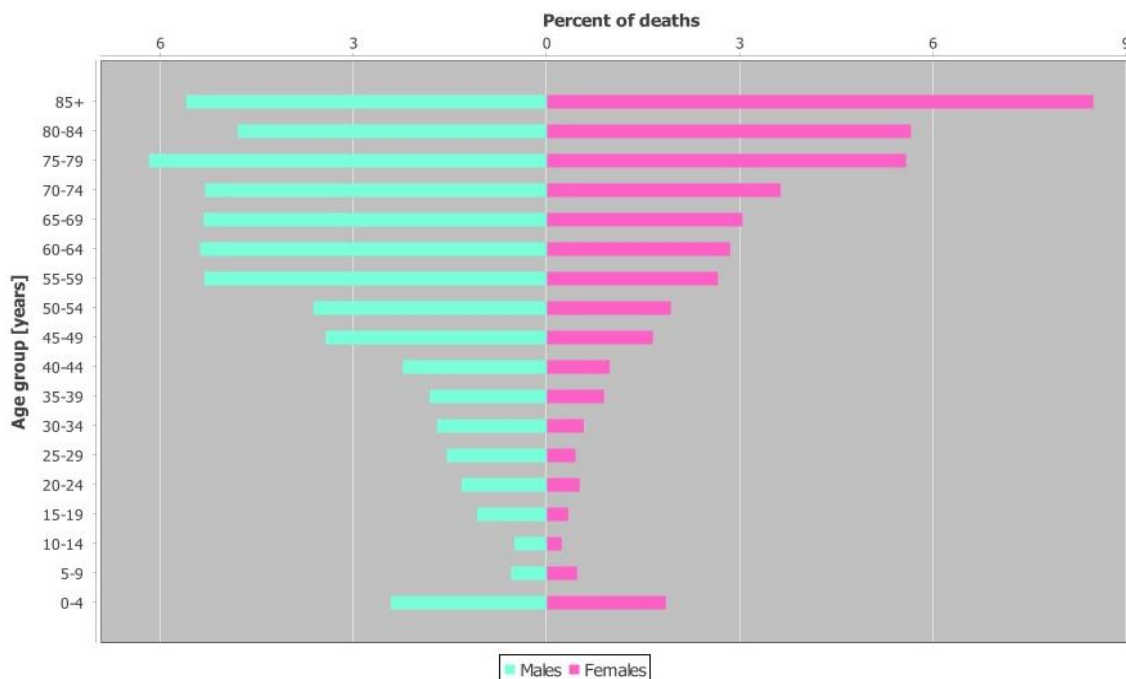
2015 REGISTERED DEATHS IN THE CORDILLERA

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Death registrations in CAR nearly hit 8 thousand in 2015

- The Cordillera region had registered 7,909 deaths for the year 2015. Out of these, 4,611 were males and 3,298 were females.
- Infant (children below 1 year old) deaths comprised 3.2 percent in the total registered deaths, wherein 149 of the infants were males and 108 were females. Meanwhile, deaths of children aged 1 year and older but below 15 years old were about 2.8 percent of the total registered deaths.
- Recorded death of males was higher than females until the age group 75-79 years. By age groups and sex, a high percentage is seen among females of aged 85 years and over with 671 deaths or 8.5 percent of the total registered (Figure 1).

Figure 1. 2015 Age-sex distribution of 2015 deaths registered in CAR using ANACONDA*



*Analysis of Causes of National Death for Action (ANACONDA)
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Pneumonia is leading cause of deaths aged five years old and over

- Based on all the registered deaths in 2015, *pneumonia* is the leading cause of death comprising 10.0 percent of the fatalities of age five years old and over. It is also the top cause of female deaths with 12.5 percent. On the other hand, *acute myocardial infarction* is recorded with most number of deaths (440 fatalities) among males.
- Following *pneumonia* in the top causes of male and female deaths were *acute myocardial infarction* (9.5 percent) and *stroke* (4.5 percent). These were also the top causes of death by sex, joined with *intracerebral hemorrhage*, *other cerebrovascular diseases*, *hypertensive* and *chronic ischaemic heart disease* also as top causes common for both groups (Table 1).

**Table 1. Top common causes of deaths for males and females
5 years old and over, CAR: 2015**

Causes of Death	All 5 yrs and over		Males		Females	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
Top three causes:						
Pneumonia, organism unspecified	1	10.0	2	7.7	1	12.5
Acute myocardial infarction	2	9.5	1	10.0	2	8.7
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	3	4.5	3	4.3	3	4.9
Other common top causes:						
Intracerebral haemorrhage	4	3.5	4	3.9	7	2.9
Other cerebrovascular diseases	5	3.1	6	3.0	5	3.3
Hypertensive heart disease	6	3.0	9	2.5	4	3.7
Chronic ischaemic heart disease	7	2.6	8	2.7	9	2.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Among male deaths, the following were also included in the leading causes but unique in the group: *other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases* (also known as COPD), *respiratory tuberculosis*, and *motor- and nonmotor-vehicle accidents*. Among the female counterparts, *malignant neoplasm of breast*, *diabetes mellitus* and *senility* were top causes of death unique to the group.

Deaths of young children account for 4.3 percent of registered fatalities

- There were 338 registered deaths of children below five years in 2015 in the Cordilleras. The top causes of these deaths were infant deaths due to *respiratory distress* and *bacterial sepsis of the newborn*, contributing 8.6 percent each.
- Other leading causes of deaths among young children were *disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight* (8.0 percent), *pneumonia* (7.4 percent) and *other congenital malformations of heart* (6.2 percent). *Respiratory distress of the newborn* the was top cause among male young children deaths (10.4 percent), while *disorders related to short*

gestation and low birth weight and *pneumonia* caused significant number of female young children fatalities (8.9 percent each) as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Leading causes of deaths among male and female children below five years old, CAR: 2015

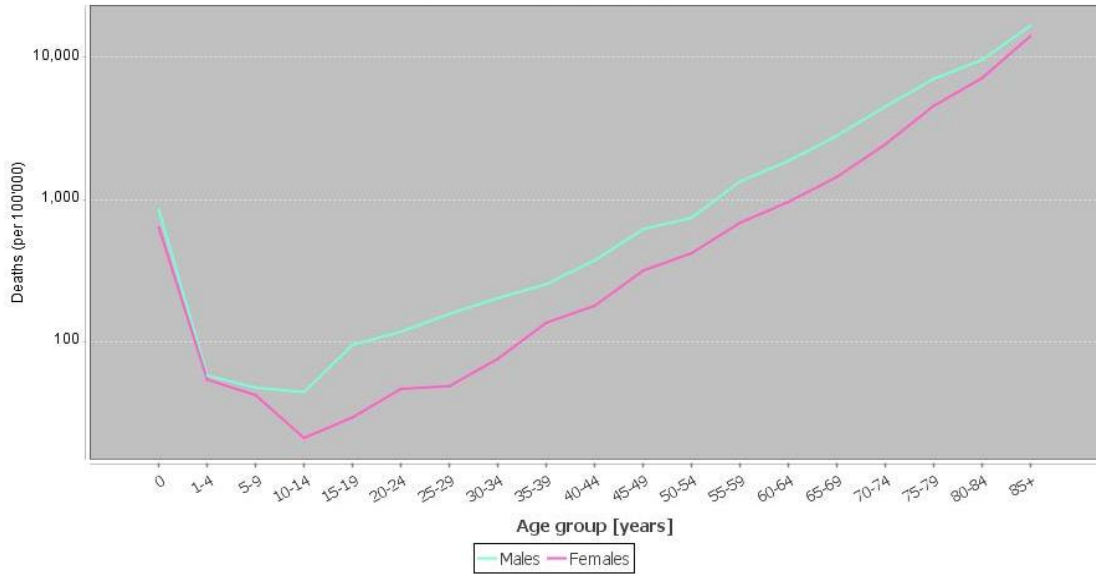
Cause of Death	Rank	%
Males		
Respiratory distress of newborn	1	10.4
Bacterial sepsis of newborn	2	9.4
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	3	7.3
Pneumonia, organism unspecified	4	6.3
Other congenital malformations of heart	5	5.7
Females		
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	1	8.9
Pneumonia, organism unspecified	2	8.9
Bacterial sepsis of newborn	3	7.5
Other congenital malformations of heart	4	6.8
Respiratory distress of newborn	5	6.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Other mortality data

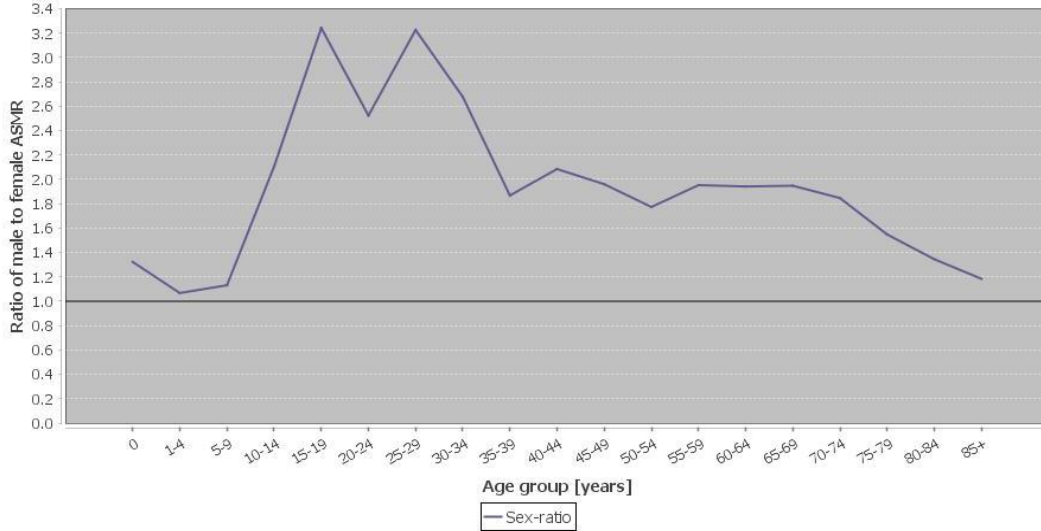
- With the population count of the region of 1.7 million in 2015, the crude death rates (CDR) of Cordillera region was estimated to 5.2 deaths per 1,000 male population and 3.9 deaths per 1,000 female population.
- Across age groups, mortality among infants or children below one year 8.44 deaths per 1,000 male infant population and 6.38 deaths per 1,000 female infant population (expressed per 100,000 in Table 3). The mortality rate dipped as age increased until 10-14 years old and picked up by age 15-19 years old and elevated as the person aged.
- The age specific death rate was higher in males than its female counterparts and was consistent across age groups. As a result, the sex ratio of age specific mortality rate remained above 1.0, which peaked in the age groups 15-19 up to 25-29 years old at 3.2. This means there were about three times more male than female deaths in these ages.

Figures 2. Age-specific death rates by sex, CAR: 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figures 3. Sex ratio of age-specific mortality rate (ASMR), CAR: 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) data of the region showed that 9.6 children died before reaching five years of age per 1,000 live births. Among male children under five years old, there were 10.7 deaths per 1,000 live births. Under-five mortality among female children, on the other hand, was lower at 8.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Using the U5MR data with the population count from 2015 Census of Population resulted to life expectancy at birth of 72.0 years for males and 78.8 years for females in the Cordilleras.

Table 3. Selected CAR mortality data* by age group and sex, CAR: 2015

Age Group	Registered Deaths	Distribution of Deaths by Age				Deaths per 100,000		Age-Sex Mortality Ratio	Life Expectancy	
		Males	%	Females	%	Males	Females		Males	Females
0	257	149	3.2	108	3.3	843.9	637.8	1.3	72.0	78.8
1-4	81	43	0.9	38	1.2	57.7	54.0	1.1	71.6	78.3
5-9	81	44	1.0	37	1.1	47.5	42.0	1.1	67.8	74.5
10-14	58	40	0.9	18	0.5	44.2	21.0	2.1	62.9	69.7
15-19	112	86	1.9	26	0.8	95.0	29.3	3.2	58.1	64.7
20-24	145	105	2.3	40	1.2	117.4	46.5	2.5	53.3	59.8
25-29	158	123	2.7	35	1.1	156.9	48.6	3.2	48.6	55.0
30-34	180	135	2.9	45	1.4	202.5	75.6	2.7	44.0	50.1
35-39	214	144	3.1	70	2.1	253.7	135.8	1.9	39.4	45.3
40-44	254	177	3.8	77	2.3	372.8	178.8	2.1	34.9	40.6
45-49	402	272	5.9	130	3.9	619.3	315.8	2.0	30.5	35.9
50-54	439	287	6.2	152	4.6	743.7	419.3	1.8	26.4	31.4
55-59	631	421	9.1	210	6.4	1,339.1	685.6	2.0	22.3	27.0
60-64	651	426	9.2	225	6.8	1,868.2	961.9	1.9	18.7	22.9
65-69	662	422	9.2	240	7.3	2,808.5	1,441.5	1.9	15.2	18.9
70-74	707	420	9.1	287	8.7	4,511.3	2,442.8	1.8	12.2	15.1
75-79	930	489	10.6	441	13.4	7,062.4	4,561.9	1.5	9.6	11.8
80-84	827	380	8.2	447	13.6	9,625.1	7,156.6	1.3	7.7	9.2
85+	1,114	443	9.6	671	20.3	16,768.0	14,162.0	1.2	6.0	7.1
All ages	7,909	4,611	100.0	3,298	100.0	524.4	391.4	1.3		

* Preliminary results

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

VILLAFE P. ALIBUYOG
Regional Director

Technical Notes

ANACONDA – Analysis of Causes of National Death for Action (ANACONDA) is a software developed by Bloomberg Philanthropies and Australian Government used to help countries improve public health and strengthen the civil registration and vital statistics system.

Causes of death – Causes of death in certificates of death are recorded as: Immediate Cause, Antecedent (also Intermediary) Cause and Underlying Cause. The information can be also supplemented by other significant conditions contributing to death, if there is any. In reporting deaths by cause, the antecedent is used in tabulation. The underlying causes are analyzed for public health policies.

Mortality data is preliminary and subject to revision due to under-registration of events in the country. Deaths have the lowest registration rate compared to birth and marriage.
