



## SPECIAL RELEASE

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### Cotabato Death Statistics:2019

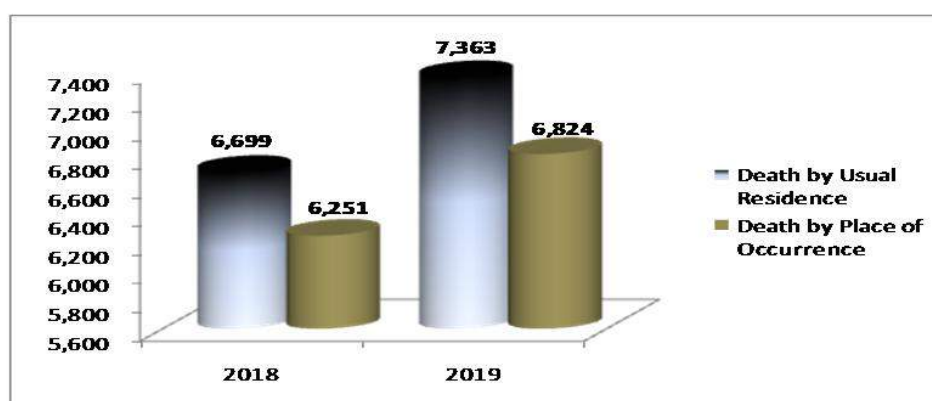
**Registered Deaths in the Province of Cotabato has Increased by 9.91 Percent.**

The province of Cotabato has recorded a total of 7,363 registered deaths by Usual Residence and 6,824 registered deaths by Place of Occurrence for year 2019. It is an implication that there were residents of Cotabato who died outside their place of usual residence.

Comparing to year 2018 registered deaths by Usual Residence, an increase of 664 deaths or a significant increase of 9.91 percent was observed as shown in Figure 1.

Meanwhile, recorded deaths by Place of Occurrence or deaths registered in the province in 2019 also increased in number by 573 or 9.17 percent compared to year 2018.

**Figure 1. Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence and Place of Occurrence in Cotabato: 2018-2019**



**An average of 20 registered deaths every day**

The most numbered deaths by usual residence were recorded in the month of October which is 711 or 9.66 percent of the total registered deaths for the year as shown in Figure 2. In that same illustration, an average of 614 recorded deaths per month or translated into 20 deaths per day in the province was shown.



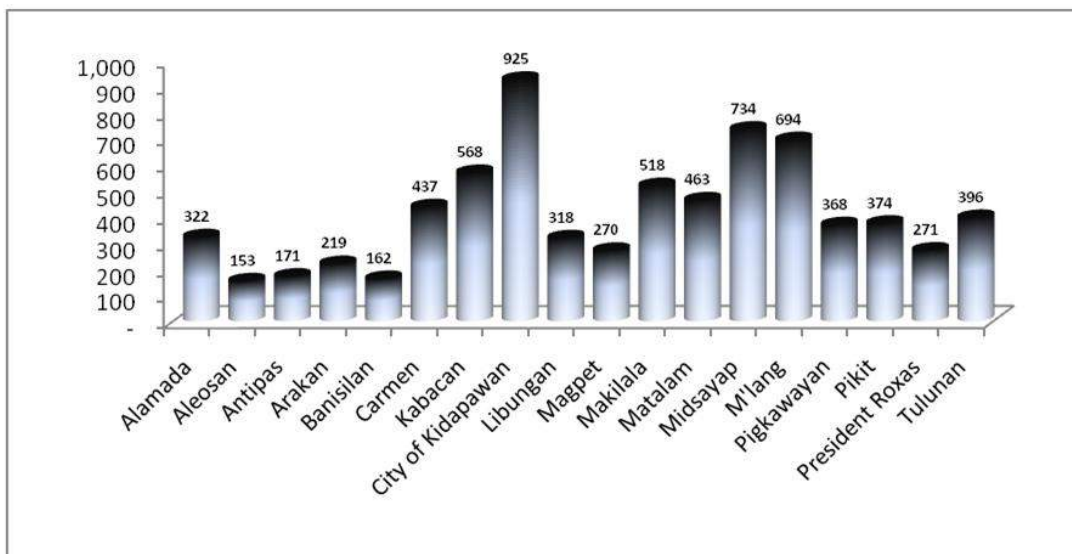
**Figure 2. Number of Registered Deaths, by Usual Residence, by Month, Cotabato: 2019**



***City of Kidapawan topped the highest number of deaths***

Figure 3 showed that there were more residents of the City of Kidapawan died compared to other 17 municipalities of Cotabato. It topped the highest number of deaths by usual residence in the year 2019. Out of the total registered deaths, 925 or 12.56 percent of it were residents of the said city. The municipalities of Midsayap ranked second with 734 deaths (9.97%), municipality of M'lang ranked third with 694 deaths (9.42%), and then followed by Municipality of Kabacanan and Makilala at 568 deaths (7.71%) and 518 deaths (7.04%) respectively. City of Kidapawan, municipalities of Midsayap and M'lang consistently on top three with the highest registered deaths for the past three years (2017-2019) in the province.

**Figure 3. Number of Registered Deaths, by Usual Residence by Municipality: 2019**



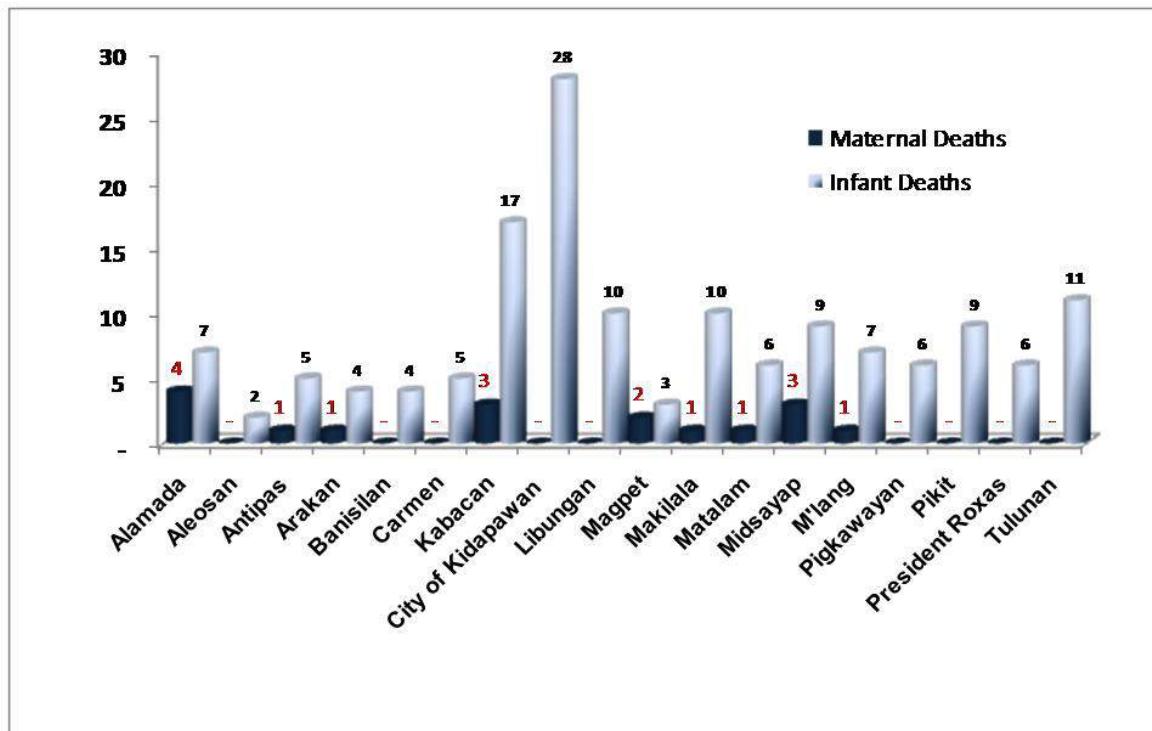
On the other hand, the Municipalities which had the least number of registered deaths by usual residence were the Municipality of Aleosan with 153 or 2.08 percent death share, followed by Banisilan with 162 or 2.2 percent, Antipas with 171 or 2.32 percent, then by Arakan and Magpet with 219 or 2.97 percent and 270 or 3.67 percent only. (Figure 3)

***Infant Deaths were recorded more in City of Kidapawan***

Out of the total registered deaths by Usual Residence, a total of 149 infant deaths were recorded and most of it was registered in the City of Kidapawan which is 28 in number or 18.79 percent share of the total registered infant deaths of the province. Meanwhile, there was no recorded maternal death by usual residence in this city. (Figure 4.)

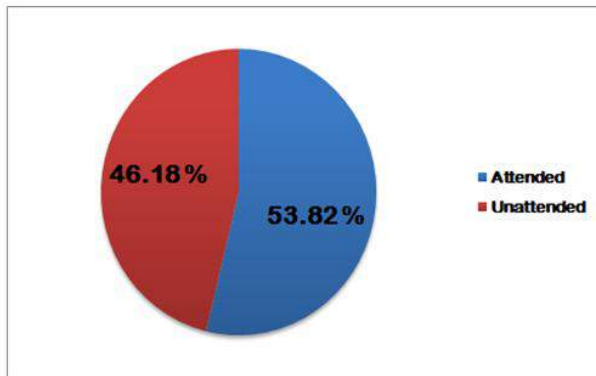
On the other hand, only 17 maternal deaths by usual residence were recorded in the province for this year that occurred only in 9 municipalities out of 1 city and 17 municipalities of the province. A minimal 0.23 percent share out of the total registered deaths was observed.

**Figure 4. Registered Maternal and Infant Deaths, by Usual Residence, by Municipality: 2019**



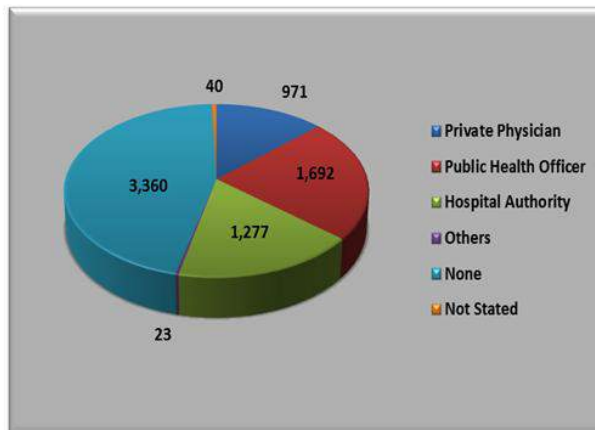
**Deaths by usual residence in the province were mostly attended by Health Care provider**

**Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Attended and Unattended Deaths by Usual Residence, Cotabato: 2019**



As illustrated in Figure 5, 53.82 percent or a total of 3,963 out of total registered death by usual residence were medically attended and 46.18 percent or 3,400 in number were registered deaths by usual residence not attended by any health care provider.

**Figure 6. Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence and Attendant, Cotabato:2019**



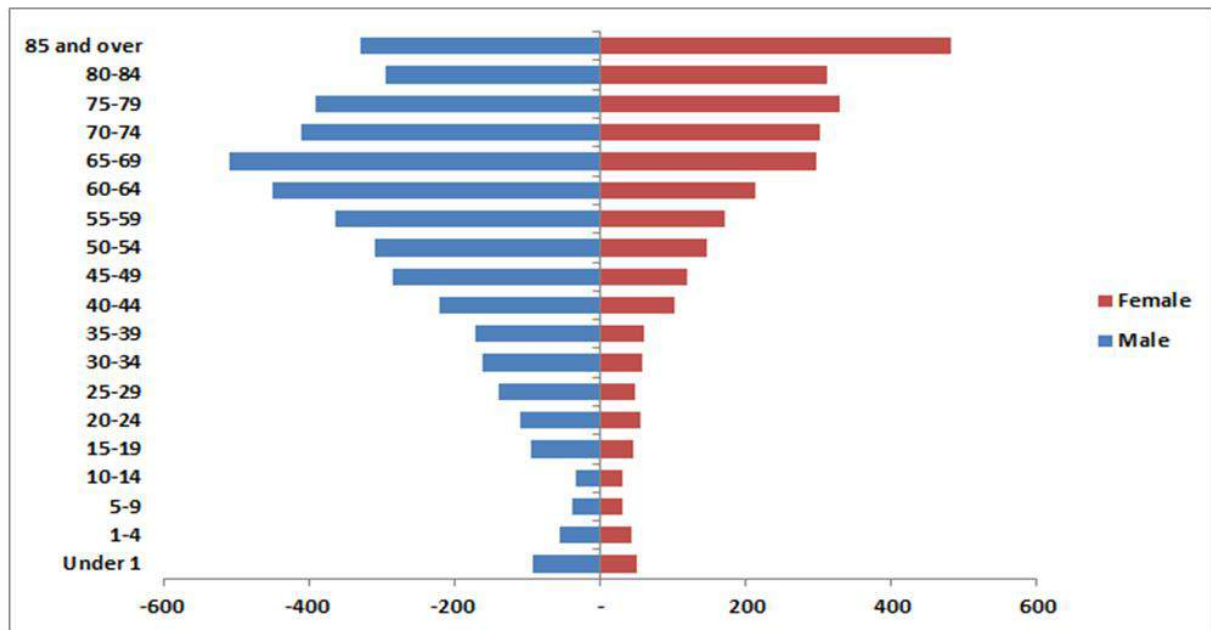
In detail, total deaths that were medically attended, 1,692 or 42.69 percent death share registered were attended by Public Health Officer; 1,277 or 32.22 percent death share were attended by Hospital Authority, and 971 or 24.50 percent death share were attended by Private Physician and only 23 deaths or 0.58% were attended by other medical attendant other than the stated medical attendants. (Figure 6)

Numbers of registered deaths that were not Medically Attended has got up to 3,400 broken down as none or not attended with 3,360 and 40 for deaths whose attendant was not stated.

**More male deaths than female deaths recorded**

The age-sex structure of registered death by usual residence of Cotabato province in 2019 was illustrated in Figure 7. It is consistently the same with the national data, showing inverted pyramid, with fewer deaths at the younger ages, except for children under one, and progressively increasing as people grow older.

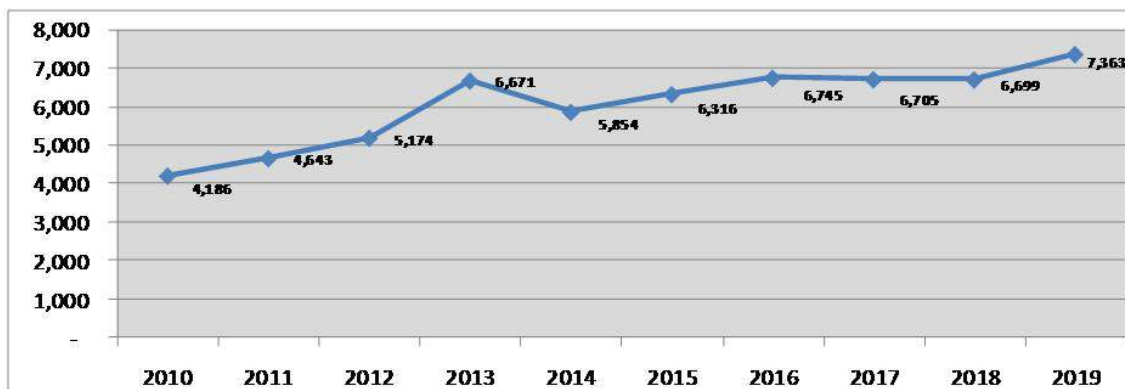
**Figure 7. Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence by Age Group, Cotabato: 2019**



The number of male deaths (4,461) was higher than female deaths (2,902) in 2019. The highest proportion of male died at the age of 65-69 years old (509 or 11.41%) male deaths while largest proportion of females (483 or 16.64%) female deaths, died the oldest age group of 85 years old and over. (Figure 7 and Table 1)

The total registered death has resulted to sex ratio of 154, that indicates that there were 154 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. Moreover, sex ratio of over a hundred means that more male deaths were registered compared to their female counterparts at each group before 80 years old. Further higher proportions of female deaths were observed in the older age groups (80 years old and over) compared to its male counterparts. (Table 1)

**Figure 8. Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence, Cotabato: 2010-2019**



Line graph in Figure 8 showed the number of registered deaths by usual residence from year 2010 to 2019. It showed an increasing trend except in the year of 2014 from a significant increase in 2013, it drastically decreased by 12.25 percent and back to its increasing trend from 2014 to 2019 but with a slight decrease of 0.59 percent from year 2016 to 2017.

**Table 1. Number and Percent Distribution of Registered Death by Usual Residence, by Sex, Sex Ratio and Age Group, Cotabato: 2019**

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES		MALE		FEMALE		SEX RATIO
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	7,363	100.00%	4,461	100.00%	2,902	100.00%	153.72
Under 1	149	2.02%	92	2.06%	57	1.96%	161.40
1-4	97	1.32%	55	1.23%	42	1.45%	130.95
5-9	69	0.94%	38	0.85%	31	1.07%	122.58
10-14	63	0.86%	33	0.74%	30	1.03%	110.00
15-19	140	1.90%	95	2.13%	45	1.55%	211.11
20-24	167	2.27%	111	2.49%	56	1.93%	198.21
25-29	187	2.54%	140	3.14%	47	1.62%	297.87
30-34	219	2.97%	161	3.61%	58	2.00%	277.59
35-39	231	3.14%	172	3.86%	59	2.03%	291.53
40-44	323	4.39%	220	4.93%	103	3.55%	213.59
45-49	404	5.49%	284	6.37%	120	4.14%	236.67
50-54	456	6.19%	310	6.95%	146	5.03%	212.33
55-59	536	7.28%	364	8.16%	172	5.93%	211.63
60-64	665	9.03%	451	10.11%	214	7.37%	210.75
65-69	805	10.93%	509	11.41%	296	10.20%	171.96
70-74	712	9.67%	410	9.19%	302	10.41%	135.76
75-79	721	9.79%	391	8.76%	330	11.37%	118.48
80-84	606	8.23%	295	6.61%	311	10.72%	94.86
85 and over	813	11.04%	330	7.40%	483	16.64%	68.32
Not Stated	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-



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**Explanatory Notes**

Data on deaths in this release were obtained from the Certificates of Deaths (Municipal Form No. 103) that were registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrar all throughout the province and forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority. Information presented include registered deaths which occurred from January to December 2019



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