

SPECIAL RELEASE

DEATH STATISTICS OF SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE: 2023

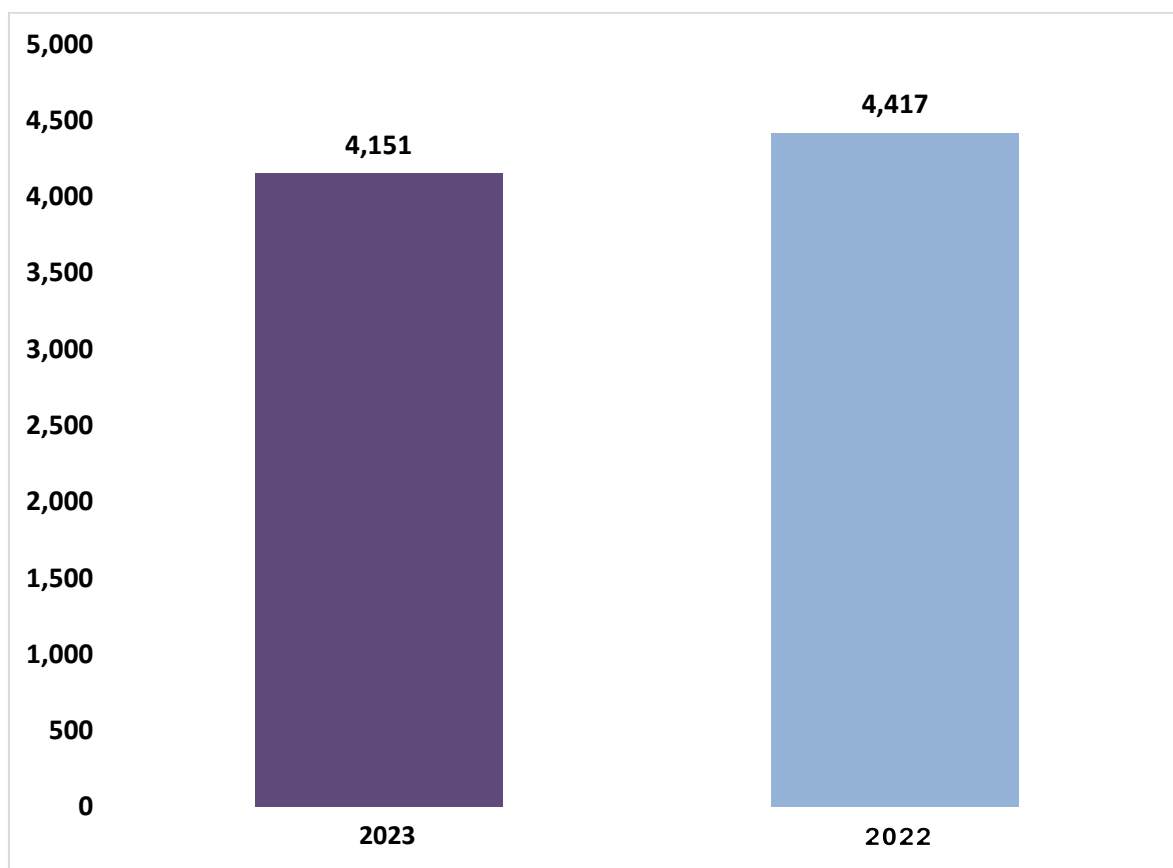
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Registered Deaths in Sultan Kudarat Province Declined by 6 percent in 2023

In Sultan Kudarat Province, the total number of registered deaths in 2023 was 4,151 while in 2022, registered deaths were 4,417. This represents a decline of approximately 6.02 percent.

**Figure 1. Total Registered Deaths, by Place of Usual Residence,
Sultan Kudarat Province: 2022 and 2023**

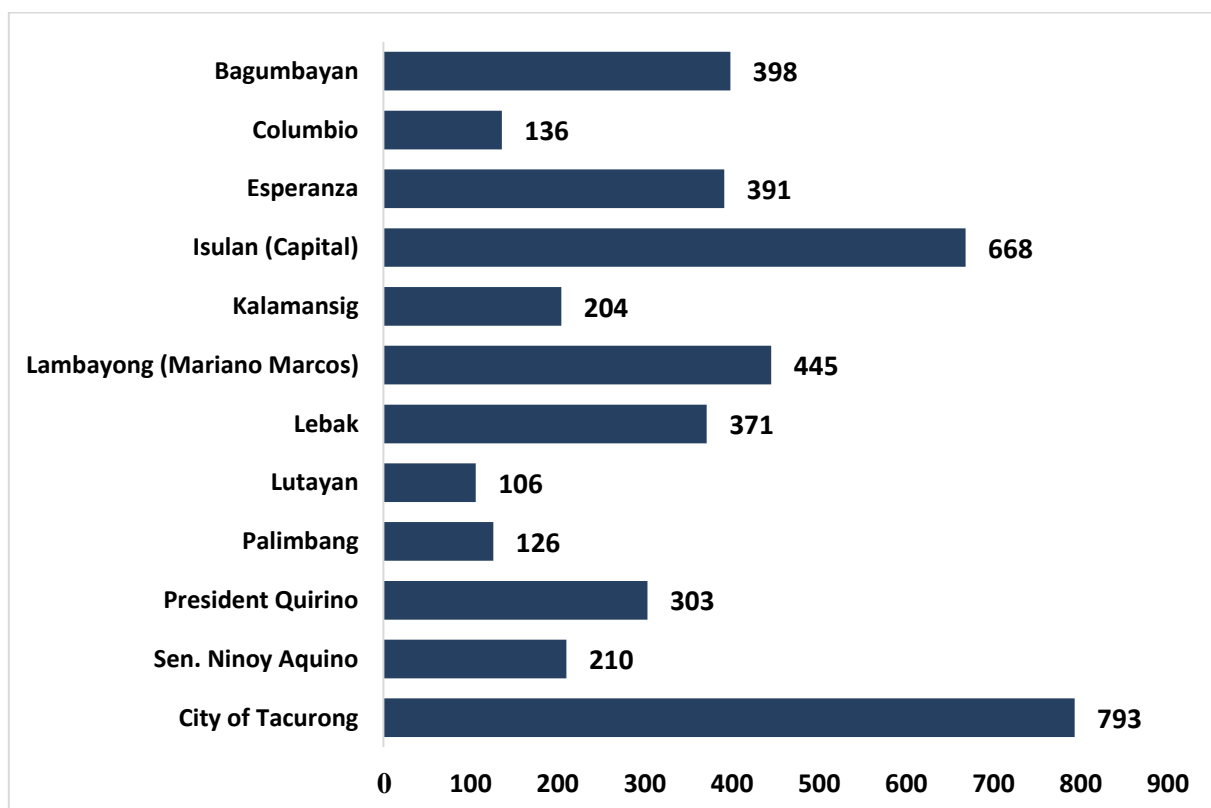


Highest number of deaths reported in Tacurong City

Tacurong City reported the highest number of registered deaths by place of usual residence in 2023 with 793 representing 19.10 percent of the total registered deaths in Sultan Kudarat Province. This was followed by Isulan with 668 deaths or 16.09 percent share and Lambayong with 445 deaths or 10.72 percent share.

In contrast, Lutayan, Palimbang and Columbio recorded the least number of registered deaths. Lutayan reported 106 deaths (2.55%), Palimbang had 126 (3.04%), and Columbio recorded 136 (3.28%) in 2023. (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Number of Registered Deaths by Place of Usual Residence, Sultan Kudarat Province: 2023

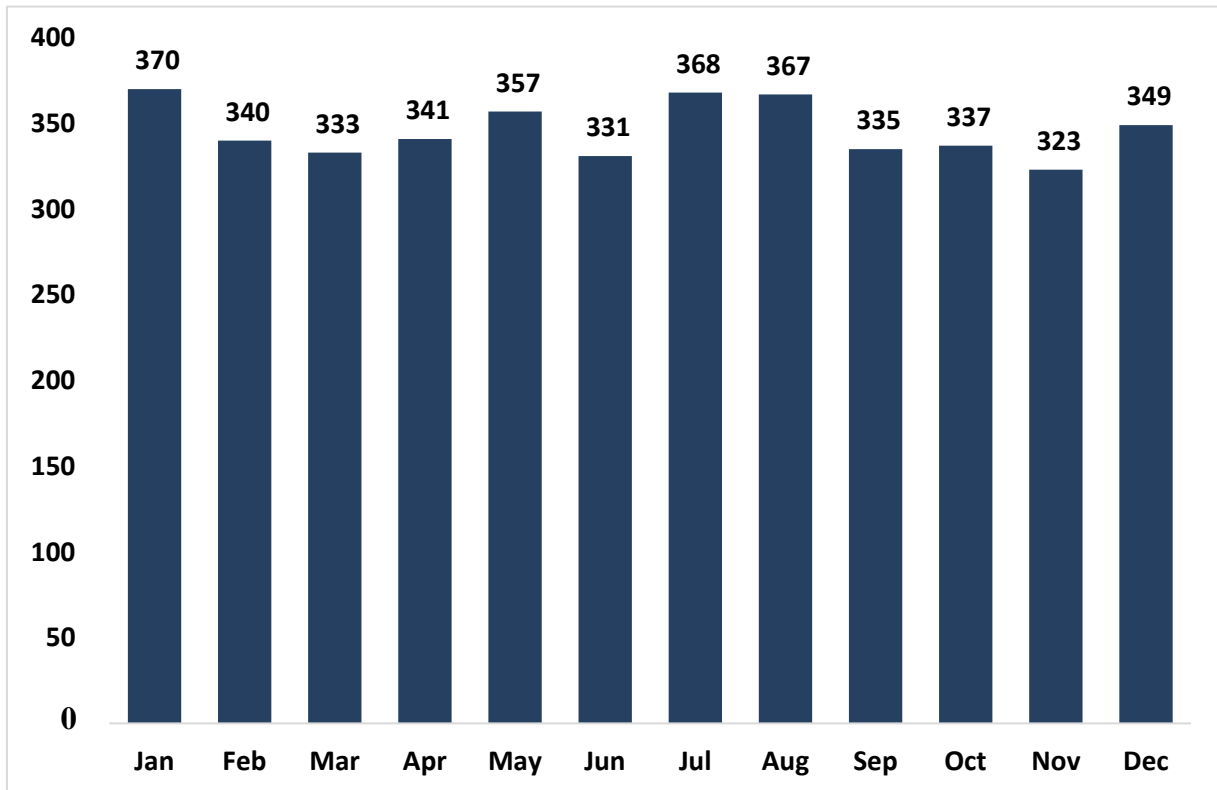


Highest number of deaths occurred in January

In 2023, the month of January posted the highest number of deaths in the province with 370 or 8.91 percent share of the total number of registered deaths. This was followed by the month of July with 368 or 8.87 percent and August with 367 or 8.84 percent of the total registered deaths. (Figure 3)



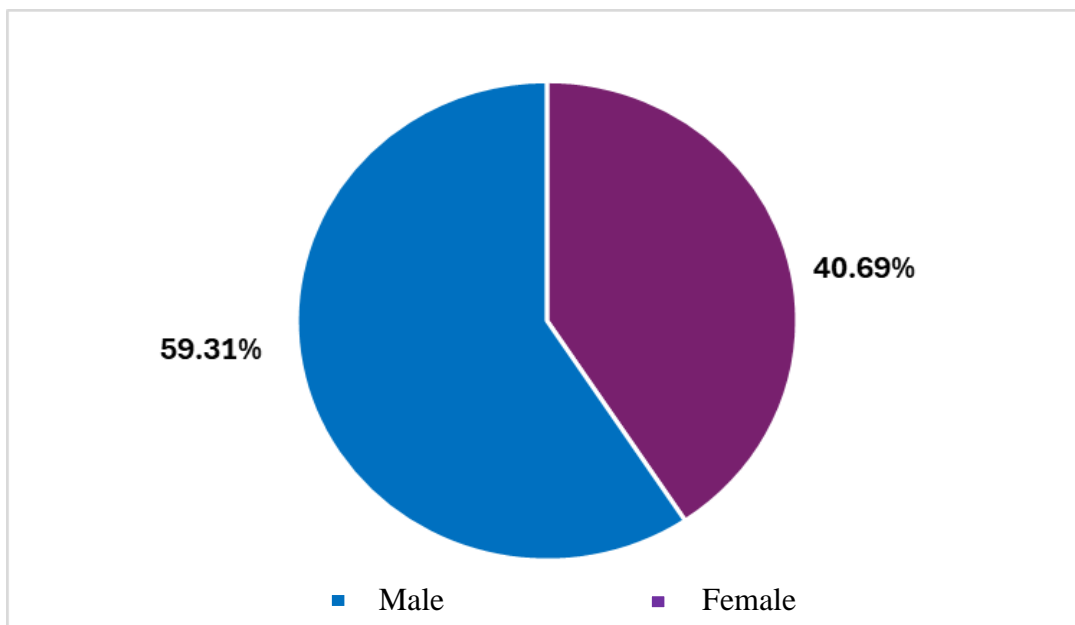
Figure 3. Number of Registered Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Place of Usual Residence, Sultan Kudarat Province, 2023



More male deaths than female deaths recorded

In 2023, 2,462 deaths were males accounting for 59.31 percent share of the total registered deaths while 1,689 or 40.69 percent were females. (Figure 4)

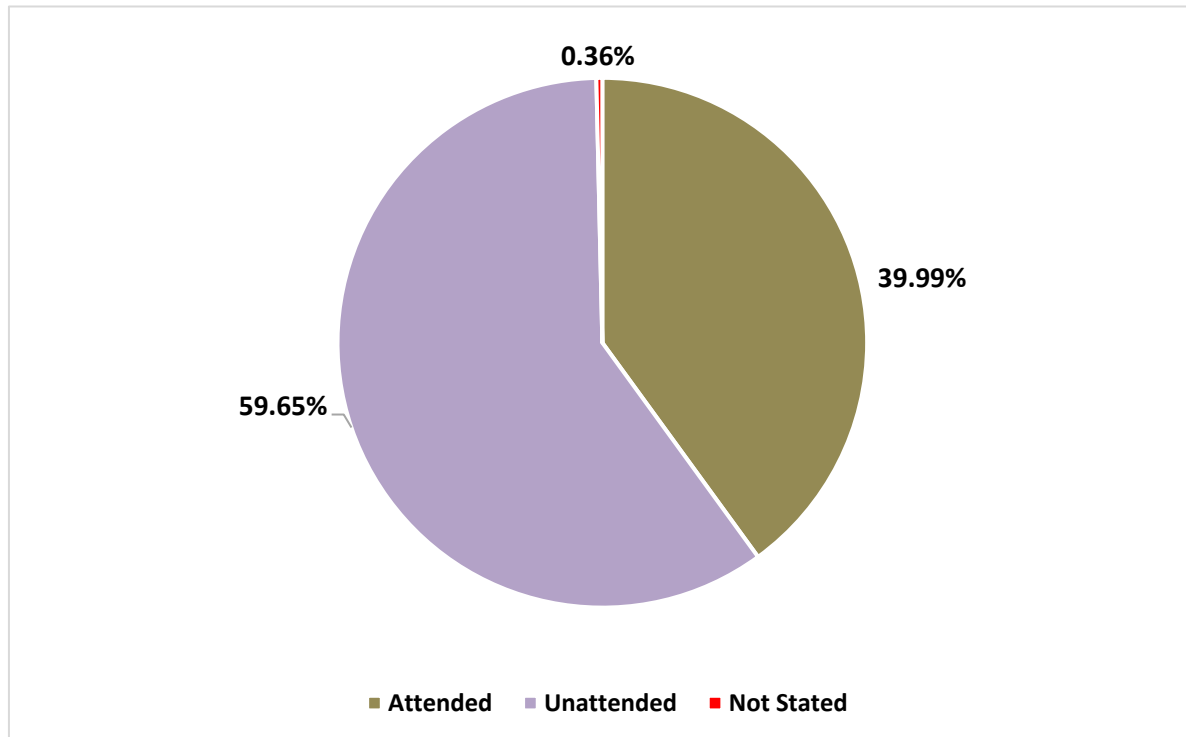
Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Deaths by Sex, by Place of Usual Residence, Sultan Kudarat Province: 2023



Most of the registered deaths were unattended

In 2023, out of 4,151 registered deaths in Sultan Kudarat Province, 2,476 or 59.65 percent were unattended. A total of 1,660 or 39.99 percent were attended by health care providers. (Figure 5)

Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Registered Deaths by Attendant, by Place of Usual Residence, Sultan Kudarat Province: 2023

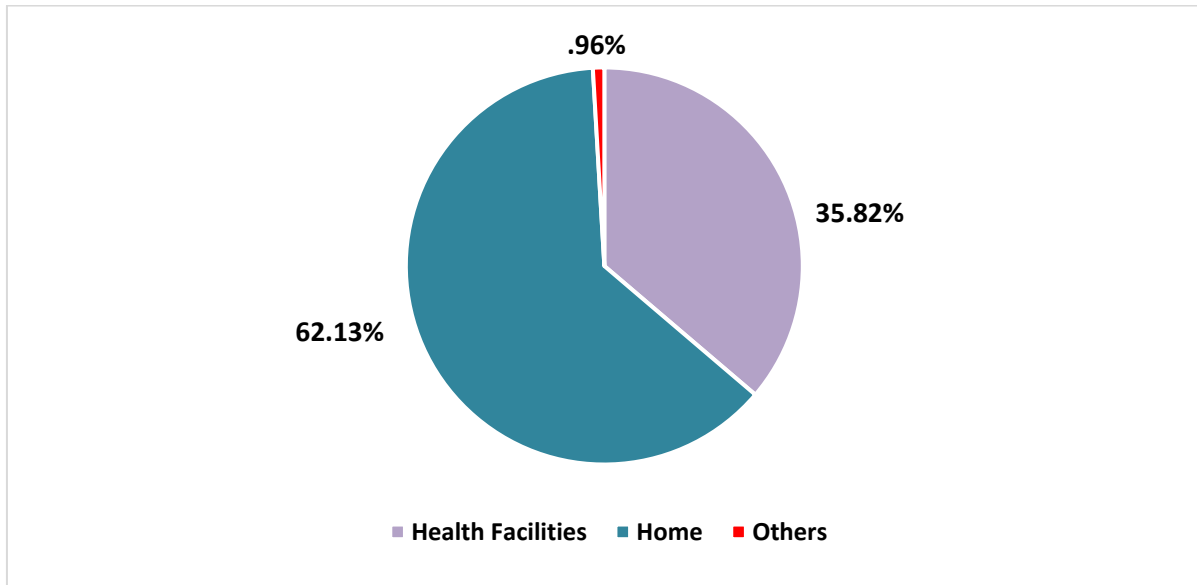


Sultan Kudarat Province: 2023

More than half of the total registered deaths occurred at home

In 2023, a total of 2,579 deaths or 62.84 percent of the total registered deaths by site of occurrence, happened at home, while 1,487 or 36.23 percent, died in health facilities. A slim proportion, (0.93 percent) or 38 died in places other than home or health facilities. (Figure 6)

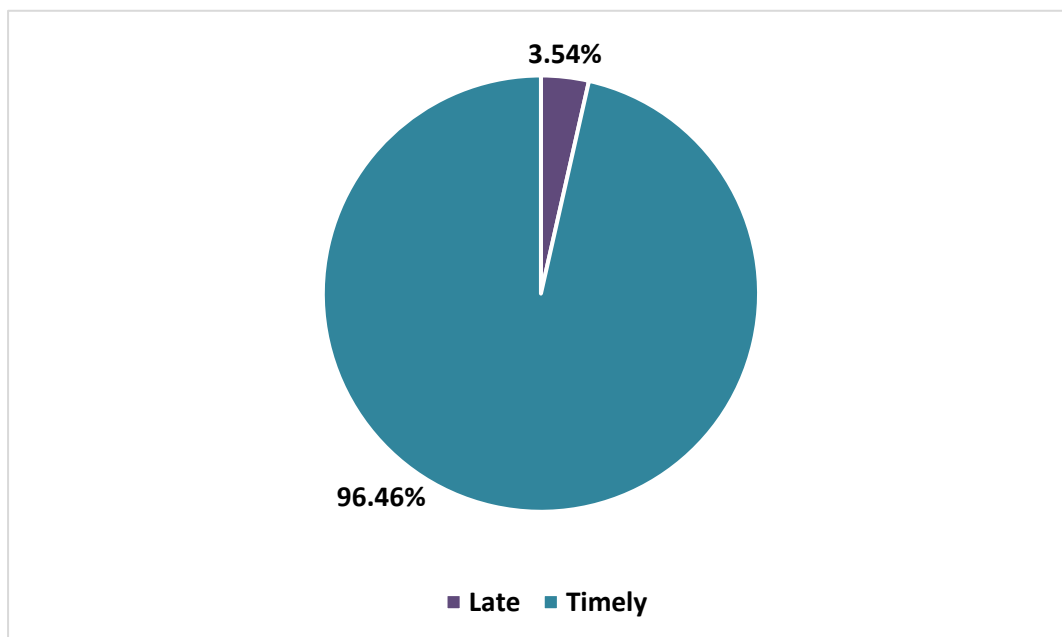
Figure 6. Percent Distribution of Registered Deaths by Site of Occurrence, Sultan Kudarat Province: 2023



Most death records were registered on time

Death registration must be completed within 30 days of its occurrence. In 2023, most death records in Sultan Kudarat Province were registered on time. A total of 4,004 deaths or 96.46 percent were registered on time, while 147 deaths equivalent to 3.54 percent were registered late. (Figure 7)

Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Registered Deaths by Registration Status, Sultan Kudarat Province: 2023

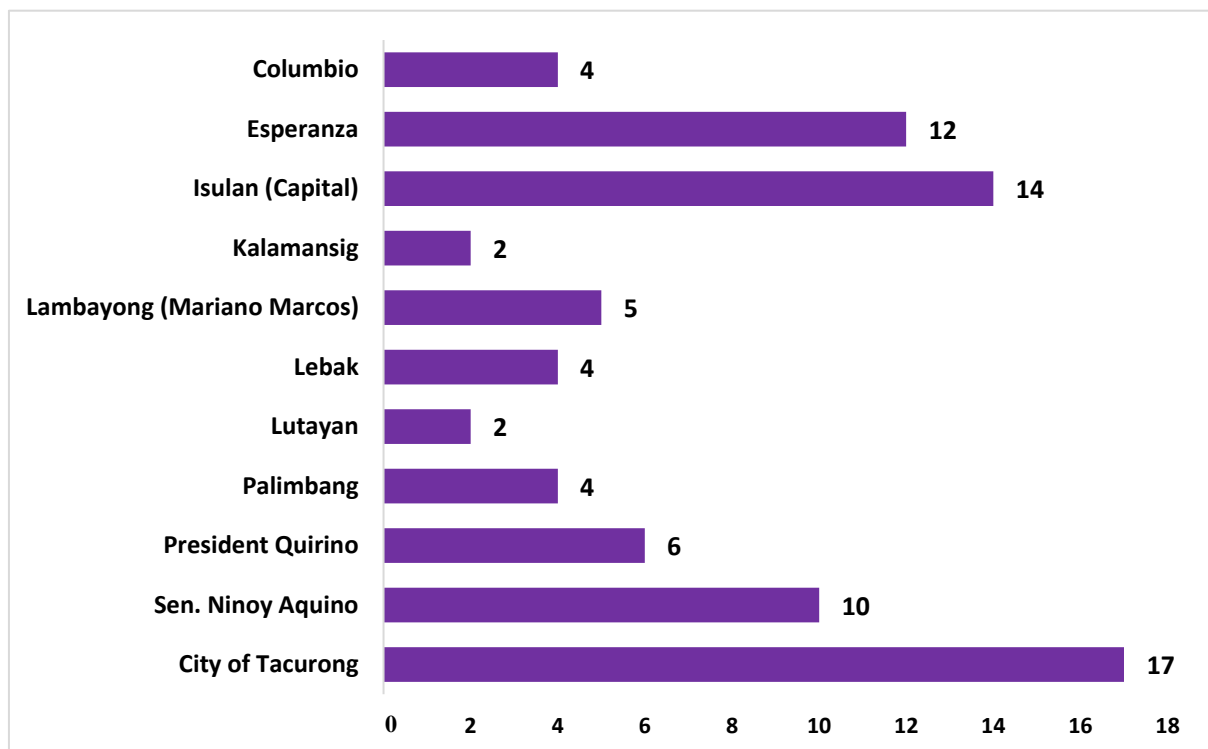


Highest number of infant deaths recorded in Tacurong City

Infant deaths are deaths that occurred before reaching age 1. In 2023, a total of 89 infant deaths were registered in Sultan Kudarat Province, with Tacurong City as the highest registered infant deaths at 17 or 19.10 percent followed by Isulan with 14 or 15.73 percent, and Esperanza with 12 or 13.48 percent of the total 89 infant deaths.

On the other hand, Lutayan and Kalamansig recorded the lowest number of infant deaths, with only 2 cases or 2.25 percent. (Figure 8)

Figure 8. Number of Registered Infant Deaths by Place of Usual Residence, Sultan Kudarat Province: 2023



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on deaths are based on registration at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars nationwide, and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General; derived from Certificate of Death- Municipal Form No. 103)

Notes: Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under registration
Causes of death are coded based on the ICD-10 Rules and Guidelines and mortality grouping is based on the Mortality Tabulation List 1 (General Mortality, Condensed List of the ICD-10), Fifth Edition (2016)

Explanatory Notes

Data on deaths presented in this release were obtained from the timely and late registered deaths at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars nationwide and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General through the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) – Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs). The information presented includes deaths that occurred from January to December 2023, including the 10 leading causes of death based on the data received by the PSA – Civil Registration Service (CRS) from the PSOs and processed as of 31 August 2024. The figures presented herein were not adjusted for under registration. This release includes deaths of Filipinos whose usual residence is abroad and deaths of foreign nationals that occurred in the country during the reference period. Deaths of Filipinos abroad which were reported to the Philippine Foreign Service Posts are presented in a separate report.

Definition of Terms

Vital Statistics

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

Include births, 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/her lifetime.

Civil Registration

Civil Registration is a continuous, permanent, compulsory recording of vital events occurring in the life of an individual such as birth, marriage, and death, as well as all court decrees, and legal instruments affecting his/her civil status in appropriate registers as mandated by Act No. 3753, the Civil Registry Law.

Death

is a permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place;

*A fetus with an intra-uterine life of seven (7) months or more and born alive at the time it was completely delivered from the maternal womb but died later shall be considered as death and shall be registered in the Register of Deaths;

Attendant

Refers to a private physician, public health officer, hospital authority, or any other allied health care provider who attended the deceased.



Maternal Death

Defined by the World Health Organization as, “the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.”

General Rule: The place of registration is the place of occurrence of the event.

Approved for Release:



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