



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## DEATH STATISTICS IN SOCCKSARGEN REGION: FIRST SEMESTER 2019

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### Registered death increased by 6.26 percent

The reported deaths in SOCCKSARGEN Region during the First Semester of 2019 reached 10,788 or 6.26 percent higher compared to the same semester in 2018 (see table 1). The number of deaths in Cotabato Province reached 3,559 or an increase of 13.06 percent. Sultan Kudarat Province recorded 1,725 deaths or about 15.31 percent increased. Sarangani posted an increase of 9.06 percent whereas deaths records in South Cotabato and Cotabato City decreased by 1.42 and 13.68 percent compared to the same period in 2019, respectively (see Table 1).

*Table 1. Number of Registered Deaths by Province, by Sex and by Usual Residence of Deceased SOCCKSARGEN Region: First Semester 2019*

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	1 <sup>st</sup> Semester 2018			1 <sup>st</sup> Semester 2019			Percentage Increase / Decrease
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
REGION XII (SOCCKSARGEN)	10,152	6,258	3,894	10,788	6,613	4,175	6.26
Cotabato	3,148	1,947	1,201	3,559	2,176	1,383	13.06
South Cotabato (includes GSC)	4,292	2,634	1,658	4,231	2,613	1,618	-1.42
Sultan Kudarat	1,496	924	572	1,725	1,057	668	15.31
Sarangani	982	612	370	1,071	646	425	9.06
Cotabato City	234	141	93	202	121	81	-13.68

*Note: Figure are not adjusted for under-registration and includes persons who died in the Philippines whose usual residence is in a foreign country.  
 Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division*



### More males died than females

There were more deaths occurrence among males (6,613) than females (4,175) in SOCCSKSARGEN Region in the first semester of 2019. The computed sex ratio during the year was 158 which means that 158 male deaths for every 100 female deaths (see Table 2).

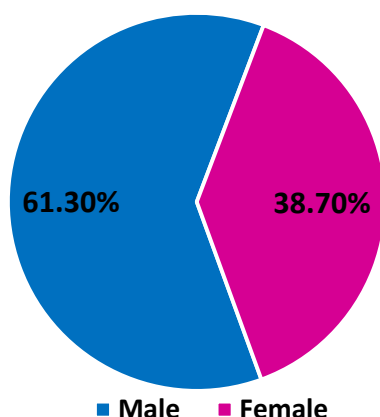
South Cotabato posted the highest ratio with 161, Sultan Kudarat ranked second with 158 and followed by Cotabato Province with 157. The lowest computed sex ratio of 149 male deaths per 100 female deaths was noted in Cotabato City (see table 2).

**Table 2. Sex Ratio of Number of Registered Deaths by Province, by Sex and by Usual Residence of Deceased SOCCSKSARGEN Region: First Semester 2019**

Region/Province	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
REGION XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	10,788	6,613	4,175	158
Cotabato	3,559	2,176	1,383	157
South Cotabato (includes GSC)	4,231	2,613	1,618	161
Sultan Kudarat	1,725	1,057	668	158
Sarangani	1,071	646	425	152
Cotabato City	202	121	81	149

*Note: Figure are not adjusted for under-registration and includes persons who died in the Philippines whose usual residence is in a foreign country  
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division*

Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Registered Deaths by usual residence of deceased by Sex: SOCCSKSARGEN, First Semester 2019

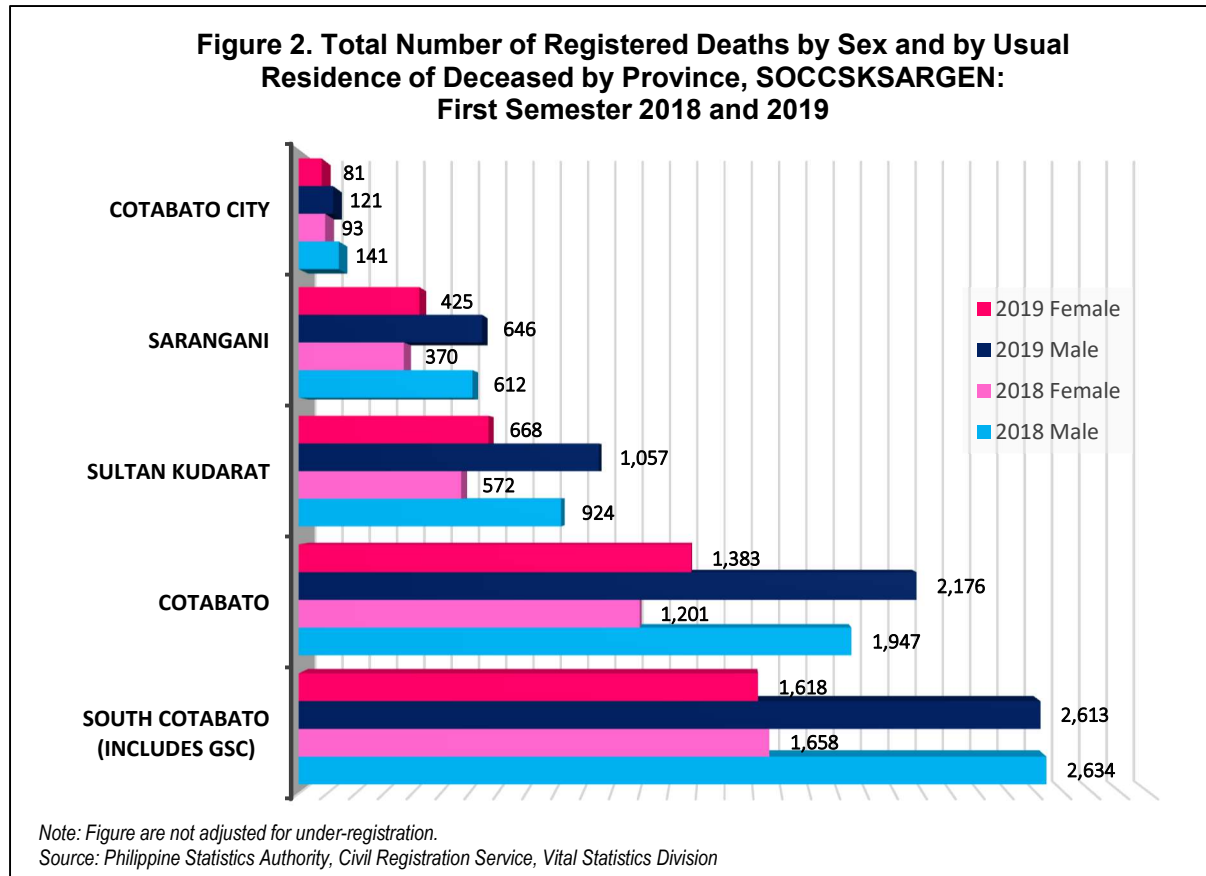


In the first semester of 2019, the registered deaths totalled to 10,788. About 61.30 percent of the deaths or 6,613 deaths were males; female deaths accounted for 38.70 percent or numbering 4,175. (refer to Figure 1).

On the average, there were about 36 deaths registered monthly (for 50 Cities/Municipalities) or at most 9 deaths per week (see Table 1).

### South Cotabato Province recorded the highest number of Registered Deaths

Figure 2 shows the total number of registered deaths by usual residence by sex for the first semester of 2018 and 2019. Male deaths are higher than the female deaths both for same reference period 2018 and 2019.

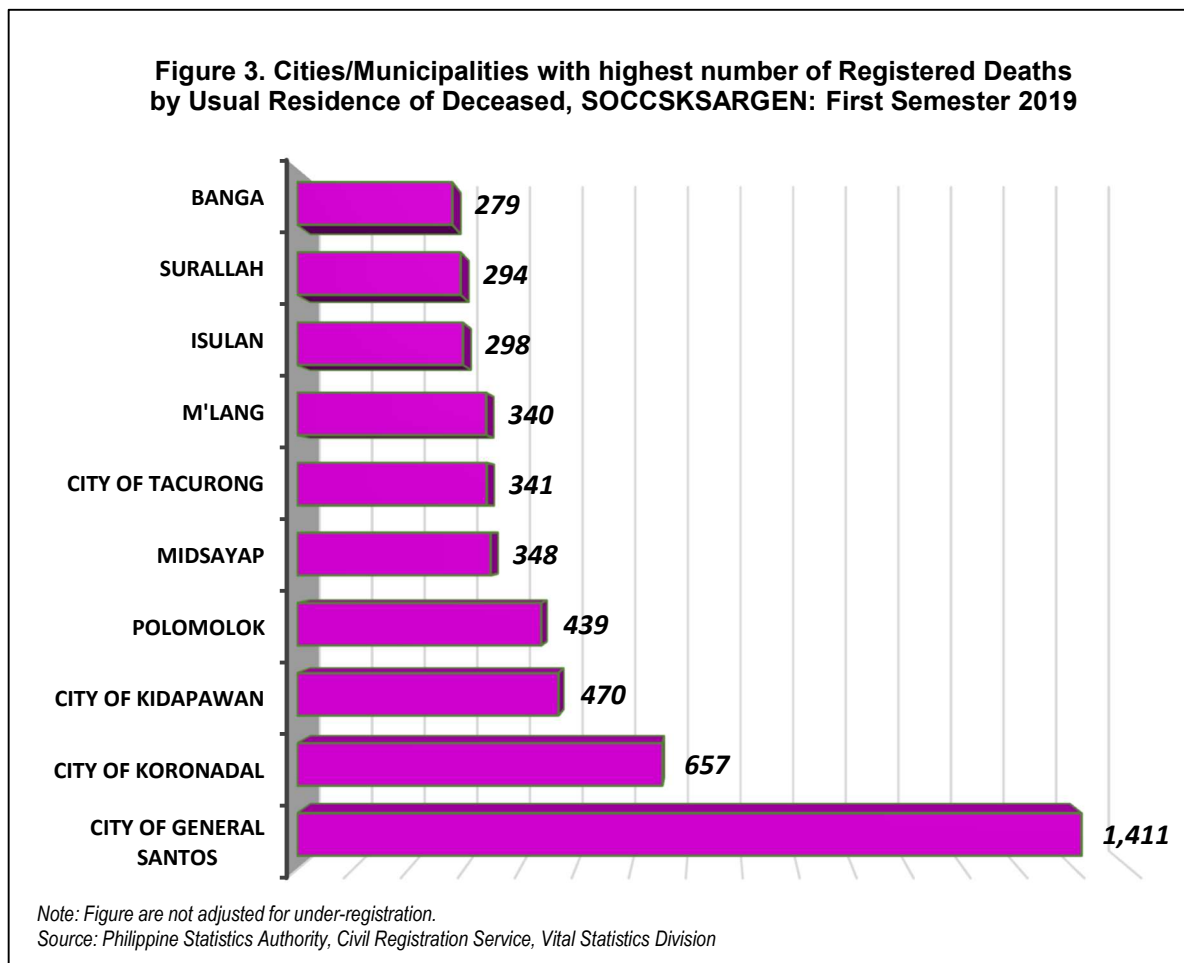


Of the total deaths by usual residence of deceased, South Cotabato recorded with the highest registered death in 2019 with 2,613 male and 1,618 female or constituting 39.22 percent of the total registered deaths in the region during the period under review. Male deaths constituted 61.76 percent; females at 38.24 percent. It was followed by Cotabato with 2,176 male and 1,383 females or with registered deaths of 3,559 accounting for 32.99% percent of the total registered deaths during the semester; about 61.14 percent were males and 38.86 percent were females.

Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat and Cotabato City had a share of 9.93 percent, 15.99 percent and 1.87 percent, respectively (see Figure 2).

### Top 10 cities/municipalities with the highest number of registered deaths

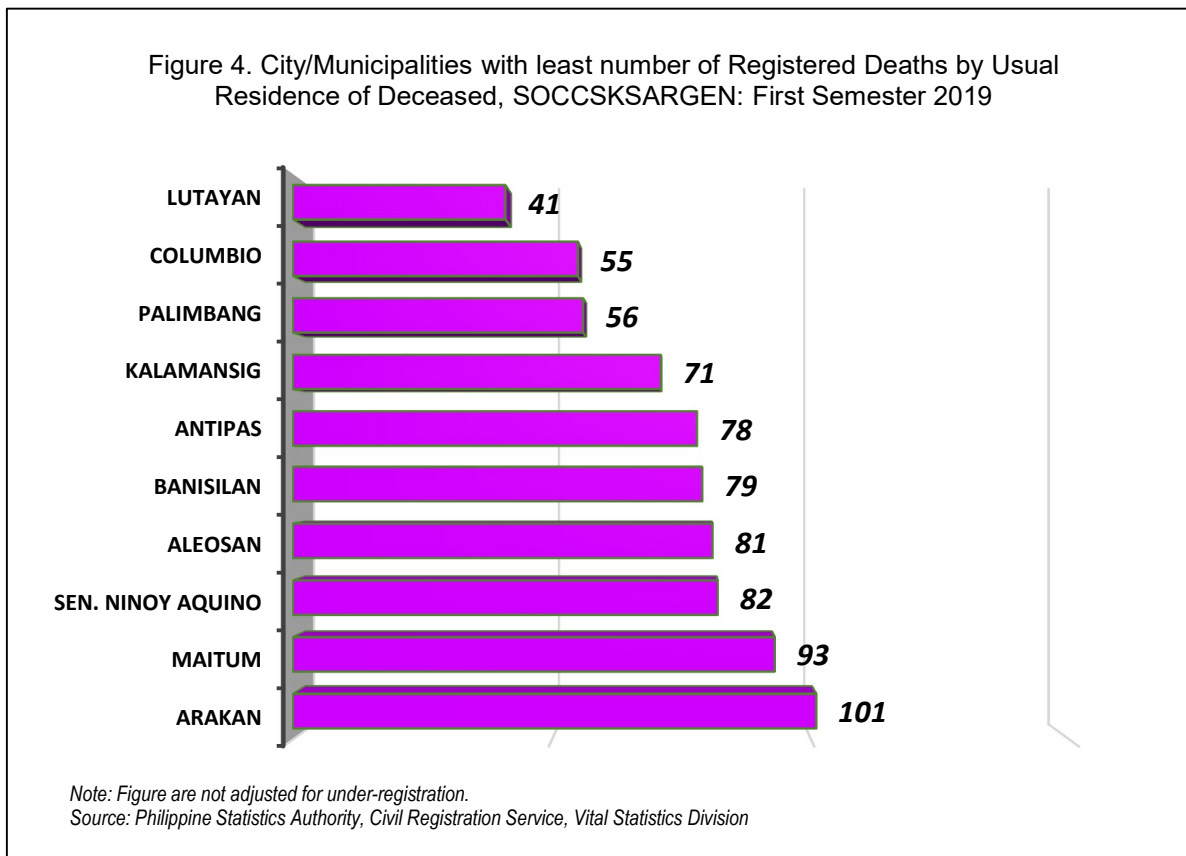
The top three cities and municipalities in terms of number of deaths by usual residence were General Santos City with 1,411 constituting 13.08 percent of the regional total, followed by City of Koronadal with 657 or a share of 6.09 percent; and City of Kidapawan with 470 or a share of 4.36 percent.



Polomolok with 439 or about 4.07 percent; Midsayap with 348 or about 3.23 percent; City of Tacurong with 341 or about 3.16 percent; M'lang with 340 or about 3.15 percent; Isulan with 298 or about 2.76 percent; Surallah with 294 or about 2.73 percent; Banga with 279 or about 2.59 percent registered deaths (see figure 3).

### Top ten cities and municipalities with the least number of death registrations

The top 10 cities and municipalities in the region with the least number of registered deaths, Lutayan with 41 deaths, followed by Columbio, Palimbang, Kalamansig, Antipas, Banisilan, Aleosan, Sen. Ninoy Aquino, Maitum and Arakan with deaths numbering 55, 56, 71, 78, 79, 81, 82, 93, and 101, respectively (see Figure 4).



### Highest Number of Registered Deaths in Cities and Municipalities for both sexes

The top two cities and municipalities in terms of number of registered deaths by both sexes by usual residence were City of General Santos and Koronadal City. City of General Santos with 862 males and 549 females constituting 7.99 percent and 5.09 percent of the regional total registered deaths, respectively. Whereas, City of Koronadal has 406 males constituting 3.76 percent and 251 females with 2.33 percent of the regional total in the first semester of 2019 (see table 3).



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The remaining cities and municipalities with highest deaths for male were City of Kidapawan with 298 or about 2.76 percent. Polomolok with 260 female constituting 2.41 percent, City of Tacurong with 215 or about 1.99 percent of the total regional deaths. M'lang has 206 or established 1.91 percent; Midsayap, Isulan, Surallah and Banga posted 204, 188, 182 and 175 registered deaths with 1.89%, 1.74%, 1.69%, and 1.62% percentage shares of the regional total, respectively.

On the other hand, the highest registered deaths for female was the two Cities of the region mentioned above, whereas, ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> was municipality of Polomolok with 179 or constituting 1.66 percent; City of Kidapawan with 172 or about 1.59 percent; Midsayap, M'lang, City of Tacurong and Surallah their deaths records were 144, 134, 126, and 112, respectively.

Ranked 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> were the municipalities of Isulan and Makilala in terms of female deaths in first semester of 2019.

Table 3. City/Municipalities with Highest number of Registered Deaths, by Usual Residence of Deceased by Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN: First Semester 2019

<b>Highest Number of Registered Deaths</b>			
<b>Cities/Municipalities</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Cities/Municipalities</b>	<b>Female</b>
City of General Santos	862	City of General Santos	549
City of Koronadal	406	City of Koronadal	251
City of Kidapawan	298	Polomolok	179
Polomolok	260	City of Kidapawan	172
City of Tacurong	215	Midsayap	144
M'lang	206	M'lang	134
Midsayap	204	City of Tacurong	126
Isulan (Capital)	188	Surallah	112
Surallah	182	Isulan	110
Banga	175	Makilala	106

*Note: Figure are not adjusted for under-registration and includes persons who died in the Philippines whose usual residence is in a foreign country  
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division*



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## Explanatory Notes

*The data on vital statistics presented in this special release were obtained from the Certificates of Death (Municipal Form No. 103) that were registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Registrars all throughout the country and forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority-Civil Registration Service. Information presented includes registered of deaths which Cumulative figures are based on the data files submitted by PSA Provincial Offices until August 2018.*

*Moreover, the data presented herein are events occurred from January to June 2019, registered at LCROs until July 2019 and submitted to PSA-CRS until September 2019.*

*Note: Figure are not adjusted for under-registration and includes persons died in the Philippines whose usual residence is in a foreign country.*

### **Definition of Terms**

**Death** is refers to the disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after births has taken place.

**Civil Registration** is a recording of vital acts and events in the civil registers and the resulting documents are called vital events.

**Vital Acts and Events** includes 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.

**Usual Residence of Deceased** refers to the place where the deceased was buried.

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