

SPECIAL RELEASE

CAUSES OF DEATHS BY AGE GROUP IN BICOL REGION, 2022

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Data on deaths presented in this release were obtained from the Certificates of Death (Municipal Form No. 103) that were registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars in Bicol Region and forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority. Information presented includes registered deaths which occurred from January to December 2022. Figures presented are not adjusted for under-registration.



Acute myocardial infarction led cause of deaths

Table 1. Top 10 Leading Cause of Deaths, Bicol Region: 2022

ICD-10 Codes	Description	Registered Deaths	%
I21	Acute myocardial infarction	5,648	13.6
J18	Pneumonia, organism unspecified	2,354	5.7
I64	Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	1,711	4.1
A16	Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically	1,552	3.7
I67	Other cerebrovascular diseases	1,537	3.7
E11	Type 2 diabetes mellitus	1,459	3.5
I25	Chronic ischaemic heart disease	1,401	3.4
I61	Intracerebral haemorrhage	1,298	3.1
I11	Hypertensive heart disease	914	2.2
R99	Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality	825	2.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

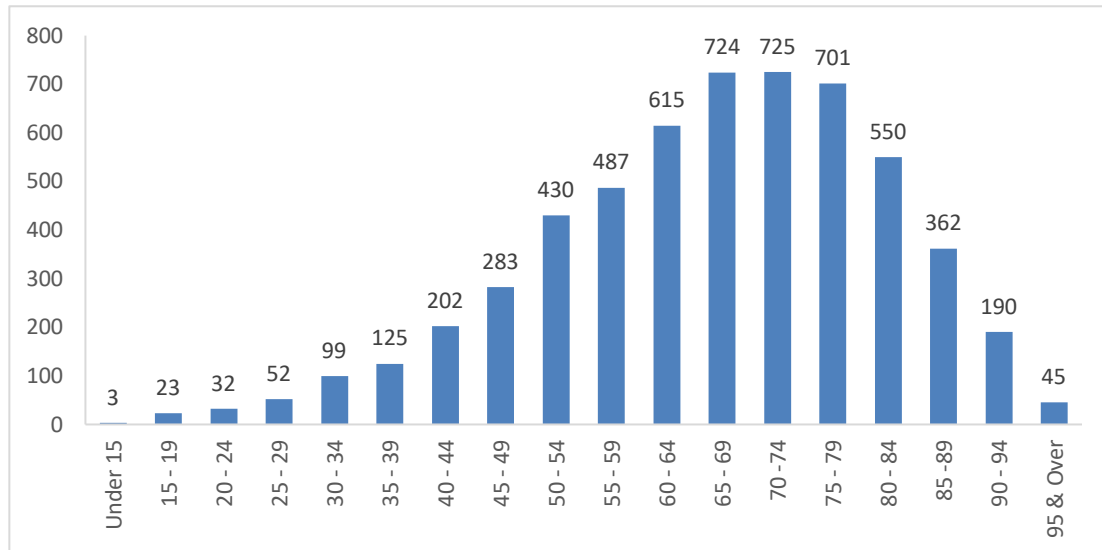
Table 1 shows leading cause of deaths in Bicol Region in 2022. Deaths due to Acute myocardial infarction was the highest contributor to the total deaths, making up 13.6% (5,648) of the total registered deaths. This was followed by Pneumonia (Organism unspecified), with 2,354 or 5.7%, and Stroke with 2,357 or 4.7%. Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically registered 1,552 or 3.7%, Other cerebrovascular diseases with 1,537 deaths or 3.7%, Type 2 diabetes mellitus with 1,459 or 3.5%, Chronic ischaemic heart disease with 1,401



or 3.4%, Intracerebral haemorrhage with 1,298 or 3.1%, Hypertensive heart disease with 914 or 2.2%, and Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality with 825 or 2.0% deaths, respectively.

Leading causes of deaths to specific age groups

Figure 1. Deaths Due to Acute Myocardial Infarction by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

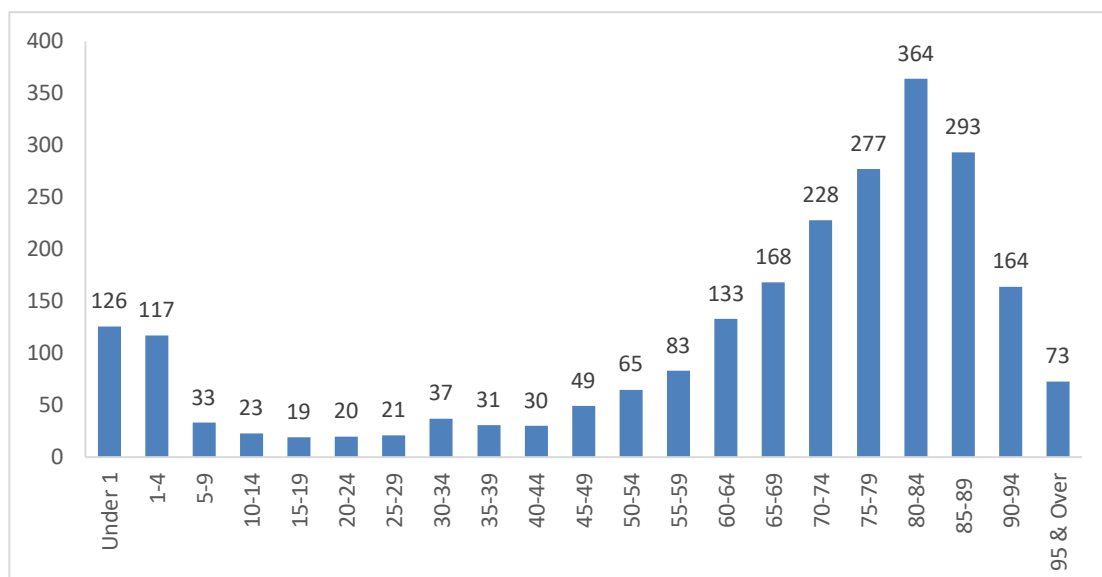


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Acute myocardial infarction (I21) is the leading cause of death for persons in the age groups 70-74 years old and 65-69 years old with 725 deaths or 12.8% and 724 or 12.8%, respectively. Increasing trend was noted from age group under 15 until reaching the age group 75-79 years old. It gradually decreased as the age group progressed thereafter. A total of 5,648 deaths was attributed to acute myocardial infarction.

Figure 2. Deaths Due to Pneumonia, Organism Unspecified by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

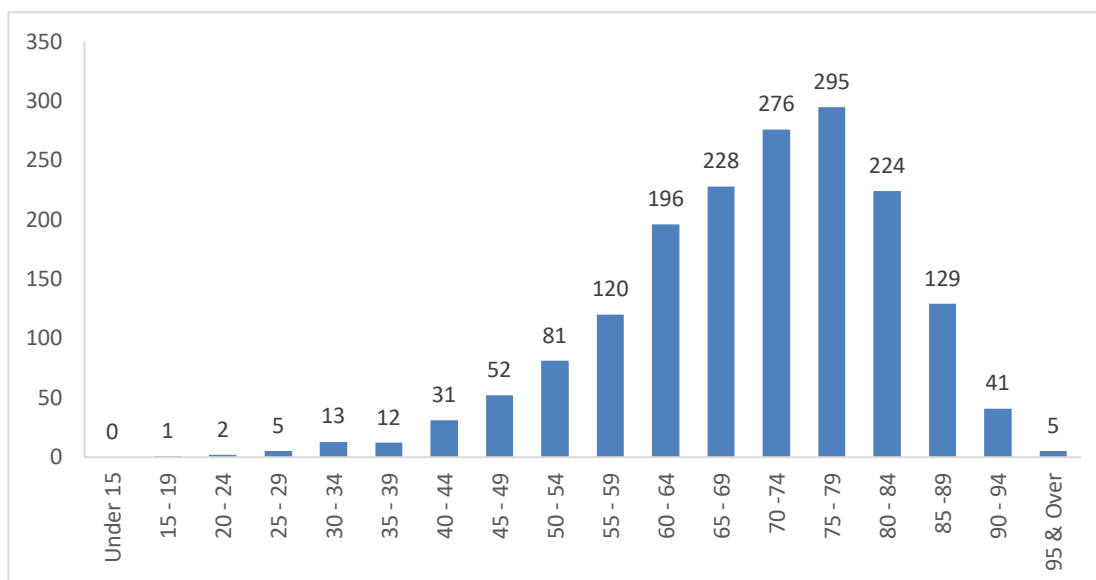


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Pneumonia (organism unspecified) coded J18 in ICD-10 was the leading cause of death of octogenarians or persons in the age group 80-84 years old and 85-89 years old with 364 or 15.5% and 293 or 12.4% deaths in 2022. In addition, Pneumonia was also the leading cause of deaths to children under 1 year old with 126 or 5.4% registered deaths. (Figure 2)

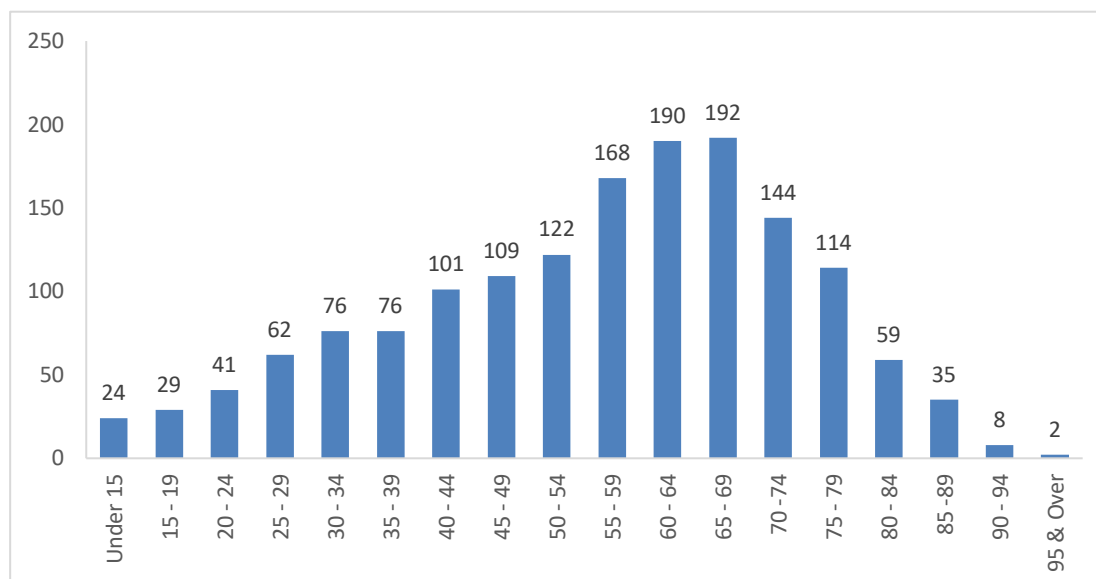
Figure 3. Deaths due to Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division
 Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

In 2022, Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction (I64) was the third leading cause of death in Bicol Region. Death due to stroke was noted significantly on age groups: 75-79 with 295 deaths or 17.2%, 70-74 with 276 or 16.1%, and 80-84 with 224 or 13.1%. One registered death due to this disease was recorded to age group 15-19 years old.

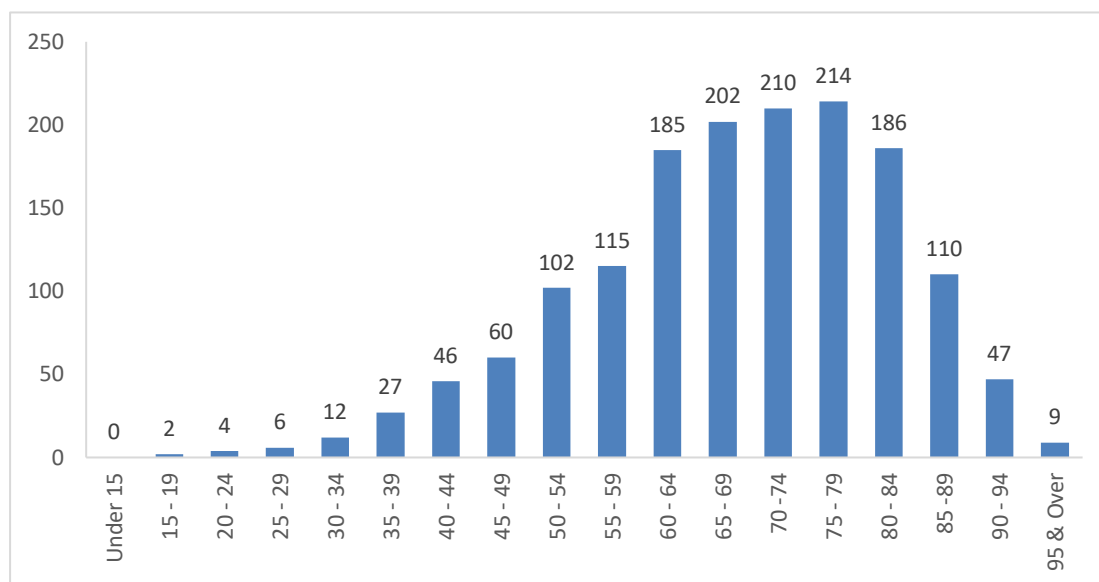
Figure 4. Deaths due to Respiratory Tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division
 Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Death due to Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically was noted across age groups. The most number of deaths was registered in age group 65-69 years old with 192 or 12.4%. On the other hand, age group under 15 years old registered 24 or 1.5% and age group 95 and over recorded 2 or 0.1%. In 2022, a total of 1,552 deaths was attributed to this disease in Bicol Region. (Figure 4)

Figure 5. Deaths due to Other Cerebrovascular Diseases by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

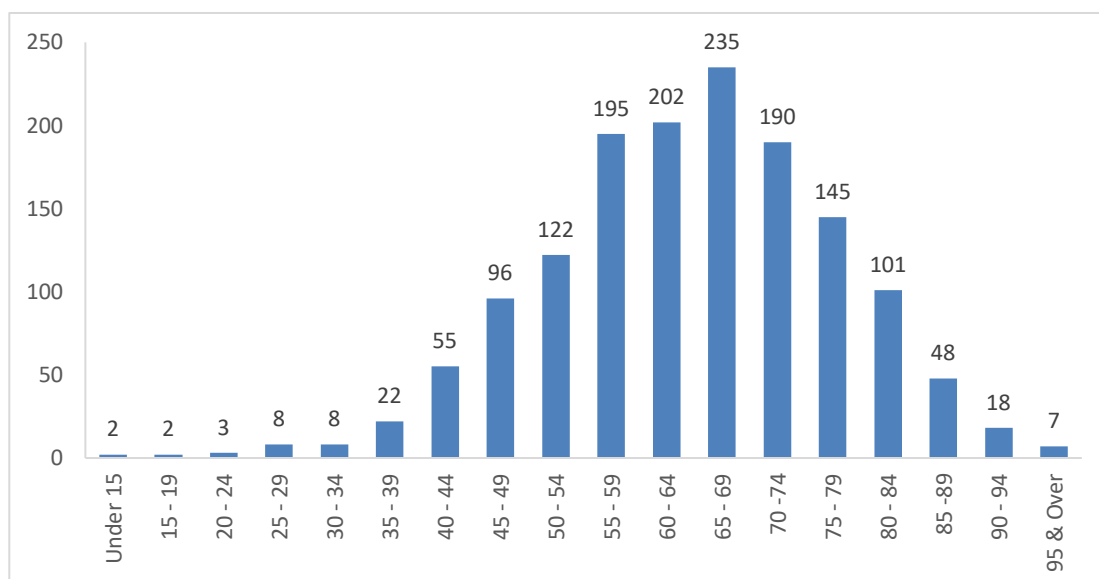


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Other Cerebrovascular Diseases (I67) was the fifth leading cause of death in Bicol Region. The most number of registered deaths attributed to this disease was noted in age groups: 75-79 with 214 or 13.9%, 70-74 with 210 or 13.7%, 65-69 with 202 or 13.1%, and 80-84 with 186 or 12.1%, respectively.

Figure 6. Deaths due Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

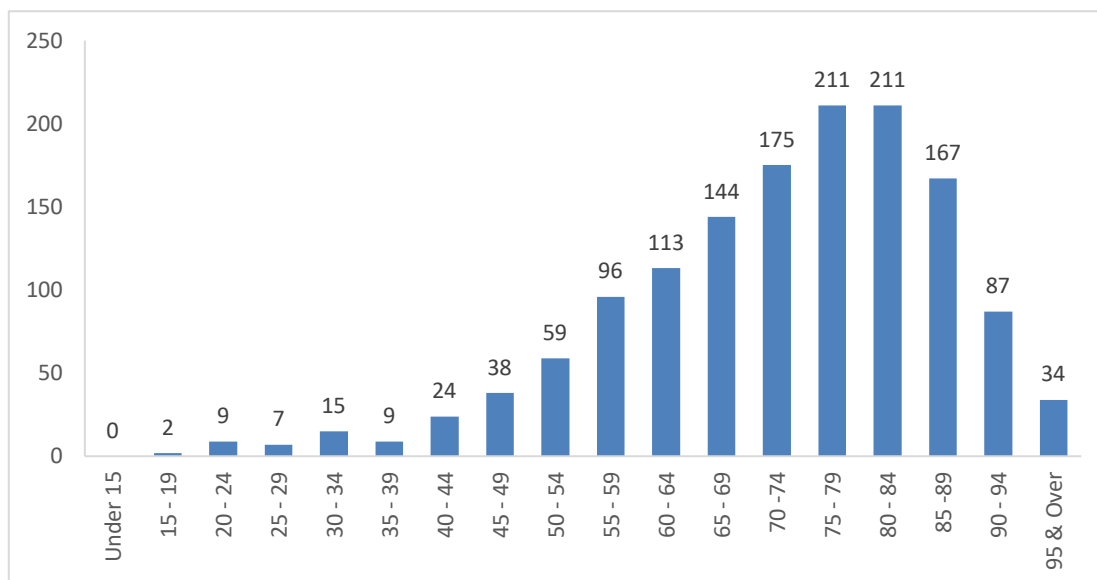


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Recorded deaths due to Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (E11) was significantly noted in age groups: 65-69 with 235 or 16.1%. Increasing deaths due to Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus was also noted in younger age groups. Two (2) deaths due to this disease was recorded to age group under 15 years old and age group 15-19 in 2022. (Figure 6)

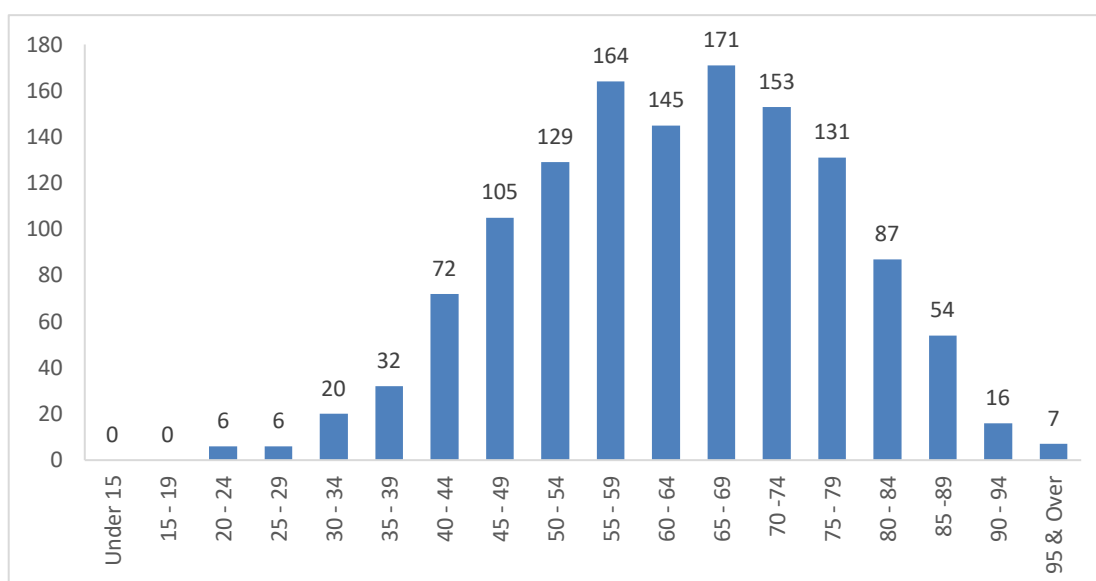
Figure 7. Deaths due to Chronic Ischaemic Heart Disease, by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division
 Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Chronic ischaemic heart disease (I25) was the seventh leading cause of death in Bicol Region. The most number of registered deaths attributed to this disease was noted in age groups: 75-79 and 80-84 both with 211 or 15.1% deaths. Chronic ischaemic heart disease was also noted to younger age groups: 15-19 with 2 or 0.1 % deaths, 20-24 with 9 or 0.6% deaths and 25-29 with 7 or 0.5% deaths, respectively.

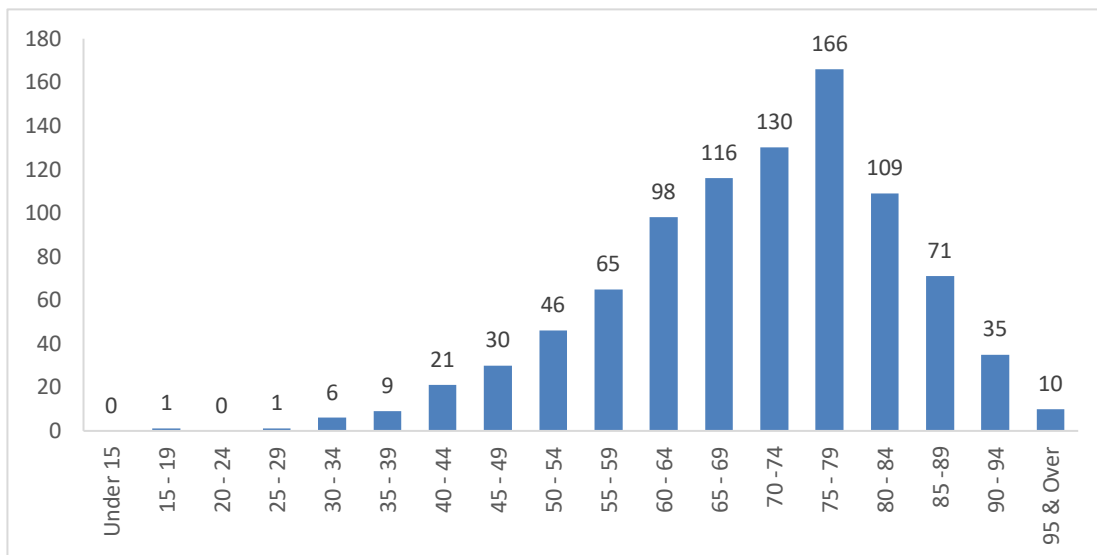
Figure 8. Deaths due to Intracerebral Haemorrhage by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division
 Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

About 3.1% or 1,298 deaths was attributed to Intracerebral Haemorrhage (I61). Ages ranging from 50-79 had the most number of deaths caused by this disease. Age group 65-69 had the most recorded deaths due to this disease with 171 or 13.2%.

Figure 9. Deaths due to Hypertensive Heart Disease by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

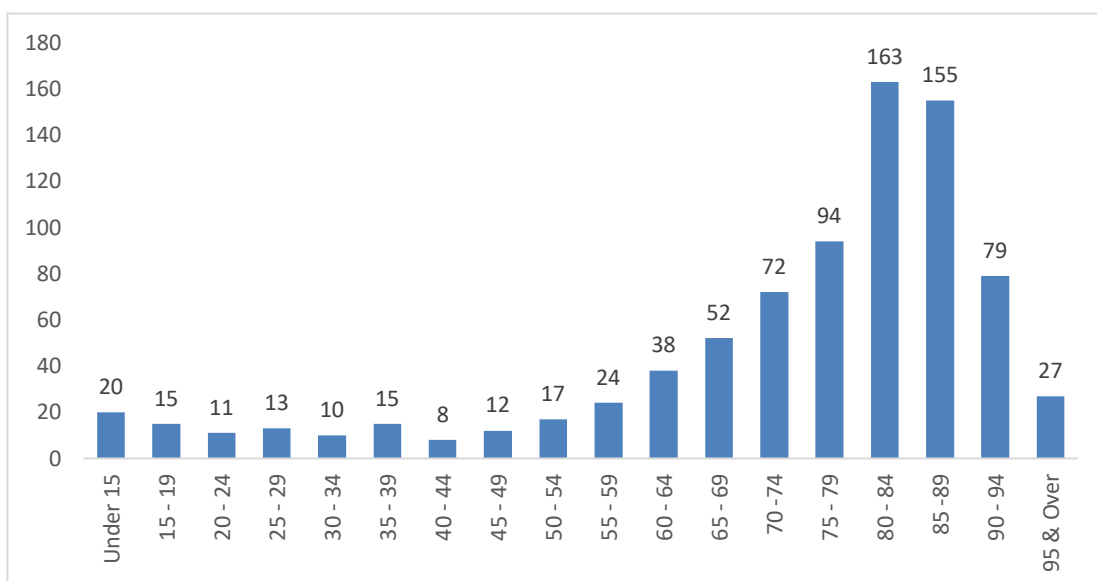


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Deaths related to hypertensive heart disease (I11) registered 914 or 2.2%. Deaths attributed to this disease was started from age group 30-34 with 6 deaths or 0.7% and increased as age group progressed. However, 1 death related to this disease was recorded per age group, 15-19, and 25-29 in 2022. The most registered deaths are from the age group 75-79 with 166 or 18.2%.

Figure 10. Deaths Due to Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Recorded deaths due to other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality (R99) was noted across all age groups. The most registered deaths are from the age groups, 80-74 with 163 or 19.8%, and 85-89 with 155 or 18.8%, respectively. (Figure 10)

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital function without capability of resuscitation).

Maternal Death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Infant Death is the death of young children under the age of 1.

Noted by:

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