

SPECIAL RELEASE

CAUSES OF MALE DEATHS BY AGE GROUP IN BICOL REGION, 2022

Date of Release: September 13, 2024

Reference No. 2024-021

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 male 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 Leading Cause of Male Deaths, Bicol Region: 2022

| ICD-10 Codes | Description | Registered Deaths | % |
|--------------|---|-------------------|------|
| I21 | Acute myocardial infarction | 3,375 | 14.4 |
| J18 | Pneumonia, organism unspecified | 1,131 | 4.8 |
| A16 | Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically | 1,094 | 4.7 |
| I64 | Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction | 898 | 3.8 |
| I67 | Other cerebrovascular diseases | 843 | 3.6 |
| I61 | Intracerebral haemorrhage | 758 | 3.2 |
| E11 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus | 737 | 3.1 |
| I25 | Chronic ischaemic heart disease | 713 | 3.0 |
| V89 | Motor- or nonmotor-vehicle accident, type of vehicle unspecified | 579 | 2.5 |
| N18 | Chronic kidney disease | 518 | 2.2 |
| J44 | Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 518 | 2.2 |

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

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

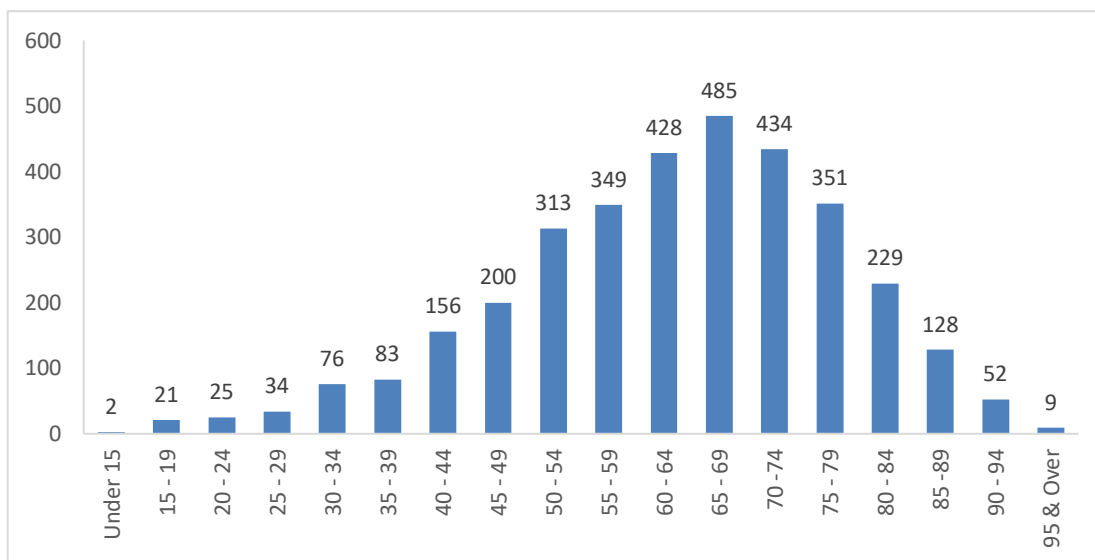
Table 1 shows the leading cause of male deaths in Bicol Region in 2022. Deaths due to Acute myocardial infarction was the highest contributor to the total male deaths, making up 14.4% (23,447) of the total registered male deaths. This was followed by Pneumonia (Organism unspecified) with 1,131 or 4.8%, and Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically with 1,094 or 4.7%. Other leading cause of male deaths, include, Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction registered with 898 or 3.8%, Other cerebrovascular



diseases with 843 deaths or 3.6%, Intracerebral haemorrhage with 758 or 3.2%, Type 2 diabetes mellitus with 737 or 3.1%, Chronic ischaemic heart disease with 713 or 3.0%, Motor- or nonmotor-vehicle accident, type of vehicle unspecified with 579 or 2.5%, and Chronic kidney disease and Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease both with 518 or 2.2% registered male deaths, respectively.

Leading causes of deaths to specific age groups

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

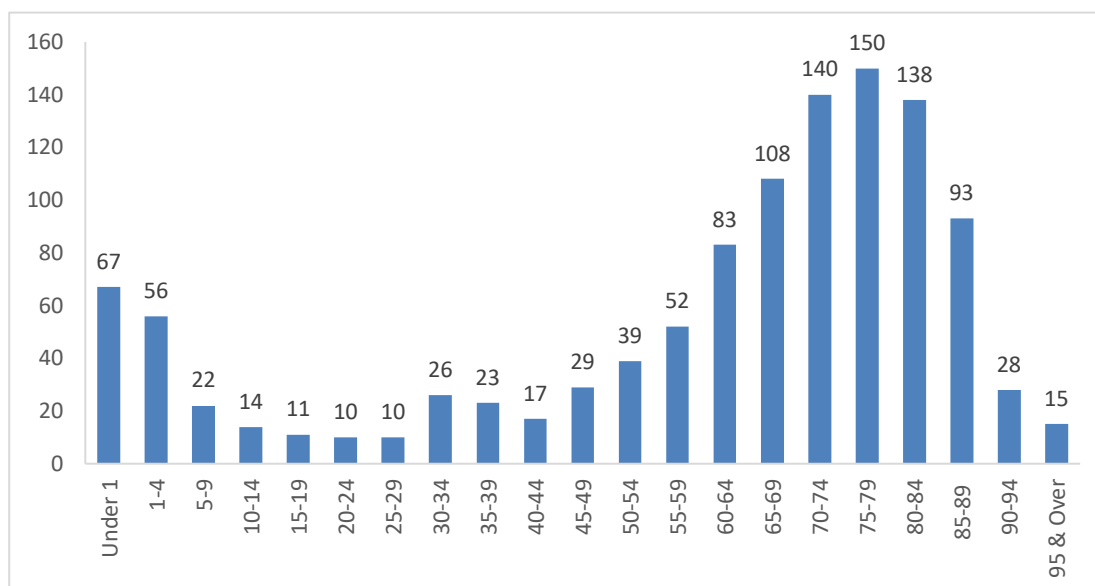


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Acute myocardial infarction (I21) was one of the leading cause of death for males in the age groups 65-69 years old with 485 or 14.4%. Increasing trend was noted from age group under 15 until reaching the age group 65-69 years old. It gradually decreased as the age group progressed thereafter. A total of 3,375 male deaths was attributed to acute myocardial infarction.

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

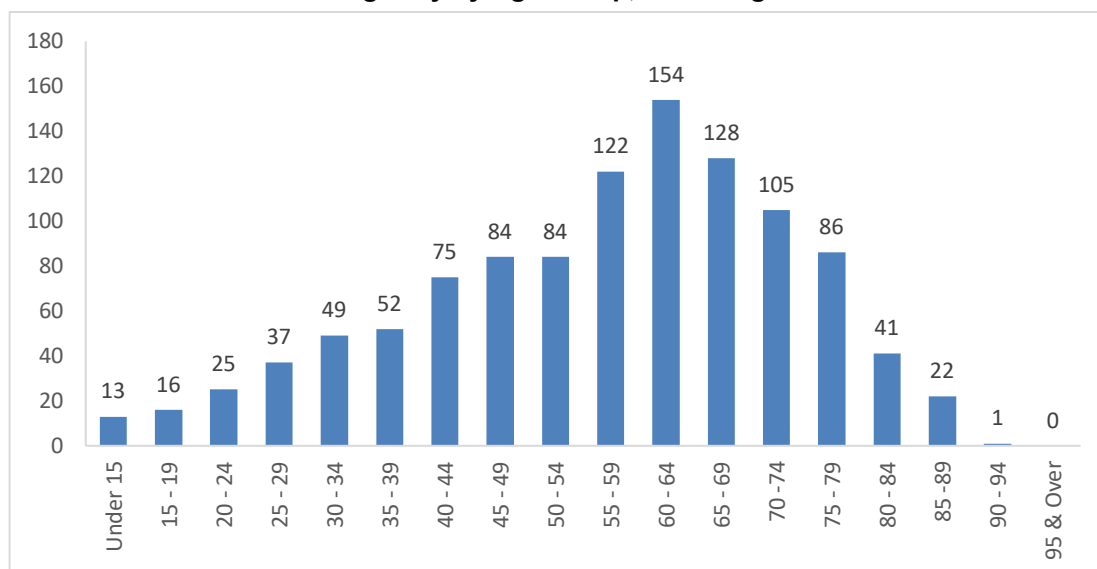


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Pneumonia (organism unspecified) coded J18 in ICD-10 was one of the leading cause of death of males in the age group 75-79 years old with 150 or 13.3%, 70-74 with 140 or 12.4%, and 80-84 years old with 138 or 12.2% deaths in 2022 (1,131). In addition, Pneumonia was also the leading cause of deaths to male children under 1 year old with 67 or 5.9% registered deaths. (Figure 2)

Figure 3. Male Deaths Due to Respiratory Tuberculosis, Not Confirmed Bacteriologically or Histologically by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

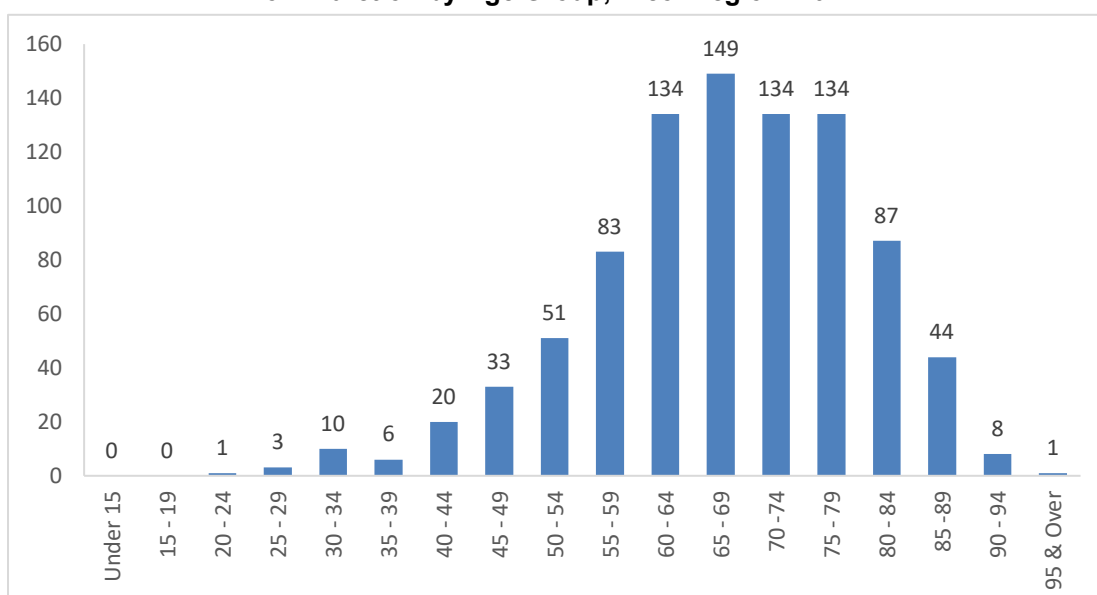


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Death due to Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically was noted across all age groups except in age group 95 years old and over. The most number of deaths was registered in age group 60-64 years old with 154 or 14.1%. On the other hand, age group under 15 years old registered 13 or 1.2% and age group 90-94 years old recorded 1 or 0.1%. In 2022, a total of 1,094 deaths was attributed to this disease in Bicol Region.

Figure 4. Male Deaths Due to Stroke, Not Specified as Haemorrhage or Infarction by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

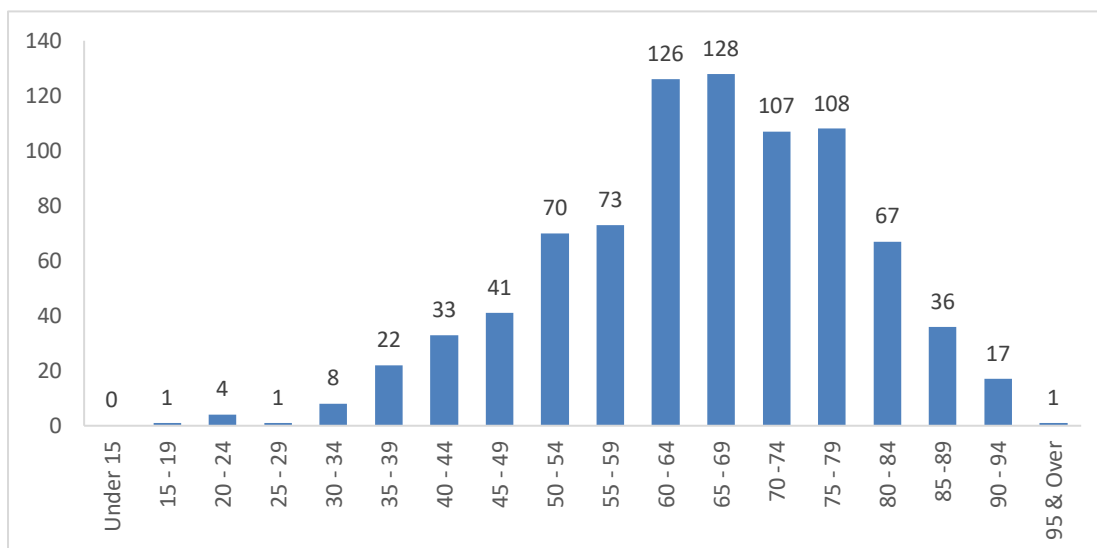


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Male deaths due to Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction was significantly noted on age groups, 60-64, 70-74 and 75-79 years old all with 134 deaths or 14.9%. The most number of male deaths attributed to this disease was noted in age group 65-69 years old with 149 or 16.6%. A total of 20 deaths or 2.2% related to Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction was noted to younger age groups ranging from 20-39 years old. (Figure 4)

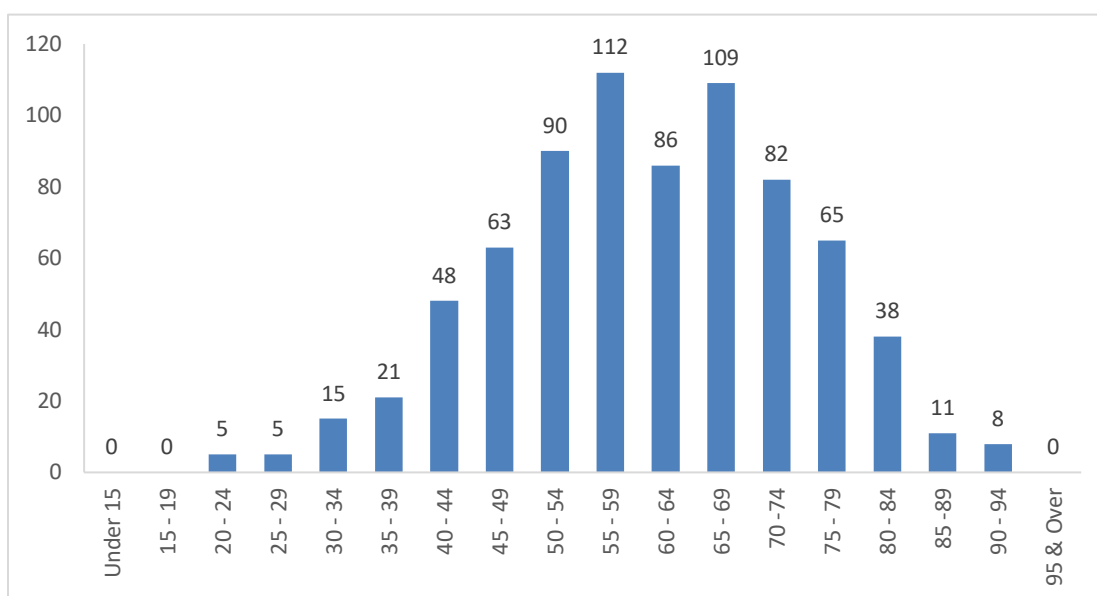
Figure 5. Male Deaths Due to Other Cerebrovascular Diseases by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022



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

Other Cerebrovascular Diseases (167) was the fifth leading cause of male deaths in Bicol Region. The most number of registered deaths attributed to this disease was noted in age group 65-69 with 128 or 15.2%. Age groups, 60-64 with 126 or 14.9%, 75-79 with 108 or 12.8%, and 70-74 with 107 or 12.7 recorded significant number of male deaths caused by this disease.

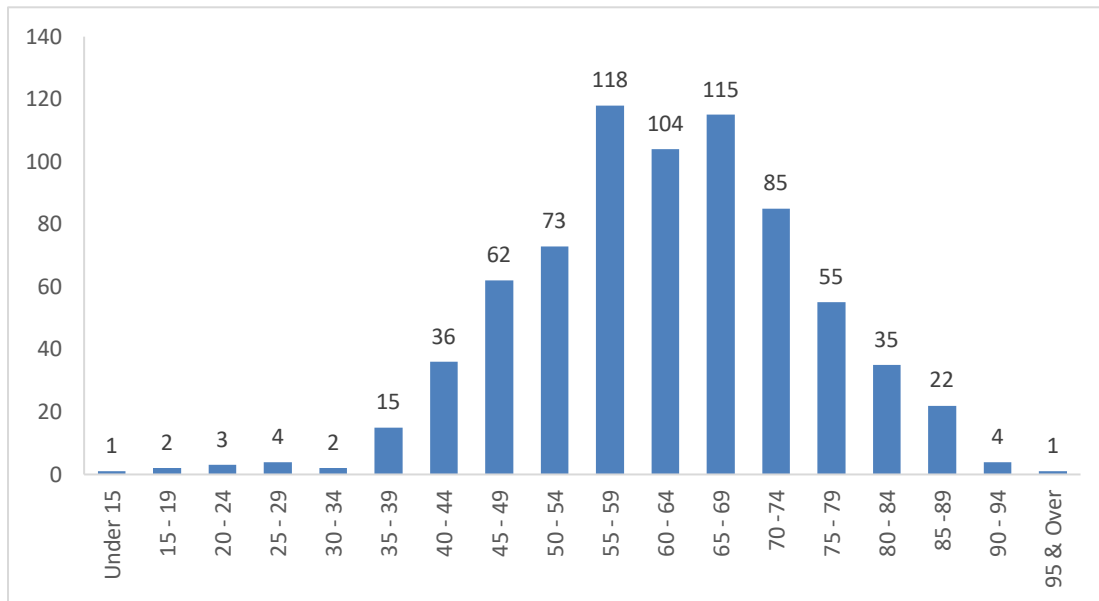
Figure 6. Male Deaths due to Intracerebral Haemorrhage by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022



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

About 3.2% or 758 male deaths was attributed to Intracerebral Haemorrhage (I61). Ages ranging from 45-79 years old had significant number of deaths caused by this disease. Age group 55-59 had the most recorded deaths due to Intracerebral Haemorrhage with 112 or 14.8%. (Figure 6)

Figure 7. Male Deaths Due to Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

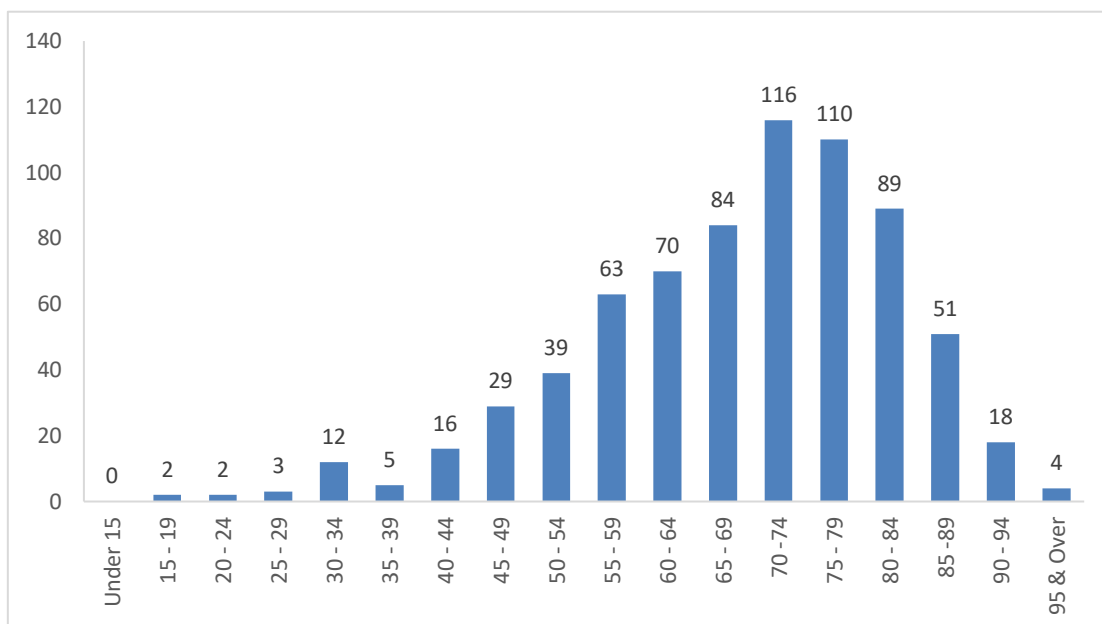


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Recorded deaths due to Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (E11) was significantly noted in age group 55-59 with 118 or 16.0%. Increasing deaths due to Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus was also noted in younger age groups. One (1) death due to this disease was recorded to age group under 15 years old. A total of 26 deaths or 3.5% was recorded to age groups ranging from 20-39 years old in 2022.

Figure 8. Male Deaths Due to Chronic Ischaemic Heart Disease by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

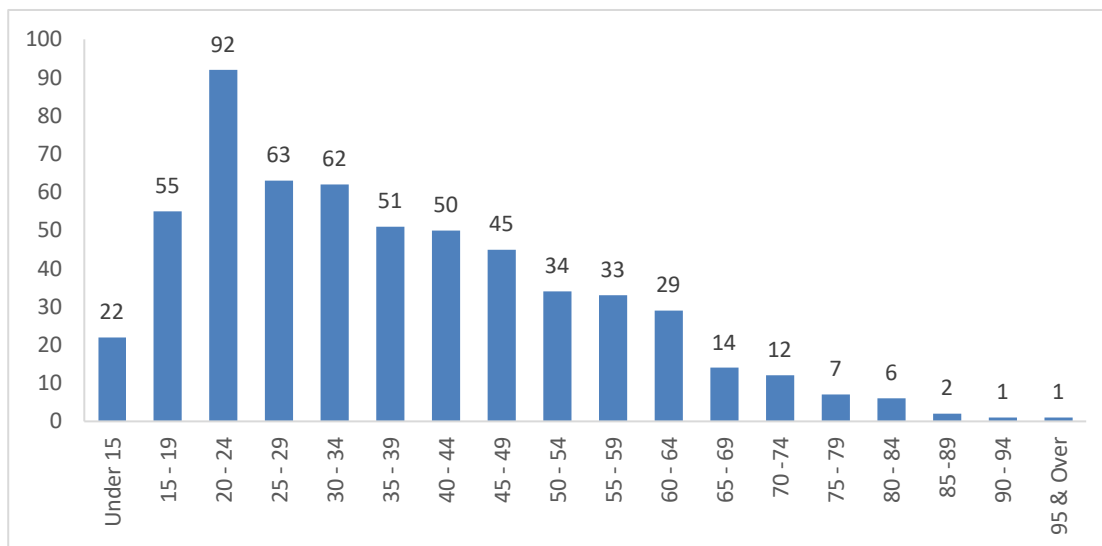


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Chronic ischaemic heart disease (I25) was the eight leading cause of male deaths in Bicol Region. The most number of registered deaths attributed to this disease was noted in age group 70-74 with 116 or 16.3% deaths. Chronic ischaemic heart disease was also noted to younger age groups: 15-19 with 2 or 0.3 % deaths, 20-24 with 2 or 0.3% deaths and 25-29 with 3 or 0.4% deaths, respectively.

Figure 9. Deaths Due to Motor- or Nonmotor-Vehicle Accident, Type of Vehicle Unspecified by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

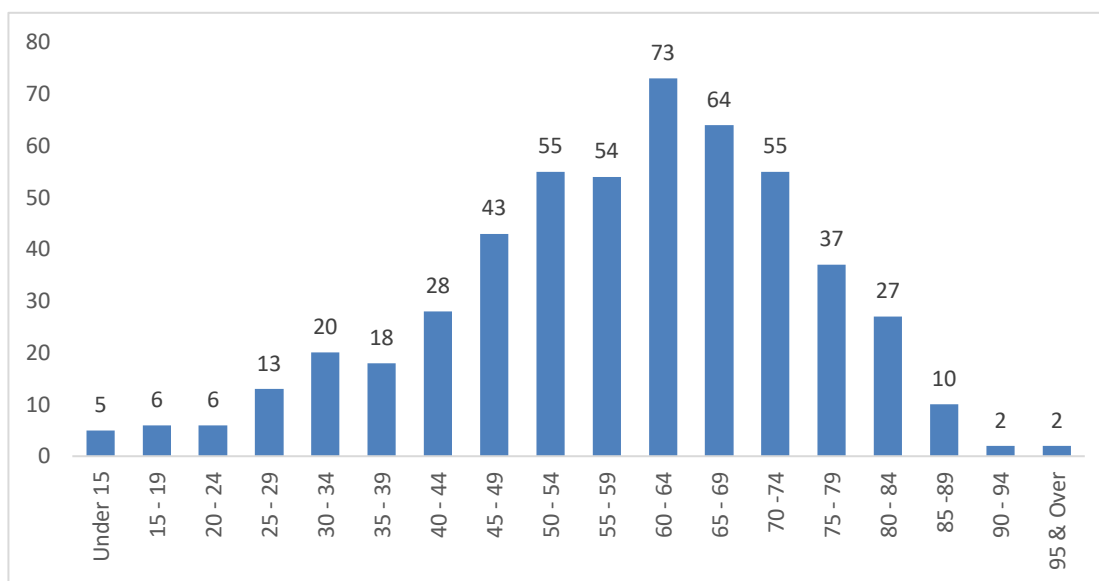


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Deaths related to Motor- or nonmotor-vehicle accident, type of vehicle unspecified (V89) generally refers to deaths involving either a motor vehicle (like a car, truck, or motorcycle) or a non-motorized vehicle (such as a bicycle, scooter, or skateboard). In Bicol Region, age group 20-24 years old had the most number of registered male deaths with 92 or 15.9% in 2022. From this age group (20-24), the trend slowed down as the age progressed. However, 22 deaths were noted to age group under 15 years old and 55 deaths to age group 15-19.

Figure 10. Deaths Due to Chronic Kidney Disease by Age Group, Bicol Region: 2022

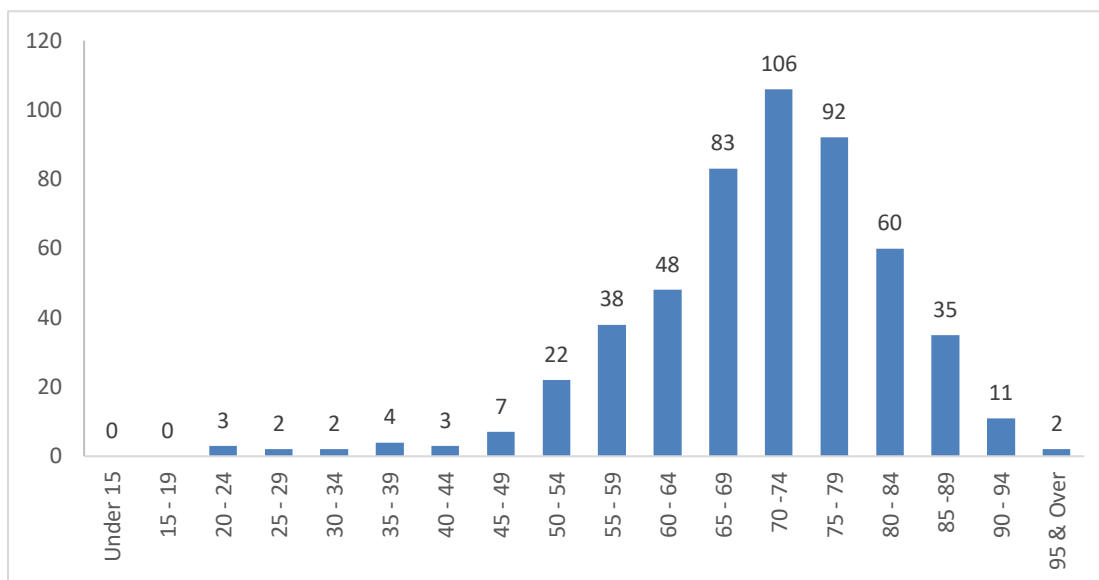


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

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Recorded male deaths due Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) was noted all across the age groups. The most registered deaths are from the age group 60-64 with 73 or 14.1%. Noticeably, 5 male deaths were recorded to age group under 15 years old. About 18% or 91 deaths on younger age groups (15-44) was attributed to this disease. (Figure 10)

Figure 11. Deaths Due to Other Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary 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

Other Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease coded J44 in ICD-10 was one of the leading cause of death of males in the age group 70-74 years old with 106 or 13.3%, 70-74 with 140 or 20.5%. In addition, Other Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease was also the leading cause of death to males age ranging from 20-49 years old with 21 or 4.1% registered deaths. (Figure 11)

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).

Noted by:

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