

Vital Health Indices Cordillera Administrative Region 2014

NATALITY STATISTICS

The numbers of live births in a population are measured in natality rates. Natality is most often measured in terms of period rates that describe the childbearing experience a population on an annual (or other time period) basis.

A live birth is usually defined as any product of conception that shows any sign of life after complete birth. Such signs of life include a heart beat, respiration, crying, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or movement of the voluntary muscles.

The crude birth rate relates live births to the total population (of both sexes and all ages) for a specific interval of time, usually one year.

Table 3 presents the population, live birth and crude birth rate of CAR for the year 2014. It can be seen that the crude birth rate for the region is 19.85 per 1,000 population while the crude death rate is 6.98 per 1,000 population. This implies that there are more babies being born on 2014 than those who died.

Table 4 shows that 95.15% of the live births were attended by skilled birth attendant (doctor, nurse, midwife). There were 89.52% delivered at a health facility, this is very near to the MDG target of 90%.

Table 3. Population, live birth and crude birth rate of CAR

	Population	No. of Live births	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop)
C A R	1,733,441	34406	19.85
Abra	245,748	4514	18.37
Apayao	119,642	2414	20.18
Benguet	438,725	6316	14.40
Ifugao	204,602	3329	16.27
Kalinga	214,066	4162	19.44
Mt. Province	159,980	2959	18.50
Baguio City	350,678	10712	30.55

Table 4. Total live births, deliveries, % of live births attended by skilled birth attendant and % of facility based delivery

Area	Total LB	Total Deliveries	SBA (%)	FBD (%)
CAR	36,257	36,311	95.15	89.52
Abra	4,509	4,592	96.16	81.66
Apayao	2,414	2,420	89.98	84.59
Benguet	6,355	6,260	91.64	88.75
Baguio City	10,712	10,712	99.50	99.43
Ifugao	3,329	3,328	87.08	79.21
Kalinga	6,092	6,123	99.84	93.61
Mountain Province	2,846	2,876	88.86	74.17

MORTALITY STATISTICS

In the vital statistics mortality refers to the frequency of deaths over a period of time. These measures are among the most widely used statistics in epidemiology, largely because they are among the most accurately counted events in all of our health statistics.

For the year 2014, there were a total of 12, 108 deaths in the region. Kalinga has the highest number of death of 4,711 and Apayao has the least number of deaths of 573.

The crude death rate represents the risk of dying for a randomly selected individual from the entire population of a designated area. Computed from total deaths due to all causes and total population, it measures the decrease in a population due to death. Table 8 presents the death crude rate of CAR. In 2014, the crude death rate is 6.98 in the region. Kalinga has the highest rate of 22.01 per 1,000 population.

Maternal mortality rate of the region in 2014 is 49.65 per 100,000 live births as shown in Table 5. This is lower than the NOH target for 2016 which is 50 per 100,000 live births. The MMR of the provinces of Apayao, Benguet and Mt. Province are still higher than the said target.

Figure 4 shows the infant and under five mortality rate of CAR. It can be seen that the region has an infant mortality of 8.16 per 1,000 live births which is lower than the NOH target of 17% in 2016. Meanwhile, the under five mortality rate is 15.2 per 1,000 live births. The province of Apayao has the highest UFMR of 31.05 per 1,000 LB.

Table 5. Mortality data of CAR

	Total death	Crude death rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
CAR	12,108	6.98	49.65
Abra	1,642	6.68	22.18
Apayao	573	4.79	165.70
Benguet	1,538	3.51	62.94
Ifugao	712	3.48	0.00
Kalinga	4,711	22.01	49.24
Mt. Province	763	4.77	70.27
Baguio City	2,169	6.19	37.34

Figure 4. Infant and Under Five Mortality Rate of CAR

