#### United Nations Statistics Division - Demographic Statistics Section **Questionnaire on Vital Statistics**

The legislative framework for civil registration and vital statistics is of primary importance in terms of establishing a functioning system. Please provide the title of the current and relevant legislation, and the date of its promulgation.

Act No. 3753: Law on Registry of Civil Status approved on 26 November 1930

#### Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration

I. Basis of tabulation	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
Present basis of tabulation; please mark with an "X" the applicable cell.						
- date of occurrence	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	
- date of registration						
Since when has the present basis of tabulation been used?	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	

II. Estimated completeness of registration	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
Please provide in the respective cell of this row, the exact percentage of completeness of registration for each vital event, if available.						
If the percentage of completeness is not available, please mark with an "X" the respective cell for the estimated range of completeness, for each vital event			•			
100 per cent						
90 - 99 per cent						
80 - 89 per cent	Х	Х				
70 - 79 per cent						
60 - 69 per cent						
50 - 59 per cent						
Under 50 per cent						
Please specify:						
(a) Year(s) to which completeness estimate refers						
(b) Basis of completeness estimate						
- Demographic analysis						
- Dual record check						
- Questions in population census						
- Questions in sample surveys						
- Other (specify)						
- No evaluation						
Please include any reports describing completeness of registration and metho	ods used in arriv	ving at estin	nated completen	ess:		

Completeness of birth registration is unofficial; methodology used is based on the TFR of the 2022 NDHS 1.

2. Completeness of death registration is based on an interim methodology, i.e. empirical model of completeness developed by the University of Melbourne.

Data on the 2022 vital statistics are subjected to a cut-off date of registstration of March 2023
No data available on registration completeness of infant deaths, foetal deaths and marriages

#### Quality of vital statistics obtained from other sources

Basis of vital statistics estimates is	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
- Population censuses (date)						
- Sample surveys						
- Population registers						
- Dual record systems						
- Other (specify)						

Please include any reports describing the methods used for estimates of vital statistics based on sources other than civil registration:

No other sources for vital statistics except civil registration data

# United Nations Statistics Division - Demographic Statistics Section Questionnaire on Vital Statistics

#### Additional metadata for selected tables

#### Table 1.1 - Urban / rural definitions

Please state the definition used for urban area and the period of time it has been in use:	No data by urban/rural area
Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use:	No data by urban/rural area

## Table 1.6 - Grounds for legally induced abortion

Please mark with an "X" the applicable options.	Х
a) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the	
pregnant woman greater than if the pregnancy were terminated.	
b) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the	
physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy	
were terminated.	
c) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the	
mental health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy	
were terminated.	
d) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the	
mental or physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if	
pregnancy were terminated.	
e) There is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would	
suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be	
seriously handicapped.	
f) Other, please specify.	

## Tables 14a, 14b, 15a and 15b - Life tables

Do the life tables refer to de Facto population or de Jure		
population?		
Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one?		
Was any specific method used to close the life table at older		
ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one?		
If any model life table or relational model was used to derive the		
life table (e.g., Coale-Demeny West, UN South Asian pattern),		
what model was used?		
Please mark with an "X" the applicable options	X	
What source of data was used to compute the life tables?		
a) Unadjusted vital registration deaths		
b) Adjusted vital registration deaths		
c) Information on deaths from census		
d) Life expectancy at birth		
e) Under-five mortality		
f) Infant mortality		
Please include any reference materials describing methods or da	ata sources	s used in constructing life tables:
1. Urban-rural classification is not available in vital statistics data		
2. Any form of abortion is not allowed based on the Revised Penal Code	of the Philip	lippines
Table 22 Minumum legal marriage age		
Please specify the minimum legal age at which marriage can		
	Men	Women

Please specify the minimum legal age at which marriage can take place:	Men	Women
a) With parental consent	18	18
b) Without parental consent	21	21
		1

Please provide description regarding minimum legal marriage ages in your country if they do not fit the table above:

## United Nations Statistics Division - Demographic Statistics Section Questionnaire on Vital Statistics

Note: The United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the UN Demographic Yearbook System, conducted during 9 -12 November 2020, recommended the collection of metadata on the completeness of death registration by age and sex; for this reason the below tabulation is added to the vital statistics metadata request. Please refer to paragraph 13 of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting. The links are provided below.

Expert Group Meeting, 9 - 12 November 2020

Conclusions and Recommendations

## Estimated completeness of death registration by age and sex

Please provide an estimate of completeness of death registration for each age group and sex, as an exact percentage or as an interval of percentages, as available:

Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
0			
1 - 4			
0 - 4			
5 - 9			
10 - 14			
15 - 19			
20 - 24			
25 - 29			
30 - 34			
35 - 39			
40 - 44			
45 - 49			
50 - 54			
55 - 59			
60 - 64			
65 - 69			
70 - 74			
75 - 79			
80 - 84			
85 - 89			
90 - 94			
95 - 99			
100+			
TOTAL			89

Please specify:	
(a) Year(s) to which the above completeness estimates refer	
(b) Basis of completeness estimate	
- Demographic analysis	х
- Dual record check	
- Questions in population census	
- Questions in sample surveys	
- Other (specify)	
- No evaluation	

Please include any reports describing completeness of registration and methods used in arriving at estimated completeness:

Based on an interim methodology which is the empirical model on completeness developed by the University of Melbourne.