



SPECIAL RELEASE

Death Statistics Report Ilocos Region: 1st Quarter of 2020

Data on deaths presented in this release were obtained from the Certificate of Death (Municipal Form 103) that were registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars and forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority - Provincial Statistical Offices in Ilocos Region. Information included deaths registered in January to March 2019 and January to March 2020.

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A total of 9,192 deaths were registered during the first quarter of 2020. The figure indicated a slight decrease of 2.0 percent death occurrences from the 2019 figure of 9,378.

The province of Pangasinan ranked first in terms of the number of registered deaths during the first quarter 2020, with a total of 5,211 or 56.7 percent share of the total registered deaths in the region. La Union placed second with 1,612 registered deaths (17.5 percent share), followed by Ilocos Sur with 1,194 (13.0 percent share) and Ilocos Norte with 1,175 (12.8 percent share).

In the same quarter of 2019, Pangasinan recorded 5,523 deaths or 58.9 percent of the total registered deaths in the region. Distantly followed by La Union with 1,525 (16.3 percent share), Ilocos Sur with 1,228 (13.1 percent share) and Ilocos Norte with 1,102 (11.7 percent share).

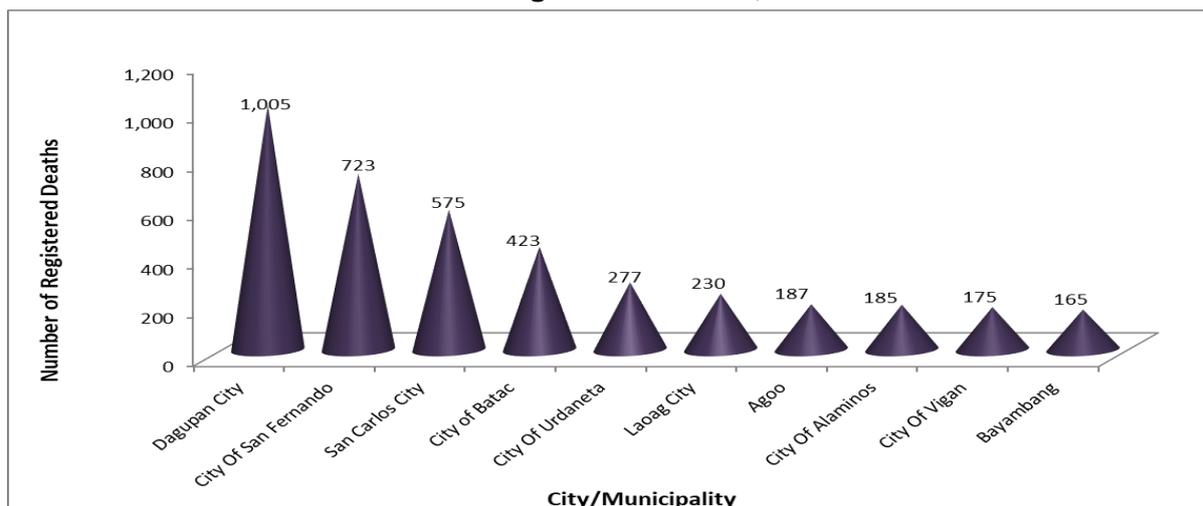
**TABLE 1. Number and Percent Distribution of Registered Deaths by Province
Ilocos Region: 1st Quarter, 2019 and 2020**

Province	Number		Percent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Ilocos Region	9,192	9,378	100.0	100.0
Ilocos Norte	1,175	1,102	12.8	11.7
Ilocos Sur	1,194	1,228	13.0	13.1
La Union	1,612	1,525	17.5	16.3
Pangasinan	5,211	5,523	56.7	58.9

SOURCE: Preliminary results from Decentralized Vital Statistics System 2011

Comparing the two periods, two provinces recorded an increase in the number of registered deaths from first quarter of 2019 to first quarter of 2020. Ilocos Norte posted the highest percent increase at 6.6 percent from 1,102 deaths in 2019 to 1,175 deaths in 2020. Followed by La Union with 5.7 percent from 1,525 deaths to 1,612 deaths. On the other hand, the province of Pangasinan reported the highest percent decrease at 5.6 percent from 5,523 deaths in first quarter of 2019 to 5,211 deaths in same period of 2019, followed by Ilocos Sur with a percent decrease of 2.8 percent.

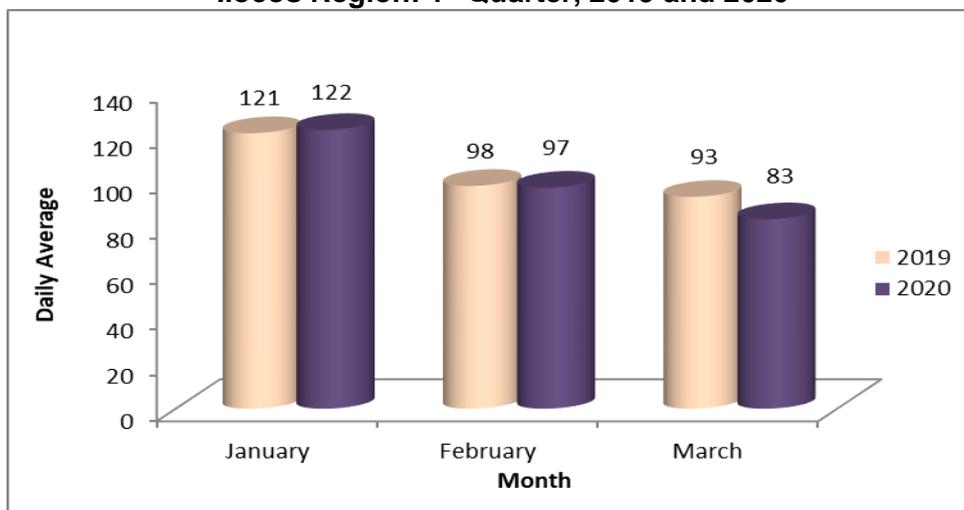
FIGURE 1. Top Ten City/Municipalities with the Highest Number of Registered Deaths Ilocos Region: 1st Quarter, 2020



SOURCE: Preliminary results from Decentralized Vital Statistics System 2011

The cities of Dagupan, San Fernando, San Carlos, Batac and Urdaneta posted the highest number of registered deaths in first quarter of 2020 with 1,005, 723, 575, 423 and 277 deaths, respectively. On the other hand, the municipalities of Carasi, Adams, Sigay, San Ildefonso, Nagbukel, Sugpon and Lidlidda had the least number in terms of the number of registered deaths: Carasi with two registered deaths; Adams and Sigay with three deaths each, San Ildefonso and Nagbukel with four deaths each and Sugpon and Lidlidda with five death occurrences each.

FIGURE 2. Daily Average Number of Registered Deaths by Month Ilocos Region: 1st Quarter, 2019 and 2020



SOURCE: Preliminary results from Decentralized Vital Statistics System 2011

During the first quarter of 2020, mortality was at its peak in the month of January with total registered deaths of 3,796. This figure was more than one-third of the regional quarterly total of 9,192 death occurrences. The number of deaths in the month of January 2020 translates to an average of 122 death occurrences per day. The figure was higher than the daily average death occurrences in the region which is 102. March posted the lowest number of registered deaths with 2,580 in first quarter of 2020.

**TABLE 2. Number and Daily Average of Registered Deaths by Month
Ilocos Region: 1st Quarter, 2019 and 2020**

Month of Registration	Number		Daily Average	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Ilocos Region	9,192	9,378	102	104
January	3,796	3,752	122	121
February	2,816	2,741	97	98
March	2,580	2,885	83	93

SOURCE: Preliminary results from the Decentralized Vital Statistics System 2011

In the same period of 2019, the highest number of registered deaths was also in the month of January with 3,752 death occurrences, followed by the month of March with 2,885. The smallest number of registered deaths was in February with 2,741. January 2019 has the highest daily average of 121 death occurrences followed by February with a daily average of 98 death occurrences.

**TABLE 3. Number of Registered Deaths by Sex and by Province
Ilocos Region: 1st Quarter, 2020**

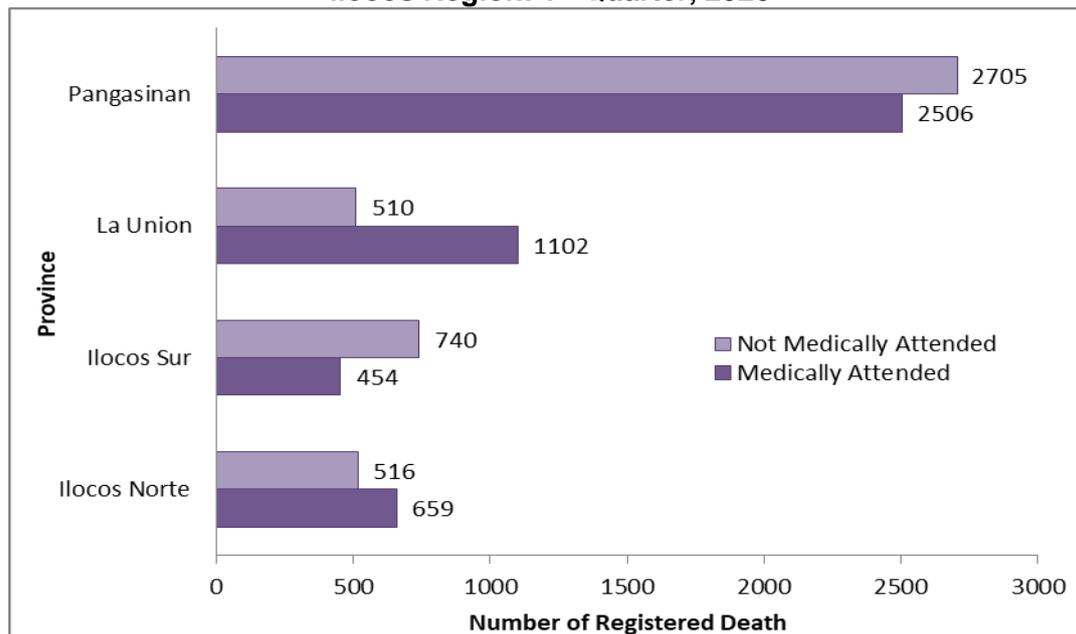
Province	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Ilocos Region	9,192	5,186	4,006	129
Ilocos Norte	1,175	672	503	134
Ilocos Sur	1,194	662	532	124
La Union	1,612	906	706	128
Pangasinan	5,211	2,946	2,265	130

SOURCE: Preliminary results from the Decentralized Vital Statistics System 2011

There were more death occurrences among males (5,186) than females (4,006) in Ilocos Region during the first quarter of 2020. The computed sex ratio during the quarter was 129 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

Ilocos Norte posted the highest sex ratio with 134, Pangasinan ranked second with 130 and followed by La Union with 128. The lowest computed sex ratio of 124 male deaths per 100 female deaths was noted in Ilocos Sur.

**FIGURE 3. Number of Registered Deaths by Type of Attendance
Ilocos Region: 1st Quarter, 2020**



SOURCE: Preliminary results from Decentralized Vital Statistics System, PSA

Out of the 9,192 registered deaths in first quarter of 2020, more than half (51.4 percent or 4,721 registered deaths) were attended by medical authorities. The remaining 48.6 percent or 4,471 registered deaths did not get medical attendance.

La Union recorded the highest percentage of deaths attended by medical authorities with 68.4 percent of the total registered deaths in the province followed by Ilocos Norte with 56.1 percent, Pangasinan with 48.1 percent and Ilocos Sur with 38.0 percent.

Explanatory Notes

Introduction

Vital statistics are derived from information obtained at the time when the occurrences of vital events and their characteristics are inscribed in a civil register.

Vital acts and events are the births, deaths, fetal 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 lifetime. Recording of these events in the civil register is known as a vital or civil registration and the resulting documents are called vital records.

The structure of vital statistics system

The production of vital statistics comprised of the system of operation in which the registration of vital events is an important component. The system begins with the registration followed by

processing and controlling of vital records and ends with the compilation and analysis of vital statistics.

Under commonwealth Act 591, the Bureau of Census (now PSA) is mandated to generate general purpose statistics and to carry out administer Act No. 3753.

Under the same law, the head of the NSO (now part of PSA) is also the Civil Registrar General (CRG) who directs and supervises the local civil registration activities in the country. The CRG in this regard is empowered to issue implementing rules and regulation on civil registration for proper compliance and, to design and order the printing of the necessary forms.

The vital statistics system involves different entities and cutting across different departments and personalities.

For the registration of vital events, the Local Civil Registry Offices (LCROs), which are the registration units in the country and headed by the City/Municipal Civil Registrars (C/MCRs), are under the Local Government Units (LGUs). The hospitals, clinics, rural health units and similar institutions including barangay secretaries, practicing physicians, midwives, nurses, traditional midwives, solemnizing officers from various religious sects and denomination are required to assists in the reporting of vital events for registration at the LCROs. The concerned parents, next of kin, contracting parties, witness or the person who has full knowledge of the occurrence of the events are also required to report the event, in default of the first mentioned set of informants.

The processing and controlling of vital documents are done at the LCROs and at the PSA Provincial and Central Offices.

The compilation and analysis of vital statistics is taken cared of by PSA central offices under the Vital Statistics Division (VSD) of the Civil Registration Service Office.

The Registration Method

As mandated in Act 3753, all vital events that marked the entry and departure of a person of his lifetime and the changes in his/her civil status shall be registered. The registration method is defined as continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of the occurrences and characteristics of vital events, primarily for their value as legal documents and secondary for their usefulness as a source of statistics.

Where to register the event

As a general rule, vital events should be registered at the LCRO where the events occur. In special cases, where the document about a vital event is presented to the LCRO which is not

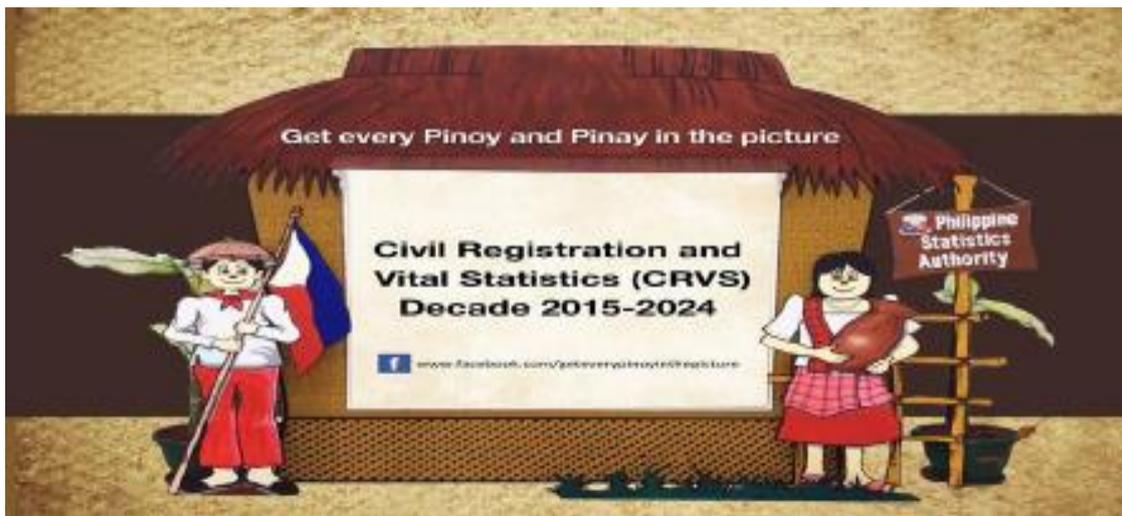
the place of occurrence, the same may be accepted and is considered as out-of-town reporting. However, such documents should not be registered by the receiving LCRO. It must be forwarded to the LCRO where the event took place for purpose of registration.

Definition of terms and Concepts

This section presents the significant terminology and descriptions in the foregoing highlights and tables are defined below. Included are some items found in the certificates and summary measure used in the certificates and summary used in the describing the facts of events.

Vital statistics on the other hand, are derived from information obtained at the time when the occurrences of vital events and their characteristics are inscribed in a civil register.

Death is a permanent disappearance of evidence of life. A fetus with intrauterine life of seven months or more and born alive at the time it was completely delivered from the maternal womb but died later shall be considered as death and shall be registered.




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