



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## REPORT ON DEATH STATISTICS IN ILOCOS SUR: 2020

Date of Release: 30 June 2021

Reference No. 2021-006

### Registered Deaths in Ilocos Sur in 2020

The number of registered deaths in Ilocos Sur during the calendar year 2020 was recorded at 4,573. It decreased by 7.4 percent from the 4,941 registered deaths in the same period of 2019. The months with the highest registered deaths for 2020 were in January and May with 498 each, while the lowest was in April with 259 registered deaths.

The daily average death occurrence during the calendar year 2020 was computed at 12. The highest was recorded in January and May with a daily average death occurrence of 16, while the lowest was in April with 9.

Table 1. Number and Daily Average of Registered Deaths  
in Ilocos Sur by Month: 2019-2020

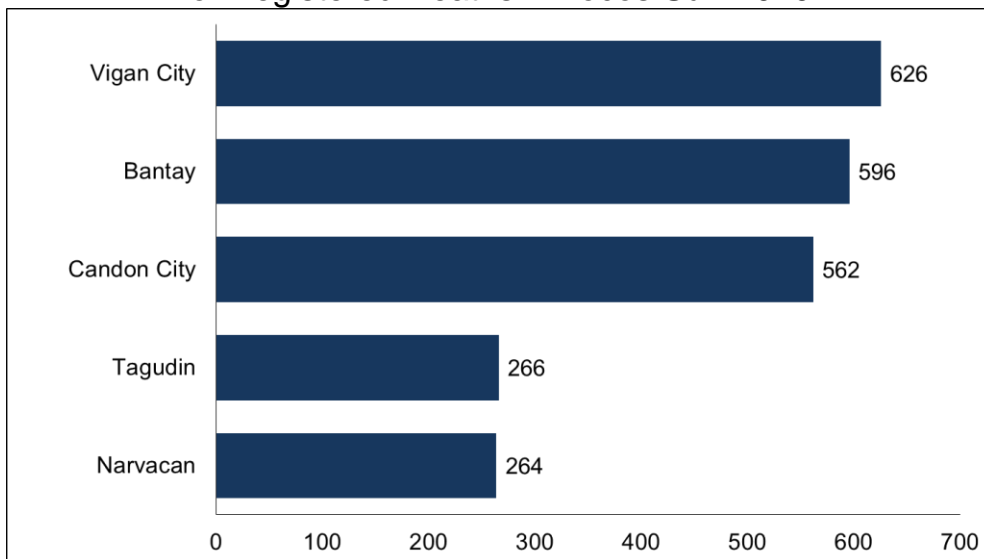
Month of Registration	Number		Daily Average	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
January	498	441	16	14
February	366	390	13	14
March	330	397	11	13
April	259	383	9	13
May	498	429	16	14
June	424	367	14	12
July	323	435	10	14
August	319	378	10	12
September	421	422	14	14
October	363	467	12	15
November	354	434	12	14
December	418	398	13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: Decentralized Vital Statistics System 2011 (DVSS 2011)

### City of Vigan posted highest number of registered deaths

The City of Vigan recorded the highest number of total registered deaths for the year 2020 with 626. This was followed by the municipality of Bantay with 596, then City of Candon with 562, Tagudin with 266, and Narvacan with 264 registered deaths.

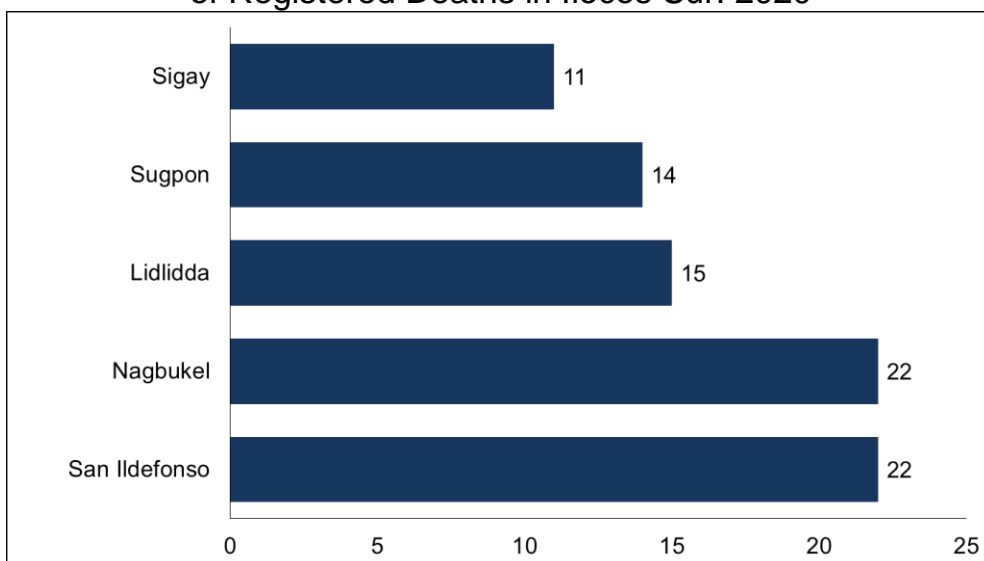
Figure 1. Top Five Cities/Municipalities with the Highest Number of Registered Deaths in Ilocos Sur: 2020



Source: DVSS 2011

### Municipality of Sigay posted lowest number of registered deaths

Figure 2. Top Five Cities/Municipalities with the Lowest Number of Registered Deaths in Ilocos Sur: 2020



Source: DVSS 2011

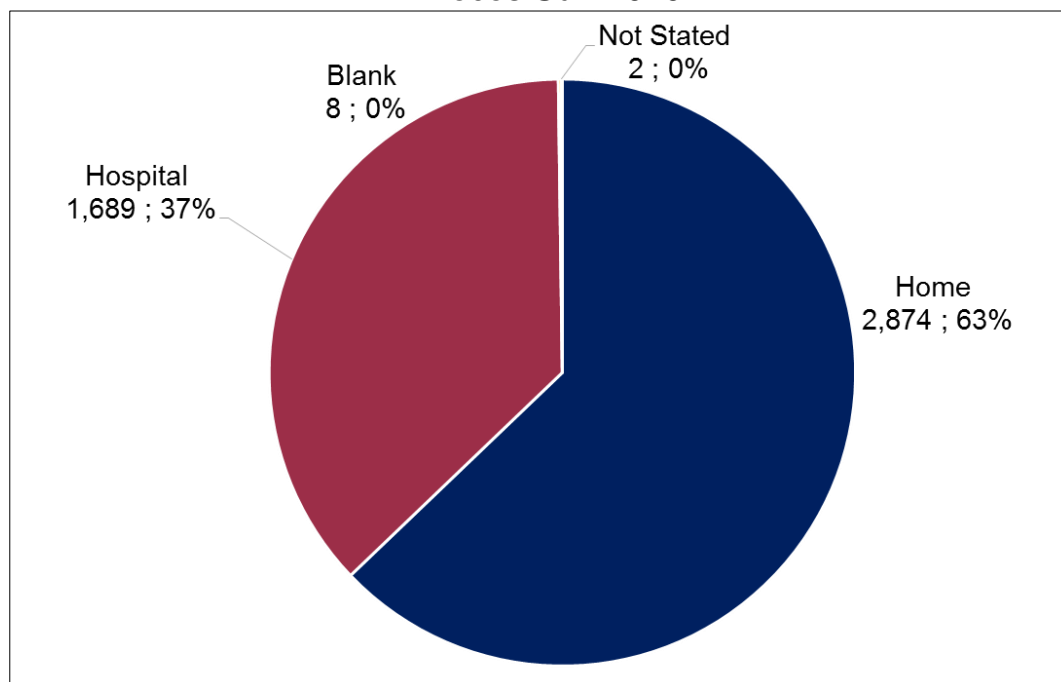
The municipality of Sigay recorded the lowest number of total registered deaths for the year 2020 with 11. This was followed by the municipalities of Sugpon with 14, Lidlidda with 15, then Nagbukel and San Ildefonso with 22 registered deaths each. (see Figure 2)

### Registered Deaths by Place of Death

Majority or 63 percent of the registered deaths for the year 2020 in the province occurred in their homes with a total of 2,874.

On the other hand, 37 percent or 1,689 occurred in hospitals, while the rest were blank or were not stated in their records.

Figure 3. Number of Registered Deaths by Place of Death in Ilocos Sur: 2020



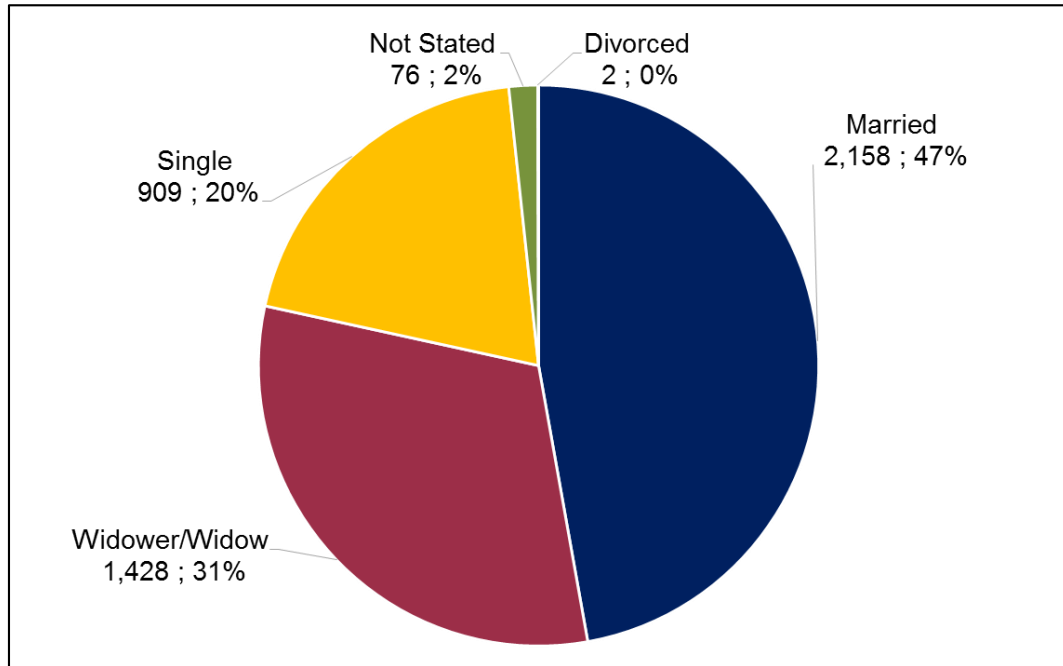
Source: DVSS 2011

### Number of Registered Deaths by Civil Status

Almost half or 47 percent of the total registered deaths in the province for the year 2020 died as a married person with a total of 2,158.

Moreover, 31 percent or 1,428 died as a widower/widow, while 20 percent or 909 died as single. The rest were either divorced or their civil statuses were not stated. (see Figure 4)

Figure 4. Number of Registered Deaths by Civil Status in Ilocos Sur: 2020



Source: DVSS 2011



**REYNOR R. FERNANDO**  
Chief Statistical Specialist



JMM/CRD



### ***Explanatory Notes***

*Data on deaths presented in this release were obtained from the Certificate of Death (Municipal Form No. 103) that were registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars in Ilocos Sur and forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority - Ilocos Sur Provincial Statistical Office. Information included births registered in 2019 to 2020.*

#### **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 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 assist 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 care 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.