



SPECIAL RELEASE

First Quarter 2024 Marriage Statistics in the MIMAROPA Region (Provisional as of 28 February 2025)

Date of Release: 04 August 2025

Reference No. 2025-SR-67

Explanatory Notes

The data on the number of marriages presented in this special release were obtained from the vital events registered either timely or belatedly, at the appropriate Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrar throughout the country and subsequently submitted for encoding to the Office of the Civil Registrar General through the Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The information presented includes provisional vital events that occurred from January to March 2024 based on the data files received by the PSA – Civil Registration Service (CRS) from the PSOs and has undergone initial processing as of 28 February 2025. Thus, the figures presented herein are still preliminary and may differ from the final count. The vital events of Filipinos abroad are not yet included in this release, but Filipino whose usual residence is abroad and foreign national with vital events occurring in the country during the reference period were included in this report¹.

One in every 30 registered marriages take place in the MIMAROPA Region

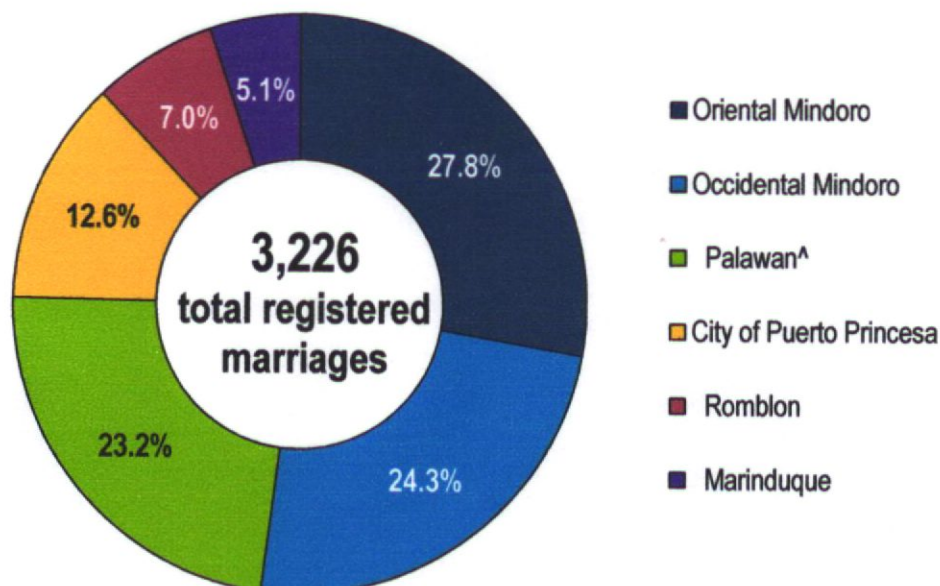
During the first quarter of 2024, there were 3,226 marriages registered in the MIMAROPA Region. This accounts to a 3.2 percent share from the country's total of 102,138 recorded marriages in January to March of 2024. (Table A)

Among provinces in the region, Oriental Mindoro posted the highest number of registered marriages during the first quarter of 2024 at 898. This translates to a 27.8 percent share to the total number of registered marriages in the region. Occidental Mindoro closely followed with a total of 783 registered marriages (24.3%). Meanwhile, Marinduque had the lowest number with 164 registered marriages (5.1%). (Figure 1)

¹ Figures are results of actual registrations without any adjustment of under-registration. Civil Registration is a continuous process. Hence, there is a need to establish certain cut-off period.



Figure 1. Percentage Distribution of Registered Marriages by Place of Occurrence, MIMAROPA Region: First Quarter 2024^P



Notes: P indicates provisional data as of 28 February 2025.

Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.

[^] Provincial data excludes the highly urbanized City of Puerto Princesa.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

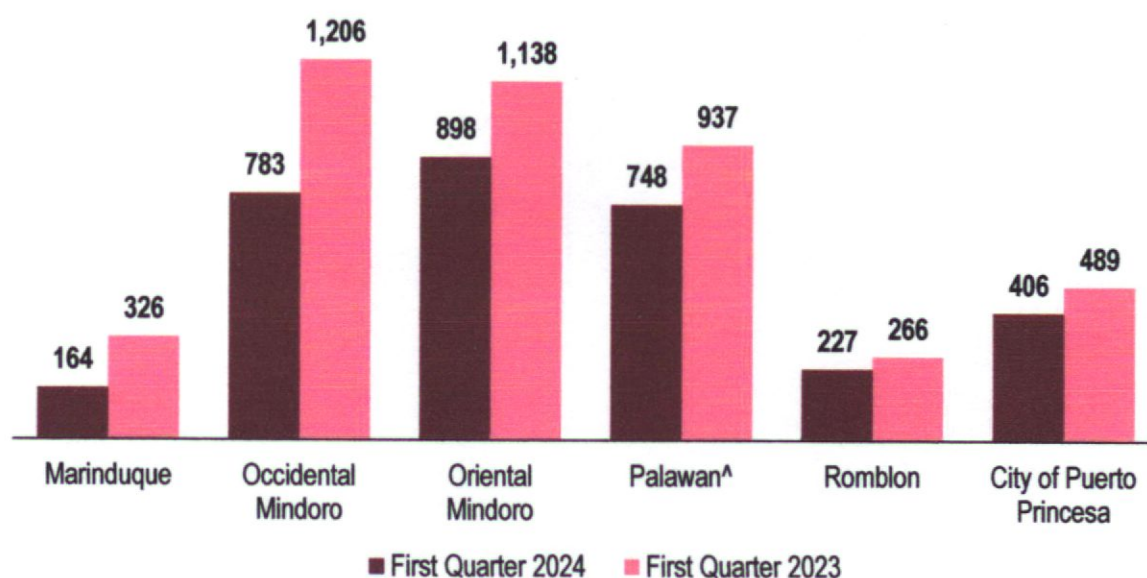
On the other hand, the lone highly urbanized City of Puerto Princesa had a total of 406 recorded marriages in the first quarter of 2024. This translates to 12.6 percent of the total marriages reported in the region. (Figure 1)

Number of registered marriages reduces by 26.0 percent

Compared to the number of marriages reported in first quarter of 2023, the MIMAROPA Region realized a 26.0 percent decline from 4,362 recorded marriages to 3,226 registered marriages in the same quarter of the succeeding year.

Relative to the number of reported marriages during January to March 2024 in the region, provinces and highly urbanized city posted decline in the number of registered marriages. Occidental Mindoro posted the largest decrement of 423 marriages or 54.0 percent from 1,206 registered marriages during the first quarter of 2023 to 783 registered marriages in the same quarter of 2024. This was followed by Marinduque with a decrease of 162 marriages (49.7% decline) and City of Puerto Princesa with a reduction of 83 marriages (17.0% decline) (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Number of Registered Marriages by Place of Occurrence, MIMAROPA Region: First Quarter 2024^P and First Quarter 2023



Notes: P indicates provisional data as of 28 February 2025.

Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.

[^] Provincial data excludes the highly urbanized City of Puerto Princesa.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

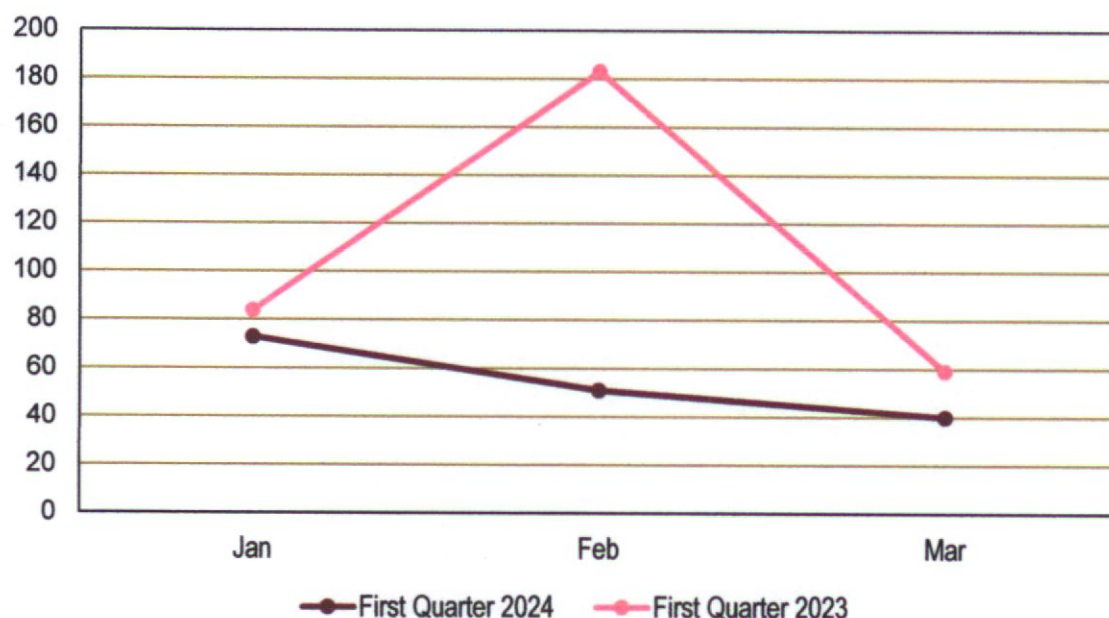
Registered marriages in Marinduque drops by 49.7 percent

A total of 164 marriages were reported in Marinduque for the first quarter of 2024. This was 49.7 percent lower than the reported 326 marriages in the same quarter of the previous year. The highest registration was recorded in the month of January with 73 marriages or 44.5 percent share to the province's total registered marriages in the first quarter of 2024. (Table A and Figure 3)

Registered marriages in Occidental Mindoro decreases by 54.0 percent

A total of 783 marriages were registered in Occidental Mindoro during the first quarter of 2024, reflecting a significant decline of 54.0 percent compared to the 1,206 marriages recorded in the same period of the previous year. The most notable concentration of marriage registrations occurred in February 2024, accounting for 511 cases or 65.3 percent of the province's total marriages for the quarter. (Table A and Figure 4)

Figure 3. Number of Registered Marriages by Month of Occurrence, Marinduque: First Quarter 2024^P and First Quarter 2023

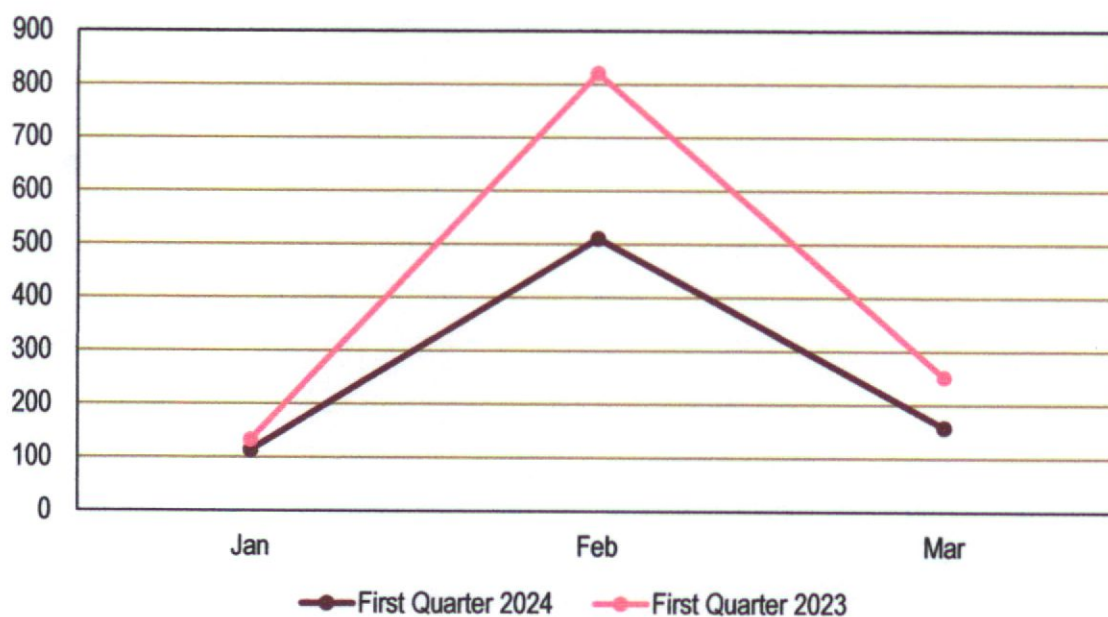


Notes: P indicates provisional data as of 28 February 2025.

Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 4. Number of Registered Marriages by Month of Occurrence, Occidental Mindoro: First Quarter 2024^P and First Quarter 2023



Notes: P indicates provisional data as of 28 February 2025.

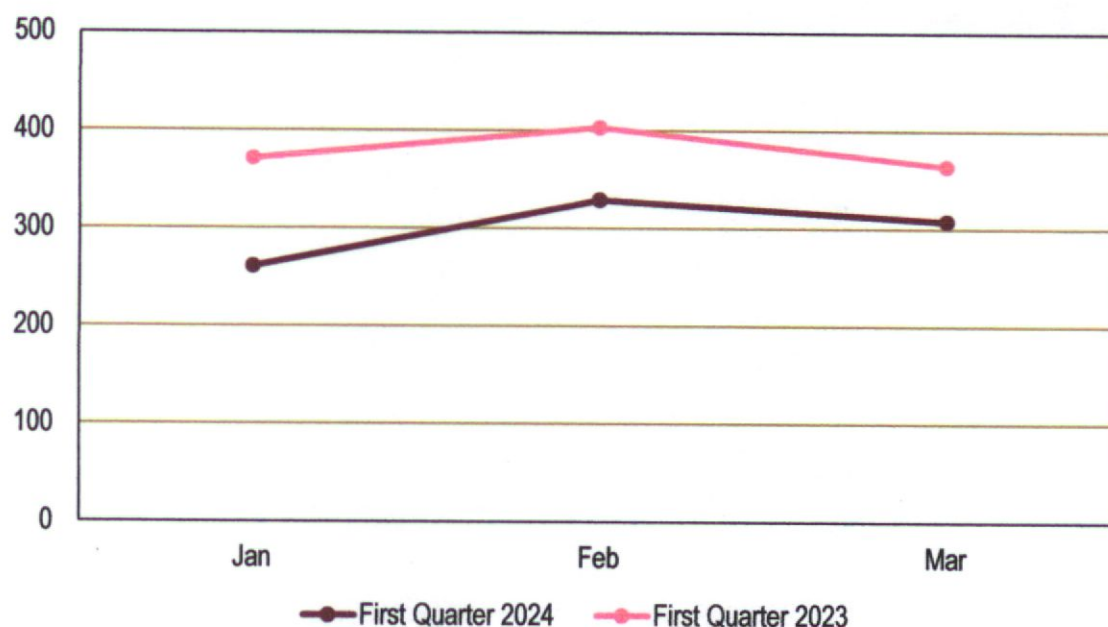
Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Registered marriages in Oriental Mindoro reduces by 21.1 percent

From January to March 2024, a total of 898 marriages were recorded in Oriental Mindoro, marking a 21.1 percent decline from the 1,138 marriages reported during the same period in the previous year. February registered the highest number of marriages within the quarter with 329 cases, accounting for 36.6 percent of the province's total marriages. (Table A and Figure 5)

Figure 5. Number of Registered Marriages by Month of Occurrence, Oriental Mindoro: First Quarter 2024^P and First Quarter 2023



Notes: P indicates provisional data as of 28 February 2025.

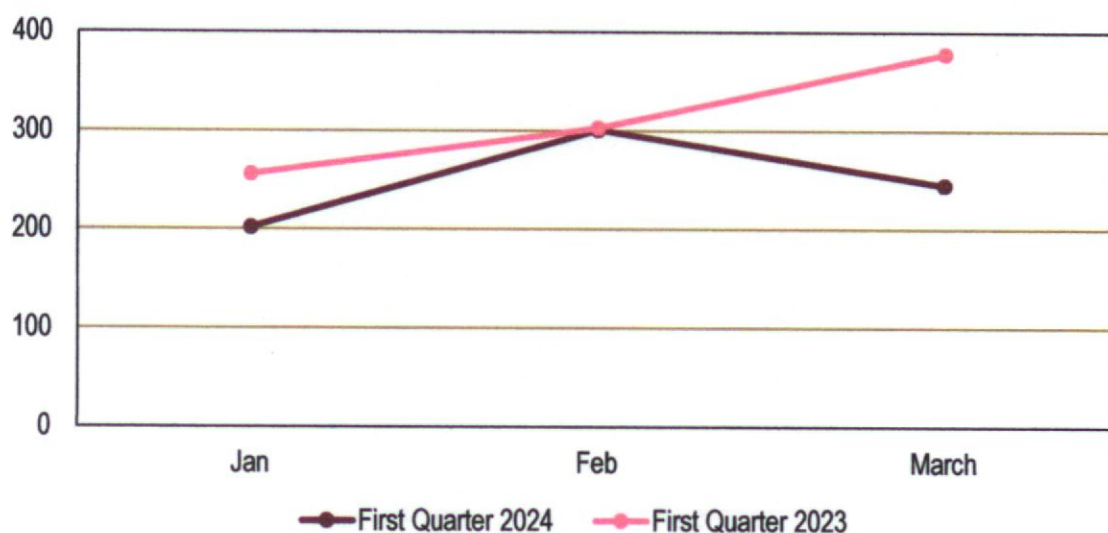
Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Registered marriages in Palawan diminishes by 20.2 percent

A total of 748 marriages were recorded in Palawan (excluding the City of Puerto Princesa) in the first quarter of 2024. This figure was 20.2 percent lower than the reported 937 marriages in the same quarter of the previous year. The highest registration was recorded in the month of February with 301 marriages or 40.2 percent share to the province's total registered marriages. (Table A and Figure 6)

Figure 6. Number of Registered Marriages by Month of Occurrence, Palawan (excluding the City of Puerto Princesa): First Quarter 2024^P and First Quarter 2023

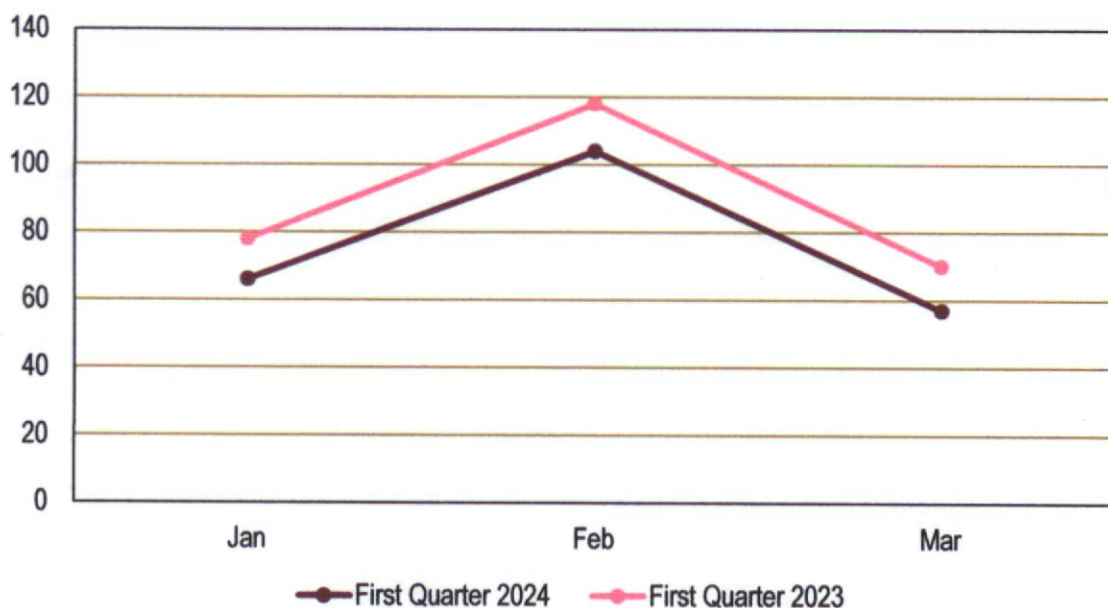


Notes: P indicates provisional data as of 28 February 2025.

Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 7. Number of Registered Marriages by Month of Occurrence, Romblon: First Quarter 2024^P and First Quarter 2023



Notes: P indicates provisional data as of 28 February 2025.

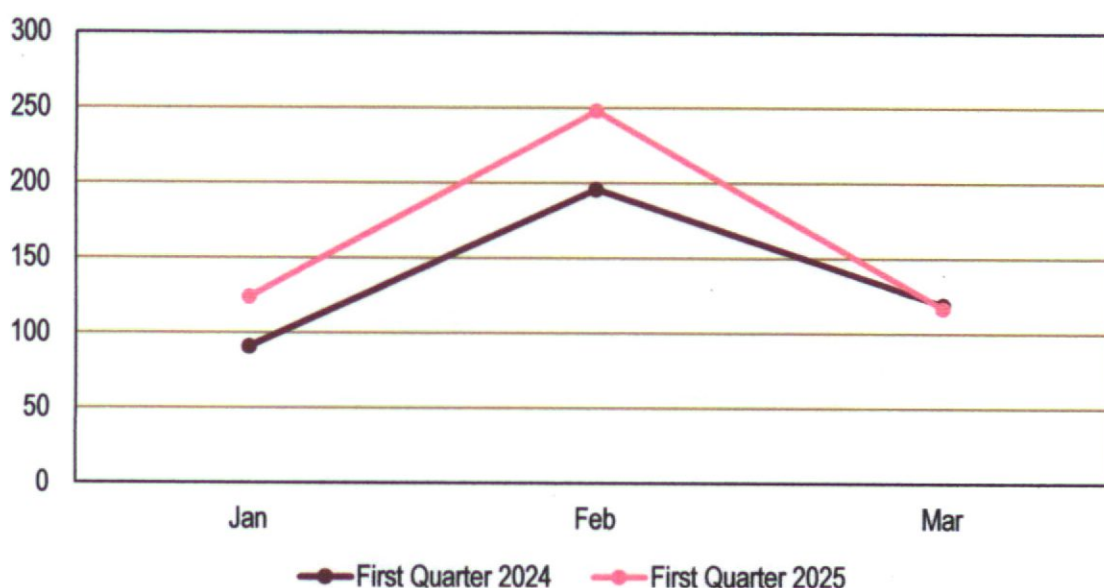
Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Registered marriages in Romblon decreases by 14.7 percent

During the first quarter of 2024, a total of 227 marriages were recorded in the province of Romblon, representing a slight decrease of 14.7 percent compared to the 266 marriages registered in the same period of the previous year. The highest number of registrations occurred in February with 104 marriages, comprising 45.8 percent share to the province's total registered marriages. (Table A and Figure 7)

Figure 8. Number of Registered Marriages by Month of Occurrence, City of Puerto Princesa: First Quarter 2024^P and First Quarter 2023



Notes: P indicates provisional data as of 28 February 2025.


Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Registered marriages in the City of Puerto Princesa down by 17.0 percent

A total of 406 marriages were recorded in the City of Puerto Princesa during January to March 2024. This translates to a decline by 17.0 percent from the reported 489 marriages in the same quarter of the previous year. The highest registration was recorded in the month of February with 196 marriages or 48.3 percent share to the city's total registered marriages. (Table A and Figure 8)


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TECHNICAL NOTES

I. 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 individual's entrance and departure from life together with the changes of civil status that may occur to a person during his lifetime. Recording of these events in the civil registrar is known as vital or civil registration and the resulting documents are called vital records.

II. Structure of Vital Statistics System

The production of vital statistics comprised of a system of operations in which the registration of vital events is an important component. The system begins with the registration followed by the processing and controlling of vital records and events with the compilation and analysis of vital records.

Under Commonwealth Act (CA) 591, the Bureau of Census (now Philippine Statistics Authority) is mandated to generate purpose statistics and to carry out and administer Act No. 3753.

Under the same law, the head of the 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 prepare and issue implementing rules and regulations on civil registration and to prepare and order printed the necessary forms for proper compliance.

The set-up of vital statistics involves different entities and cuts across different departments and personalities.

For 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 institution including barangay secretaries, practicing physicians, midwives, solemnizing officers from various religious sectors 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, a witness of the person who has full knowledge of the occurrence of the event 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 the PSA Central Office under the Vital Statistics Division of the Civil Registration and Central Support Office.

III. The Registration Method

As mandated in Act 3753, all vital events that marked the entry and departure of a person in his lifetime and the change in his/her civil status shall be registered.

The registration method is defined as the 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.

III.1 Place where to register the event

As general rule, the place of registration is the LCRO of the city or municipality where the vital events occur.

Out of town reporting of vital event occurs when the documents presented to the civil registrar of LCRO, which is not the place of occurrence, not for registration but to be forwarded to the civil registrar of LCRO where the event occurred and where it should be registered.

III.2 Forms to use

The civil register consists of certificates and the registry book. It also includes the actual copies of the registrable court decision and the legal instruments concerning the civil status of persons. The certificates are loose-leaf forms in a set of four copies except for the Certificate of Foundling which is in a set of three.

III.3 Person who will report the event

The informant is the one who reports the event for registration and who gives information to be recorded in the civil register.

In case of live birth, the law requires the hospital or clinic administrator or his representative if the birth occurred in the hospital or clinic. If the birth occurred elsewhere, the attendant who may either be a physician, nurse, licensed midwife or traditional birth attendant makes the report. In default of the hospital authority, or the

attendant, the responsibility of reporting the births devolves upon either or both parents or upon a person who has full knowledge of the facts of birth and filiation of the child.

For Death occurrences, the report shall be made by the hospital or clinic administrator if the person dies in the hospital or clinic or by attending physicians or by the nearest relative or by any interested party who has knowledge of the occurrence of death.

In all cases, the report shall be submitted to the Local Health Officer (LHO) who shall direct and order the C/MCR to enter the death in civil register.

In case of marriages, the solemnizing officer is required by law to report the event. In default of the solemnizing officer, the duty is lodged upon contracting parties.

III.4 Period when to report the event

Live births shall be reported for registration to C/MCR not later than thirty (30) days from the date of birth.

Death of fetal death shall be reported to LHO within forty-eight (48) hours from the time of death and the LHO shall direct or cause the registration to the C/MCR not later than thirty (30) days from date of death.

Marriages that require the issuance of marriages license shall be reported to C/MCR fir registration not later than fifteen (15) days from date of marriage. However, marriages that do not require a license such as marriage at the point if death (Article 27); marriages is remote places (Article 28); marriages between member of ethnic cultural community (Article 33); and marriages between men and women who have lived together for at least five (5) years (Article 34) shall be reported not later than thirty (30) days after date of marriage.

Any reports made to the LCROs beyond the reglementary period are considered late and can be entered only in the civil register after the informant complies with the requirements for delayed registration.

III.5 Operative Act of Registration

The C/MCR sees to it that appropriate from it used; form is properly and completely filled-up; and proper attachments are submitted. In case, the entries are found incomplete, the C/MCR must require the person concerned to fill up the document completely or to correct the entries.

When the documents are accepted for registration, the date of receipt is recorded in the space provided and the documents received for the day are entered immediately in the appropriate civil registry book, assigning therein the corresponding

registry number. After registration entry/entries found erroneous can only be corrected through RA 9048, except sex, nationality, age and status which require court approval.

III.6 Distribution of registered documents

Upon registration, the C/MCR distributed the copies accordingly: the first copy to the informant; the second copy to the CRH; the third copy shall be retained by the LCRO; and the fourth copy is the source of vital statistics published in this report.

IV. Concepts and Definition of Terms

Significant terminologies and descriptions in the foregoing highlights and tables are defined below. Included are some items found in the certificates and summary measure used in describing the facts of events.

Marriage is a contract of permanent union between a man and a woman entered accordance with law for the establishment of conjugal and family life.