



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Woman and Men in Vital Statistics 2023 Registered Marriages in the MIMAROPA Region

Date of Release: 28 March 2025  
Reference No. 2025-SR- 31

### *Explanatory Notes*

*Data on marriages presented in this release were obtained from the timely and late registered marriages at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars all throughout the country and submitted to the Office of the Civil Registrar General through the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) - Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs). The information presented includes marriages that occurred from January to December 2023 based on data files received by the PSA - Civil Registration Service (CRS) from the PSOs. Figures presented herein are not adjusted for under registration. This release includes marriages of Filipinos whose usual residence is abroad and births of foreign nationals that occurred in the country during the reference period. Marriages of Filipinos abroad which were reported to the Philippine Foreign Service Posts are presented in a separate report.*

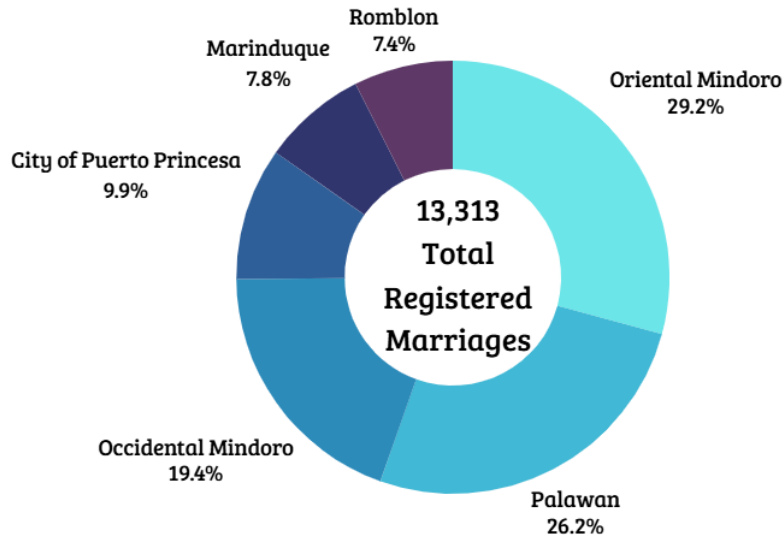
### **Three in every 10 registered marriage occurred in Oriental Mindoro**

Registered marriages in the MIMAROPA Region in 2023 has reached to 13,313. This corresponds to a share of 3.2 percent to the country's total of 414,213 registered marriages. (Table A)

Among all the provinces in the region, Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest number of registered marriages, accounting for 3,888 or a 29.2 percent share. This was followed by Palawan, with 3,489 marriages or a 26.2 percent share. Occidental Mindoro recorded 2,582 marriages, representing a 19.4 percent share. Meanwhile, the lowest was the City of Puerto Princesa, which recorded 1,318 marriages or a 9.9 percent share, followed by Marinduque with 1,045 marriages 7.8 percent, and Romblon with 991 marriages 7.4 percent. (Figure 1 and Table A)



**Figure 1. Number of Registered Marriages by Place of Occurrence, MIMAROPA Region: 2023**

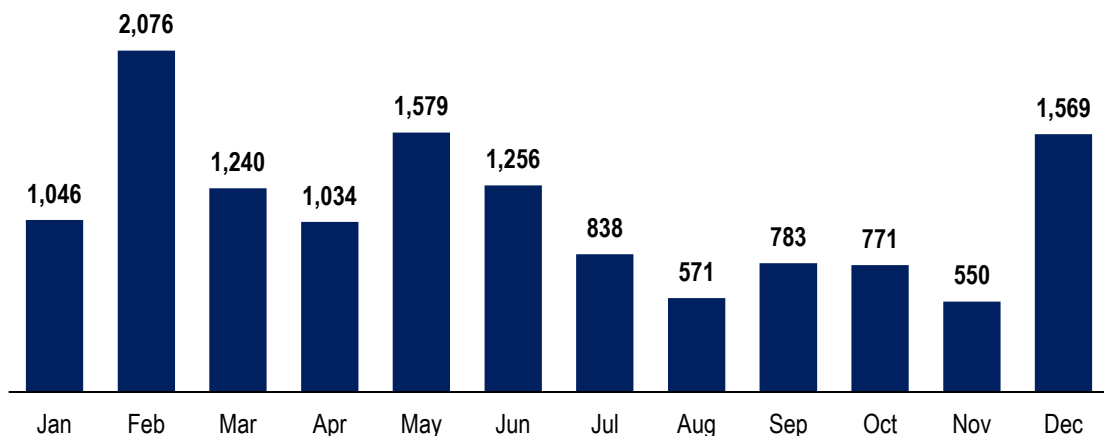


**Note:** Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.  
**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority

**Three in every 20 registered marriages occurred in February**

The highest number of recorded marriages in the MIMAROPA Region occurred in February, with 2,076 marriages (15.6%). The next highest month was May with 1,579 registered marriages (11.9%) and was followed closely by December with 1,569 marriages (11.8%). On the other hand, the lowest number of registered marriages was November with only 550 marriages (4.1%). (Figure 2 and Table A)

**Figure 2. Number of Registered Marriages by Month of Occurrence, MIMAROPA Region: 2023**

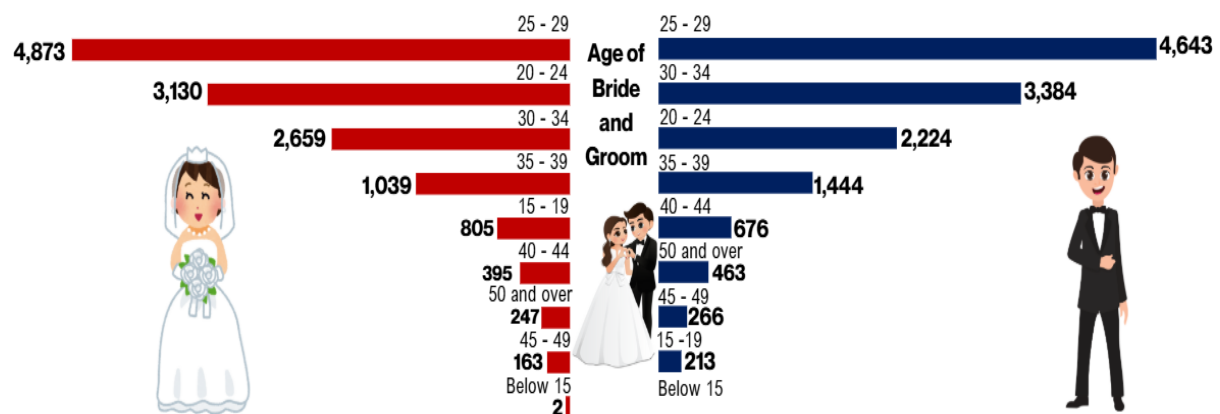


**Note:** Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.  
**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority

## Seven out of 20 couples being married were 25 to 29 years old

Most men and women who are getting married fall within 25 to 29 years old. Among men belonging to this age group, a total of 4,643 marriages was reported in 2023 that accounts for a 34.9 percent share to the regional total number of marriages. On the other hand, 4,873 reported marriages or 36.6 percent with women’s age falling within 25 to 29 years old. (Figure 3)

**Figure 3. Age and Sex Distribution of Brides and Grooms, MIMAROPA Region: 2023**



**Note:** Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment for under-registration.  
**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority

It can be noted that the age group with the second largest representation among women and men differs. A total of 3,384 marriages were reported with men’s age falling within 30 to 34 years old. This corresponds to 25.4 percent of the total registered marriages in the region. Meanwhile a total of 3,130 registered marriages with the age of women ranging from 20 to 24 years old, a share of 23.5 percent of the regional total marriages. (Figure 3)

Furthermore, the median age of marriage in the region in 2023 was 28 years old for women and 30 years old for men. This means that half of the women and men being married in 2023 were at least 28 years old and 30 years old, respectively. (Table B and Table C)

## Majority of marriages were between Filipino couples

In 2023, a total of 13,088 registered marriages between Filipino men and women in the MIMAROPA Region. This comprises 98.3 percent of the region’s total number of marriages. (Table 1)

Moreover, a total of 232 intermarriages between Filipinos and foreign nationals were also reported with a share of 1.7 percent of the regional total marriages. Among intermarriages with foreign nationals, a total of 221 Filipino women (95.2%) married to non-Filipino men, while only 11 Filipino men (4.7%) married women of foreign nationals. (Table 1)

**Table 1. Number and Distribution of Registered Marriages by Citizenship of Bride and Groom, MIMAROPA Region: 2023**

| Citizenship of Bride        | Citizenship of Groom |                      |                     |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                             | Total                | Filipino Citizenship | Foreign Citizenship |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>13,313</b>        | <b>13,088</b>        | <b>225</b>          |
| <b>Filipino Citizenship</b> | <b>13,302</b>        | <b>13,081</b>        | <b>221</b>          |
| <b>Foreign Citizenship</b>  | <b>11</b>            | <b>7</b>             | <b>4</b>            |

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

**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority

### **American nationals dominated intermarriages with Filipinos**

About one in three intermarriages were between Filipinos and American nationals (75 marriages or 32.3% share). This was followed by marriages involving Filipinos and Australian nationals with a total of 20 registered marriages (8.6%) and marriages between Filipinos and British nationals with a total of 16 registered marriages (6.9%). (Table D and Table E)

Of 221 intermarriages involving Filipino women, the most common nationality of foreign men were American (32.6%), followed by Australian (8.1%), and British (7.2%). On the other hand, out of the seven (7) intermarriages involving Filipino men, American (42.9%) and Australian (28.6%) were the most common nationality of foreign women. (Table D and Table E)

### **Majority of couples were single upon marriage**

In 2023, a total of 13,142 registered marriages in the region with single women (98.7%) and 13,060 reported marriages with single men (98.1%). Among provinces, Occidental Mindoro had the highest proportion of single women and men being wed at 99.0 percent and 98.6 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, Romblon had the lowest proportion of single women being wed at 98.2 percent and City of Puerto Princesa had the lowest proportion of single men being wed at 96.9 percent. (Table 2)

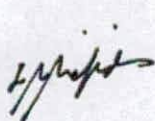
**Table 2. Number of Registered Marriages and Proportion of Single Bride and Single Grooms by Place of Occurrence: MIMAROPA Region, 2023**

| Place of Occurrence     | Number of Registered Marriages | Single Bride  |               | Single Groom  |               |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                         |                                | Number        | Percent Share | Number        | Percent Share |
| <b>MIMAROPA Region</b>  | <b>13,313</b>                  | <b>13,142</b> | <b>98.7</b>   | <b>13,060</b> | <b>98.1</b>   |
| Marinduque              | 1,045                          | 1,032         | 98.8          | 1,022         | 97.8          |
| Occidental Mindoro      | 2,582                          | 2,557         | 99.0          | 2,547         | 98.6          |
| Oriental Mindoro        | 3,888                          | 3,843         | 98.8          | 3,817         | 98.2          |
| Palawan                 | 3,489                          | 3,438         | 98.5          | 3,431         | 98.3          |
| Romblon                 | 991                            | 973           | 98.2          | 966           | 97.5          |
| City of Puerto Princesa | 1,318                          | 1,299         | 98.6          | 1,277         | 96.9          |

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

**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority

It can be noted that a small percentage of reported marriages in the region involving widowed individuals (women: 1.1%, men: 1.2%) and divorced individuals (women: 0.2%, men: 0.7%). (Table F and Table G)

  
Digitally signed  
by Rioflorido  
Leni Rocha  
Date:  
2025.03.28  
11:27:45 +0800

**LENI R. RIOFLORIDO**  
Regional Director

  
MLLM / RRL / BGEA

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

Out-of-town reporting of a vital event occurs when the documents presented to the civil registrar of the LCRO, which is not the place of occurrence, are not for registration but to be forwarded to the civil registrar of the 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 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 in accordance with law for the establishment of conjugal and family life.

Place of occurrence refers to the place where the vital event took place.

## V. Content and Coverage of Publication

This report contains statistical tables and the highlights covering the vital events - marriages

Vital registration is a continuous process. Hence, there is a need to establish certain cut-off period. The data presented are vital events that occurred in 2003 and were registered in January 2003 to March 2004. Events occurring in 2003 but were registered beyond March 2004 were no longer included in the generation of 2003 Vital Statistics.

For interpretation of data, caution is necessary since information presented is not adjusted for under registration. Observed marked fluctuations in vital events for specific areas may not necessarily reflect differentials, but rather an indication of variations in registration/registered submission of events.