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NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

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SPECIAL RELEASE

Marriage: NCR 2010

This special release presents data on marriage which occurred in 2010 and was registered from January 2010 to March 2011. Statistics on this vital event were based on information obtained from the marriage certificates transmitted by the City/Municipal Civil Registrars to the Office of the Civil Registrar General of the National Statistics Office for processing and archiving. Figures presented are not adjusted for underregistration.

NCR registered marriages top among sixteen regions in 2010

Of the total marriages (482,480) in the country, 187,704 or 38.1 percent was accounted for by three regions in Luzon. On top of the list was the National Capital Region with 66,653 (13.8%) followed by CALABARZON and Central Luzon with 59,414 (12.3%) and 57,637 (11.9%), respectively. The rest of the regions in the country contributed less than ten percent each to the total number of marriages in 2010.

Table 1. Registered Marriages by Place of Occurrence, and by Region: 2010

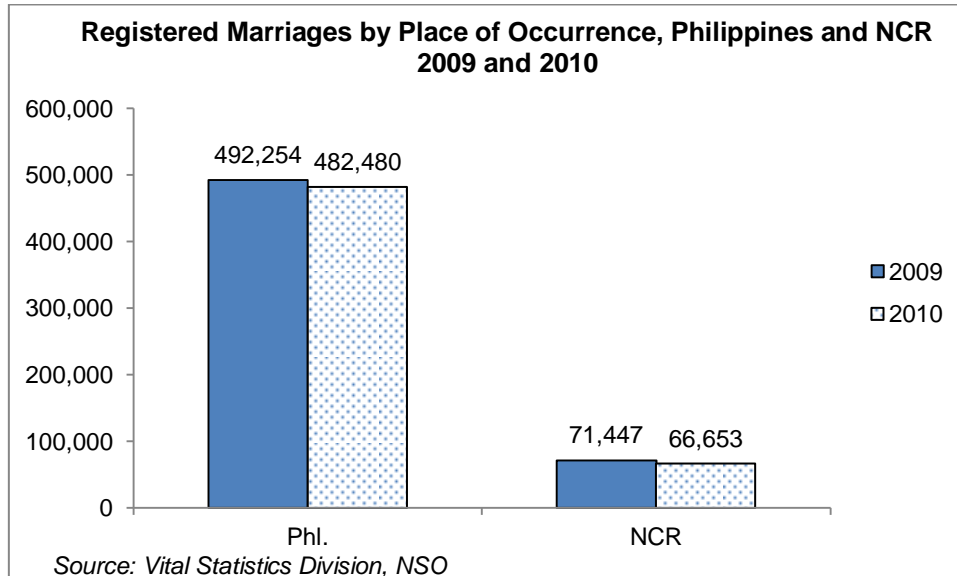
Region	Number	Percent
Philippines	482,480	100.0
National Capital Region	66,653	13.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	9,926	2.1
Region I-Ilocos Region	28,923	6.0
Region II-Cagayan Valley	24,213	5.0
Region III-Central Luzon	57,637	11.9
Region IVA-CALABARZON	59,414	12.3
Region IVB-MIMAROPA	14,036	2.9
Region V-Bicol	28,898	6.0
Region VI-Western Visayas	40,037	8.3
Region VII-Central Visayas	34,756	7.2
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	18,551	3.8
Region IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	16,238	3.4
Region X-Northern Mindanao	24,484	5.1
Region XI-Davao	27,397	5.7
Region XII-SOCCSKSARGEN	17,200	3.6
Region XIII-Caraga	13,369	2.8
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	748	0.2

Source: Vital Statistics Division, NSO

Registered marriages in NCR decrease by 6.7 percent in 2010

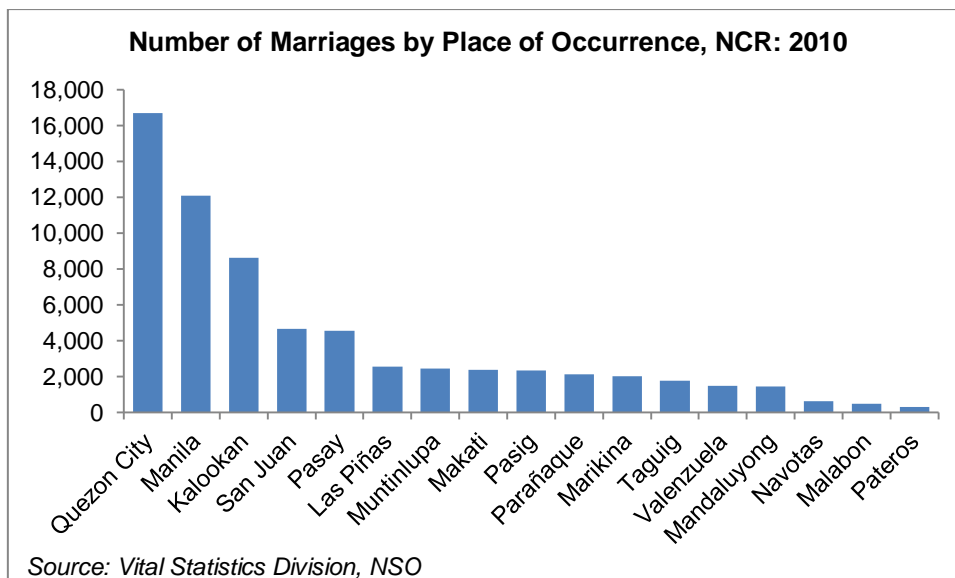
The total marriages registered in the entire country in 2010, numbering 482,480, represents a decrease of 2.0 percent from the previous year's figure. In NCR, a total of 66,653 marriages were recorded in 2010, or a decrease of 6.7 percent from 2009 figure of 71,447.

The registered marriages by place of occurrence in the country and NCR for 2010 are shown the figure below.



Quezon City dominates the total number of marriages in NCR

Among 16 cities and one municipality in NCR, Quezon City had the highest number of marriages registered in 2010 with a total of 16,703 or 25.1 percent. This was followed by City of Manila with 12,103 (18.2%) and Kalookan City with 8,611(12.9%). On the other hand, the municipality of Pateros had the lowest number of marriages with 327 or 0.5 percent. Refer to Table 2 for details of Number of Marriages, by Place of Occurrence, Philippines and NCR: 2009 and 2010.



February is the most preferred month for marriages

In NCR, one out of ten couples in NCR opted to get married during the month of February. In fact, during this month, there was a daily average of 278 marriages. December came next, with a total of 8,488 registered marriages and average of 274 per day.

In contrast, November was the least preferred month for tying the knot with lifetime partners with only 3,543 occurrences, or a daily average of 118. Refer to Table 3 for details of Daily Average by Month of Occurrence, NCR: 2010.

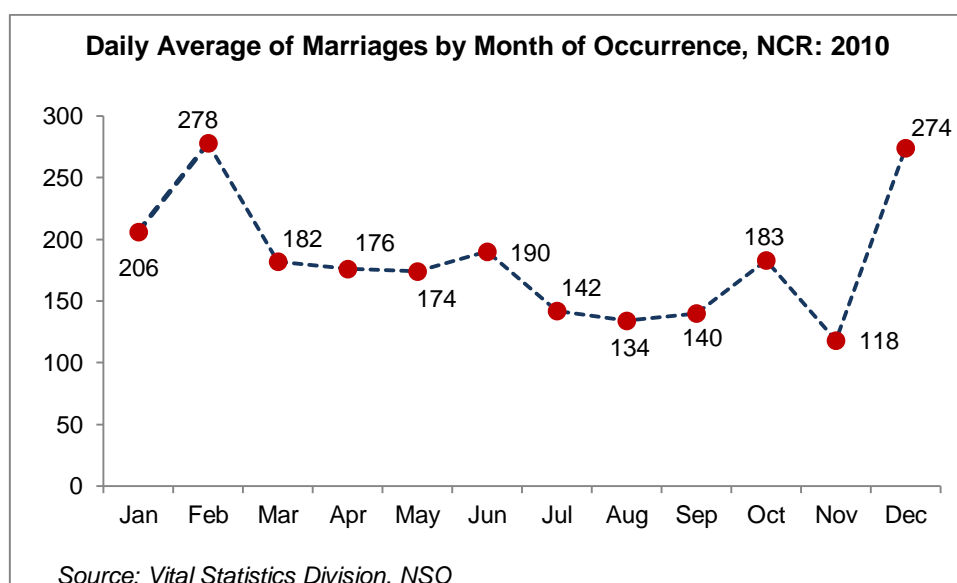


Table 2. Number of Marriages, by Place of Occurrence, by City in NCR : 2009 and 2010

Place of Occurrence	2010	2009
Philippines	482,480	492,254
NCR	66,653	71,447
City of Manila	12,103	10,109
NCR- Second District	27,188	30,867
City of Mandaluyong	1,456	1,432
City of Marikina	2,018	1,931
City of Pasig	2,351	2,461
Quezon City	16,703	19,086
City of San Juan	4,660	5,957
NCR- Third District	11,192	12,028
Kalookan City	8,611	9,297
City of Malabon	479	606
City of Valenzuela	1,477	1,636
Navotas City	625	489
NCR- Fourth District	16,170	18,443
City of Las Piñas	2,556	2,583
City of Makati	2,365	2,256
City of Muntinlupa	2,444	2,612
City of Parañaque	2,141	3,522
Pasay City	4,547	5,311
City of Taguig	1,790	1,763
Pateros	327	396

Source: Vital Statistics Division, NSO

Table 3. Number of Marriages, by Month of Occurrence and by Daily Average: NCR 2010

Month of Occurrence	Number	Daily Average
NCR	66,653	183
January	6,374	206
February	7,780	278
March	5,656	182
April	5,266	176
May	5,387	174
June	5,690	190
July	4,410	142
August	4,159	134
September	4,214	140
October	5,686	183
November	3,543	118
December	8,488	274

Source: Vital Statistics Division, NSO

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 National Statistics Office) is mandated to generate general purpose statistics and to carry out administer Act No. 3753.

Under the same law, the head of the NSO 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 NSO Provincial and Central Offices.

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

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 maybe 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 terminologist 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.

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

Daily Index is the increase/decrease from the overall daily average of event occurrences.

Sex Ratio refers to the number of males per one hundred females.

Usual Residence refers to the place where the person habitually or permanently residences.

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

Source: Vital Statistics Division, NSO

For more details, please visit
www.census.gov.ph