



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## REPORT ON MARRIAGE STATISTICS IN ILOCOS SUR: 2020

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### Registered Marriages in Ilocos Sur in 2020

The number of registered marriages in Ilocos Sur during the calendar year 2020 was recorded at 1,933. It decreased by almost half or 45.7 percent from the 3,558 registered marriages in the same period of 2019. The month with the highest registered marriages for 2020 was in January with a total of 558, while the lowest was in April with 11 registered marriages.

The daily average marriage occurrence during the calendar year 2020 was computed at 5. The highest was recorded in January with a daily average marriage occurrence of 18, while the lowest was in April with no record.

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

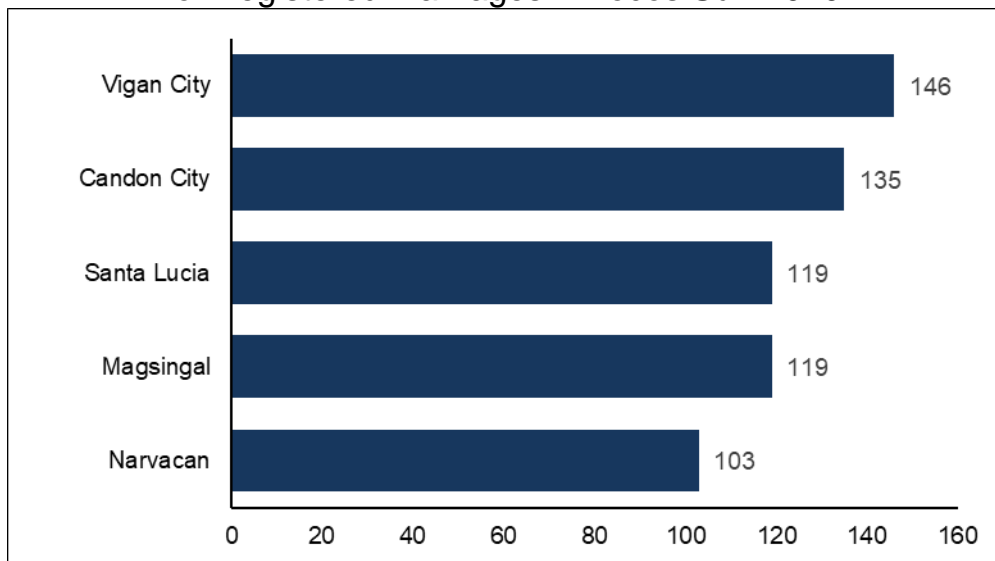
Month of Registration	Number		Daily Average	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
January	558	532	18	17
February	333	417	11	15
March	84	188	3	6
April	11	466	0	16
May	63	607	2	20
June	125	250	4	8
July	112	225	4	7
August	60	139	2	4
September	93	112	3	4
October	115	154	4	5
November	82	116	3	4
December	297	352	10	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: Decentralized Vital Statistics System 2011 (DVSS 2011)

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

The City of Vigan recorded the highest number of total registered marriages in the province for the year 2020 with 146. This was followed by the City of Candon with 135, then the municipalities of Sta. Lucia and Magsingal with 119 each, and Narvacan with 103 registered marriages.

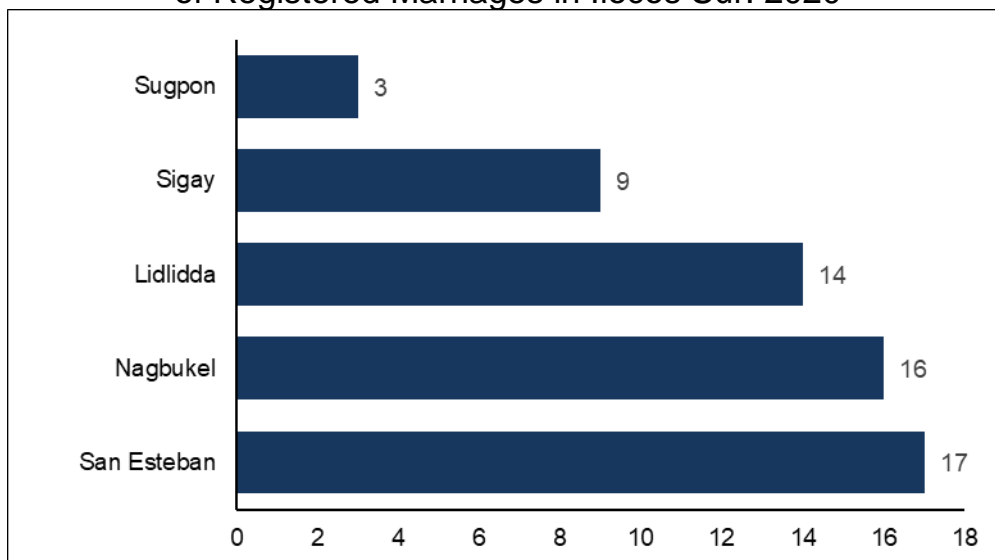
Figure 1. Top Five Cities/Municipalities with the Highest Number of Registered Marriages in Ilocos Sur: 2020



Source: DVSS 2011

### Municipality of Sugpon posted lowest number of registered marriages

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



Source: DVSS 2011

The Municipality of Sugpon recorded the lowest number of total registered marriages for the year 2020 in the province with 3 registered marriages. This was followed by the municipalities of Sigay with 9, then Lidlidda with 14, Nagbukel with 16, and San Esteban with 17 registered marriages. (see Figure 2)

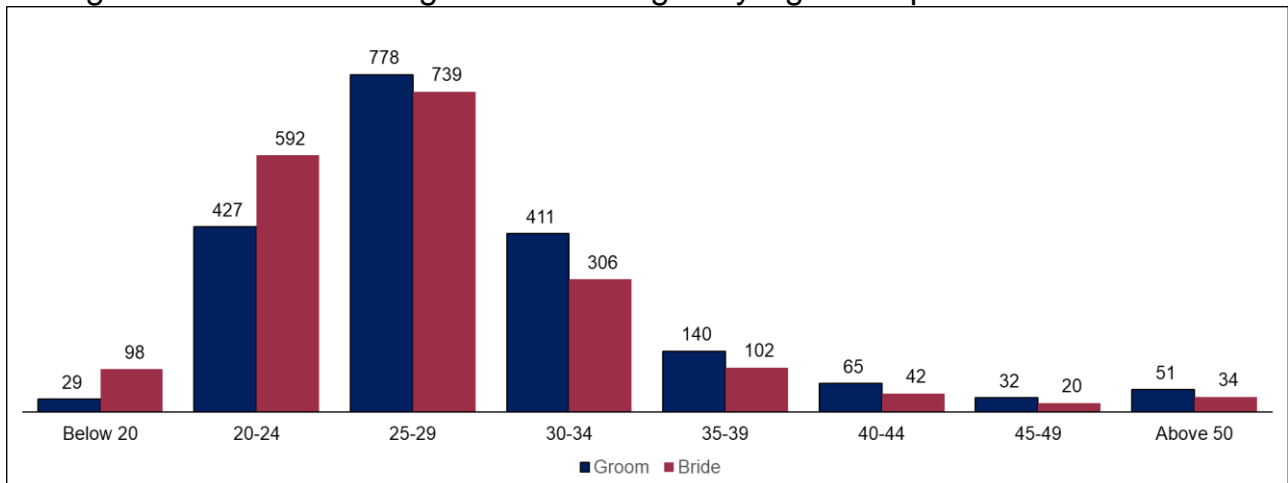
### Registered Marriages by Age Group

The age group with the highest number of both grooms and brides in the province for the year 2020 belongs to the age bracket of 25-29 years old with 778 grooms and 739 brides.

On the other hand, the age bracket of 20 years old and below had the least number of grooms for the said year with 29, while the age bracket of 45-49 years old had the least number of brides with 20 records.

Figure 3 also shows that there are still marrying couples aged 50 years old and above.

Figure 3. Number of Registered Marriages by Age Group in Ilocos Sur: 2020



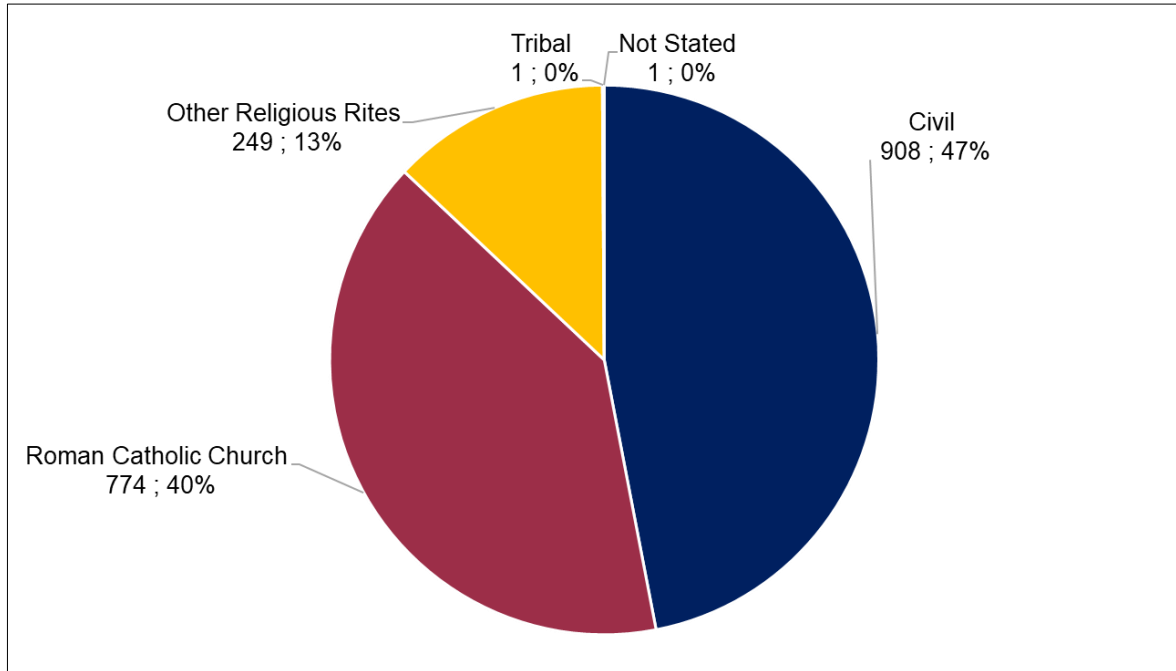
Source: DVSS 2011

### Number of Registered Marriages by Type of Ceremony

There are 908 registered marriages in the year 2020 which were solemnized through Civil Rites. This is almost half or 47 percent of the total registered marriages in the province for the reference period.

It was followed by marriages solemnized by the Roman Catholic Church with 774 or 40 percent of the total. Moreover, Other Religious Rites with 249 or 13 percent, Tribal with 1, and not stated with 1 marriage.

Figure 4. Percentage Distribution of Registered Marriages by Type of Ceremony in Ilocos Sur: 2020



Source: DVSS 2011



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### ***Explanatory Notes***

*Data on marriages presented in this release were obtained from the Certificate of Marriage (Municipal Form No. 97) 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 marriages 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 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 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 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 special contract of permanent union between a man and a woman entered into in accordance with law for the establishment of conjugal and family life. It is the foundation of the family, a social institution that is governed by law and not subject to stipulation.