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was not established until 1897; but this marriage encountered great difficulties during the first times, some on account of the custom and habits, which were in opposition to that form of lawful union, and others arising from the law itself, which authorized that form only for some Spanish Colonies.

These circumstances, and that the ceremony had to be celebrated in the Parish church or at the Court of Justice, after paying certain fees, which amounted to more than what is required in either of those places, made the celebration of these unions a difficult thing for the poor classes, living far away from the town or city districts, and distant from the place where the Court of Justice sits, and the expense of the number of witnesses, to which, juridical language has preserved its usual denomination of "consanguinity" (consanguinity), which has not been used, however, in this Report, as it has not been used in the former ones either, indistinctly to include not only legal relations, regarding that word is generally considered deprecative.

However, the same would not have been considered for the Census when making the classification of the Civil condition of persons, as well as when maintaining families and houses, and therefore the following classification will be found in this report: 1. Single, comprising those who have never been lawfully married, although it may appear that some of them live in cohabitation; 2. Married, that is those who live together in lawful marriage; 3. Those who live together, out of the law, that is those living in cohabitation; 4. Widows, that is those who, having been lawfully married, have lost their husband or wife and have not married again.

An abridgement is herewith inserted, showing all the civil conditions of the population of Cuba, according to the aforesaid classification.

CONDICION CIVIL	Varones	Mujeres	Total
Single	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Married	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
Widows	100,000	100,000	200,000
Living together	50,000	50,000	100,000
Other	50,000	50,000	100,000

The married.—The number of married persons in Cuba in 1919 was 693,027, or 21.1% of the population. In 1907, the proportion was 21.7%; in 1881, the proportion was 18.5, and in 1841, only 8.5; thus there was in 1919 a much larger proportion of the population married as married than ever before. However, this proportion is less than the proportion reported in the United States in 1919 (28.2%). It has almost every country of Europe has a higher proportion of its population married.

dans le milieu africain. Elles ont plus d'ailleurs permis les mariages entre parents les cousins. Ces unions de personnes de non sangs ne sont pas les mêmes que les unions de sangs de même race que les mariages entre les blancs ou les unions de sangs de même race que les mariages entre les noirs. C'est ainsi qu'on voit dans les unions de sangs de même race des femmes étrangères dont certaines se répètent un à un par les unions de sangs de même race. C'est ainsi qu'on voit dans le milieu noir ou de 100 personnes on amène les personnes à amener les femmes à l'étranger et à se diviser devant les unions de sangs de même race.

On observe aussi beaucoup plus de non sangs parents les parents (15. 19 ans particulièrement on en trouve dans la population étrangère. On remarque en outre que de même que les unions de sangs de même race, les unions de sangs de même race sont plus communes. Les non sangs sont également importants chez les femmes âgées à partir de 40 ans dans la population de la ville d'Abidjan et dans la population étrangère. Et ce en cas d'oubli de remplissage des questionnaires par les agents recenseurs ou une omission délibérée de répondre aux questions par ces femmes parce que l'encre ne couvrait pas le papier. En outre, dans la ville d'Abidjan, les unions de sangs de même race sont plus communes que dans les autres villes de Côte d'Ivoire. On observe aussi, dans la ville d'Abidjan, un pourcentage de 17.4 et de 18.7% de non sangs de population étrangère (personnes étrangères) comparés avec 20 et 27.5%. Cela peut provenir de la difficulté à remplir l'encre sur des questionnaires remplis de sangs de même race. Les proportions de sangs de même race sont plus importantes dans la ville d'Abidjan que dans les autres villes.

CHAPITRE 1.1. CÔTE D'IVOIRE: NOMBRES GÉNÉRAUX DE LA POPULATION EN 1998. ÉTAT DES MARIAGES

Marriage between a man and a woman is no longer the only recognized family form. Long-term partnerships without formal marriage and cohabitation have become increasingly common, and as of 2025, more than 35 countries recognize same-sex marriage, either through full legalization or the recognition of civil unions. At the same time, marriage is no longer a prerequisite for parenthood: a growing share of children are born outside marriage, and single-parent households are becoming more prevalent.

Figure 4.1. Trends of Marital Status by Sex in Bangladesh, 1961-2011

Married Population (in millions)

Year	Male	Female	Total
1961	1.5	1.5	3.0
1971	2.0	2.0	4.0
1981	2.5	2.5	5.0
1991	3.0	3.0	6.0
2001	3.5	3.5	7.0
2011	4.0	4.0	8.0

Source: Population Census, Bangladesh Census, 2011

Women in never married women has been followed by a gradual decline in currently married women from 70.7 percent in 1961 to 51 percent in 2011. This decline has great implications on fertility in a country like Bangladesh where child birth controls marriage is not common for a man being accepted by the society. The higher decline in currently married women has occurred during 2001 to 2011 by more than 12 percent (from 61.3 percent to 51 percent). Decline in currently married women by 15 percent during 1961 to 1974 was more near to the decline occurred during 2001 and 2011. The higher decline in currently married women also occurred for 10 to 14 years (5.7 percent) during 2001 and 2011. During 1961 and 1974 the highest decline occurred for 10-14 years by 23 percent and the second highest decline occurred for 15-19 years by 17.6 percent. These results are showing a slow but steady change in age at first marriage for girls from only seven years to 16 years.

Prevalence of widowed, divorced and separated women substantially decreased (over 100 percent) from 1961 to 1981 to 7.9 percent in 2011. Decline in the prevalence has occurred for almost all age groups. However, their prevalence is still there among very young age group (the 15-19 years) even though their prevalence is no more than among 10-14 years. Decline in the prevalence of widowed, divorced and separated has been the highest during 1961 to 1974 (from 18.8 percent to 14.8 percent). Increase in currently married women and decrease in widowed women consequently occur among women aging all ages. Prevalence of

Trends, Patterns and Determinants of Marriage in Bangladesh-19

OFFICE OF THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

PRESS RELEASE

Four Out of Ten Persons Were Never Married (2020 Census of Population and Housing)

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Reference No: 2023-09

1. Based on the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH), the Philippines had a household population of 108,667,042 persons. Of this total, the household population ten years old and over comprised 79.4 percent or 86,333,213 persons.

2. Of the 86.23 million persons aged ten years and over in 2020, 34.20 million persons (39.7%) were never married, while 33.87 million persons (39.2%) were married. The rest of the population was categorized as widowed, in common-law or in marital arrangements with 1.9 percent, (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Percent Distribution of the Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, Philippines, 2020

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing

Whether examining fertility rates, divorce patterns, or cohabitation trends, global census data records how family behaviors change over time and differ across societies. The Global Census Archive provides researchers with an unparalleled resource for exploring these dynamics. By bringing together historical census publications, the latest census results, and GIS data in a single, research-friendly platform, the Global Census Archive enables deeper and more comparative demographic analysis.

Top Left: Cuba, 1919. Census Results. English Language, p. 341. <https://gca.eastview.com/CENSUS-2426027B0.1.424>

Top Right: Côte d'Ivoire, 1998. Census Results. Analysis Report. no05. Marital Status, p. 10. <https://gca.eastview.com/CENSUS-2456255B0.1.15>

Bottom Left: Bangladesh, 2011. Population Analyses. v13. Marriage, p. 32. <https://gca.eastview.com/CENSUS-2430210B0.1.32>

Bottom Right: Philippines, 2020. Press Releases. Marriage, p. 1. <https://gca.eastview.com/CENSUS-2658868B0.1.1>

Further reading on census and family trends:

- "5 facts about global fertility trends," Pew Research Center: <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2025/08/15/5-facts-about-global-fertility-trends/>
- "Bye-Bye Marriage, Hello Cohabitation," Joseph Chamie. Global Issues: Social, Political, Economic and Environmental Issues that Affect Us All: <https://www.globalissues.org/news/2025/05/14/39850>
- "Marriages and Divorces,": <https://ourworldindata.org/marriages-and-divorces>
- Society at a Glance 2024: OECD Social Indicators: Marriage and Divorce: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/society-at-a-glance-2024_918d8db3-en/full-report/marriage-and-divorce_63dd0a7d.html#indicator-d1e9021-8cd0a55a48



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