

THE STATUS OF THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM
IN THE PROVINCE OF SAMAR

A Thesis
Presented to
The Graduate Faculty
Samar State Polytechnic College
Catbalogan, Samar

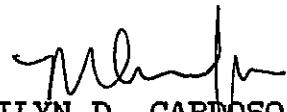
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree in
Master of Arts in Public Management

GUILLERMO DACLES LAGBO

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APPROVAL SHEET

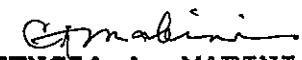
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree, Master of Arts in Public Management (MAPM), this thesis entitled "THE STATUS OF THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN THE PROVINCE OF SAMAR" has been prepared and submitted by Mr. Guillermo D. Lagbo, who having passed the comprehensive examination is hereby recommended for oral examination.


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G. D. L.

D E D I C A T I O N

- to the Almighty God, *my Adonai*
- precious jewel, *daughter Cynthia*
- loving parents
- brethren and friends

this humble output is heartily dedicated.

ABSTRACT

This study attempted to assess the extent of implementation of the different components of the civil registration system of the Province of Samar; and the gravity of problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system. The City of Calbayog and nine municipalities, namely: Catbalogan, Daram, Hinabangan, Matuguinao, San Jorge, San Jose de Buan, Sta. Margarita, Tagapul-an and Talalora, were identified as subjects of the study. The normative-descriptive method of research was used in this study using the questionnaire as the primary data gathering instrument. In general, the LCRs and LCRO personnel deemed the implementation of the civil registration in the Province of Samar as "highly implemented". On the other hand, for the civil registration clientele, the implementation of the civil registration system in the province of Samar was deemed "slightly implemented". On average, the two groups of respondents considered the extent of the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system in Samar as "moderately implemented". The problem related to the implementation of the civil registration system is manageable as evidenced by the fact that the combined responses of the two categories of respondents is "slightly felt". The researcher recommends that there is a need for the creation of a viable training program for the LCRO personnel with regards to all facets of the civil registration system and to upgrade their know-how and skills with the system, thereby enhancing their competence for the full implementation of the system.

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM: ITS BACKGROUND

Introduction

Civil registration is the continuous, permanent, compulsory recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events as these have been defined and as provided through decrees or regulations in accordance with the legal requirements in each country. It is done primarily for the value of these important records as legal documents. Likewise, civil registration is undertaken for their usefulness as sources of statistics.¹ It is defined as the recording in the corresponding register of birth, death, marriage, court decree and other legal instrument affecting the civil status of a person by the local civil registrar of the place where the event occurred or where the decree was issued.²

History reveals that civil registration system in the Philippines can be traced back to the time during the Spanish Regime through the Catholic Church who kept books

¹Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, (United Nations Publications, Sales No. E 73, XVII.9), p. 197.

²Manual on Civil Registration, (National Census and Statistics Office Publication), p. 1.

of records on baptism, marriages and deaths.³

Then as years passed its significance became more obvious so that the government issued several decrees, legislations and acts to make it more or less systematic and accurate from the recording of facts to the archiving. However, due to the inadequacy of the country's civil registration system, it encountered several shortcomings like erroneous entries and non-registration of births, deaths and marriages that caused the defects on vital statistics data.⁴

These problems on civil registration are very evident throughout the Philippines. Government surveys reveal that twenty five to forty five percent of all total births and deaths occurring are not registered in the office of the local civil registrar especially those from the remote areas.⁵

³NCSO Field Services Manual (National Census and Statistics Office Publication, September, 1975), pp. 420-421.

⁴National Statistics Office, 1995 Philippine Year Book, 13th Edition, (Manila: APO Production Unit, Inc., 1995), p. 201.

⁵Chester L. Hunt, et. al., Sociology in the Philippine Setting. A Modular Approach, (Quezon City: Phoenix Publishing House, 1987), p. 328.

Based on feedbacks and preliminary observations undertaken by the researcher, the aforementioned problems are also prevalent in the Province of Samar. One possible explanation of this phenomenon is the fact that said problems have been embedded in the socio-cultural background of the population, hence, cannot be removed easily.⁶ This resulted to the existence of under-registration in the province. Several questions were raised relative to this issue: Was this caused by the parents' lack of awareness on the importance of civil registry documents? Or the mere negligence and lack of interest on the part of the local civil registrars and local civil registry office personnel? It is on this context that this study was conceptualized.

This study intended to know the extent of implementation of the components of the system as perceived by both the personnel of civil registry and its clientele. Furthermore, problems encountered relative to the implementation of civil registration system and their corresponding solutions were elicited and analyzed to

⁶ Rizalino Ricardo, "Civil Registration - Its Impact in Region VI and Problems", Effective Management of Statistical Operations, (NCSO Publication: March, 1977), p. 87.

provide inputs for purposes of improving the system in the Philippines, more specifically in the Province of Samar in order to generate adequate, accurate and timely vital statistics which are very essential in planning for national development.

Statement of the Problem

The main purpose of this study was to assess the implementation of civil registration in the Province of Samar as perceived by the civil registry personnel and the civil registration clientele.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the civil registry personnel/local civil registrars as well as the civil registration clientele in the different municipalities in the Province of Samar viz-a-viz:

- 1.1 age and sex;
- 1.2 civil status;
- 1.3 length of service;
- 1.4 educational qualifications; and
- 1.5 in-service trainings attended?

2. As perceived by the two categories of respondents, to what extent are the following civil registration

components implemented in their respective municipalities/areas?

- 2.1 live birth registration;
- 2.2 foundling registration;
- 2.3 death registration;
- 2.4 marriage registration;
- 2.5 applications for marriage license registration;
- 2.6 court decree/order registration; and
- 2.7 legal instruments registration?

3. Is there a significant difference between the perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration?

4. What problems relative to the different components of civil registration are encountered by the civil registry personnel and their clientele and to what extent do they feel these problems?

5. Is there a significant difference in the extent to which the civil registry personnel and their clientele feel the problems relative to the different components of civil registration?

6. What solutions are recommended by the respondents in order to solve the problems encountered and to further improve the civil registration system in the different

municipalities of the Province of Samar?

7. What implications can be derived from the findings of this study?

Hypotheses

Based on the aforelisted specific questions, the following hypotheses were formulated and tested:

1. There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the civil registry personnel and civil registration clientele on the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration.

2. There is no significant difference in the extent to which the two categories of respondents feel the problems relative to the different components of civil registration.

Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on the theory of Ricardo regarding the indispensability and the importance of civil registration as the ideal source of statistics on important demographic processes such as fertility, mortality and nuptiality which, in turn, are the basic information needed for monitoring population growth.⁷

⁷Ibid., p. 84.

As stated by Light and Keller,⁸ one way of telling the story of a society is through the numbers, characteristics, and distribution of its people. Population data - from records of births, marriages, and deaths - are indispensable to an understanding of social life. Furthermore, according to Schaefer,⁹ demographers believed that a study of population could not begin until there were sophisticated system for reporting vital events - records of births, deaths, marriages, adoption, recognition, legitimation and legal separation - which are gathered through a registration system maintained by governmental units.

From the point of view of government and private agencies, civil registration is important in generating indicators useful in the formulation of health programs, such as those on maternal and child health care including vaccination and immunization for specific sub-groups of the population.

Furthermore, vital statistics derived from registration are needed for population estimation, population projections

⁸Donald Light & Suzanne Keller, Sociology, 4th ed.; (USA: Random House, Inc., 1985), p. 417.

⁹Richard Shaefer, Sociology, 2nd ed.; (USA: McGraw-Hill Company, 1986), p. 475.

and other analytical studies which are important and useful to planners and policy-makers. They also provide the bases for forecasting requirements for food, housing medical facilities, education and other needs of the population. In short, vital statistics are essential in planning for social and economic development.¹⁰

Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 illustrates the conceptual framework of the study. At the base of the paradigm is reflected the research environment of the study which is the local civil registry offices in the Province of Samar represented by Calbayog City and nine municipalities, namely: Catbalogan, Daram, Hinabangan, Matuguinao, San Jose de Buan, Sta. Margarita, San Jorge, Talalora and Tagapul-an. The upper main box demonstrates the research process which was undertaken as a whole. The two categories of respondents were made to assess the extent of implementation of the different components of the civil registration system, as follows: 1. live birth registration; 2. foundling registration; 3. death registration; 4. marriage

¹⁰Manual, op. cit., p. 2.

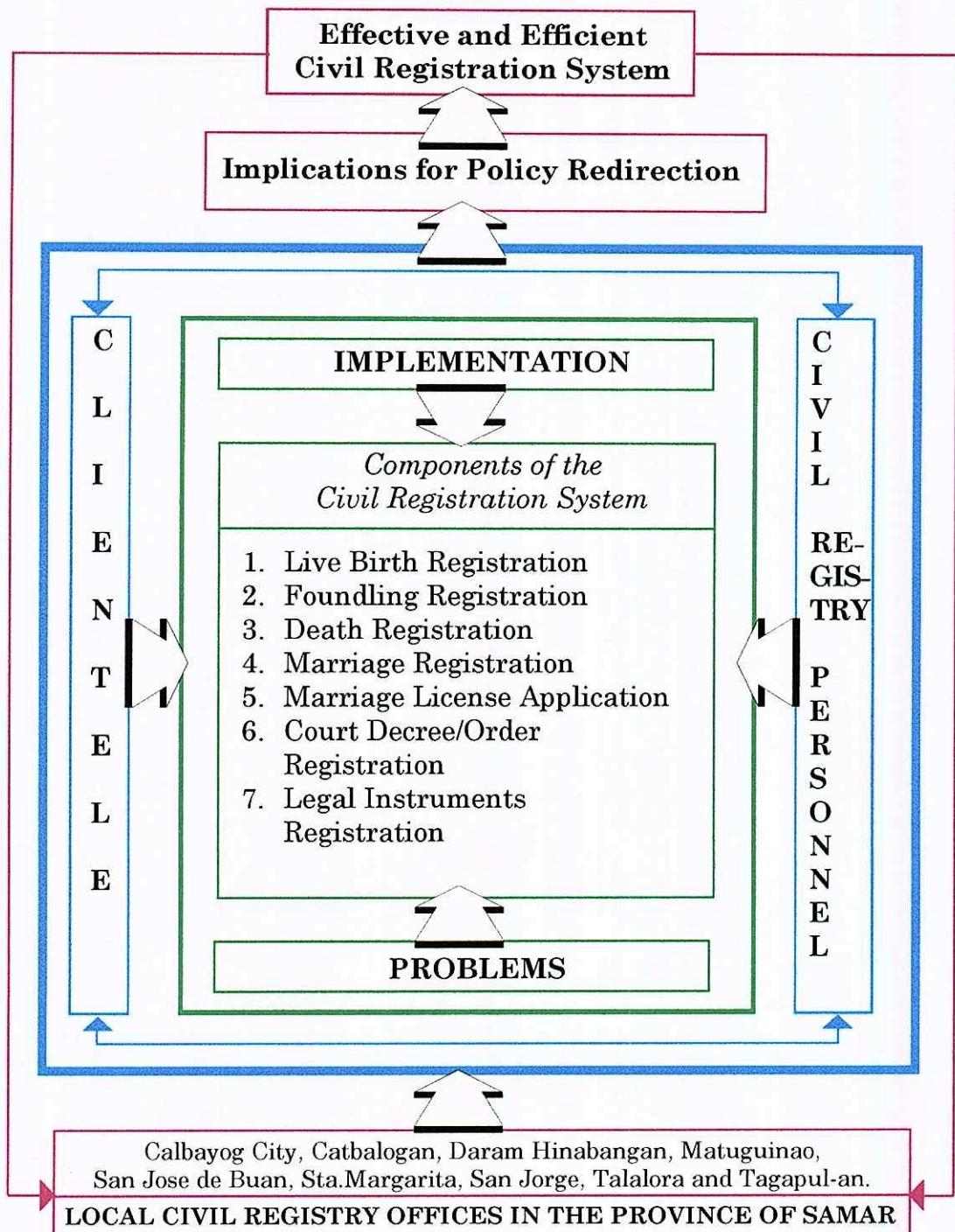


Figure 1. Conceptual Paradigm of the Study Showing the Research Environment and the Different Variables Considered.

registration; 5. application for marriage license; 6. court decree/order registration; and 7. legal instruments registration. Furthermore, they were made to manifest the extent to which they feel the problems relative to this component, hence, the arrows pointing towards the inner box. The two-way arrow connecting the two other boxes signifies that a comparison of the perceptions of the two categories of respondents - the civil registry personnel and the civil registration clientele was undertaken.

The results of the analysis provided bases for arriving at inputs and implications towards policy redirections in relation to civil registration system in the Province of Samar with the end in view of improving the system, thereby arrive at a more effective and efficient civil registration system.

Significance of the Study

Assessment of the civil registration system in the Province of Samar is relevant and necessary. As of this writing, no assessment of the system was undertaken yet. Moreover, the data obtained from its assessment would, in one way or another provide benefits and insights to the civil registrar-general, legislators, local chief executives, local civil registrars and personnel, civil

registry clientele and prospective researchers.

To the civil registrar-general. The result will serve as bases for directing and redirecting the civil registration system to ensure a systematic, maximized, effective and efficient registration of all births, deaths, marriages and other legal actions pertaining to the status of a person.

To the legislators. The result of this study will serve as bases to determine the aspect of local civil registration activities that need congressional act or legislation for its improvement or solution.

To the local chief executives. The result will be an input in determining the extent of compliance with regards to the provisions of Section 479 of R.A. 7160 and the bases to determine ways and means to extend assistance in implementing the civil registration activities.

To the local civil registrars. The result of this study will provide information on possible effective approaches and strategies to be used and some recommended solutions to be adopted to solve the problems encountered that will lead to better operation and management of the

civil registration system. The outcome of this study may also serve as bases in affecting some revisions or changes in the methods and techniques in the process of the implementation of the system.

To the civil registry clientele. The clientele will likewise benefit from this study because they will improve their knowledge thus, enhance a better understanding of the civil registration and the importance of the civil registry documents.

To future researchers. The outcome of this study will also serve as a reference material for future researchers who will be motivated to study this subject matter or related to it.

Scope and Delimitation

This study focused on assessing the civil registration system in the Province of Samar covering the City of Calbayog and nine sample municipalities, namely: Catbalogan, San Jose de Buan, Hinabangan, Daram, Talalora, Sta. Margarita, San Jorge, Tagapul-an and Matuguinao. (See Figures 2 & 3)

Two groups of respondents were involved in the study. The first group comprised 60 local civil registrars or civil

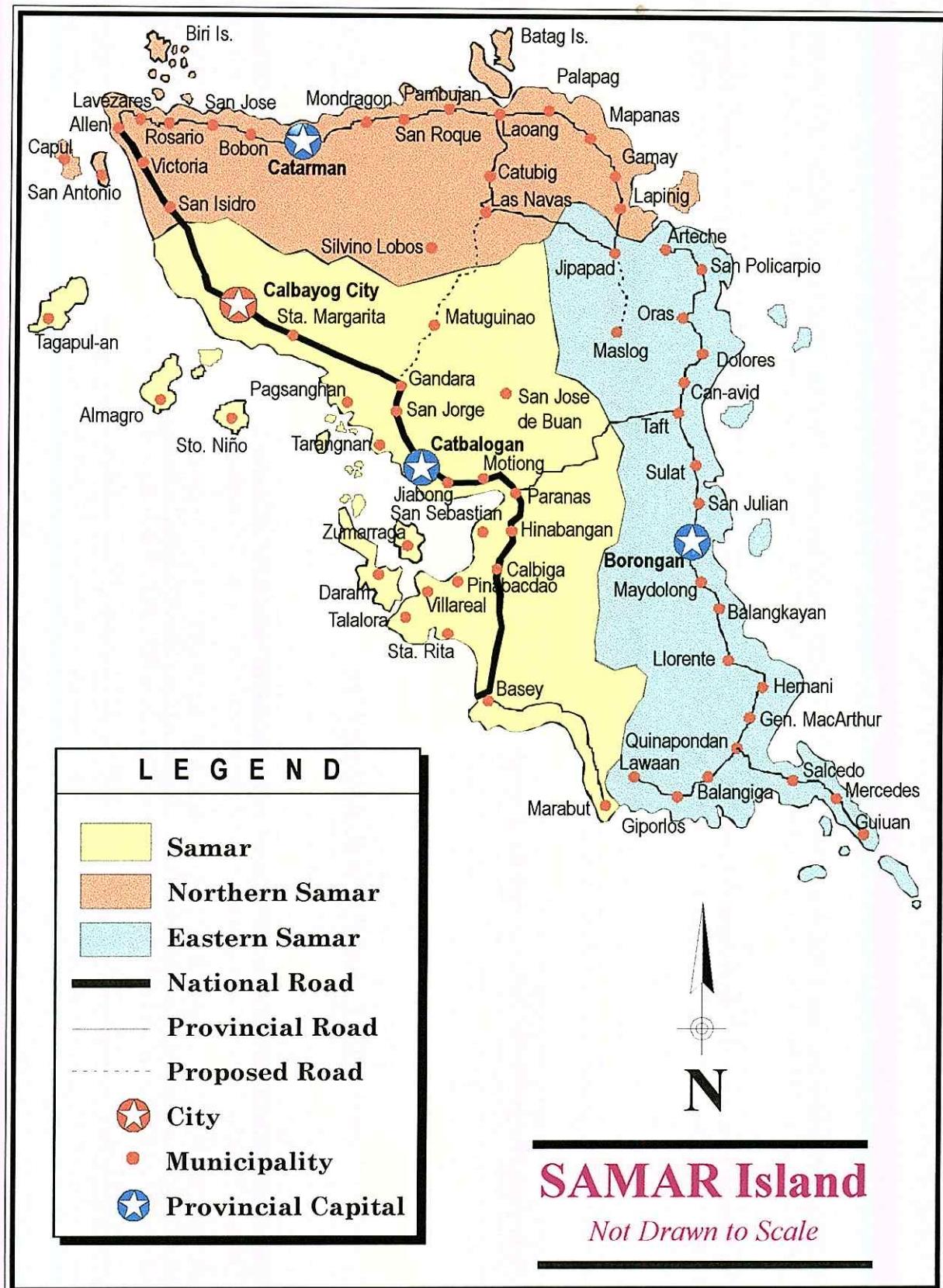


Figure 2. The Map of the Island of Samar showing the Scope of the Study.

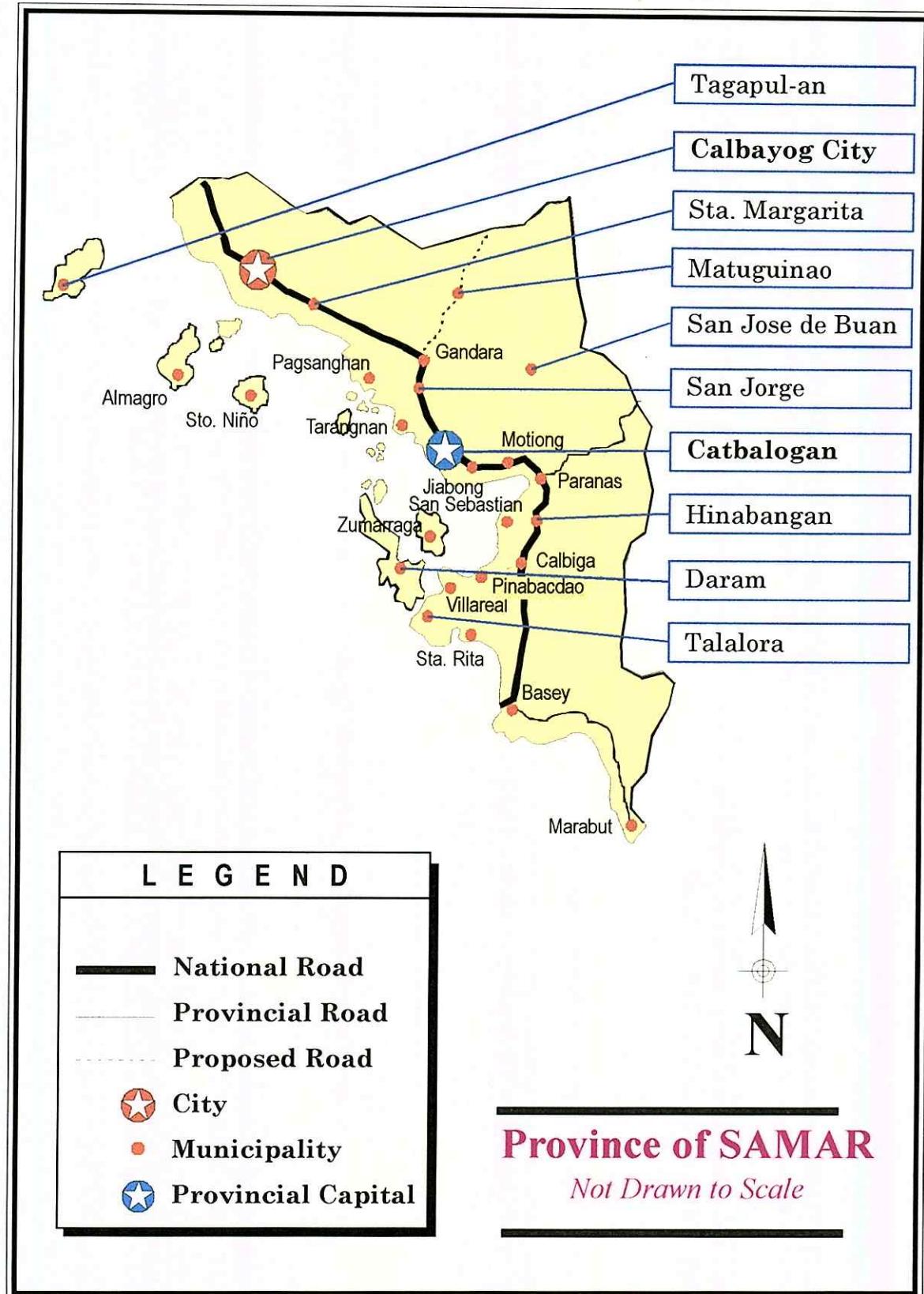


Figure 3. The Map of the Province of Samar showing the Research Environment.

registry personnel and the second group was composed of 400 civil registration clientele.

The perception of the aforementioned groups of respondents on the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration system as well as problems encountered in relation to the four considered components were solicited.

The study was conducted during the school year 1997-1998.

Definition of Terms

For clarity of understanding and easy reference of the reader, key terms often used in this study are herein defined conceptually and operationally.

Civil register. It refers to the book filed, kept and preserved in a secure place where the local civil registrar makes the proper entries affecting the civil status of persons.¹¹ In this study, it refers to the registry books of birth, death, marriage, legal instrument and court order that are maintained by the Local Civil Registrars.

¹¹ Administrative Order No. 1 Series of 1993: Implementing Rules and Regulations of Act No. 3753 and Other Laws on Civil Registration, (Manila: NSO-OCRG Publication), p. 5.

Civil registration system clientele. This term refers to all the people who are citizens of a country.¹² In this study, clientele refers to all the residents of the Province of Samar. It also includes those who are not presently residing in the aforesaid jurisdiction but had been born, died or married within the province of Samar.

Court decree/order. In this study, this term includes legal adoption, annulment of marriage, legal separation, declaration of absolute nullity of marriage, correction of entry, change of name and presumptive death.

Death. It is defined as the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place.¹³ In this study, it refers to the postnatal cessation of vital functions without the capability resuscitation. This includes fetal death.

Delayed registration. This term refers to the registration of an event affecting the civil status of a person beyond the reglementary period specified in existing laws, rules or regulations.

¹²Manual, op. cit., p. 3.

¹³Administrative Order, op. cit., p. 19.

Foundling. This term refers to a deserted or abandoned infant or child found, with parents, guardian or relatives being unknown, or a child committed in an orphanage or charitable or similar institutions with unknown facts of birth and parentage.¹⁴ In this study it refers to the same context with the abovementioned conceptual definition.

Legal instruments. In this study, this term includes affidavit of re-appearance, acknowledgement/admission of paternity, authorization or ratification of artificial insemination, legitimation by subsequent marriage of parents, option to elect Philippine citizenship and repatriation.

Live birth. It is the complete expulsion from the mother's womb of a product of conception.¹⁵ As used in this study, Live birth is the delivery of a baby from the mother's womb irrespective of the duration of pregnancy which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life; such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

¹⁴Ibid, p. 17.

¹⁵Ibid, p. 11.

Local civil registrar (LCR). It refers to the person in-charge of recording vital events and other documents affecting the civil status of persons in cities and municipalities.¹⁶ In this study, it refers to the person in charge of the civil registry office whether permanent or temporary, appointed or designated. This includes Municipal Civil Registrars, Municipal Planning and Development Coordinators and Municipal Treasurers acting in the capacity as Local Civil Registrars.

Local civil registry personnel. It refers to the rank and file employees assigned in the local civil registry office in the municipality under the direct supervision of the local civil registrar and whose primary functions are civil registration related activities¹⁷. In this study, it refers to any employee other than the local civil registrar who is assigned to handle civil registration activities in the municipality whether by appointment or by assignment/detail. It includes assistant local civil registrars, registration officers, registration clerks and the like.

¹⁶Ibid, p. 1.

¹⁷Manual, loc. cit.

LCRO. In this study, it means local civil registry office.

Marriage. It is the legal union of persons of opposite sex.¹⁸ In this study, it refers to the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is instituted whether civil, religious or other means as recognized by the laws of the country.

Marriage license application registration. In this study, it refers to the filing of each of the contracting parties a separate sworn application for such license with the proper local civil registrar specifying therein the full name of the contracting parties, age, date of birth, civil status and the capacity to contract marriage which will be recorded by the local civil registrar at the civil registry books upon receipt.

Marriage registration. In this study, this term refers to the submission of the certificate of marriage to the local civil registrar by the solemnizing officer within the reglamentary period prescribed by law following after the solemnization of marriage at the place where the event took place.

¹⁸Administrative Order, op. cit., p. 25.

Registration. It is the act of entering vital informations in an official register or book.¹⁹ In this study, it refers to the submission of all accomplished civil registry documents of vital events to the Local Civil Registrar within the reglementary period prescribed by law, rules and regulations.

Reglementary period. In this study, it refers to the period specified by law, rules and regulations for which an event affecting the civil status of a person must be registered at the office of the local civil registrar where the event occurred. The reglementary period prescribed by civil registration law, rules and regulations is within thirty (30) days after the occurrence of an event, except, for the marriage registration with marriage license which is within fifteen (15) days following the solemnization and court decree/order which is ten (10) days after the decree/order become final and executory.

Repatriation. In this study, it refers to the re-acquisition of lost Philippine citizenship accompanied by the oath of allegiance to the constitution and the government of the Republic of the Philippines.

¹⁹ Grolier New Webster's Dictionary, (Danbury, Connecticut, USA: Grolier, Inc., 1992), p. 340.

Vital events. It refers to all the happenings which have to do with entrance to or departure from life, together with any change in the civil status which may occur to the individual during his lifetime.²⁰ In this study, it refers to the events appertaining to birth, adoption, legitimization, marriage, death, annulment of marriage, separation and foundling.

²⁰Administrative Order, op. cit., p. 9.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This chapter presents the related literature on Civil Registration which the researcher patiently reviewed from books, manuals, handouts, brochures, documents and other readings which have bearing on the study. It also presents some findings of related researches and studies from results of surveys which were undertaken by the National Statistics Office, however, only a handful are available.

Since this is the first study ever conducted on the assessment of the civil registration system, results and findings of assessments of other fields were considered citing the similarities and differences with this study.

All these provided the researcher background information relative to the present study.

Related Literature

The history of civil registration system in the Philippines dates back to the time of the Spanish Regime. The first recorded civil registration activity was made by the Catholic Church as early as 1876. The Catholic Church required every parish to keep book of records of baptism, marriages and deaths. The various religious orders

especially the augustinian, dominican, franciscan and recollect orders, maintained full records of these events and kept these books in their parochial archives. Unfortunately, most of these carefully preserved early records have disappear'd except those from 1876 to 1885 inclusive, and yet, only those of 1876 and 1885 are complete. It is interesting to note that the cause of death was often omitted in the early registration. If this was stated at all, natural death was usually the result of accident, injury or some violent means.²¹

Act No. 3753 otherwise known as the Civil Registry Law provides the legal basis for the implementation of the civil registration system in the Philippines. It requires the registration in appropriate civil registry books of all facts and acts concerning the civil status of persons, from birth to death including any modification thereof. These various registable documents are considered public documents and are *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts contained therein. These documents include the certificate of births, deaths and marriages, judicial decree covering annulment of marriages, legal separations,

²¹Manual, op. cit., p. 1.

judgments declaring marriages void from the beginning, judicial determination of filiations, adoptions, change of names, naturalizations, civil interdictions, legal instruments, such as legitimation, acknowledgements, election and other modes of acquisition of Philippine citizenship, repatriation and other documents or instruments affecting the civil status of persons. It is, therefore, incumbent on every registrar to strive for an efficient and responsive civil registration system because of the numerous advantages derived from such a system.²²

In December 8, 1889, the Civil Code of Spain took effect as a law and that the institutions of civil registry and civil marriage were first established in the Philippines. Though its enforcement was shortlived, it led to the establishment of a more or less permanent civil registry system which eventually ushered in the beginning of a scientific treatment of vital statistics in this country during the start of the American regime.²³ After

²²Ibid., pp. 7-8.

²³Rodolfo P. Gumabong, "Civil Registration - Its Impact in Region VI and Problems," Effective Management of Statistical Operations, (NCSO Publication: March, 1977), p. 77.

which, civil registration in the Philippines underwent further and greater changes during this period.

In 1901, the Municipal Law or Act No. 82 was enacted by the Philippine Commission which provided in Section 20 that each municipal secretary keep the civil registers of this locality. In October 21, 1901, the Bureau of Archives was created by the promulgation of Act No. 273. One of the duties of the chief of the bureau was stipulated in Section 3, thus:

.... to have the care and custody of such public records as may be in accordance with law, or by the direction of the Civil Governor be deposited in the regular archives.

The bureau thus became the depository of important documents and some civil registry records kept there were referred to as old spanish documents.²⁴

Then in March 8, 1922 this Administrative Code of 1917 was amended with the approval of Act No. 3022, which incorporated the Bureau of Archives into the National Library as one of its divisions, and required all municipal secretaries to submit quarterly reports on all registrations matters to the chief of the division of archives. Thus, centralization of civil registry records began. Records

²⁴Manual, loc. cit.

available in the archives division are those of births, marriages and deaths pertaining to the period from January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1931. Statistics on births, marriages and deaths from 1800 to 1899 are kept in the Spanish document section of the archives division, however, these are not sorted, classified nor catalogued.

With the passage of the Civil Registry Law or Act No. 3753 on November 26, 1930, taking effect as law on February 27, 1931, civil registration became compulsory. The functions of the division of archives of the National Library as the central depository of civil records for the last 18 years were transferred to the Bureau of Census and Statistics when the bureau was created by Commonwealth Act No. 591 in 1940. At the same time, the section of Vital Statistics of the Bureau of Health was also transferred. So that, since 1940, all matters pertaining to civil registry as well as to vital statistics became the responsibility of the Bureau of Census and Statistics now the National Statistics Office.²⁵

As provided for by law, the municipal treasurers are the local civil registrars of the municipalities. These

²⁵Ibid.

officials entrusted with civil registration duties are supposed to campaign for complete registration of vital events such as births, deaths, marriages, annulment, etc.

But by virtue of the implementation of the Local Government Code of 1983 or Batas Pambasa Blg. 337, which was signed into law by the late President Ferdinand E. Marcos on February 10, 1983, the civil registration function was stripped from the municipal treasurer and was transferred to the municipal planning and development coordinator (MPDC). Section 137, paragraph 2 provides that:

Under the Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, a division, section or officer may be provided for civil registration and general services whenever appropriate.

Therefore, the municipal planning and development coordinator then acted as the local civil registrar and assumed its functions.

However, with the effectivity of the Republic Act No. 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, the position of the local civil registrar was deemed mandatory.²⁶ Thus, the function of civil registration of

²⁶The Local Government Code of 1991, (Department of Interior and Local Government Publication: October, 1991), p. 248

the municipal planning and development coordinator was again stripped from him and entrusted to the duly appointed local civil registrar by the local chief executive as provided by the same code in Section 479 which states that:

... the appointment of a Civil Registrar shall be mandatory for city and municipal governments. . . . (He) shall be responsible for the civil registration program in the local government unit concerned, pursuant to the civil registry law, the civil code, and other pertinent laws, rules and regulations issued to implement them

Anent to the foregoing provision, the civil registrar shall take charge of the Office of the Civil Registry and shall develop plans and strategies and upon approval thereby by the mayor, implement the same, particularly those which have to do with civil registry programs and projects which the mayor is empowered to implement and which sanggunian is empowered to provide.²⁷

And in addition to the aforestated duties and functions, the civil registrar shall accept all registrable documents and judicial decrees affecting the civil status of the persons. He shall also file, keep and preserve in a secure place the books required by law, transcribe and enter immediately upon receipt all registable

²⁷ Ibid.

documents and judicial decrees affecting civil status of persons in the appropriate civil registry books then transmit to the office of the civil registrar-general within the prescribed period, duplicate copies of registered documents required by law. It shall be his duty also to issue certified transcripts of copies of any certificate or registered documents and receive application for the issuance of marriage license and, after determining that the requirements and supporting certificates and publications thereof for the prescribed period have been complied with, issue the license.

But, some municipalities due to budgetary shortfall, did not fill-up the local civil registrar position hence, the municipal planning and development officers or the municipal treasurers retain the civil registry functions in their respective municipality. With the present set-up, at the national level, the Civil Registry Division and Vital Statistics Division of the National Statistics Office assists the Administrator who is the Ex-officio Civil Registrar-General on civil registry functions. The Division is responsible for the maintenance of an archive of all registered documents in the entire country and for the compilation, organization, analysis and publication of

vital statistics taken from the registry records.²⁸

The importance of civil registry documents such as certificate of live birth, certificate of death, certificate of marriage need not be overemphasized. Generally, we may classify the uses into two: their use to the individual and their use to the society as a whole.²⁹ Basically, the use of civil registry documents could either be legal and protective or administrative or statistical. Legally, these records establish the occurrence of vital events as birth, death or marriage, and therefore provide a *prima facie* evidence of the facts surrounding these events.³⁰

Birth records are sources of important information on the individual. By means of his birth record, he can prove the fact of his birth for the determination of his parentage, tracing ancestry, establishing his identity, inheritance rights, legal dependency and others, the date of his birth for proof of age required for entrance to school,

²⁸ NSO 1995 Philippine Year Book, *op. cit.*, pp. 211-212.

²⁹ Instructional Manual: Civil Registry Forms - Accomplishment and Coding, (Manila, NSO Publications: 1993), p. 3.

³⁰ "What You Need to Know About Civil Registration", (Manila, NSO Brochure), p. 2

the exercise of the right to vote, or to enter civil services, and of legal age of marriage, issuance of professional licenses, pension benefits, military allowances as well as proof for request of additional tax exemption, etc. and place of birth, for obtaining passports, establishing citizenship, determining basis for immigration and naturalization. The death records provide legal evidence relevant to claims for inheritance, insurance purposes and settlement of decedent's estate, and establish the circumstance, time and place of death. The marriage record is useful to the individual to prove the fact of the occurrence of marriage in establishing proof of right to insurance benefits, pensions, military allowances, proving parentage to confer legitimacy and right to inheritance, for obtaining passports for immigration and naturalization purposes, tax deductions, provision and allocation of specific types of government housing and numerous other facilities that relate to a married man and his wife including claims to a change of nationality on the basis of marriage.

Administratively, the significance of civil registration to the improvement of public health administration has been increasingly recognized. Birth records are the basis for public health programs for

postnatal care of mother and child, and may be used when needed for programs for vaccination and immunization, premature baby care, assistance to the physically handicapped, etc. The individual death records are used as indicators of the existence of infections and epidemic discoveries and the need for immediate control measures, public safety, accident prevention and eradication programs; in the clearing of files such as disease case registers, social security, military services files, electoral polls and tax registers. Marriage records are used on the never-married status.

Statistically, these records provide vital statistics like data on the number of births, deaths, marriages which are essential in development planning.³¹ Vital Statistics per se, derived from civil registry records, are used in the preparation of intercensal estimates of the population and in forecasting requirement for housing, goods, and services. They are needed to plan and evaluate the needs for more social services like hospitals, clinics, schools and other need. Demographers and sociologists and other health related professions depend on the vital statistics to

³¹Ibid.

measure fertility and mortality of the various social groups of the country and use them as basis for numerous studies on population change. The statistical advantages of a comprehensive civil registration system over other methods of obtaining vital statistics are the following: a) it generates records which are relatively free from certain types of response errors and which are not subject to sampling error; b) it provides statistical data for planning, administrative and research at whatever geographic or administrative level is required; c) continuous by nature; d) it is relatively inexpensive because the statistics are a by product of an administrative processes; and e) it provides an inventory of events which can be evaluated against other records and against census data, and which can be used as a starting point for more intensive studies of fertility, morbidity and mortality.

Most often than not success and failure of the civil registration system is affected by some of the factors cited by De Guzman, Magracia and Zablan³² in their study regarding the Mortality Differentials in the Philippines

³²Eliseo A. De Guzman, Ma. Leah C. Magracia and Zelda C. Zablan, Ph. D., Mortality Differentials in the Philippines, (Manila: UNFPA-NSO: November, 1995), pp. 7-8.

which are the following:

1. Adverse conditions of the rural areas. The urban areas especially the larger towns and cities benefit from more improved public services and more proximate financial activities. They are generally more advanced in the modernization process and better conditions. On the other hand, the people in the rural areas many of which the United Nations³³ describes as being found at various stages of transition, from a pre-market economy to a developed market economy are less endowed with respect to these amenities. And when the population is predominantly rural, the percentage of illiteracy is high.

2. Mother's education. Education is related to the greater role of the mother in the proper care of the child including the fosterage of his identity. Tekce and Shorter³⁴ opined that mother's education is associated with

³³United Nations, Model Life Tables for Developing Countries, (New York: United Nations, 1982), p. 25.

³⁴Belgin Tekce and Frederic C. Shorter, "Determinants of Child Mortality: A Study of Squatter Settlements in Jordan," in W. Henry Mosely and Lincoln Chen (eds.), Population and Development Review, Vol. 10, supplement, pp. 257-280.

her awareness and understanding on the importance and vitality of civil registry documents. Further, under-registration is also caused by the very young maternal age which, according to Cramer,³⁵ is caused largely by the mother's low educational level.

3. Un-even distribution of population. The disparity in the spatial distribution of the country's population may be attributed to its geographical, socio-economic and climatic conditions. Based on the 1990 census of population, the Philippines is being predominantly rural: more than half of the population resides in the rural areas and the remaining portion lives in the urban areas.

4. Resistance of concerned persons to registration. This can be attributed to the lack of awareness of the importance of the civil registry documents on the part of the clientele and lack of information drives on the part of the civil registry personnel.

5. Falsification of reported informations.

Inadvertence and ignorance cause the major factor for under-

³⁵James C. Cramer, Social Factors and Infant Mortality: Identifying High-Risk Groups and Proximate Causes, (USA: United Nations, 1987), pp. 299-322.

registration. When the need arise, people usually avoid the proper procedure but prefer the shortcuts which results to misrepresentation and falsification of informations submitted to the civil registry office especially for the late registration of vital events.

Further, it is recognized that the capacity of the (civil registry) law enforcement to function effectively rely to a large extent on the citizenry.³⁶ Informed citizens playing a variety of roles can make a decision difference in its implementation as law-abiding and productive citizens. The magnitude of that difference depends on the people's perception and their willingness to cooperate with the civil registration system.

To monitor the attainment of the goal, the following are used as indicators:

1. Level of confidence. Confidence of the people in the services offered by the civil registry office is one important condition for the public's cooperation towards the attainment of complete registration of vital events.

³⁶National Economic and Development Authority, Economic and Social Impact Analysis Indicator System: Concepts, Framework and Data Sources, (Manila, NEDA-USAID Publication), pp. 119-200.

2. Level of familiarity. The citizen's familiarity with various legal procedures concerning civil registration is a basic condition for cooperation between the community and the different agencies that has something to do with the occurrence and registration of vital events.

3. Perception. Knowledge of the concrete pictures that people have of how their identity affects their lives, can lead to their willingness to cooperate with the implementing office or agency.

4. Level of public participation. The public's active participation is imperative if all efforts in civil registration is to succeed. Today, much effort and official action is being made to attain complete registration of vital events. Such move is being started in the barangay level through deputizing their respective chairmen.

Today, as Africa³⁷ observed, the emergence for a need to pay closer attention to civil registration is seen

³⁷ Tomas P. Africa, "Developing Economy and Society Through Civil Registration The Moral Recovery Imperative," (A Paper presented to the Regional Seminar-Workshop on Civil Registration at Mc Arthur Park Beach Resort, Palo, Leyte: September 22-23, 1994), pp. 1-5.

because of the societal pressures. Civil registration is recognized to have such impact and relevance to the nation's economy and society. He also cited that civil registration is more than acceptance and storage of documents. It is the care of our nation's roots. It is the evidence that men exist as a people and therefore a nation. It binds men together and allow them to belong to one race and one people.

Related Studies

Corsino,³⁸ in her study on the awareness on civil registration, concluded that the level of awareness of the clientele as well as the registration officers is not dependent upon their age, sex, or educational qualifications. She further asserted that the barangay which is considered rural showed statistically higher level of awareness than the urban barangay which can be attributed to the geographical distance. While it is true that residents from the urban barangays are close to the city or capital town, the people ignores the vitality of

³⁸ Paz G. Corsino, "A Study of Awareness on Civil Registration", (Unpublished research paper, 19th NSO-PSA Statistics & Computer Training Program; National Statistics Office, Manila, October, 1991).

registration since they can at any time transact business with the office of the local civil registrar considering the proximity of the distance. While the far flung residents from the far flung barangays make sure of their registration for reason of the inconvenience of transportation and austerity aside from the processing that took them for several days.

The study of Corsino is similar to this present study since both are assessment of the civil registration system. However, this present study focused on the assessment of the extent of the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system while that of the former is on the level of the awareness.

Ibay,³⁹ in his study with the joint Philippine-Australian venture the "Zamboanga Del Sur Development Project", stated that values and attitudes were confronted with the problems of insufficiency in inter-agency coordination, lack of leadership support and weak commitment from higher authorities. He further cited that determinants

³⁹ Alejandro S. Ibay as cited by Bernardino A. Bacurio, "Enterpreneurial Status of DAR-Assisted Cooperatives in Samar: An Assessment", (Unpublished master's thesis; Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar, 1996).

for the success or failure of both the component activities and institutionalization is the solution of the aforementioned problems.

The opinion of Ibay goes with the present study although his study centered on the successes and failures of the program, his findings and conclusion can also be considered factors that can help in the assessment on the implementation of the different components of civil registration system.

In the light of Dasig's,⁴⁰ study on the Samar Settlement Program in 1993, he noted the following:

1. The implementation is very slow due to the absence of provision in the act which hampered the program. (underscoring mine)
2. There are some infrastructure projects, like roads, which were constructed not in accordance with accepted standard plans and specifications.
3. Practices in the area are still dominated by traditional method.

⁴⁰ Nestor B. Dasig, "Samar Settlement Program: An Assessment," (Unpublished master's thesis; Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar, 1993).

4. Social preparation is very weak, thus (program) efforts cannot take-off.

5. Services of the program is inadequate.

6. There is an extensive ecological and environmental destruction problem being felt in the area caused by massive illegal logging and other destructive activities.

The study of Dasig is parallel to this study since both are assessments of a program and delved into the extent of implementation. However, the present study centered on the civil registration system implementation while the former focused on the credit and marketing as embodied in the Samar Settlement Program.

From the findings of Dr. Marco⁴¹ in 1993, in her study on the Maqueda Bay Area Development Program, this study finds another light. She stated that:

1. Program components were least implemented particularly along concept and design, organization and management as perceived by the respondents.
2. The effect/influence of the program as perceived by

⁴¹ Deborah T. Marco, "An Assessment of the Maqueda Bay Area Development Program: Basis for the Creation of the Maqueda Bay Development Authority", (Unpublished doctor's dissertation; Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar, 1993).

the respondents showed that (it) has "least impact" on productivity improvement, enterprise development, diversified production and job generation.

3. The seriousness of problems encountered in the implementation of the program component revealed that it was not only in concept and design, organization and management that the problems were considered serious.

A similarity of the present study with that of Dr. Marco is seen for reason that both are assessments of a development program. Obviously, they differed on the program being assessed.

In the study of Bacurio⁴² on the Entrepreneurial Status of DAR-Assisted Cooperatives in Samar in 1996, he concluded that:

1. (They) are capable of managing their own affairs given the proper technical know-how and assistance. This includes giving them the proper motivation and opportunity to understand their economic situation.
2. (They) could be a proper avenue for the government

⁴²Bernardo A. Bacurio, "Entrepreneurial Status of DAR-Assisted Cooperatives in Samar: An Assessment", (Unpublished master's thesis; Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar, 1996).

to showcase its plans and programs. The same could be a proper avenue for unification of levelling-off of government and non-government plans and programs and a source of information for its monitoring, being a vital factor for rural development.

3. There is a need for improving the implementation of the different program of activities.

4. (The) officers and members are passive in dealing with (its) activities. The fact that they considered the enhancement to the different program activities and the extent of implementation of the problems encountered relative to the program implementation as "less grave", while they presented a problem on the monopoly of decisions due to influence of some members as well as political interventions.

The study of Bacurio has bearing with this present aside from both are assessments, both tackled the extent of implementation of the components and the problems encountered as to its gravity. But they differed in the nature of the research environment. While the present study tackled on the system for social security, the former tackled the program for financial security and stability of the members.

From the study of Pua⁴³ on the Implementation of Waterworks Projects as Managed by the Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association in Northern Samar in 1996, the following conclusions were elicited:

First, there were only few trainings conducted relative to the (project). Specifically, the program organizers and trainors did not conduct continuous skills training programs to upgrade their capability.

Second, the level of awareness of most of the members were moderate. The findings attested that the government implementors did not exactly exert more efforts in educating their members.

Third, the project participation of the members were low. This is self-explanatory for an organization whose members were not actively doing their job.

The study of Pua is parallel with this study since both studies centered on the assessment of the implementation. But they differed in one aspect, the former tackled on the implementation of a project on waterworks

⁴³Sandy T. Pua, "The Implementation of Waterworks Projects as Managed by the Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association in Northern Samar: An Assessment", (Unpublished master's thesis; UEP, Cataraman, Northern Samar, 1996).

facilities as being discharged to the barangay level, the latter tackles on a system implementation on civil registration.

In 1995, Formaran,⁴⁴ from her study on the Level of Implementation of Educational Service Contracting in Northern Samar, concluded that:

There was inadequate . . . funding as well as physical facilities. On the whole, the level of implementation of the (program) in Northern Samar was moderate. As to . . . attitude, it was significantly related to the level of implementation of the (program). The (implementors') performance was also concluded to have a bearing with the level of implementation.

The aforesited study of Formaran, goes with this study. Both centered on the assessment on the level of implementation however differed. The study of Formaran ilicitated the level of implementation on the educational service contracting while the present study delved the level of implementation of the the different components of

⁴⁴ Norma Acedera Formaran, "Level of Implementation of Educational Service Contracting in Northern Samar: Its Implication to Educational Management", (Unpublished master's thesis, University of the Eastern Philippines, Catarman, Northern Samar: March 1995).

the civil registration system. Further the two studies differed in their scope and delimitation. The former in the northern part of the Province of Samar and the latter in the western part of Samar.

In the study of Tadong⁴⁵ on the "Income Generating Projects of Vocational Institutions in Northern Samar" in 1993, he concluded that the said program was successful based on the following aspects: a) its objective; b) profitability; c) clientele satisfaction; and d) implementors morale and job satisfaction.

The study of Tadong has similarly to the present study in the sense that both studies assessed the extent of implementation of a program and the conclusions derived thereat could be true to both of them once closely monitored and fully implemented. But, they differed in the nature of the study. Tadong's study focused on the program for income generation while the present study focused on the public service.

⁴⁵ Efren J. Tadong, Sr., "Income Generating Projects of Vocational Institutions in Northern Samar", (Unpublished doctor's dissertation, Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar: 1993).

Likewise in the study of Gayamat⁴⁶ in 1994 on the "Assessment of Wright Vocational School Graduates from 1982-1987", the following conclusions were drawn:

1. There is a need for an in-depth study and honest investigation to find underlying cause if we aspire for a better (program).
2. This low (response) rate . . . implies wastage inspite of huge yearly budget of the government set aside for the (program).

The study of Gayamat has the same objective with the present study which is policy redirection. Both focused on the assessment of a program however, the differed on the scope of the study. The former centered on the academe while the latter on civil registration.

Tabu⁴⁷ also concluded, in his study on the "Community-Based Skills Training Program" in 1995, that:

1. In general, implementors and beneficiaries

⁴⁶Crescencia U. Gayamat, "Assessment of Wright Vocational School Graduates from 1982-1987: Its Implications for Curriculum Redirection", (Unpublished master's thesis, Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar: 1994).

⁴⁷Pamfilo S. Tabu, "Community-Based Skills Training Program: An Assessment", (Unpublished master's thesis, Samar State Polytechnic college, Catbalogan, Samar: 1995).

(clientele) considered trainings conducted as existing but inadequate.

2. Skills trainings conducted were deemed very relevant.

3. Lack of qualified trainers, lack of well-developed training, lack of training coordinators and lack of funds were the factors for the inadequacy of trainings.

4. Lack of follow-up and feedback mechanism were the major cause of its failure.

The study of Tabu was relevant and similar to the present study since both centered on the assessment of a program. However, they differed on the type of program. The former focused on community-based skills while the present study focused on civil registration.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method and procedures undertaken in this research endeavor, the instruments used in gathering pertinent data, as well as the statistical tool in analyzing data.

Research Design

This study employed the descriptive-normative research method using two sets of questionnaires as the principal instruments in gathering the needed data. The researcher employed other data gathering instruments such as unstructured interviews, documentary analysis and actual observations. These methods were used to describe, record, analyze, interpret and ascertain some facts in order to come up with a more substantial and meaningful study.

Instrumentation

As stated earlier, the researcher employed structured questionnaires, documentary analysis, actual observations and unstructured interviews of some respondents in obtaining the desired data and informations.

The questionnaire. Two sets of questionnaires were

prepared for the purpose of this study, set 1 (CRS-Q1) was designed for the Local Civil Registrars and Civil Registry Personnel, and set 2 (CRS-Q2) was designed for the clientele of the civil registration system. The said questionnaires were the combination of checklist open-ended and close-ended questions where the respondents checked the appropriate answer using the Likert Pattern of five-point scale as follows:

1. For the extent of implementation of the different components of the civil registration system;

5 - if the system component is fully implemented
(FI)

4 - if the system component is highly implemented (HI)

3 - if the system component is moderately implemented (MI)

2 - if the system component is slightly implemented (SI)

1 - if the system component is not implemented
(NI)

2. For the gravity of the problems encountered relative to the implementation of the system component;

5 - if the problem is extremely felt (EF)

4 - if the problem is highly felt (HF)

3 - if the problem is moderately felt (MF)

2 - if the problem is slightly felt (SF)

1 - if the problem is not felt (NF)

3. For the suggested solutions to the problems encountered;

5 - if the respondents strongly agree (SA)

4 - if the respondents agree (A)

3 - if the respondents are uncertain (U)

2 - if the respondents disagree (D)

1 - if the respondents strongly disagree (SD)

The questionnaire were divided into four main parts as follows:

Part I - Profile of the respondents;

Part II - Extent of the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system in the sample city and municipalities of the province of Samar;

Part III - Gravity of the problems encountered relative to the implementation of the components of the system; and

Part IV - Suggested solutions to the problems encountered.

Documentary Analysis. Reports on registration of vital events available at the local civil registry offices in the

City of Calbayog and different municipalities in the Province of Samar and from the National Statistics Office were reviewed and analyzed in order to gather data on the average monthly registration of the different LCROs in Samar.

Interview. An unstructured interview of the respondents was conducted by the researcher to validate, verify and crosscheck some data obtained from the respondents or from the documents reviewed and analyzed.

Actual observation. During the collection and retrieval of the main instruments, the researcher also conducted actual observations. He noted sevaral observation results which were used to validate data gathered through the questionnaires, documentary analysis and interview.

Validation of Instrument

The first draft of the questionnaire was submitted to the research adviser for comments and suggestions for possible improvement. After incorporating all the suggestions and comments, the improved version of the questionnaire for the clientele was pilot-tested at Barangay Camarubu-an, Jiabong, Samar for clarity of instructions and

readability, while the questionnaire for the local civil registrars and civil registry personnel was validated by experts. After the try-out, the questionnaire was found effective except for some item which was omitted and some components which were vague and needed some qualifications for clarity. The item which was omitted was the civil status. Therefore, in Part I - Profile for both the questionnaires for the civil registration personnel and clientele, "*civil status*" was added. For some components that needed qualifications, the following phrases were added: in Part II question number 4.b.1, the phrase "*articulo mortis*" was added while in question number 4.b.3, the phrase "*ethnic marriages*" was added and in question number 4.b.4, the phrase "*emancibados*" was also added; and in Part IV question number A-3, the phrase "*for attendants at birth*" was added.

Sampling Procedures

In arriving the number of respondents for the LCRs/LCRO personnel and the civil registration clientele, purposive-cluster-stratified two-stage sampling design was used.

The municipalities of the Province of Samar by congressional district were clustered according to its location: coastal, carline, inland and island

municipalities. To choose the sample municipalities by location and congressional district, a random sampling was used via lottery technique. The name of all the municipalities of the Province of Samar were encoded in a piece of paper and the encoded sheets were grouped by congressional district. Then the encoded municipalities in each group, again were divided into sub-groups according to its location. Finally, the encoded sheets were rolled and placed in eight different bowls corresponding to its group and sub-group. Afterwards, the researcher drew one sample municipality in each bowl. Purposively, the City of Calbayog and the capital town of Catbalogan were also considered as samples for the first and second districts, respectively.

After the city and municipalities were chosen, automatically the local civil registrars and LCRO personnel were considered as samples for the first group of respondents.

On the other hand, the number of clientele was based on the total population of the Province of Samar based on the official population count released by the National Statistics Office as of September 1, 1995 per Proclamation

No. 849 by no less than the President himself, His Excellency Fidel V. Ramos. In arriving at the desired sample size Sloven's formula was used:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N_e^2}$$

where:

n - stands for the desired sample size

N - stands for the total population of the Province of Samar

e - the margin of error which is set at .05 level

The barangays in each sample municipalities and city were arranged by population size based on the 1995 Census of Population in descending order and grouped into strata of approximately equal sizes. Four strata were pegged per municipality comprising the large, medium, small and extra-small barangays proportionate to the 1995 total population of its respective municipality and city. One sample barangay per stratum was chosen using the random sampling method via lottery technique. And the desired sample size was divided equally among the total number of sample

barangays identified. Table 1 shows the total samples of the two groups of respondents.

Data Gathering Procedure

Permission to field questionnaire to the local civil registrars and local civil registry personnel was sought by the researcher from the NSO, Samar Provincial Statistics Officer. While for the clientele, permission was sought from their respective superiors and/or barangay chairmen. Afterwards, the questionnaires were personally fielded by the researcher himself, to facilitate its distribution and to ensure high percentage of retrieval.

To further verify the responses of the two groups of respondents, the researcher conducted an unstructured interview.

The actual data gathering was done in the months of June, July, August and September of 1997.

Statistical Treatment

The data gathered were recorded, tallied, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted. Frequency scores were determined to reflect the profile of respondents by age, sex, civil status, length of service, educational qualifications and in-service trainings (if applicable). The weighted mean

Table 1

Number of Respondents of the Two Groups
 Per Sample City and Municipalities
 of the Province of Samar

City/Municipality/Barangay	Number of Respondents	
	LCRs and LCRO Personnel	Civil Registra- tion Clientele
Calbayog	32	
Bagacay		10
Capoocan		10
Guin-on		10
Malopalo		10
Catbalogan	6	
Lobo		10
San Andres		10
San Pablo		10
San Vicente		10
Daram	2	
Baclayan		10
Beta-ug		10
Casab-ahan		10
Poblacion 2		10
Hinabangan	3	
Bagacay		10
Bucalan		10
Poblacion 2		10
San Rafael		10
Matuguinao	4	
Angyap		10
Barruz		10
De-it		10
Maduroto		10

Table 1 Continued

City/Municipality/Barangay	Number of Respondents	
	LCRs and LCRO Personnel	Civil Registration Clientele
San Jorge	1	
Aurora		10
Blanca Aurora		10
Buenavista II		10
Lincoro		10
San Jose de Buan	3	
Barangay 2		10
Barangay 3		10
Barangay 4		10
Hiduroma		10
Sta. Margarita	4	
Balud		10
Ilo		10
Napuro I		10
Solsogon		10
Tagapul-an	2	
Nipa		10
San Vicente		10
Sugod		10
Trinidad		10
Talalora	3	
Independencia		10
Poblacion 1		10
Tatabunan		10
Victory		10
Total	60	400

was used to assess the respondents' perception on the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration system in the sample city and municipalities in the Province of Samar and the extent of gravity of problem identified.

The following formula was utilized for computing the weighted mean:⁴⁸

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^K f_i X_i}{n}$$

where:

f_i = the frequency of the i th class interval

X_i = the class mark of the i th class interval

K = the number of classes

n = the number of observations

To compare the perceptions of the two groups of respondents as to the extent of implementation of the

⁴⁸ The Statistical Center, Basic Statistics and Exploratory Data Analysis with Micro-computer Applications, (University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City), p. 37.

different components of civil registration system in the sample city and municipalities of the province of Samar which was expressed in terms of weighted mean, the t-test for independent samples was used, as follows:⁴⁹

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(N_1 - 1) S_1^2 + (N_2 - 1) S_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 N_2} \right)}}$$

where:

- t = is the computed t-value
- \bar{X}_1 = the mean of the perception of the LCRO personnel
- \bar{X}_2 = the mean of the perception of the civil clientele
- N_1 = the number of categories responded by LCRO personnel
- N_2 = the number of categories responded by the civil registry clientele

⁴⁹ Ronald E. Walpole, Introduction to Statistics, (3rd ed.; New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1982), p. 311.

s_1 = the variance for the first group of
respondents

s_2 = the variance for the second group of
respondents

α = .05

In determining whether the corresponding hypothesis will be accepted or rejected, the tabular or critical t-value was compared with the computed t-value at .05 level of significance. If the computed t-value turned out numerically equal or greater than the tabular or critical t-value at $N_1 + N_2 - 2$ degrees of freedom, the null hypothesis was rejected. Otherwise, the null hypothesis was accepted.

Chapter 4

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents, analyzes and interprets the data gathered with the use of two sets of questionnaires, unstructured interviews, documentary analysis as well as observations.

Included in this chapter are the profile of local civil registrars and local civil registry personnel, profile of civil registration clientele, the extent of implementation of the different components of the civil registration system, the extent of the problem encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system and the suggested solutions to the problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system.

Profile of Local Civil Registrars and Local Civil Registry Office Personnel

The following are the data referring to the profile of LCRs and LCRO personnel, namely: age and sex, civil status, educational attainment, length of service and training attended.

Age and Sex. As shown in Table 2, majority of the local civil registrars (LCRs) and local civil registry office personnel (LCRO), that is, 19 out of 60 or 32 percent fall in the age range of 35-44 years. This is followed by the age range of 15-24 years old and 25-34 years old with 17 out of 60 or 28 percent and 10 out of 60 or 17 percent, respectively. The least number of the respondents, that is five out of 60 or eight percent corresponds to 55-64 years.

Moreover, majority of the LCRs and LCRO personnel were

Table 2

Age and Sex Profile of the LCRs
and LCRO Personnel

Age Range (in years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
55-64	2	3	5	28
45-54	2	4	9	17
35-44	7	12	19	32
25-34	2	8	10	15
15-24	4	13	17	8
Total	20	40	60	100
Percentage	33	67	100	---

dominated by females with 40 out of 60 or 67 percent against the males with 20 out of 60 or 33 percent.

Civil Status. The profile of the LCRs and LCRO personnel according to civil status is presented in Table 3. Majority of them are married comprising 65 percent of the total population which is 39 out of 60. Only 19 or 32 percent of them are single while a mere three percent or two are widow/widower.

Educational Attainment. It can be noted from Table 4 presented that most of the LCRs and LCRO personnel had gone to college comprising 88 percent of their total population, that is 53 out of 60. Next in number were those who reached

Table 3

Profile of LCRs and LCRO Personnel
by Civil Status

Marital Status	Number of LCRs and LCRO Personnel	Percentage
Single	19	32
Married	39	65
Widow/Widower	2	3
Total	60	100

Table 4

Profile of LCRs and LCRO Personnel
by Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Number of LCRs and LCRO Personnel	Percentage
High School	2	4
College	53	88
Post-Graduate	5	8
Total	60	100

post-graduate education with eight percent or five out of 60 and the least in number were those who reached high school education only with four percent or two out of 60.

Length of Service. The profile of the LCR and LCRO personnel in terms of their length of service is summarized in Table 5. As presented, most of them, that is, 16 out of 60 or 27 percent had been in the service for three to five years. The next in number were those who had been in the service for more than 10 and one year to two years in the service, which is 25 percent (15 out of 60) and 20 percent (12 out of 60), respectively. The least in number were those whose service are less than one year with 10 percent,

Table 5

Profile of LCRs and LCRO Personnel
by Length of Service

Length of Service (in years)	Number of LCRs and LCRO Personnel	Percentage
< 1	6	10
1 - 2	12	20
3 - 4	16	27
5 - 10	11	18
> 10	15	25
Total		100

that is, six out of 60.

In summary, majority of the LCRs and LCRO personnel had been in the service for 3 to 5 years already. A length of service that is enough to give them competence in the job.

Trainings Attended. Table 6 showed that most of the LCRs and LCRO personnel had not undergone any training. This comprised 55 percent, that is, 33 out of 60. On the other hand, 28 percent or 17 out of 60 had undergone thorough training on civil registration for more than 48 hours, followed by those who have undergone 17 hours to 32

Table 6

Profile of LCRs and LCRO Personnel
by Training Attended

No. of Training Hours Attended	Number of LCRs and LCRO Personnel	Percentage
None	33	55
1 - 16	2	3
17 - 32	7	12
33 - 48	1	2
> 48	17	28
Total		100

hours of training with 12 percent or seven out of 60, three percent undergone one hour to 16 hours training or two out of 60 and 2 percent, that is, one out of 60, undergone 33 hours to 48 hours.

In summary, most of the LCRs and LCRO personnel lacked the required training to do the job or most of the personnel involved in the registration of vital events were not well-informed with the new updates on the civil registration system.

Profile of Civil Registration
Clientele

The following are the data referring to the profile of the civil registration clientele, namely: age and sex, civil status and educational attainment.

Age and Sex. Table 7 shows that the most number of civil registration clientele were 35-44 years of age with 23 percent or 93 out of 400, followed by ages 15-24 with 19

Table 7

Profile of Civil Registration Clientele
by Age and Sex

Age Range (in years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
65 & over	23	23	46	11
55-64	27	20	47	12
45-54	33	37	70	18
35-44	40	53	93	23
25-34	33	35	68	17
15-24	42	34	76	19
Total	198	202	400	100
Percentage	49	51	100	---

Table 8

Profile of Civil Registration Clientele
by Civil Status

Marital Status	Number of Civil Registration Clientele	Percentage
Single	123	31
Married	249	62
Widow/Widower	28	7
Total	400	100

percent or 76 out of 400, followed by ages 45-54 with 18 percent or 70 out of 400 then ages ranging 25-34 with 17 percent or 68 out of 400.

Majority of them were dominated by the female sex with approximately 51 percent or 202 out of 400 against the male with 49 percent or 198 out of 400 only.

Civil Status. The profile of the civil registration clientele according to their civil status is presented in Table 8. Majority of them are married comprising 62 percent of the total population which is 249 out of 400. Only 123 or 31 percent of them are single while a mere seven percent or 28 are widow/widower.

Table 9

Profile of Civil Registration Clientele
by Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Number of Civil Registration Clientele	Percentage
Unschooled	56	14
Elementary	139	35
High School	82	20
College	91	23
Post-Graduate	32	8
Total	400	100

Educational Attainment. It can be gleaned from Table 9 presented that most of the civil registration clientele reached elementary level of education comprising 35 percent or 139 out of 400. Next in number were those who reached collegiate level with 23 percent or 91 out of 100 followed by those who reached high school level with 20 percent or 82 out of 400. Next were those who have not undergone formal education with 14 percent or 56 out of 400 and the least in number were those who had reached post-graduate education with eight percent or 32 out of 400. The data implies that

the educational preparation of civil registration clientele are widely dispersed.

Extent of Implementation of the Different Components of the Civil Registration System

Table 10 summarizes the extent of implementation of the different components of the civil registration system as perceived by the LCRs and LCRO personnel. Under the LCR function, filing of registable certificates and documents presented for entry obtained the highest weighted mean of 4.82 or "fully implemented" followed by the submission to the Civil Registrar-General thru the PSO all registered documents during the first 10 days of each month, compilation of the registable documents monthly/preparation/transmittal of any information required by the Civil Registrar-General, receiving application for the issuance of a marriage license and after determining that the requirements/supporting certificates and publications thereof for the prescribed period have been complied with and upon payment of the authorized fee to the treasurer, filing/keeping/preserving in a secured place the books required by law, transcribing/entering immediately upon receipt all registable documents and judicial decrees, affecting the civil status of persons in the appropriate

Table 10

**Extent of Implementation of the Different Components of the Civil Registration System
(as perceived by the LCRs and LCRO Personnel)**

Table 10 Continued

Component	No. of Respondents						Mean	Interpretation							
	1 (N I)	2 (S I)	3 (M I)	4 (H I)	5 (F I)	Total									
for the prescribed period have been complied with and upon payment of the authorized fee to the Treasurer.	(4)	(12)	(32)	(230)	(278)	2	4	8	46	60	4.63	FI			
13. Filing/keeping/preserving civil registry records as per archival system mandated by the Local Government Code.	(1)	(4)	(12)	(56)	(180)	(253)	1	2	4	14	36	57	4.44	HI	
14. Submission of status reports on the condition of civil registry documents filed in the civil registry office whenever there are changes of the previous status of files.	(3)	(8)	(36)	(64)	(125)	(236)	3	4	12	16	25	60	3.93	HI	
15. Reconstruction of destroyed civil registry records upon compliance with the requirements following the procedures established by the office of the Civil Registrar-General.	(9)	(4)	(45)	(40)	(110)	(208)	9	2	15	10	22	58	3.59	HI	
16. Making the civil registry forms available at all times.	(1)	(2)	(6)	(68)	(190)	(267)	1	1	2	17	38	59	4.52	FI	
SUB TOTAL	49	37	90	180	591	947							68.70		
SUB MEAN													4.29	HI	
B. BASIC COMPONENTS:															
1. Live Birth Registration															
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(2)	(9)	(40)	(220)	(271)		1	3	10	44	58	4.67	FI		
b) Out-of-town reporting	(3)	(8)	(24)	(28)	(140)	(203)	3	4	8	7	28	50	4.06	HI	
c) Birth registration of illegitimate children	(4)	(24)	(36)	(155)	(219)		2	8	9	31	50	4.38	HI		
d) Non-disclosure of birth records	(2)	(4)	(15)	(40)	(140)	(201)	2	2	5	10	28	47	4.28	HI	
e) Delayed registration of live birth	(1)	(2)	(6)	(36)	(195)	(240)	1	1	2	9	39	52	4.62	FI	
SUB MEAN														4.40	HI
2. Foundling Registration															
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(19)	(2)	(18)	(20)	(85)	(144)	19	1	6	5	17	48	3.00	MI	

Table 10 Continued

Component	No. of Respondents						Mean	Interpretation
	1 (N I)	2 (S I)	3 (M I)	4 (H I)	5 (F I)	Total		
b) Persons responsible to report the event	(17)		(18)	(20)	(75)	(130)		
	17		6	5	15	43	3.02	MI
c) Requirements for registration	(16)	(2)	(15)	(28)	(80)	(141)		
	16	1	5	7	16	45	3.13	MI
SUB MEAN							3.05	MI
3. Death Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration			(15)	(32)	(210)	(257)		
			5	8	42	55	4.67	FI
			(2)	(12)	(36)	(170)	(220)	
b) Specification of causes of death			1	4	9	34	48	4.58
			(12)	(8)	(30)	(16)	(110)	FI
c) Out-of-town reporting			12	4	10	4	22	52
			(1)	(22)	(27)	(24)	(120)	3.38
d) Death under Medico-legal examination			1	11	9	6	24	MI
			(8)	(18)	(15)	(20)	(85)	3.80
e) Fetal death			8	9	5	5	17	HI
			(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(170)	3.32
f) Delayed registration of death			1	1	9	7	34	MI
SUB MEAN							4.38	HI
SUB MEAN							4.02	HI
4. Marriage Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration			(2)	(12)	(36)	(210)	(260)	
			1	4	9	42	56	4.64
b) Marriage exempt from the license requirement:			(5)	(10)	(3)	(24)	(65)	FI
b.1) Article 27 (Articulos Mortis)			5	5	1	6	13	3.57
			(5)	(6)		(24)	(40)	HI
b.2) Article 28			5	3		6	8	3.41
			(7)	(8)	(6)	(20)	(35)	MI
b.3) Article 33 (Ethnic Marriages)			7	4	2	5	7	3.04
			(1)		(12)	(52)	(135)	MI
b.4) Article 34 (Emancibados)			1			13	27	4.44
						(12)	(44)	HI
c) Delayed registration of marriage						4	11	4.54
SUB MEAN							3.94	FI

Table 10 Continued

Component	No. of Respondents						Mean	Inter- pre- ta- tion
	1 (N I)	2 (S I)	3 (M I)	4 (H I)	5 (F I)	Total		
5. Application for Marriage License Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(1)	(4)	(12)	(18)	(185)	(220)	4.52	FI
	1	2	4	6	37	50		
b) Requisites of application for marriage license	(1)	(6)	(9)	(28)	(185)	(229)	4.49	HI
	1	3	3	7	37	51		
SUB MEAN							4.51	FI
6. Court Decree/Order Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(11)	(2)	(9)	(24)	(100)	(146)	3.56	HI
	11	1	3	6	20	41		
	(9)	(8)	(12)	(28)	(60)	(117)		
b) Adoption	9	4	4	7	12	36	3.25	MI
	(7)	(6)	(9)	(28)	(95)	(145)		
c) Annotations in the Civil Register	7	3	3	7	19	39	3.72	HI
d) Preparation and issuance of the amended certificate of live birth of the adopted child	(12)	(4)	(3)	(32)	(75)	(126)	3.32	MI
	12	2	1	8	15	38		
e) Nature of proceedings and records (Kept strictly confidential)	(10)	(2)	(6)	(24)	(80)	(122)	3.48	MI
f) Annulment of marriage/legal separation declaration of absolute nullity of marriage	(12)	(2)	(9)	(24)	(80)	(127)	3.34	MI
	12	1	3	6	16	38		
	(9)	(6)	(15)	(28)	(75)	(133)		
g) Correction of entry	9	3	5	7	15	39	3.41	MI
	(10)	(2)	(18)	(24)	(70)	(124)		
h) Change of name	10	1	6	6	14	37	3.35	MI
	(12)	(4)	(6)	(20)	(60)	(102)		
i) Presumptive death	12	2	2	5	12	33	3.09	MI
SUB MEAN							3.39	MI
7. Legal Instruments Registration								
a) Place of registration	(8)	(4)	(21)	(16)	(115)	(164)	3.73	HI
	8	2	7	4	23	44		
	(15)	(6)	(15)	(12)	(70)	(118)		
b) Affidavit of re-appearance	15	3	5	3	14	40	2.95	MI
c) Affidavit of acknowledgement/affidavit of admission of paternity	(3)	(8)	(9)	(20)	(165)	(205)		
	3	4	3	5	33	48	4.27	HI
d) Legitimation by subsequent marriage of parents	(1)	(4)	(12)	(52)	(175)	(244)	4.44	HI
	1	2	4	13	35	55		

Table 10 Continued

Component	No. of Respondents						Mean	Interpretation
	1 (N I)	2 (S I)	3 (M I)	4 (H I)	5 (F I)	Total		
e) Option to elect Philippine Citizenship	(14)	(10)	(9)	(40)	(55)	(128)		
	14	5	3	10	11	43	2.98	MI
	(18)	(4)	(12)	(16)	(75)	(125)		
f) Repatriation	18	2	4	4	15	43	2.91	MI
SUB MEAN							3.55	HI
SUB TOTAL	251	92	162	261	858	1624	26.86	
SUB MEAN							3.84	HI
TOTAL	300	129	252	441	1449	2571	95.56	
GRAND MEAN							4.07	HI

Legend:

- 4.51 - 5.00 = FI (the program component is fully implemented)
- 3.51 - 4.50 = HI (the program component is highly implemented)
- 2.51 - 3.50 = MI (the program component is moderately implemented)
- 1.51 - 2.50 = SI (the program component is slightly implemented)
- 1.00 - 1.50 = NI (the program component is not implemented)

civil registry books, issuance of certified transcripts/copies of any certificate or document registered upon payment of proper fees and making the civil registry forms available at all time with weighted means of 4.75, 4.63, 4.53, 4.52, 4.52 and 4.52 respectively or "fully implemented".

The rest of the LCR functions were rated "highly implemented" except for the indexing all registered documents to facilitate search and identification in case any information is required, which obtained the lowest weighted mean of 3.50 or "moderately implemented".

On the whole, the LCR functions is perceived by the LCRs and LCRO personnel as "highly implemented" with a weighted mean of 4.29.

On the other hand, under the basic components of live birth registration, reglamentary period and place of registration obtained the highest weighted mean of 4.67 or "fully implemented" followed by the delayed registration of live birth with a weighted mean of 4.62 or "fully implemented". The other components of the live birth registration were rated "highly implemented" having out-of-town reporting which was rated the least with a weighted mean of 4.06 or "highly implemented". The weighted mean of the overall assessment of live birth registration as

perceived by the LCRs and LCRO personnel is 4.40 or "highly implemented".

Moreover, all the basic components were rated "moderately implemented". Requirements for registration obtained the highest weighted mean of 3.13 or "moderately implemented" while the reglamentary period and place of registration obtained the least with a weighted mean of 3.00 or "moderately implemented". The weighted mean for the over-all assessment of founding registration as perceived by the LCRs and LCRO personnel is 3.05 or "moderately implemented".

For death registration, reglamentary period and place of registration obtained the highest weighted mean of 4.67 or "fully implemented" followed by the specification of causes of death with a weighted mean of 4.58 or "fully implemented" and delayed registration of death with a weighted mean of 4.38 or "highly implemented".

The other basic components of death registration, were rated "moderately implemented" having fetal death which was rated the least weighted mean of 3.32 or "moderately implemented". The over-all assessment of the basic components of death registration obtained a weighted mean of 4.02 or "highly implemented".

Meanwhile, among the basic components of marriage

registration, reglamentary period and place of registration obtained the highest weighted mean of 4.64 or "fully implemented" followed by delayed registration of marriage with a weighted mean of 4.54 or "fully implemented". Article 33 obtained the least weighted mean of 3.04 or "moderately implemented". The over-all weighted mean of the basic components of marriage registration as perceived by the LCRs and LCRO personnel is 3.94 or "highly implemented".

Under the basic components of application for marriage license registration, reglamentary period and place of registration obtained a weighted mean of 4.52 or "fully implemented" and requisites of application for marriage license obtained a weighted mean of 4.49 or "highly implemented" and the over-all assessment, obtained a weighted mean of 4.51 or "fully implemented".

For court decree/order registration, annotations in the civil register obtained the highest weighted mean of 3.72 or "highly implemented" followed by reglamentary period and place of registration with a weighted mean of 3.56 or "highly implemented". While the other components were rated "moderately implemented" having presumptive death being rated the least weighted mean of 3.09 or "moderately implemented".

The overall assessment of the basic components of court decree/order registration as perceived by the LCRs and LCRO personnel obtained a weighted mean of 3.39 or "moderately implemented".

Under the basic components of legal instruments registration, legitimation by subsequent marriage of parents obtained the highest weighted mean of 4.44 or "highly implemented" followed by affidavit of acknowledgement/affidavit of admission of paternity, and place of registration with weighted means of 4.22 and 3.73 respectively or "highly implemented". The rest of the components were rated "moderately implemented". Repatriation obtained the least weighted mean of 2.91 or "moderately implemented".

The overall assessment of the basic components of legal instrument registration is rated "highly implemented" with a weighted mean of 3.55. The weighted mean of the overall assessment of the extent of implementation of the basic components of civil registration system as perceived by the LCRs and LCRO personnel is 3.84 or "highly implemented".

It could be noted from the same table that the overall assessment of the LCRs and LCRO personnel on the extent of implementation of the different components of the civil

registration in Samar is "highly implemented" with a grand mean of 4.07.

Likewise, Table 11 summarizes the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration system in Samar as perceived by the civil registration clientele. As gleaned from the table, under the LCR function, receiving applications for the issuance of a marriage license and after determining that the requirements/supporting certificates and publications have thereof for the prescribed period have been complied with and upon payment of the authorized fee to the treasurer, obtained the highest weighted mean of 3.15 or "moderately implemented" followed by filing/keeping/preserving civil registry records as per archival system mandated by the local government code and issuance of certified transcripts/copies of any certificate of document registered upon payment of proper fees with weighted means of 3.15 and 3.06 respectively or "moderately implemented".

The rest of the LCR functions were rated "slightly implemented". Compilation of the registrable documents monthly/preparation/transmittal of any information required by the Civil Registrar-General obtained the lowest weighted mean of 2.10 or "slightly implemented".

Table 11

**Extent of Implementation of the Different Components of the Civil Registration System
(as perceived by the Civil Registration Clientele)**

Table 11 Continued

Component	No. of Respondents						Mean	Interpretation
	1 (N I)	2 (S I)	3 (M I)	4 (H I)	5 (F I)	Total		
for the prescribed period have been complied with and upon payment of the authorized fee to the Treasurer.	(81)	(138)	(225)	(240)	(575)	(1259)		
13. Filing/keeping/preserving civil registry records as per archival system mandated by the Local Government Code.	81	69	75	60	115	400	3.15	MI
14. Submission of status reports on the condition of civil registry documents filed in the civil registry office whenever there are changes of the previous status of files.	(83)	(146)	(219)	(284)	(500)	(1232)		
	83	73	73	71	100	400	3.08	MI
15. Reconstruction of destroyed civil registry records upon compliance with the requirements following the procedures established by the office of the Civil Registrar-General.	(197)	(134)	(141)	(184)	(215)	(871)		
	197	67	47	46	43	400	2.18	SI
16. Making the civil registry forms available at all times.	(202)	(118)	(150)	(180)	(220)	(870)		
	202	59	50	45	44	400	2.18	SI
SUB TOTAL	2832	1001	859	817	891	6400	37.74	
SUB MEAN							2.36	SI
B. BASIC COMPONENTS:								
1. Live Birth Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(151)	(102)	(147)	(228)	(250)	(878)		
	151	53	49	57	50	360	2.45	SI
	(185)	(120)	(168)	(200)	(245)	(918)		
b) Out-of-town reporting	185	60	56	50	49	400	2.30	SI
c) Birth registration of illegitimate children	(171)	(122)	(186)	(208)	(270)	(957)		
	171	61	62	52	54	400	2.39	SI
	(196)	(122)	(153)	(176)	(240)	(887)		
d) Non-disclosure of birth records	196	61	51	44	48	400	2.22	SI
	(191)	(104)	(168)	(204)	(250)	(917)		
e) Delayed registration of live birth	191	52	56	51	50	400	2.29	SI
SUB MEAN							2.33	SI
2. Foundling Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(215)	(84)	(132)	(192)	(230)	(853)		
	215	42	44	48	46	395	2.16	SI

Table 11 Continued

Component	No. of Respondents						Mean	Interpretation
	1 (N I)	2 (S I)	3 (M I)	4 (H I)	5 (F I)	Total		
b) Persons responsible to report the event	(184)	(90)	(126)	(160)	(195)	(755)		
	184	45	42	40	39	350	2.16	SI
	(184)	(90)	(126)	(156)	(200)	(756)		
c) Requirements for registration	184	45	42	39	40	350	2.16	SI
SUB MEAN							2.16	SI
3. Death Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(194)	(102)	(144)	(224)	(255)	(919)		
	194	51	48	56	51	400	2.30	SI
	(168)	(134)	(150)	(188)	(220)	(860)		
b) Specification of causes of death	168	67	50	47	44	376	2.29	SI
	(168)	(134)	(150)	(188)	(220)	(860)		
c) Out-of-town reporting	168	67	50	47	44	376	2.29	SI
	(208)	(104)	(144)	(188)	(225)	(869)		
d) Death under Medico-legal examination	208	52	48	47	45	400	2.17	SI
	(211)	(96)	(147)	(184)	(230)	(868)		
e) Fetal death	211	48	49	46	46	400	2.17	SI
	(198)	(98)	(168)	(208)	(225)	(897)		
f) Delayed registration of death	198	49	56	52	45	400	2.24	SI
SUB MEAN							2.26	SI
4. Marriage Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(91)	(150)	(219)	(332)	(390)	(1182)		
	91	75	73	83	78	400	2.96	MI
b) Marriage exempt from the license requirement:	(232)	(98)	(120)	(168)	(175)	(793)		
b.1) Article 27 (Articulos Mortis)	232	49	40	42	35	398	1.99	SI
	(232)	(98)	(120)	(168)	(175)	(793)		
b.2) Article 28	232	49	40	42	35	398	1.99	SI
	(232)	(98)	(120)	(168)	(175)	(793)		
b.3) Article 33 (Ethnic Marriages)	232	49	40	42	35	398	1.99	SI
	(95)	(156)	(243)	(292)	(365)	(1151)		
b.4) Article 34 (Emancibados)	95	78	81	73	73	400	2.88	MI
	(88)	(154)	(252)	(304)	(375)	(1173)		
c) Delayed registration of marriage	88	77	84	76	75	400	2.93	MI
SUB MEAN							2.46	SI

Table 11 Continued

Component	No. of Respondents						Mean	Inter- pre- ta- tion
	1 (N I)	2 (S I)	3 (M I)	4 (H I)	5 (F I)	Total		
5. Application for Marriage License Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(133)	(130)	(195)	(276)	(340)	(1074)	133	65
							65	65
							69	68
							400	2.68
b) Requisites of application for marriage license	(133)	(130)	(195)	(276)	(340)	(1074)	133	65
							65	65
							69	68
							400	2.68
SUB MEAN							2.68	MI
6. Court Decree/Order Registration								
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	(133)	(130)	(195)	(276)	(340)	(1074)	133	65
							65	65
							69	68
							400	2.68
							(65)	MI
							(266)	
							(195)	
							(272)	
							(345)	
							(1143)	
b) Adoption	65	133	65	68	69	400	2.86	MI
	(198)	(98)	(168)	(208)	(225)	(897)		
c) Annotations in the Civil Register	198	49	56	52	45	400	2.24	SI
d) Preparation and issuance of the amended certificate of live birth of the adopted child	(211)	(96)	(147)	(184)	(230)	(868)	211	48
							49	49
							46	46
							400	2.17
e) Nature of proceedings and records (Kept strictly confidential)	(208)	(104)	(144)	(188)	(225)	(869)	208	52
							48	47
							45	45
							400	2.17
f) Annulment o marriage/legal separation declaration of absolute nullity of marriage	(198)	(98)	(168)	(208)	(225)	(897)	198	49
							56	52
							45	45
							400	2.24
							(133)	SI
							(130)	
							(207)	
							(260)	
							(340)	
							(1070)	
g) Correction of entry	133	65	69	65	68	400	2.68	MI
	(198)	(98)	(168)	(208)	(225)	(897)		
h) Change of name	198	49	56	52	45	400	2.24	SI
	(150)	(156)	(240)	(20)	(435)	(1001)		
i) Presumptive death	150	78	80	5	87	400	2.50	SI
SUB MEAN							2.42	SI
7. Legal Instruments Registration								
a) Place of registration	(194)	(106)	(147)	(220)	(245)	(912)	194	53
							49	55
							49	49
							400	2.28
							(150)	SI
							(156)	
							(240)	
							(20)	
							(435)	
							(1001)	
b) Affidavit of re-appearance	150	78	80	5	87	400	2.50	SI
c) Affidavit of acknowledgement/affidavit of admission of paternity	(194)	(106)	(147)	(220)	(245)	(912)	194	53
							49	55
							49	49
							400	2.28
							(192)	SI

Table 11 Continued

Component	No. of Respondents						Mean	Interpretation
	1 (N I)	2 (S I)	3 (M I)	4 (H I)	5 (F I)	Total		
d) Legitimation by subsequent marriage of parents	(198)	(98)	(168)	(208)	(225)	(897)		
	198	49	56	52	45	400	2.24	SI
	(255)	(80)	(111)	(120)	(175)	(741)		
e) Option to elect Philippine Citizenship	255	40	37	30	35	397	1.87	SI
	(255)	(80)	(111)	(120)	(175)	(741)		
f) Repatriation	255	40	37	30	35	397	1.87	SI
SUB MEAN							2.17	SI
SUB TOTAL	6600	2161	2043	1855	1936	14595	16.48	
SUB MEAN							2.35	SI
TOTAL	9432	3162	2902	2672	2827	20995	54.22	
GRAND MEAN							2.36	SI

Legend:

- 4.51 - 5.00 = FI (the program component is fully implemented)
- 3.51 - 4.50 = HI (the program component is highly implemented)
- 2.51 - 3.50 = MI (the program component is moderately implemented)
- 1.51 - 2.50 = SI (the program component is slightly implemented)
- 1.00 - 1.50 = NI (the program component is not implemented)

The overall assessment of the LCR function as perceived by the civil registry clientele obtained the weighted mean of 2.36 or "slightly implemented".

On the other hand, all components under the basic components of live birth registration were rated "slightly implemented" where reglamentary period and place of registration were rated the highest weighted mean of 2.45 or "slightly implemented" and non-disclosure of birth records the lowest weighted mean of 2.22 or "slightly implemented".

The overall assessment of the basic components of live birth registration as perceived by the civil registry clientele obtained a weighted mean of 2.33 or "slightly implemented".

Furthermore, all components under the basic components of foundling registration, were rated "slightly implemented" with equal weighted means of 2.16. Hence, the overall assessment of the basic components of foundling registration obtained a weighted mean of 2.16 or "slightly implemented".

Meanwhile, for death registration, all components were rated "slightly implemented". Reglamentary period and place of registration obtained the highest weighted mean of 2.30 or "slightly implemented". Death under medico-legal examination of fetal death obtained the least weighted mean of 2.17 or "slightly implemented". Consequently, the over-

all assessment of the basic components of death registration as perceived by the civil registry clientele obtained a weighted mean of 2.26 or "slightly implemented".

Under the basic components of marriage registration, reglamentary period and place of registration obtained the highest weighted mean of 2.96 or "moderately implemented" followed by delayed registration of marriage and Article 34 with weighted means of 2.93 and 2.88, respectively or "moderately implemented". Article 27, Article 28 and Article 33 obtained the least weighted mean of 1.99 or "slightly implemented". This resulted to an over-all assessment of the basic components of marriage registration as "slightly implemented" with a weighted mean of 2.46.

On the other hand, for application for marriage license registration, all components were rated "moderately implemented" with equal weighted means of 2.68. Thus, the over-all assessment of the basic components of application of marriage license registration likewise obtained a weighted mean of 2.68 or "moderately implemented".

Under the basic components of court decree/order registration, adoption obtained the highest weighted mean of 2.86 or "moderately implemented" followed by reglamentary period and place of registration and correction of entry with a weighted mean of 2.68 or "moderately implemented".

The other components were rated "slightly implemented", where preparation and issuance of the amended certificate of live birth of the adopted child and nature of proceedings and records obtained the least weighted mean of 2.17 or "slightly implemented". Therefore, the over-all assessment of the basic components of the court decree/order registration obtained a weighted mean of 2.42 or "slightly implemented".

Under the legal instrument registration, all components were rated "slightly implemented". Affidavit of re-appearance obtained the highest weighted mean of 2.50 or "slightly implemented" while option to elect Philippine citizenship and repatriation obtained the least weighted mean of 1.87 or "slightly implemented".

The over-all assessment of the basic components of legal instrument registration, is rated with a weighted mean of 2.17 or "slightly implemented".

Finally, it can be noted from the said table that the over-all assessment of the basic components of civil registration system as perceived by the civil registration clientele obtained a weighted mean of 2.35 or "slightly implemented" while the over-all assessment of the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration system in Samar as perceived by the same group

of respondents, obtained a grand mean of 2.36 or "slightly implemented".

Comparison of Responses of the Two Groups of Respondents on the Extent of Implementation of Different Components of Civil Registration System in Samar

Table 12 compares the assessment of the LCRs and LCRO personnel as well as the civil registration clientele on the extent of implementation of the different components of the civil registration system in Samar. Among the two groups of respondents, the LCRs and LCRO personnel gave the highest grand mean of 3.93 which means "highly implemented" while the civil registration clientele gave 2.34 grand mean which means "slightly implemented". It is worthwhile to note that the LCRs and LCRO personnel gave a higher rating compared to the civil registration clientele relative to the implementation of the civil registration system in the province. This could be attributed to the fact that the former are directly involved with the activities of the system while the latter are not. The combined assessment of the two groups of respondents was 3.14 which indicated that at present the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system in Samar is at "moderate extent".

Table 12

**Assessment of LCRs/LCRO Personnel and Civil Registration Clientele
on the Extent of Implementation of the Different Components
of Civil Registration System in Samar**

Component	LCR/LCRO PERSONNEL		CR CLIENTELE		Overall Mean	Inter- pre- ta- tion
	Weighted Mean	Inter- pre- ta- tion	Weighted Mean	Inter- pre- ta- tion		
A. LCR FUNCTION:						
1. Filing of registable Certificates and documents presented for entry.	4.82	FI	2.28	SI	3.55	HI
2. Compilation of the registable documents monthly/preparation/transmittal of any information required by the Civil Registrar-General.	4.68	FI	2.10	SI	3.39	MI
3. Issuance of certified transcripts/copies of any certificate or document registered upon payment of proper fees.	4.52	FI	3.06	MI	3.79	HI
4. Proper classification/binding of all certificates/documents.	4.37	HI	2.18	SI	3.28	MI
5. Submission to the Civil Registrar-General thru the PSO all registered documents during the first 10 days of each month.	4.75	FI	2.18	SI	3.46	MI
6. Indexing all registered documents to facilitate search and identification in case any information is required.	3.50	MI	2.18	SI	2.84	MI
7. Administration of oaths free of charge for civil registry purposes.	4.05	HI	2.14	SI	3.10	MI
8. Acceptance and registration of all late registable certificate of live birth free of charge.	3.88	HI	2.13	SI	3.01	MI
9. Acceptance of all registable judicial decrees/orders affecting the civil status of persons.	3.97	HI	2.22	SI	3.10	MI
10. Filing/keeping/preserving in a secured place the books required by law.	4.53	FI	2.21	SI	3.37	MI
11. Transcribing/entering immediately upon receipt all registable documents and judicial decrees affecting the civil status of persons in the appropriate civil registry books.	4.52	FI	2.21	SI	3.38	MI
12. Receiving applications for the issuance of a marriage license and after deter-						

Table 12 Continued

Component	LCR/LCRO PERSONNEL		CR CLIENTELE		Overall Mean	Interpretation
	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Weighted Mean	Interpretation		
mining that the requirements/supporting certificates and publications thereof for the prescribed period have been complied with and upon payment of the authorized fee to the Treasurer.	4.63	FI	3.15	MI	3.89	HI
13. Filing/keeping/preserving civil registry records as per archival system mandated by the Local Government Code.	4.44	HI	3.08	MI	3.76	HI
14. Submission of status reports on the condition of civil registry documents filed in the civil registry office whenever there are changes of the previous status of files.	3.93	HI	2.18	SI	3.06	MI
15. Reconstruction of destroyed civil registry records upon compliance with the requirements following the procedures established by the office of the Civil Registrar-General.	3.59	HI	2.18	SI	2.88	MI
16. Making the civil registry forms available at all times.	4.52	FI	2.24	SI	3.38	MI
B. BASIC COMPONENTS:						
1. Live Birth Registration						
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	4.67	FI	2.45	SI	3.56	HI
b) Out-of-town reporting	4.06	HI	2.30	SI	3.18	MI
c) Birth registration of illegitimate children	4.38	HI	2.39	SI	3.38	MI
d) Non-disclosure of birth records	4.28	HI	2.22	SI	3.25	MI
e) Delayed registration of live birth	4.62	FI	2.29	SI	3.46	MI
2. Foundling Registration						
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	3.00	MI	2.16	SI	2.58	MI
b) Persons responsible to report the event	3.02	MI	2.16	SI	2.59	MI
c) Requirements for registration	3.13	MI	2.16	SI	2.64	MI

Table 12 Continued

Component	LCR/LCRO PERSONNEL		CR CLIENTELE		Overall Mean	Interpretation
	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Weighted Mean	Interpretation		
3. Death Registration						
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	4.67	FI	2.30	SI	3.48	MI
b) Specification of causes of death	4.58	FI	2.29	SI	3.44	MI
c) Out-of-town reporting	3.38	MI	2.29	SI	2.84	MI
d) Death under Medico-legal examination	3.80	HI	2.17	SI	2.98	MI
e) Fetal death	3.32	MI	2.17	SI	2.74	MI
f) Delayed registration of death	4.38	HI	2.24	SI	3.31	MI
4. Marriage Registration						
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	4.64	FI	2.96	MI	3.80	HI
b) Marriage exempt from the license requirement:						
b.1) Article 27 (Articulos Mortis)	3.57	HI	1.99	SI	2.78	MI
b.2) Article 28	3.41	MI	1.99	SI	2.70	MI
b.3) Article 33 (Ethnic Marriages)	3.04	MI	1.99	SI	2.52	MI
b.4) Article 34 (Emancibados)	4.44	HI	2.88	MI	3.66	HI
c) Delayed registration of marriage	4.54	FI	2.93	MI	3.74	HI
5. Application for Marriage License Registration						
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	4.52	FI	2.68	MI	3.60	HI
b) Requisites of application for marriage license	4.49	HI	2.68	MI	3.58	HI
6. Court Decree/Order Registration						
a) Reglementary period and place of registration	3.56	HI	2.68	MI	3.12	MI
b) Adoption	3.25	MI	2.86	MI	3.06	MI
c) Annotations in the Civil Register	3.72	HI	2.24	SI	2.98	MI
d) Preparation and issuance of the amended certificate of live birth of the adopted child	3.32	MI	2.17	SI	2.74	MI
e) Nature of proceedings and records (Kept strictly confidential)	3.48	MI	2.17	SI	2.82	MI
f) Annulment o marriage/legal separation declaration of absolute nullity of marriage	3.34	MI	2.24	SI	2.79	MI

Table 12 Continued

Component	LCR/LCRO PERSONNEL		CR CLIENTELE		Overall Mean	Interpretation
	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Weighted Mean	Interpretation		
g) Correction of entry	3.41	MI	2.68	MI	3.04	MI
h) Change of name	3.35	MI	2.24	SI	2.80	MI
i) Presumptive death	3.09	MI	2.50	SI	2.80	MI
7. Legal Instruments Registration						
a) Place of registration	3.73	HI	2.28	SI	3.01	MI
b) Affidavit of re-appearance	2.95	MI	2.50	SI	2.72	MI
c) Affidavit of acknowledgement/affidavit of admission of paternity	4.27	HI	2.28	SI	3.27	MI
d) Legitimation by subsequent marriage of parents	4.44	HI	2.24	SI	3.34	MI
e) Option to elect Philippine Citizenship	2.98	MI	1.87	SI	2.42	SI
f) Repatriation	2.91	MI	1.87	SI	2.39	SI
T O T A L	208.44		124.25		166.35	
GRAND MEAN	3.93	HI	2.34	SI	3.14	MI
Computed t-value	:	17.0512				
Tabular t-value at $\alpha = .05$ & df = 104 :		1.66				
Decision	:	Reject Ho				

Legend:

4.51 - 5.00 = FI (the program component is fully implemented)
 3.51 - 4.50 = HI (the program component is highly implemented)
 2.51 - 3.50 = MI (the program component is moderately implemented)
 1.51 - 2.50 = SI (the program component is slightly implemented)
 1.00 - 1.50 = NI (the program component is not implemented)

To test whether there was significant difference in the variation of responses that existed, the t-test for independent samples was employed. The computed value was 17.0512, while the tabular critical/tabular t-value at 104 degrees of freedom and at .05 level of significance, is 1.66. Inasmuch as the computed t-value turned out to be greater than the critical/tabular t-value, at $\alpha = .05$, this led to the rejection of the hypothesis which states that "there is no significant difference between the perceptions of the civil registry personnel and civil registration clientele on the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration".

Hence, it can be concluded that the two groups of respondents differed in their assessment of the extent of implementation of the civil registration system in the Province of Samar. This could be attributed to the fact that these groups of respondents made their observations and developed their assessments independently of each other. Furthermore, the lower rating given by the civil registration clientele could be accounted to the fact that they are not fully aware of the implementation of civil registration system and their awareness can be improved through information dissemination initiated by the different local civil registry offices in Samar.

Problems Encountered Relative
to the Implementation of the
Different Components of
Civil Registration System
in Samar

The problems encountered by the LCRs and LCRO personnel was deemed "moderately felt" with the grand weighted mean of 2.62 (See Table 13). LCR functions obtained a sub-mean of 2.79 which means "moderately felt" while the basic components obtained a sub-mean of 2.45 which means "slightly felt".

Under the LCR functions, office space obtained the highest weighted mean of 3.70 or "highly felt". The next was insufficiency of office budget followed by the lack of equipment and supplies, lack of personnel to handle the job, indifference of barangay officials, lack of assistance from the LGU for any civil registry activities and priorities of the LGU with weighted means of 3.20, 3.16, 3.09, 3.00, 2.56 and 2.53, respectively, all with qualitative rating of "moderately felt".

The least weighted mean under the LCR functions was obtained by the lack of training, lack of recognition and interference of political and influential persons with civil registry work with weighted means of 2.28, 2.23 and 2.17, respectively, all with qualitative rating of "slightly felt".

Table 13

Problems Encountered Relative to the Implementation of the Different Components
 of the Civil Registration System
 (as perceived by the LCRs and LCRO Personnel)

Problems	No. of Respondents						Mean	Interpretation	
	1 (N F)	2 (S F)	3 (M F)	4 (H F)	5 (E F)	Total			
A. LCR FUNCTIONS:									
1. Insufficiency of office budget	(6)	(32)	(33)	(48)	(70)	(189)			
	6	16	11	12	14	59	3.20	MF	
	(8)	(12)	(78)	(36)	(45)	(179)			
2. Lack of personnel to handle the job	8	6	26	9	9	58	3.09	MF	
	(4)	(20)	(78)	(28)	(50)	(180)			
3. Lack of equipment and supplies	4	10	26	7	10	57	3.16	MF	
	(15)	(42)	(45)	(20)	(10)	(132)			
4. Lack of training	15	21	15	5	2	58	2.28	SF	
5. Interference of political and influential persons with the civil registry work	(22)	(28)	(48)	(8)	(20)	(126)			
	22	14	16	2	4	58	2.17	SF	
	(8)	(38)	(63)	(20)	(10)	(139)			
6. Priorities of the LGU	8	19	21	5	2	55	2.53	MF	
	(16)	(40)	(42)	(12)	(15)	(125)			
7. Lack of recognition	16	20	14	3	3	56	2.23	SF	
8. Lack of assistance from the LGU for any civil registry activities	(14)	(30)	(42)	(40)	(20)	(146)			
	14	15	14	10	4	57	2.56	MF	
	(7)	(10)	(24)	(56)	(110)	(207)			
9. Office space	7	5	8	14	22	56	3.70	HF	
10. Others:									
10.1) Indifference of barangay officials				(3)		(3)	1	3.00	MF
SUB MEAN							2.79	MF	
B. BASIC COMPONENTS:									
1. Lack of awareness of the clientele on the importance of civil registry documents	(18)	(20)	(33)	(56)	(50)	(172)			
	13	10	11	14	10	58	2.96	MF	
2. Unavailability/inconsistency of supporting documents to attest the validity of informations submitted	(5)	(48)	(54)	(24)	(30)	(161)			
	5	24	18	6	6	59	2.73	MF	
3. Devolution of the civil registry functions with the local government unit	(18)	(24)	(42)	(36)	(25)	(145)			
	18	12	14	9	5	58	2.50	SF	

Table 13 Continued

Problems	No. of Respondents						Mean	Inter- pre- ta- tion
	1 (N F)	2 (S F)	3 (M F)	4 (H F)	5 (E F)	Total		
4. Lack of built-in mechanism to prevent proliferation	(22)	(16)	(48)	(16)	(45)	(147)		
	22	8	16	4	9	59	2.49	SF
	(18)	(24)	(54)	(20)	(10)	(126)		
5. Lack of information drive	18	12	18	5	2	55	2.29	SF
	(18)	(34)	(27)	(36)	(20)	(135)		
6. Lack of technical assistance	18	17	9	9	4	57	2.37	SF
	(16)	(28)	(51)	(12)	(15)	(122)		
7. ambiguity of instructions	16	14	17	3	3	53	2.30	SF
8. Persistence of clientele for wrong procedures and informations	(15)	(24)	(39)	(52)	(25)	(155)		
	15	12	13	13	5	58	2.67	MF
	(27)	(26)	(18)	(20)		(91)		
9. Surmounting fees collected	27	13	6	5		51	1.78	SF
10. Others:								
S U B M E A N							2.45	SF
T O T A L	252	248	274	136	114	1023	5.24	
G R A N D M E A N							2.63	MF

Legend:

4.51 - 5.00 = EF (the problems encountered are extremely felt)
 3.51 - 4.50 = HF (the problems encountered are highly felt)
 2.50 - 3.50 = MF (the problems encountered are moderately felt)
 1.51 - 2.50 = SF (the problems encountered are slightly felt)
 1.00 - 1.50 = NF (the problems encountered are not felt)

Under the basic components, lack of awareness of civil registry documents obtained the highest weighted mean of 2.96 with means "moderately felt" followed by the unavailability/inconsistency of supporting documents to attest the validity of informations submitted and persistence of clientele for wrong procedures and informations with weighted means of 2.73 and 2.67, respectively, all with qualitative rating of "moderately felt". The next was the devolution of the civil registry functions with the LGU, followed by lack of built-in mechanism to prevent proliferation, lack of technical assistance, ambiguity of instructions and lack of information drive with weighted means of 2.50, 2.49, 2.37, 2.30 and 2.29, respectively which means "slightly felt". The lowest weighted mean was obtained by the surmounting fees collected with 1.78 or "slightly felt".

On the other hand, the listed problems encountered by the civil registration clientele obtained a grand weighted mean of 2.27 or "slightly felt". LCR functions and the basic components obtained sub-means of 2.21 and 2.33, respectively, with a qualitative rating of "slightly felt".

For the LCR functions all problems encountered relative to the implementation of civil registration system were

rated "slightly felt". Both insufficiency of office budget and lack of training obtained the highest weighted mean of 2.28 or "slightly felt" while priorities of the LGU and lack of assistance from the LGU for any civil registry activities obtained the least weighted mean of 2.17 or "slightly felt".

Moreover, for the basic components, surmounting fees collected obtained the highest weighted mean of 2.85 or "moderately felt", all the rest of the problems encountered was rated "slightly felt" having the persistence of clientele for wrong procedures and informations with the lowest weighted mean of 2.07 or "slightly felt".

The summary of the perception of the civil registration clientele on the extent of gravity of problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of civil registration system is shown in Table 14.

Comparison of Responses of the LCRs and LCRO Personnel and the Civil Registration Clientele on the Problems Encountered Relative to the Implementation of the Different Components of Civil Registration System

The combined perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the extent of gravity of problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of civil registration system is demonstrated in Table 15.

Table 14

Problems Encountered Relative to the Implementation of the Different Components
of the Civil Registration System
(as perceived by the Civil Registration Clientele)

Problems	No. of Respondents						Mean	Interpretation
	1 (N F)	2 (S F)	3 (M F)	4 (H F)	5 (E F)	Total		
A. LCR FUNCTIONS:								
1. Insufficiency of office budget	199	51	45	50	55	400	2.28	SF
	(200)	(118)	(144)	(192)	(225)	(879)		
2. Lack of personnel to handle the job	200	59	48	48	45	400	2.20	SF
	(203)	(100)	(171)	(184)	(220)	(878)		
3. Lack of equipment and supplies	203	50	57	46	44	400	2.20	SF
	(198)	(98)	(138)	(224)	(255)	(913)		
4. Lack of training	198	49	46	56	51	400	2.28	SF
5. Interference of political and influential persons with the civil registry work	(203)	(112)	(135)	(188)	(245)	(883)		
	203	56	45	47	49	400	2.21	SF
	(206)	(116)	(135)	(180)	(230)	(867)		
6. Priorities of the LGU	206	58	45	45	46	400	2.17	SF
	(206)	(112)	(138)	(184)	(230)	(870)		
7. Lack of recognition	206	56	46	46	46	400	2.18	SF
8. Lack of assistance from the LGU for any civil registry activities	(206)	(112)	(144)	(176)	(230)	(868)		
	206	56	48	44	46	400	2.17	SF
	(201)	(110)	(153)	(196)	(220)	(880)		
9. Office space	201	55	51	49	44	400	2.20	SF
10. Others:								
10.1) Indifference of barangay officials								
SUB MEAN							2.21	SF
B. BASIC COMPONENTS:								
1. Lack of awareness of the clientele on the importance of civil registry documents	(205)	(92)	(141)	(180)	(285)	(903)		
	205	46	47	45	57	400	2.26	SF
2. Unavailability/inconsistency of supporting documents to attest the validity of informations submitted	(208)	(118)	(138)	(176)	(215)	(855)		
	208	59	46	44	43	400	2.14	SF

Table 14 Continued

Problems	No. of Respondents						Mean	Interpretation
	1 (N F)	2 (S F)	3 (M F)	4 (H F)	5 (E F)	Total		
3. Devolution of the civil registry functions with the local government unit	(181)	(124)	(162)	(212)	(250)	(929)		
	181	62	54	53	50	400	2.32	SF
4. Lack of built-in mechanism to prevent proliferation	(181)	(124)	(156)	(212)	(260)	(933)		
	181	62	52	53	52	400	2.33	SF
	(205)	(88)	(141)	(184)	(290)	(908)		
5. Lack of information drive	205	44	47	46	58	400	2.27	SF
	(181)	(88)	(165)	(216)	(280)	(930)		
6. Lack of technical assistance	181	44	55	54	56	400	2.32	SF
	(206)	(64)	(132)	(220)	(315)	(937)		
7. ambiguity of instructions	206	32	44	55	63	400	2.32	SF
8. Persistence of clientele for wrong procedures and informations	(217)	(118)	(144)	(128)	(220)	(827)		
	217	59	48	32	44	400	2.07	SF
	(142)	(86)	(162)	(220)	(530)	(1140)		
9. Surmounting fees collected	142	43	54	55	106	400	2.85	MF
10. Others:								
S U B M E A N							2.33	SF
T O T A L	3548	941	878	868	955	7190	4.54	
G R A N D M E A N							2.27	SF

Legend:

4.51 - 5.00 = EF (the problems encountered are extremely felt)
 3.51 - 4.50 = HF (the problems encountered are highly felt)
 2.51 - 3.50 = MF (the problems encountered are moderately felt)
 1.51 - 2.50 = SF (the problems encountered are slightly felt)
 1.00 - 1.50 = NF (the problems encountered are not felt)

It could be gleaned from the aforesaid table that office space obtained the highest weighted mean of 2.95 or "moderately felt". This problem was followed by insufficiency of office budget, lack of equipment and supplies, lack of personnel to handle the job and lack of awareness of the clientele on the importance of civil registry documents with weighted means of 2.74, 2.68, 2.64 and 2.61, respectively, all with a qualitative rating of "moderately felt".

The rest of the problems encountered were rated "slightly felt" except for the indifference of barangay officials which was rated "not felt", the lowest weighted mean of 1.50. It is worth mentioning at this point that as perceived by the two categories of respondents, barangay officials are not considered a problem in the implementation of the civil registration system. This is a good indicator that these officials could provide support in the implementation of the system. Thus, the over-all weighted mean obtained for the two groups of respondents is 2.39 or "slightly felt".

The LCRs and LCRO personnel gave a grand weighted mean of 2.63 or "moderately felt". On the other hand, the civil registration clientele gave a lower grand weighted mean of

Table 15

**Problems Encountered Relative to the Implementation of the Different Components
of the Civil Registration System
(as perceived by the Two Groups of Respondents)**

Problems	LCR/LCRO PERSONNEL		CR CLIENTELE		Overall Mean	Interpretation
	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Weighted Mean	Interpretation		
A. LCR FUNCTIONS:						
1. Insufficiency of office budget	3.20	MF	2.28	SF	2.74	MF
2. Lack of personnel to handle the job	3.09	MF	2.20	SF	2.64	MF
3. Lack of equipment and supplies	3.16	MF	2.20	SF	2.68	MF
4. Lack of training	2.28	SF	2.26	SF	2.28	SF
5. Interference of political and influential persons with the civil registry work	2.17	SF	2.21	SF	2.19	SF
6. Priorities of the LGU	2.53	MF	2.17	SF	2.35	SF
7. Lack of recognition	2.23	SF	2.18	SF	2.21	SF
8. Lack of assistance from the LGU for any civil registry activities	2.56	MF	2.17	SF	2.36	SF
9. Office space	3.70	NF	2.20	SF	2.95	MF
10. Others:						
10.1) Indifference of barangay officials	3.00	MF			1.50	NF
SUB MEAN		2.79	MF	2.21	SF	2.21
B. BASIC COMPONENTS:						
1. Lack of awareness of the clientele on the importance of civil registry documents	2.96	MF	2.26	SF	2.61	MF
2. Unavailability/inconsistency of supporting documents to attest the validity of informations submitted	2.73	MF	2.14	SF	2.44	SF
3. Devolution of the civil registry functions with the local government unit	2.50	SF	2.32	SF	2.41	SF
4. Lack of built-in mechanism to prevent proliferation	2.49	SF	2.33	SF	2.41	SF

Table 15 Continued

Problems	LCR/LCRO PERSONNEL		CR CLIENTELE		Overall Mean	Interpretation
	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Weighted Mean	Interpretation		
5. Lack of information drive	2.29	SF	2.27	SF	2.28	SF
6. Lack of technical assistance	2.37	SF	2.32	SF	2.34	SF
7. ambiguity of instructions	2.30	SF	2.32	SF	2.31	SF
8. Persistence of clientele for wrong procedures and informations	2.67	MF	2.07	SF	2.37	SF
9. Surmounting fees collected	1.78	SF	2.85	MF	2.32	SF
10. Others:						
SUB MEAN	2.45	SF	2.32	SF	2.39	SF
TOTAL	50.01		40.75		45.39	
GRAND MEAN	2.62	MF	2.27	SF	2.39	SF
Computed t-value	:	3.235				
Tabular t-value at $\alpha = .05$ & df = 35 :		1.69				
Decision	:	Reject Ho				

Legend:

4.51 - 5.00 = EF (the problems encountered are extremely felt)
 3.51 - 4.50 = HF (the problems encountered are highly felt)
 2.51 - 3.50 = MF (the problems encountered are moderately felt)
 1.51 - 2.50 = SF (the problems encountered are slightly felt)
 1.00 - 1.50 = NF (the problems encountered are not felt)

2.27 or "slightly felt". To test whether there existed a significant difference between the two group means, t-test for independent samples was employed and the computed t-value was found to be 3.235 while the tabular/critical t-value is 1.69 at 18 degrees of freedom and at .05 level of significance. The computed t-value being higher than the tabular/critical t-value, the null hypothesis which states that "there is no significant difference in the extent to which the two categories of respondents feel the problems relative to the implementation of the different components of civil registration", is rejected.

The remarkable difference between the perceptions of the two groups of respondents signifies that they are not in agreement on the aspect of problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system. The same could be attributed to the fact that these group of respondents perform different activities and motives. The LCRs and LCRO personnel have higher sensitivity to the problems related to the registration system and this could be due to the fact that they considered themselves more responsible in its implementation. Hence, any inadequacy that maybe detected later may redound to their efficiency and effectiveness.

Suggested Solutions to the
Problems Encountered
Relative to the Implemen-
tation of the Different
Components of Civil
Registration System

The suggested solutions by the LCR and LCRO personnel to the problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of civil registration system was deemed "agreeable" with a grand weighted mean of 3.63. LCR functions obtained a sub-mean of 3.45 or "uncertain", while basic components was rated "agreeable" with a sub-mean of 3.74.

Under the LCR functions, the OCRG should provide assistance to the LCROs for its inadequacies obtained the highest weighted mean of 4.00 or "agreeable", while the authority to collect civil registry development fund from the clientele obtained the lowest weighted mean of 2.59 or "uncertain".

Meanwhile, for the basic components, the nearest relative or any member of the family of the deceased person should be the principal informant to report the death to the civil registrar instead of the attendant at deaths or local health officer obtained the highest weighted mean of 4.46 or "agreeable". Civil registry functions should be removed

Table 16

Suggested Solutions to the Problems Encountered Relative to the
Implementation of the Different Components of the
Civil Registration System
(as perceived by the LCR and LCRO Personnel)

Table 16 Continued

Solutions	No. of Respondents						MEAN	Inter- pre- ta- tion
	1 (S D)	2 (D)	3 (U)	4 (A)	5 (S A)	Total		
the Civil Registrar instead of the attendant at birth	(3)	(2)	(6)	(68)	(180)	(259)	4.39	A
5. The nearest relative or any member of the family of the deceased person should be the principal informant to report the death to the Civil Registrar instead of the attendant at death or local health officer	3	1	2	17	36	59		
6. The husband or the wife or both should be the principal informant to report the marriage instead of the solemnizing officer	(1)	(4)	(3)	(72)	(170)	(250)	4.46	A
7. In the case of court decrees concerning civil status of persons, the principal informant to report to the Civil Registrar should be the affiant or one who executes the instruments	1	2	1	18	34	56	4.08	A
8. Stiff penalty should be imposed to any one who violates the civil registration laws, rules and regulations	(22)			(84)	(135)	(241)		
9. The Office of the Civil Registrar-General should be invested with the power to determine and prescribe standard and uniform rate of registration and certification fees which local governments can collect	11			21	27	59	4.12	A
10. Others:								
SUB MEAN							3.74	A
TOTAL	65	132	77	258	232	764	7.19	
GRAND MEAN							3.63	A

Legend:

4.51 - 5.00 = SA (the suggested solutions are strongly agreeable)
 3.51 - 4.50 = A (the suggested solutions are agreeable)
 2.51 - 3.50 = U (the suggested solutions pose uncertainty)
 1.51 - 2.50 = D (the suggested solutions are disagreeable)
 1.00 - 1.50 = SD (the suggested solutions are strongly disagreeable)

from the LGU, obtained the lowest weighted mean of 2.53 or "uncertain".

The summary of the perception of the LCR and LCRO personnel on the suggested solutions to the problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of civil registration system is shown in Table 16.

On the other hand, the summary of the perceptions of the civil registration clientele on the suggested solutions to the problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of civil registration system is presented in Table 17.

As shown from the said table, the suggested solutions as perceived by the civil registration clientele was deemed "uncertain" with a grand weighted mean of 2.79. Both the solutions for the problems encountered on LCR functions and basic components obtained a qualitative rating of "uncertainty" with sub-means of 2.54 and 2.92, respectively.

Under the LCR functions, there should be an incentive for prompt or timely registration of vital events for attendants at birth, obtained the highest weighted mean of 3.03 or "uncertain" while the authority to collect civil registry development fund from the clientele obtained the least weighted mean of 2.04 or "disagreeable".

Table 17 Continued

Solutions	No. of Respondents						MEAN	Inter- pre- ta- tion
	1 (S D)	2 (D)	3 (U)	4 (A)	5 (S A)	Total		
the Civil Registrar instead of the attendant at birth	(181)	(96)	(165)	(260)	(255)	(957)		
	181	48	55	65	51	400	2.39	D
5. The nearest relative or any member of the family of the deceased person should be the principal informant to report the death to the Civil Registrar instead of the attendant at death or local health officer	(160)	(110)	(180)	(280)	(275)	(1005)		
	160	55	60	70	55	400	2.51	U
6. The husband or the wife or both should be the principal informant to report the marriage instead of the solemnizing officer	(52)	(96)	(192)	(252)	(865)	(1457)		
	52	48	64	63	173	400	3.64	A
7. In the case of court decrees concerning civil status of persons, the principal informant to report to the Civil Registrar should be the affiant or one who executes the instruments	(51)	(98)	(174)	(240)	(910)	(1473)		
	51	49	58	60	182	400	3.68	A
8. Stiff penalty should be imposed to any one who violates the civil registration laws, rules and regulations	(53)	(96)	(171)	(244)	(905)	(1469)		
	53	48	57	61	181	400	3.67	A
9. The Office of the Civil Registrar-General should be invested with the power to determine and prescribe standard and uniform rate of registration and certification fees which local governments can collect	(53)	(104)	(162)	(240)	(905)	(1464)		
	53	52	54	60	181	400	3.66	A
10. Others:								
SUB MEAN							2.92	U
T O T A L	1754	675	791	767	1203	5190	5.46	
GRAND MEAN							2.79	U

Legend:

4.51 - 5.00 = SA (the suggested solutions are strongly agreeable)
 3.51 - 4.50 = A (the suggested solutions are agreeable)
 2.51 - 3.50 = U (the suggested solutions pose uncertainty)
 1.51 - 2.50 = D (the suggested solutions are disagreeable)
 1.00 - 1.50 = SD (the suggested solutions are strongly disagreeable)

For the basic components, in case of court decrees concerning civil status of persons, the principal informant to report to the civil registrar should be the affiant or one who executes the instruments obtained the highest weighted mean of 3.68 or "agreeable". Applications for delayed registration should be required to attach judicial approval obtained the lowest weighted mean of 2.20 or "disagreement".

Implications of the Study

Based on the findings of the study and on the data presented, the researcher noted that on the average, the level of implementation of the different components of the civil registration system in the Province of Samar is "moderately implemented". This implies that there exists a difference in the level of awareness on the different components of the civil registration system between the LCRs/LCRO personnel and the civil registration clientele. The LCRs/LCRO personnel are fully aware of the different components of civil registration system since they are directly involved in its implementation while the level of awareness of the civil registration clientele is very low, meaning, that they are not fully aware of the different components of the civil registration system.

Likewise, on the average, the gravity of the problems encountered was considered "slightly felt". This can also be attributed to the difference in the level of awareness between the two groups of respondents on the different components of civil registration system in the Province of Samar. For one, since the LCRs/LCRO personnel are fully aware of the different components of the civil registration system, manageable problems are encountered in its implementation that usually boil down to the very low level of awareness of the clientele on the different components of the civil registration system.

Moreover, full implementation of the different components of the civil registration system in the Province of Samar could be possible through increasing the level of awareness of the civil registration clientele regarding the different components of the civil registration system.

Chapter 5

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations of this study.

Summary of Findings

On the basis of the data collected, organized and analyzed, the following are the salient findings of the study:

1. On the part of the LCRs and LCRO personnel, majority of them are within the age range of 35-44 years and the least fall within the age range of 55-64 years. Likewise, majority of the civil registration clientele fall within the same age range of 35-44 years and the least fall within the age range of 65 years and over.
2. The female sex dominated the two groups of respondents. Approximately, 67 percent of the LCRs and LCRO personnel are females and only 33 percent are males. On the part of the civil registration clientele, 51 percent are females while approximately 49 percent are males.
3. For both groups of respondents, majority are married followed by those who are single and widow/widower. Among the LCRs and LCRO personnel the percentage of those

who are married, single and widow/widower are as follows: 65 percent, 32 percent and three percent, respectively. For the civil registration clientele, 62 percent are married, 31 percent are single and seven percent are widow/widower.

4. The most of the LCR and LCRO personnel-respondents, that is, 88 percent had collegiate educational level. There are at least eight percent of them who had post-graduate education and a mere three percent are in the secondary level. On the other hand, most of the civil registration clientele are those who have undergone elementary education comprising 35 percent of the respondents. Those who have collegiate education comprised 23 percent while those who have undergone high school training comprised 21 percent. Fourteen percent of the clientele-respondents have not undergone formal education and eight percent reached post-graduate education.

5. Of the total 60 LCRs and LCRO personnel, 27 percent are three to five years in the service followed by those who are in the service for more than ten years, comprising 25 percent. The least or 10 percent are in the service for less than a year.

6. The most number of LCR and LCRO personnel respondents were those who have not undergone any training with a total of 33 or 55 percent, followed by those who have

undergone more than 48 hours of training with a total of 17 or 28 percent, 17 to 32 hours of training with seven or 12 percent and one to 16 hours of training with two or three percent. The least number of LCR and LCRO personnel respondent were those having 33 to 48 hours of training with a total of one or two percent.

7. In general, the LCRs and LCRO personnel deemed the implementation of the civil registration in the province of Samar as "highly implemented" with a grand mean pegged at 4.07, broken down by component as follows: Application for Marriage License Registration with a weighted mean of 4.51, LCR Function with a weighted mean of 4.29, Death Registration with a weighted mean of 4.02, Marriage Registration with a weighted mean of 3.94, Legal Instrument Registration with a weighted mean of 3.55, Live Birth Registration with a weighted mean of 4.40, Court Decree/Order Registration with a weighted mean of 3.39 and Foundling Registration with a weighted mean of 3.05.

8. For the civil registration clientele, the implementation of the civil registration system in the Province of Samar was deemed "slightly implemented" with a grand mean pegged at 2.36, broken down by component as follows: Application for Marriage License Registration with a weighted mean of 2.68, LCR function with a weighted mean

of 2.36, Death Registration with a weighted mean of 2.26, Marriage Registration with a weighted mean of 2.46, Legal Instrument Registration with a weighted mean of 2.17, Live Birth Registration with a weighted mean of 2.33, Court Decree/Order Registration with a weighted mean of 3.39 and Foundling Registration with a weighted mean of 2.16.

9. The LCR and LCRO personnel gave a higher mean of 3.93 or "highly implemented" than the civil registration clientele which was 2.34 or "slightly implemented". The combined assessment of the two groups was 3.14 which categorically means that at present the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration system in Samar is at "moderate" extent.

The t-test for independent samples was employed to determine if there was a significant difference in the variation of the responses. The computed t-value turned to be higher which is 17.0512 than that of the tabular/critical t-value which is 1.66. The null hypothesis which stated that "there is no significant difference between the perceptions of the civil registry personnel and civil registration clientele on the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration" was rejected.

10. The problems encountered by the LCR and LCRO personnel was deemed "moderately felt" with a grand mean of

2.63. The highest weighted mean was obtained by the problem on office space under the LCR functions with 3.70 weighted mean or "highly felt". The rest of the problems encountered were evaluated as "moderately felt", some as "slightly felt" having the lowest mean of 1.78 or "slightly implemented" on the problem on surmounting fees collected.

11. For the civil registration clientele, the listed problems obtained 2.27 grand weighted mean or "slightly felt". The highest weighted mean of 2.85 or "moderately felt" was obtained by the problem on surmounting fees collected under the problems encountered for the basic components. All the rest of the problems were evaluated as "slightly felt with persistence of clientele for wrong procedures and information being evaluated with the lowest weighted mean of 2.07 or "slightly felt".

12. For the listed problems relative to the implementation of the civil registration system, the LCR and LCRO personnel provided a grand mean of 2.63 or "moderately felt", while the civil registration clientele had a lower grand weighted mean of 2.27 or "slightly felt". In evaluating whether a significant difference existed between the two group means, the t-test for independent samples was employed. The computed t-value happened to be 3.235 while the tabular/critical t-value is 1.66 at 35 degrees of

freedom and at .05 level of significance. This resulted to a computed t-value being higher than the tabular/critical t-value, hence, the hypothesis which stated that "there is no significant difference in the extent to which the two categories of respondents feel the problems relative to the implementation of the different components of civil registration", is rejected.

13. The suggested solutions to the problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of civil registration system as perceived by the LCR and LCRO personnel was deemed "acceptable" with a grand mean of 3.03. While the civil registration clientele considered them "uncertain" with a grand mean of 2.79. Moreover, the combined assessment of the two groups of respondents obtained a grand mean of 3.11 or "uncertain".

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study just presented, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The age distribution of the LCRs and the LCRO personnel is relatively young which means that the workforce which is incharged in implementing the civil registration in the Province of Samar possess the necessary energy and

motivation to effect a better and more efficient registration system.

2. The data on the educational qualification of the LCRs and LCRO personnel shows that they are growing professionally and this means that they are equipped with the needed potentials and capabilities to pursue a more effective and efficient implementation of the civil registration system in the province.

3. The trainings provided to the LCRs and LCRO personnel are insufficient as evidenced by the fact that majority of these personnel signified that they have not attended any training yet.

4. The LCRs and LCRO personnel are relatively new in the service inasmuch as data in their length of service showed that majority are merely between three to five years in the service. They still need more experience in their respective jobs.

5. There is a need to improve the implementation of the civil registration system in the province. The combined responses of the two categories of respondents showed that at present the implementation is at its "moderate level".

6. The LCRs and LCRO personnel as well as the civil registration clientele do not agree in terms of the level of

implementation of the civil registration system in the province. As previously discussed, the hypothesis which states that "there is no significant difference between the perceptions of the civil registry personnel and civil registration clientele on the extent of implementation of the different components of civil registration" was rejected. The difference in the perceptions of these respondents maybe attributed to the fact that the LCRs and LCRO personnel are in a better position to see the actual level of implementation. Moreover, their educational background provided them better understanding inasmuch as their lowest educational attainment is collegiate level while the clientele's lowest level is even no schooling at all.

7. Problems related to the implementation of the civil registration system is manageable as evidenced by the fact that the combined responses of the two categories of respondents is "slightly felt".

8. The two groups differ in their perception as to the possibility of the suggested solutions relative to the problems encountered in the implementation of the civil registration system for reason of their involvement and awareness of the system. The LCRs and LCRO personnel are

directly involved in the implementation and they are in a better position to see the possibility of the solutions while the clientele are not involved aside from being unaware of the problems that existed in the implementation of the civil registration system in the Province of Samar.

Recommendations

In the light of the findings and conclusions evolved in this study, and based on the possibility of the suggested solutions elicited from the respondents, the researcher recommends the following:

1. There is a need for the creation of a viable training program for the LCRO personnel with regards to all facets of civil registration system and to upgrade their know-how and skills with the system, thereby enhance their competence for the full implementation of the system.
2. Establishment of a proper information drive campaigns for all the civil registration clientele regarding the full implementation of the different components of civil registration system is necessary. This is to further enhance their level of awareness on the importance of civil registration that would encourage them for a 100 percent civil registration of all facts and events of one's life.

3. Participation of the LGUs should be solicited relative to the implementation of the civil registration system. With the LGU officials as the frontliners, their subjects or constituents maybe encouraged and motivated to follow.

4. There is a need to establish an extension office in far-flung barangays to bring civil registration services closer to the people, to increase its coverage and minimize bias in service delivery. Simultaneous to these extension offices will be conducting mobile civil registration.

5. To increase efficiency, precision and accuracy in the collection and retrieval of data on vital events, the use of "state-of-the-art" facilities like the computers is strongly recommended.

6. Continuous assessment and performance evaluation of the LCRs and LCRO personnel to upgrade and update their competence should be considered indespensable.

7. A sequel study could be undertaken by looking into the relationship between the level of implementation of the different components of civil registration system and the following characteristics of the LCRs and LCRO personnel: educational qualification, length of service, socio-economic status, in-service education, and the like.

8. Parallel studies maybe conducted, looking into the Status of Civil Registration System in other provinces regionwide.

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A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A

Republic of the Philippines
SAMAR STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
Catbalogan, Samar

April 20, 1997

Prof. RIZALINA M. URBIZTONDO, Ed. D.
Dean, Graduate/Post Graduate Education
Samar State Polytechnic College
Catbalogan, Samar

Madam:

In my desire to start writing my research proposal, I have the honor to submit for approval one of the following problems, preferably Number One:

1. THE STATUS OF THE CIVIL REGISTRATION IN THE PROVINCE OF SAMAR.
2. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT PROVINCE OF SAMAR.
3. THE CIVIL REGISTRATION IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT PROVINCE OF SAMAR: A HISTORICAL EVALUATION.

I hope for your early and favorable action on this request.

Very truly yours,

(SGD.) GUILLERMO D. LAGEO
Researcher

APPROVED:

(SGD.) RIZALINA M. URBIZTONDO, Ed. D.
Dean, Graduate & Post Graduated Education

APPENDIX B

Republic of the Philippines
 SAMAR STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
 Catbalogan, Samar
 SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

APPLICATION FOR ASSIGNMENT OF ADVISER

NAME: LAGBO GUILLERMO DACLES
 (Surname) (First Name) (Middle Name)

CANDIDATE FOR DEGREE: Master of Arts

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION: Public Management

TITLE OF PROPOSED THESIS/DISSERTATION: The Status of the Civil Registration System in the Province of Samar

(SGD.) GUILLERMO D. LAGBO
 Applicant

Prof. MARILYN D. CARDOSO, Ph. D.
 Name of Designated Adviser

APPROVED:

(SGD.) RIZALINA M. URBIZTONDO, Ed. D.
 Dean, Graduate Studies

CONFORME:

(SGD.) MARILYN D. CARDOSO, Ph. D.
 Adviser

In 3 copies: 1st copy - for the Dean
 2nd copy - for the Adviser
 3rd copy - for the Applicant

APPENDIX C

Republic of the Philippines
SAMAR STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
Catbalogan, Samar

June 30, 1997

THE PROVINCIAL STATISTICS OFFICER
National Statistics Office
Samar Branch
Catbalogan, Samar

Ma d a m :

The undersigned requests permission from your good office to field/distribute questionnaire entitled "THE STATUS OF THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN THE PROVINCE OF SAMAR" to be answered by some local civil registrars and local civil registry office personnel in Samar who are directly involved with the implementation of the civil registration system in Samar.

This questionnaire is the major instrument to collate data and information relative to a master's thesis being undertaken by the undersigned as a requirement for graduation with a degree in Master of Arts in Public Management (MAPM) this March, 1998 at the Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar.

Thank you for your favorable action with this regards and more power.

Very truly yours,

(SGD.) GUILLERMO D. LAGBO
Researcher

A P P R O V E D :

(SGD.) LETECIA C. CHU, MBA
P S O

APPENDIX D

Average Monthly Registration of the Different LCROs in Samar

City/ Municipality	Live Birth Reg'n	Found- ling Reg'n	Death Reg'n	Marriage Reg'n	Appl. for Marriage License Reg'n	Court Decree/ Order Reg'n	Legal Instru- ment Reg'n	Total	Percentage
Almagro	32	0	2	7	3	0	0	44	1.86
Basey	103	0	11	23	12	1	1	151	6.39
Calbayog City	486	0	91	61	31	2	2	673	28.48
Calbiga	44	0	3	6	3	0	0	56	2.37
Catbalogan	206	0	37	55	28	1	1	328	13.88
Daram	73	0	2	16	8	0	0	99	4.19
Gandara	47	0	5	9	4	0	0	65	2.75
Hinabangan	28	0	1	3	1	0	0	33	1.40
Jiabong	43	0	4	9	5	0	0	61	2.58
Marabut	34	0	2	8	4	0	0	48	2.03
Matuguinao	5	0	1	2	1	0	0	9	0.38
Mitiong	25	0	2	5	3	0	0	35	1.48
Pagsangan	6	0	1	3	2	0	0	12	0.51
Paranas	108	0	5	11	6	0	0	130	5.50
Pinabacda	55	0	3	11	5	0	0	74	3.13
San Jorge	39	0	2	1	1	0	0	43	1.82
San Jose de Buan	19	0	1	3	2	0	0	25	1.06
Sta. Margarita	29	0	4	10	5	1	1	50	2.12
Sto. Niño	28	0	2	7	3	0	0	40	1.69
Sta. Rita	73	0	2	13	6	0	0	94	3.98
San Sebastian	27	0	3	2	1	0	0	33	1.40
Tagapul-an	21	0	1	7	4	0	0	33	1.40
Tarangnan	54	0	2	7	3	0	0	66	2.79
Talalora	29	0	2	4	2	0	0	37	1.57
Villareal	61	0	7	5	3	0	0	76	3.21
Zumarraga	38	0	3	5	2	0	0	48	2.03
Total	1,713	0	199	293	148	5	5	2,363	100.00
Percentage	72	0	8	12	6	1	1	100	
Mean	65.88	0	7.65	11.27	5.69	0.19	0.19	90.88	

APPENDIX E

Republic of the Philippines
SAMAR STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
Catbalogan, Samar

CRS-Q1 - Survey Questionnaire for LCRs and LCR Personnel

Sir/Madam:

The undersigned is pursuing a Master of Arts degree with specialization in Public Management (MAPM) at the Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar. One of the requirements for the degree is a master's thesis hence, his proposed research title is "THE STATUS OF THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN THE PROVINCE OF SAMAR" which aims to assess the extent of the implementation of the different component of the system, the problems encountered and its gravity, and presents suggested solutions to the problems.

In this regard, you have been chosen as one of the respondents. Kindly give your honest and sincere answer to the questions to make the study a reliable one. Rest assured that all valuable informations that you will provide will be treated strictly confidential since they will be reduced to statistical presentations and tables.

Thank you very much and more power.

Very truly yours,

GUILLERMO D. LAGBO
Researcher

=====

General Directions:

Please write the information being asked from you in the space provided and a checkmark (/) when necessary.

Part I - Profile of Respondents

Name: _____

Age: _____ Sex: _____ Civil Status: _____

Position/Designation: _____

Office/Station: _____

Length of Service: _____

Highest Educational Attainment: _____

In-service Training/s Attended: (Civil Registration related trainings only)

Nature	Conducted by	Inclusive Dates	No. of Hours

(please attach additional sheet if necessary)

Part II - Extent of the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system. Please give your honest opinion as to the extent of implementation of the following system components by checking (/) the space in columns 1 to 5 which corresponds to every item or component. Your responses are scaled according to the following:

- 5 - if the system component is fully implemented (FI)
- 4 - if the system component is highly implemented (HI)
- 3 - if the system component is moderately implemented (MI)
- 2 - if the system component is slightly implemented (SI)
- 1 - if the system component is not implemented (NI)

Component	NI 1	SI 2	MI 3	HI 4	FI 5
<p>A. LCR's Function</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filing of registable certificates and documents presented for entry 2. Compilation of the registable documents monthly/preparation/transmittal of any information required by the civil registrar-general 3. Issuance of certified transcripts/copies of any certificate or document registered upon payment of the proper fees 4. proper classification/binding of all registered certificates/documents 5. submission to the civil registrar-general thru the PSO all registered documents during the first 10 days of each month 6. Indexing all registered documents to facilitate search and identification in case any information is required 7. Administration of oaths free of charge for civil register purposes 8. Acceptance and registration of all late registable certificate of live birth free of charge 9. Acceptance of all registable judicial decrees/orders affecting the civil status of persons 10. Filing/ keeping/ preserving in a secured place the books required by law 11. Transcribing/entering immediately upon receipt all 					

Component	NI 1	SI 2	MI 3	HI 4	FI 5
registable documents and judicial decrees affecting the civil status of persons in the appropriate civil registry books					
12. Receiving applications for the issuance of a marriage license and after determining that the requirements/ supporting certificates and publication thereof for the prescribed period have been complied with and upon payment of the authorized fee to the treasurer					
13. Filing/ keeping/ preserving civil registry records as per archival system mandated by the local government code					
14. Submission of status reports on the condition of civil registry documents filed in the civil registry office whenever there are changes of the previous status of files					
15. Reconstruction of destroyed civil registry records upon compliance with the requirements following the procedures established by the office of the civil registrar-general					
16. Making the civil registry forms available at all times					
B. Basic Components					
1. Live Birth Registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Out-of-town reporting					

Component	NI 1	SI 2	MI 3	HI 4	FI 5
c) Birth registration of illegitimate children					
d) Non-disclosure of birth records					
e) Delayed registration of live birth					
2. Foundling Registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Persons responsible to report the event					
c) Requirements for registration					
3. Death Registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Specification of causes of death					
c) Out-of-town reporting of death					
d) Death under Medico-legal examination					
e) Fetal death					
f) Delayed registration of death					
4. Marriage Registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Marriages exempt from the license requirement:					
b.1) Article 27 (Articulos Mortis)					
b.2) Article 28					
b.3) Article 33 (Ethnic Marriages)					
b.4) Article 34 (Emancibados)					
c) Delayed registration of marriage					
5. Application for marriage license registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					

Component	NI 1	SI 2	MI 3	HI 4	FI 5
b) Requisites of application for marriage license 6. Court Decree/Order registration a) Reglementary period and place of registration b) Adoption c) Annotations in the civil register d) Preparation and issuance of the amended certificate of live birth of the adopted child e) Nature of proceedings and records (kept strictly confidential) f) Annulment of marriage/legal separation/declaration of absolute nullity of marriage g) Correction of entry h) Change of name i) Presumptive death 7. Legal instruments registration a) Place of registration b) Affidavit of re-appearance c) Affidavit of acknowledgement/affidavit of admission of paternity d) Legitimation by subsequent marriage of parents e) Option to elect Philippine citizenship f) Repatriation					

Part III - Extent of gravity of problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of the Civil Registration System. Please give your honest opinion as to the extent of the gravity and manageability of problems encountered by checking (/) the space in columns 1 to 5 which corresponds to every item. Your responses are scaled according to the following:

- 5 - if the problem is extremely felt (EF)
- 4 - if the problem is highly felt (HF)
- 3 - if the problem is moderately felt (MF)
- 2 - if the problem is slightly felt (SF)
- 1 - if the problem is not felt (NF)

Problems	NF 1	SF 2	MF 3	HF 4	EF 5
A. LCR's Function 1. Insufficiency of office budget 2. Lack of personnel to handle the job 3. Lack of equipment and supplies 4. Lack of training 5. Interference of political and influential persons w/ the civil registry work 6. Priorities of the LGU 7. Lack of recognition 8. Lack of assistance from the LGU for any civil registry activities 9. Office space 10. Others (pls. specify) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____					

Problems	NF 1	SF 2	MF 3	HF 4	EF 5
B. Basic Components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of awareness of the clientele on the importance of civil registry documents 2. Unavailability/inconsistency of supporting documents to attest validity of informations submitted 3. Devolution of the civil registry functions with the local government unit 4. Lack of a built-in mechanism to prevent proliferation of fake civil registry documents 5. Lack of information drive 6. Lack of technical assistance 7. Ambiguity of instructions 8. Persistence of clientele for wrong procedures and informations 9. Surmounting fees collected 10. Others (pls. specify) <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>					

Part IV - Suggested solutions to the problems encountered.
Please give your honest opinion as to the possibility of the suggested solutions to the problems encountered by checking (/) the space in columns 1 to 5 which corresponds to every item. Your responses are scaled according to the following:

5 - if you strongly agree (SA)

4 - if you agree (A)

3 - if you are uncertain (U)

2 - if you disagree (D)

1 - if you strongly disagree (SD)

Suggested Solutions	SD 1	D 2	U 3	A 4	SA 5
<p>A. LCR's Function</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authority to collect civil registry development fund from the clientele 2. A national office or bureau under the Office of the President should be created to carry out and administer all laws on civil registration 3. There should be an incentive for prompt or timely registration of vital event for attendants at birth 4. It is more preferred that LCR be appointed by the civil registrar-general than by the mayor 5. Others (pls. specify) <p>----- ----- ----- ----- -----</p>					
<p>B. Basic Components</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a need to amend the Civil Registry Law of the Phil. (Act No. 3753) 2. Civil Registration function should be removed from the local government unit 3. Application for delayed registration should be required to attach judicial approval 					

Suggested Solutions	SD 1	D 2	U 3	A 4	SA 5
<p>4. The parent or parents of the newly-born child should be the principal informant to report occurrence of birth to the civil registrar instead of the attendant at birth</p> <p>5. The nearest relative or any member of the family of the deceased person should be the principal informant to report the death to the civil registrar instead of the attendant at death or local health officer</p> <p>6. The husband or the wife or both should be the principal informant to report the marriage instead of the solemnizing officer</p> <p>7. In the case of court decrees concerning civil status of persons, the principal informant to report to the civil registrar should be the affiant or one who executes the instruments</p> <p>8. Stiff penalty should be imposed to any one who violates the civil registration laws, rules and regulations</p> <p>9. The Office of the Civil Registrar-General should be invested with the power to determine and prescribe standard and uniform rate of registration and certification fees which local governments can collect.</p>					

Suggested Solutions	SD 1	D 2	U 3	A 4	SA 5
10. Others (pls. specify) ----- ----- ----- ----- -----					

Signature of Respondent

APPENDIX F

Republic of the Philippines
SAMAR STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
Catbalogan, Samar

CRS-Q2 - Survey Questionnaire for Civil Registration Clientele

Sir/Madam:

The undersigned is pursuing a Master of Arts degree with specialization in Public Management (MAPM) at the Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar. One of the requirements for the degree is a master's thesis hence, his proposed research title is "THE STATUS OF THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN THE PROVINCE OF SAMAR" which aims to assess the extent of the implementation of the different component of the system, the problems encountered and its gravity, and presents suggested solutions to the problems.

In this regard, you have been chosen as one of the respondents. Kindly give your honest and sincere answer to the questions to make the study a reliable one. Rest assured that all valuable informations that you will provide will be treated strictly confidential since they will be reduced to statistical presentations and tables.

Thank you very much and more power.

Very truly yours,

GUILLERMO D. LAGBO
Researcher

=====

General Directions:

Please write the information being asked from you in the space provided and a checkmark (/) when necessary.

Part I - Profile of Respondents

Name: _____

Age: _____ Sex: _____ Civil Status: _____

Occupation/Profession: _____

Address: _____

Highest Educational Attainment: _____

Part II - Extent of the implementation of the different components of the civil registration system. Please give your honest opinion as to the extent of implementation of the following system components by checking (/) the space in columns 1 to 5 which corresponds to every item or component. Your responses are scaled according to the following:

- 5 - if the system component is fully implemented (FI)
- 4 - if the system component is highly implemented (HI)
- 3 - if the system component is moderately implemented (MI)
- 2 - if the system component is slightly implemented (SI)
- 1 - if the system component is not implemented (NI)

Component	NI 1	SI 2	MI 3	HI 4	FI 5
A. LCR's Function 1. Filing of registrable certificates and documents presented for entry 2. Compilation of the registrable documents monthly/preparation/transmittal of any information required by the civil registrar-general 3. Issuance of certified transcripts/copies of any certificate or document registered upon payment of the proper fees					

Component	NI 1	SI 2	MI 3	HI 4	FI 5
<p>4. proper classification/binding of all registered certificates/documents</p> <p>5. submission to the civil registrar-general thru the PSO all registered documents during the first 10 days of each month</p> <p>6. Indexing all registered documents to facilitate search and identification in case any information is required</p> <p>7. Administration of oaths free of charge for civil register purposes</p> <p>8. Acceptance and registration of all late registable certificate of live birth free of charge</p> <p>9. Acceptance of all registable judicial decrees/orders affecting the civil status of persons</p> <p>10. Filing/ keeping/ preserving in a secured place the books required by law</p> <p>11. Transcribing/entering immediately upon receipt all registable documents and judicial decrees affecting the civil status of persons in the appropriate civil registry books</p> <p>12. Receiving applications for the issuance of a marriage license and after determining that the requirements/ supporting certificates and publication thereof for the prescribed period have been complied with and upon pay-</p>					

Component	NI 1	SI 2	MI 3	HI 4	FI 5
ment of the authorized fee to the treasurer					
13. Filing/ keeping/ preserving civil registry records as per archival system mandated by the local government code					
14. Submission of status reports on the condition of civil registry documents filed in the civil registry office whenever there are changes of the previous status of files					
15. Reconstruction of destroyed civil registry records upon compliance with the requirements following the procedures established by the office of the civil registrar-general					
16. Making the civil registry forms available at all times					
B. Basic Components					
1. Live Birth Registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Out-of-town reporting					
c) Birth registration of illegitimate children					
d) Non-disclosure of birth records					
e) Delayed registration of live birth					
2. Foundling Registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Persons responsible to report the event					
c) Requirements for registration					

Component	NI 1	SI 2	MI 3	HI 4	FI 5
3. Death Registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Specification of causes of death					
c) Out-of-town reporting of death					
d) Death under Medico-legal examination					
e) Fetal death					
f) Delayed registration of death					
4. Marriage Registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Marriages exempt from the license requirement:					
b.1) Article 27 (Articulos Mortis)					
b.2) Article 28					
b.3) Article 33 (Ethnic Marriages)					
b.4) Article 34 (Emanci-bados)					
c) Delayed registration of marriage					
5. Application for marriage license registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Requisites of application for marriage license					
6. Court Decree/Order registration					
a) Reglementary period and place of registration					
b) Adoption					
c) Annotations in the civil register					
d) Preparation and issuance of the amended certifi-					

Component	NI 1	SI 2	MI 3	HI 4	FI 5
cate of live birth of the adopted child					
e) Nature of proceedings and records (kept strictly confidential)					
f) Annulment of marriage/legal separation/declaration of absolute nullity of marriage					
g) Correction of entry					
h) Change of name					
i) Presumptive death					
7. Legal instruments registration					
a) Place of registration					
b) Affidavit of re-appearance					
c) Affidavit of acknowledgement/affidavit of admission of paternity					
d) Legitimation by subsequent marriage of parents					
e) Option to elect Philippine citizenship					
f) Repatriation					

Part III - Extent of gravity of problems encountered relative to the implementation of the different components of the Civil Registration System. Please give your honest opinion as to the extent of the gravity and manageability of problems encountered by checking (/) the space in columns 1 to 5 which corresponds to every item. Your responses are scaled according to the following:

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3 - if the problem is moderately felt (MF)

2 - if the problem is slightly felt (SF)

1 - if the problem is not felt (NF)

Problems	NF 1	SF 2	MF 3	HF 4	EF 5
<p>A. LCR's Function</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficiency of office budget 2. Lack of personnel to handle the job 3. Lack of equipment and supplies 4. Lack of training 5. Interference of political and influential persons w/ the civil registry work 6. Priorities of the LGU 7. Lack of recognition 8. Lack of assistance from the LGU for any civil registry activities 9. Office space 10. Others (pls. specify) <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>					
<p>B. Basic Components</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of awareness of the clientele on the importance of civil registry documents 2. Unavailability/inconsistency of supporting documents to attest validity of information submitted 3. Devolution of the civil registry functions with the local government unit 					

Part IV - Suggested solutions to the problems encountered.
Please give your honest opinion as to the possibility of the suggested solutions to the problems encountered by checking (/) the space in columns 1 to 5 which corresponds to every item. Your responses are scaled according to the following:

5 - if you strongly agree (SA)
4 - if you agree (A)
3 - if you are uncertain (U)
2 - if you disagree (D)
1 - if you strongly disagree (SD)

Suggested Solutions	SD 1	D 2	U 3	A 4	SA 5
<p>A. LCR's Function</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authority to collect civil registry development fund from the clientele 2. A national office or bureau under the Office of the President should be created to carry out and administer all laws on civil registration 3. There should be an incentive for prompt or timely registration of vital event for attendants at birth 4. It is more preferred that LCR be appointed by the civil registrar-general than by the mayor 5. Others (pls. specify) <p>----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----</p>					
<p>B. Basic Components</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a need to amend the Civil Registry Law of the Phil. (Act No. 3753) 2. Civil Registration function should be removed from the local government unit 3. Application for delayed registration should be required to attach judicial approval 4. The parent or parents of the newly-born child should be the principal informant to report occurrence of birth to the civil registrar instead of the attendant at birth 					

Suggested Solutions	SD 1	D 2	U 3	A 4	SA 5
5. The nearest relative or any member of the family of the deceased person should be the principal informant to report the death to the civil registrar instead of the attendant at death or local health officer					
6. The husband or the wife or both should be the principal informant to report the marriage instead of the solemnizing officer					
7. In the case of court decrees concerning civil status of persons, the principal informant to report to the civil registrar should be the affiant or one who executes the instruments					
8. Stiff penalty should be imposed to any one who violates the civil registration laws, rules and regulations					
9. The Office of the Civil Registrar-General should be invested with the power to determine and prescribe standard and uniform rate of registration and certification fees which local governments can collect.					
10. Others (pls. specify)					
----- ----- ----- ----- -----					

Signature of Interviewer

C U R R I C U L U M V I T A E

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME : GUILLERMO DACLES LAGBO
ADDRESS : #187 Purok 6, Brgy. Canlapwas
Catbalogan, Samar
PLACE OF BIRTH : Catbalogan, Samar
DATE OF BIRTH : February 10, 1961
PRESENT POSITION : Senior Bookkeeper
NAME OF AGENCY : National Statistics Office
Samar Branch
STATION : Catbalogan, Samar

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Elementary Catbalogan III Central Elementary
School, 1967 - 1973
Secondary Samar National School, 1973 -1977
College Bachelor of Science in Commerce
major in Accounting, Sacred Heart
College, Catbalogan, Samar,
1977 - 1981
Education (21 units earned),
Samar College, Catbalogan, Samar,
1992 - 1993
Graduate Samar State Polytechnic College,
Catbalogan, Samar, 1992 - present
Curriculum Pursued . . . Master of Arts
Major Public Management

CIVIL SERVICE ELIGIBILITY/GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION PASSED

Career Service Subproof 73.60%, Catbalogan, Samar
June 17, 1979

Certificate of Eligibility P. D. 907 as amended,
March 29, 1981

Professional Board Examination
for Teachers 77.57%, Catbalogan, Samar
May 30, 1993

Career Service Professional . . . 83.64%, Catbalogan, Samar
October 17, 1993

HONORS AND AWARDS RECEIVED

First Honors Catbalogan III Central
School, April, 1973

Model Pupil Award Catbalogan III Central
School, April, 1973

Profeciency Medal ROTC - MS 22, Samar
College, Catbalogan, Samar
March, 1979

Cum Laude Sacred Heart College,
Catbalogan, Samar
March, 1981

Award of Excellence Philippine Association
of Collegiate Schools
for Business, Manila
March, 1981

Certificate of Appreciation . . . Apitong Senior High
SSPC, Catbalogan, Samar
January 25, 1991

Certificate of Recognition . . . NSO, R-VIII, Tacloban
1994 Outstanding Employee of the Year

POSITIONS HELD

Accounting Clerk	Jose Bernabe & Co., Inc. Valenzuela, Metro Manila May, 1981 - Dec., 1982
Bookkeeper	Aluex Corporation Valenzuela, Metro Manila Jan., 1983 - Dec., 1983
Comptroller	Aluex Corporation Valenzuela, Metro Manila Jan., 1984 - Aug., 1984
Bookkeeper	Iris Theater Catbalogan, Samar Oct., 1984 - Jul., 1987
Bookkeeper	Rural Bank of Catbalogan (Samar), Inc. Aug., 1987 - Jan., 1992
Bookkeeper	National Statistics Office, Catbalogan, Samar Mar. 25, 1992 - June 26, 1997
Senior Bookkeeper	National Statistics Office, Catbalogan, Samar June 27, 1997 to date

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Member	Philippine Bible Society, Manila 1986 to date
Associate Member	Philippine Association of Graduate Education, Region VIII Chapter 1992 to date

Youth Director & PIO	Christian Life Center Catbalogan, Samar 1992 to date
Mission Director	Christian Life Center Catbalogan, Samar 1997 to date
Committee Chairman	Boyscout of the Phils., San Andres Elem. Sch. Catbalogan, Samar 1994 to date
Resource Speaker	Apitong Senior High Homeroom Development Program, SSPC, Catb., Samar, Nov. 26, 1990
Paper Presentor	NSO Regional Convention Marigold Foodshoppe, Tacloban, City, Dec. 15, 1994

TRAININGS SEMINARS AND CONVENTIONS ATTENDED

Personality Development Course and Comptrollership Training,
Delta Motors, Baguio City, Dec. 6-17, 1983.

Basic Rural Banking Course, PCA Government Center, Candahug,
Palo, Leyte, Feb. 16-26, 1989.

Currency and Counterfeit Detection Training, Central Bank of
the Philippines, Malate, Manila, Nov. 5-7, 1991.

NSO Regional Convention, Nipa Hut, Tacloban City, Oct. 29,
1992.

NSO Regional Convention, RTR Building, Tacloban City, Oct.
28, 1993.

NSO Regional Convention, Marigold Foodshoppe, Tacloban City,
Dec. 15, 1994.

NSO Regional Convention, Casa Anson, Tacloban City, Dec. 20, 1995.

PSA Convention, Casa Anson, Tacloban City, Dec. 18-19, 1995.

Seminar Workshop on SRA Communication Support Plan, Samar State Polytechnic College, Catbalogan, Samar, Nov. 11-13, 1997.

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