

BARANGAY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Background of the Study

Technology has changed how we live, talk, work, and even study in the world we lived. Electronic services are expanding quickly and have been at the forefront of technical advancement. The role of technology in our lives cannot be understated, It has been around for centuries and only continues to grow in significance, It affects almost all aspects of our lives and has evolved into a way of life. As technology develops, we can benefit from new and improved applications.

Data Management is the practice of collecting, keeping, and using data securely, efficiently, and cost-effectively. But in Barangay where the initial planning and execution of community initiatives takes place, it has the least quantity of available information that serves as a baseline a traditional and centralized unit into a more inclusive and citizen-oriented scheme. Its primary goal is to streamline existing administrative operations such as document requests, complaint filing, and the generation of appropriate and accurate local data. In the development of the system, the researcher used the prototype process. The prototype process has been used by the researcher to create the system. It emphasizes developing and testing system features, designing the graphical user interface, and planning iterations. This iteration establishes the groundwork for development, which includes testing the usability and functioning of the created system to confirm its efficacy.

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According to BIDANI The Barangay Management Information System (BMIS) facilitates identification of barangay needs vital for nutrition and development planning, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and promote capacity development of Barangay Development Councils (BDCs) in e-governance. Data is at the center of BMIS – from collection, to analysis, to storage and retrieval. BMIS serves as the barangay's data and information system/center for situational analysis using accurate, reliable, and easily retrievable data for program planning and implementation. These shall then serve as the basis for the BIDP. In the advent of e-governance, BMIS implements its own, specialized desktop software that is able to generate up to 100 reports and tables for easy retrieval and analysis of local governments. It encourages people-based participatory planning for the identification of vital linkages among line agencies that will lead to proper coordination of municipal programs, thus, reducing the risk of project failures. BMIS enhances the efficient reporting of local government offices, PPIC/BDC, and other field workers in designing projects according to intended stakeholders, and easily assess progress of implemented projects that will serve as basis for reprogramming and/or updating development plans.

This project aims to gathered information to residence in the easiest way as we continue to evolving our technology. This research will provide a data management system that help the barangay officials get the data of their residence easier and they don't need to do house to house interview, also this system helps their citizen have an easy access to answer the census and -answer it right. The census management system main goal is to gather precise and dependable data from every household or individual, requiring comprehensive and trustworthy data collection methods. The purpose of the

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project is to help the barangay Officials to hold the data of each residence of Barangay Concepcion, Lubao, Pampanga and to gain easy access to it every time they need it. The data will be submitted by residence using an online form and stored it using a database that will be access only by an authorized barangay council.

Organizing small population such as Barangays faces difficulties and challenges in organizing and managing data information, example on that is lack in system,They manage their files in relying it using MS Word or Excel manually without using any database to keep them secured, centralized, and shared to its organization. Without a central data storage and system can be prone to mishandling of data or worst data corruption.

The Researchers are developed the system to help the barangay officials and personnel to have better form of managing, monitoring and tracking residents' information, Also, have an making it easier to access of the information details of each resident. Conducting a barangay management system provides several benefits. Firstly, it enhances productivity and efficiency by identifying areas for improvement. Secondly, recognizing inefficiencies or wasted resources leads to cost savings. Thirdly, it helps improve employee satisfaction and retention by identifying areas where additional training or support is required. Fourthly, it assists in complying with regulations, reducing the risk of legal action or fines. Finally, it provides valuable data for better decision-making and helps organizations achieve their strategic objectives Citizens can expect their data to be handled securely, and their privacy protected in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, ensuring that their personal information is not misused or compromised.

Statement of the Problem

Data management is the practice of collecting, organizing, protecting, and storing an organization's data so it can be analyzed for business decisions. As organizations create and consume data at unprecedented rates, data management solutions become essential for making sense of the vast quantities of data. After conducting an interview to the Secretary of Barangay Concepcion, we found out that the organization was using a manual method to collect the data of each residence and save it in a specific software to hold but unable to update it time to time. To have an updated information, they have to do the same process they use to collect the data in every house which is consider as time consuming for them. The organization want to have a system that will allow them to have the data of each residence of their barangay in times that they need it. The organization want to have a system that will help them to easily access the information they want to have.

This study is aim to have a system that will allow them to create, read, update and delete information of each residence of their barangay. Expecting them to have a lessen time of word in collecting the data they needed. Currently, the barangay face challenges in managing and organizing vital information related to residents, infrastructure, and local services. This lack of streamlined data management leads to delays in providing essential services, difficulty in identifying community needs, and inefficient resource allocation. However, by implementing a the BIMS (Barangay Information Management System), these issues can be addressed. BIMS serves as a centralized database for storing

and managing information, enabling quick access to accurate data. It facilitates the efficient delivery of services, such as healthcare, education, and public safety, by enabling informed decision-making based on real-time information. Additionally, BIMS promotes transparency and accountability by tracking and monitoring the usage of public resources, reducing the likelihood of misuse. Ultimately, the adoption of a well-implemented BIMS can lead to improved governance, enhanced service delivery, and better quality of life for residents in the barangay.

Objective of the Study

a. General Objective

The main objectives of barangay management system are to identify areas of inefficiency, plan for future demands, ensure compliance with regulations, and provide data for better decision-making. The study focused on the census data gathering and processing for the residents. To make it easier to identify their records, the proposed system will be capable of maintaining the number of residents. This study was conducted at Conception Lubao Pampanga. Barangay Management System is an advance and automated process of managing a barangay to let go the manual process in the usual barangay such as hand written documents, keeping records inside the drawer that tends to lose some records. It is automated in such way that all records and transactions that the barangay is needed will be totally organized, easy to process and fast. A Barangay Management System provide real-time data on various aspects of barangay operation such as population demographics revenue collection residents information.

b. Specific Objective

The goal of this project is to help the people and organization to collect, keep and secured the data of its residence for the time they need it. This means that resident data can be searched quickly and efficiently, providing decision-makers with the necessary information to make informed policy decisions. In addition, computerization has enabled the processing of resident data at a much faster rate, resulting in more timely analysis and decision-making.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study focused on the census data gathering and processing of Brgy. Conception Lubao, Pampanga, this system make it easier to identify their records,also this system will be capable in maintaining the number of residents. The limitation of our system is,it can't generate other barangay works,like barangay clearance,bloter, etc.it only input,manage and secure their residents personal information.

The system will insert citizen data, view one citizen data, view all citizens data and search citizen it The effectiveness of the system will be evaluated with regard to other traditional barangay cencus , such as manually recording of data or information.All the information needed will be collected from the citizens of barangay as well as the Barangay Officials for future purpose in building the system. The System Software that will be made is only be made exclusive for the Barangay Officials to avoid data breaching, changes and data theft.

Chapter 2

Review of Related Literatures

Foreign Literature

According to Wang T, Yang W, Ma X and Wang B. (2023). The U.S. Census Bureau announced, via its Scientific Advisory Committee, that it would protect the publications of the 2018 End-to-End Census Test (E2E) using differential privacy. The E2E test is a dress rehearsal for the 2020 Census, the constitutionally mandated enumeration of the population used to reapportion the House of Representatives and redraw every legislative district in the country. Systems that perform successfully in the E2E test are then used in the production of the 2020 Census. Motivation: The Census Bureau conducted internal research that confirmed that the statistical disclosure limitation systems used for the 2000 and 2010 Censuses had serious vulnerabilities that were exposed by the Dinur and Nissim (2003) database reconstruction theorem. We designed a differentially private publication system that directly addressed these vulnerabilities while preserving the fitness for use of the core statistical products.

Problem statement: Designing and engineering production differential privacy systems requires two primary components: (1) inventing and constructing algorithms that deliver maximum accuracy for a given privacy-loss budget and (2) ensuring that the privacy-loss budget can be directly controlled by the policy-makers who must choose an appropriate point on the accuracy-privacy-loss tradeoff. The first problem lies in the domain of computer science. The second lies in the domain of economics. Approach: The algorithms under development for the 2020 Census focus on the data used to draw

legislative districts and to enforce the 1965 Voting Rights Act (VRA). These algorithms efficiently distribute the noise injected by differential privacy. The Data Stewardship Executive Policy Committee selects the privacy-loss parameter after reviewing accuracy-privacy-loss graphs.

According to Levitt, J. (2019). In early 2018, the federal government announced that it would ask every person in the country about their citizenship status on the 2020 Census. Controversy immediately followed. The Constitution makes the decennial census the federal government's very first express responsibility; it drove existential questions about representation and funding in 1790 and has become no less important in the centuries since. Many observers, including several former directors of the Census Bureau, believed that the 2018 decision to add a question on citizenship, in the existing political climate, would put the enumeration itself in jeopardy. This piece is the first to interrogate the rationale of that decision and its consequences for the theoretical construction of American representative democracy and for the tangible distribution of clout and cash. Part I explores the decision's likely impact, documenting the discarding of the Census's normal evaluation process and presenting risks for the accuracy of the enumeration that the Census Bureau itself had previously deemed intolerable in less volatile climates. Part II turns to the proffered basis for this upheaval but finds the public rationale to be lacking adequate foundation. Part III investigates alternatives that might better explain—though not justify—the decision. It finds that the Census's technocratic statistical infrastructure may have been co-opted as a weaponized instrument in a long-simmering battle over the reallocation of political representation.

According to Xu, X., Tan, M., Liu, X., Wang, X., & Xin, L. (2023). As the world's most populous country, China has experienced massive population growth and dramatic regional migration over the past 30 years. From 1990 to 2020, the national population increased by 24.4%, the urban population tripled, and the rural population declined by 41.0%. Combined with complex topographic features, unique characteristics of the population distribution have emerged. Many studies have examined changes in the spatial distribution of the population. However, few studies have examined the stability of certain aspects of this distribution over the last 30 years, particularly at the raster scale, which may provide important information for future research and development plans. Based on land use maps and nighttime light images, China's census data from 1990 to 2020 was scaled down to a resolution of 1 km using a method called multiple linear regression based on spatial covariates. The results show that there were some striking features of both stability and change in the spatial distribution of China's population over the past three decades. The population shares divided by the Hu line, the Qinling-Huaihe line, and the three-step staircase have remained almost unchanged. In contrast, the population share of the coastal region has risen from 23.7% to 29.0% during the study period. The urban areas have expanded by 1.35 times and their population has doubled. In addition, for every 1 km² increase in the urban areas, an area of 29.4 km² has been depopulated on average. This suggests that urbanization can alleviate population pressure in larger areas. However, the coastal regions and urban and peri-urban areas were the main areas of population density growth, so they required a great deal of attention for ecological protection.

According to Pajares, E., Muñoz Nieto, R., Meng, L., & Wulforth, G. (2021) A wide range of disciplines require population data with high spatial resolution. In particular, accessibility instruments for active mobility need data on the building access level. Data availability varies by context. Spatially detailed national census counts often present the challenge that they are outdated. Therefore, this study proposes a novel approach to hybrid population disaggregation. It updates outdated census tracts and disaggregates population on the building access level. Open and widely available data sets are used. A bottom-up population estimation for new development areas is combined with a top-down dasymetric mapping process to update outdated census tracts. A particular focus lies on the high flexibility of the developed procedure. Accordingly, users can utilize diverse data and adapt settings to a specific study context. Instead of requiring ubiquitous 3D building data, often unavailable free of charge, the approach suggests collecting building levels only in new development areas. The open-source software development was done using PostgreSQL/PostGIS as part of the co-creative development of the accessibility instrument GOAT in three German municipalities. A comparison with reference data from the population registry of one district was realized. On the building level, an R22 of 0.82, and on the grid level (100 m × 100 m), an R22 of 0.89 is reached. The approach stands out when land-use information is outdated; however, a spatially detailed census grid exists, but no ubiquitous 3D building information is available. Enhancements are proposed, such as improving the dasymetric mapping with machine learning and remote sensing techniques. Moreover, more reliable detection of new building development in already built-up areas is suggested to account better for urban densification.

According to Hu, D. (2021). At the end of the 20th century, the phenomenon of urban shrinkage received widespread attention, with population decline as its core characteristic. In 2020, the Taiwanese population had negative growth and faced a low fertility rate and an aging population. This study used exploratory spatial data analysis to identify shrinking cities in Taiwan based on census data and population registers. The results indicated that Taiwan has 11 shrinking counties and 202 shrinking towns. Urban shrinkage occurred in the 1980s and continued from the suburbanization stage to the re-urbanization stage. Five types of spatial patterns in the 11 shrinking counties were observed. In the majority of the shrinking counties, towns with high population densities were unable to avoid shrinkage. A global spatial autocorrelation analysis indicated that shrinkage and non-shrinkage have become increasingly apparent at the town level since 2005. A local spatial autocorrelation analysis indicates that the spatial clustering of towns with population growth or decline from 2000 to 2020 has changed. Based on each town's development, a two-step cluster analysis was conducted in which all towns were divided into four categories. Shrinking towns exist in each category, but with a different proportion. Based on the results of two-step cluster analysis combined with spatial analysis, this study discovered that both urbanization and suburbanization cause shrinkage in Taiwan, but the affected localities are distinct. For most shrinking counties, their spatial model indicates a relationship between shrinking and the urbanization of their towns. Keelung City and Chiayi City have the most potential to reverse the shrinkage. This study helps authorities better manage growth and implement regional revitalization.

Foreign Studies

According to Charoenruk, Nuttirudee & Asavaroungpipop, Narongrid & Pattanapradit, Pannee & paper, the authors layout the methodology in an aspect of data preparation and integration as well as analyze data quality of the register-based census compared with the traditional census in Chachoengsao province, Thailand. In addition, we compared conceptual frameworks that are commonly used for a register-based census in several countries and the number of databases (a recent single database VS multiple databases) used to construct the register-based census. We found that using a conceptual framework that counts the number of populations based on the main census variables on a single recent database is better than using a framework that counts population who appears on many registers in term of overcoverage and data distribution regarding to sex. This provides the evidence of using one recent and complete database is sufficient for conducting the register-based census. The authors end up with recommendations Ku-kiattikun, Kittiya & Amornbunchornvej, Chainarong. (2023) The use of registers has been increasingly popular in the field of population census because of its advantages over the traditional census. While the traditional census requires a large amount of fieldwork and data collection, the registered-based census can rely on pre-existing administrative data. As a result, the register-based census can save both time and budget. Thailand explored a use of the register-based census in 2020. In this for conducting the register-based census.

According to Prof. Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Awan,Fahad-UI-Haq Khan(2016) The present study investigates the impact of management information system on the performance of the organization by analyzing 31 different organizations of Pakistan.

Primary data was collected by using a sampling technique 200 respondents were selected randomly from these 31 organizations through a structured questionnaire. The response rate is 100%. The objective of this study is to show how management information system gives positive impact on the performance of the organization and how it can increase the profitability, innovation, and growth of the organization. Regression and correlation test is applied to measure relationship between variables. Results show that there is positive relationship between performance of the organization and management information system.

According to Hamzah Abdulrahman Yahya Al habri, Dr. Madhulika A. Sonawane (2016) Information is an indispensable resource in organizations and should it be managed in an efficient way for effective decisions. Management Information System (MIS) has the ability to facilitate decision making by managing and providing the right information to managers in a particular organization. This study gives an insight into the impact of the MIS on managers' decisions in industrial companies. The study was conducted in forty-five manufacturing companies and the responses were from managers who have the authority to make decisions in the company. Companies are categorized into three groups based on turnover to make an effective comparative study. Questionnaires, interviews and observation were used to collect the data and this data was statistically analyzed using the Binomial -Test in IBM-SPSS Version 21. To provide adequate information for effective decision making, it is suggested that industrial companies should take all business functions into consideration while developing the MIS and the awareness on the importance of MIS should be created in the companies that

have less turnovers. The scope of this study is limited to describing the relationship between the MIS and the decision making in industrial companies.

Local literature

According to Rogelio Bon Jr (2021) in pursuant to the republic Act No. 6975 by the Department of the Interior and local Government Act of 1990, through the (NBOO) the National Barangay operations Office as mandated to establish and update the master list of Barangays, Barangay officials and Barangay Socio-economic profiles. thus, in compliance thereto the proponents Developed a Hybrid Barangay Information Management System to rapidly gather,encode,store and maintain data of the Barangay which in effect may result to a systematize manner of accumulating and retrieving relevant information that is essential in coming up with informed decisions on various possible local governance issues. As observed, there were a number of problems associated with the current adopted laborious manual methods on a day-to-day Basis such as, retrieving huge numbers of file Folders of their Constituents Data and this causes delay in the delivery of services and had some inaccuracies in the completion of tasks and so on. Nowadays, with the advent of modern technology it opens wider opportunities for barangay to serve its constituents better through computerization of the documents as it provides such as barangay clearance, certificate of indulgency, letter of recommendation, generate report and others. Motivated by the vision of empowering this self-governing political system digitally, the proponents aimed to determine these advantages and could developed a Hybrid Barangay Information Management System that will hasten the transactions performed and documents provided by the barangays. This system is designed to be accessed only by the authorized users to ensure the integrity of all

transactions. It will be designed and implemented using Microsoft Visual Basic 2010 as the front-end while running Microsoft Access Server as the back-end and also it has as embedded responsive Intra web Portal that can be utilized by the barangay functionaries.

According to Montes Jr, Raphael & Cortel, Eleangel Dawn & Asuncion, Xavier & Castillo, Michelle & Chan, Marie & Cureg, Elyzabeth & Delos Santos, Maricris & Patdu, Patricia & Quebral, Don & Suarez, Gerard Martin & Santos, Lourdes. (2020). This chapter provides an overview of the current state of the Philippine barangay, the lowest tier political unit of the country, in terms of its role as a mechanism for citizen participation and public service delivery, and its political relevance in context of Philippine public administration. Despite accruing several mandated functions and shouldered responsibilities, the barangay is still considered trivial in size, and thus, are underfunded and under-capacitated when it comes to the implementation and the financing of projects. In order to piece together the various issues and concerns of barangay governance, key-informant interviews of barangay officials across the Philippines were conducted. Their responses were triangulated with the responses of their constituents, gathered through random household survey and a literature review of barangay mandated functions. In selecting the barangays, a city and municipality were first chosen among the eleven provinces and the National Capital Region based on highest population size. Subsequently, two barangays per city/municipality were chosen from among those, totaling forty-eight barangays. Barangays were also classified as either urban or rural based on their 2010 census classification. Recommendations from a reference group of local practitioners, derived from a round-table-discussion, were incorporated in the creation of the survey/interview instrument. This research finds that

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there are several gaps between how the barangay is perceived by higher tiers of public administration and what is actually expected of it. Furthermore, the voluntary nature of the barangay produces a possible mismatch between the work expected of a barangay official/personnel and the actual work. Several areas for reform are therefore suggested in the work.

According to Sicat, Arnel & Calaguas, Joel. (2019). Information system is an indispensable tool to achieve organizational efficiency; whether in the industry, government or in any organized community like the barangay. This design research adopted the Waterfall Model grounded on need assessment. It utilized the Visual Basic 6 program in the development of the proposed Barangay Constituent Information System (BCIS). Document analysis and focus interviews with the head and secretary of the four selected barangays produced vital information for the system requirements. Each of the four-barangay contributed to the modification of the system specifications and its functionalities. Elements of the system that were modularly written are as follows: census, residents profile record, barangay clearance, profile information record, business clearance, blotter, reports, barangay certifications, violations of barangay ordinances and health information status. Pilot tests of the Barangay Constituent Information System (BCIS) attest the functionality of the system and imply the organization's enhanced ability to provide optimal service to the community. Still further upgrade is needed satisfying other future ordinance and technical web-based requirements.

According to Ali, Nezzar & Kasim, Marsharita. (2022). The study aimed to find out the Programs and Services offered among Senior Citizens in Selected Barangay of Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. The study focused on demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, educational attainment and monthly income, the programs and services offered in the municipality. The description method was used in this study. This study was conducted particularly in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. In three barangays, the barangay Madia, barangay Dapiawan and barangay Elian in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Maguindanao. Datu Saudi Ampatuan, is a 4th class municipality in the province of Maguindanao, according to the 2020 census, it has a population of 12,890 people. The respondents were male and female between 60-70 years old Senior Citizens from three barangays representing the barangay of Madia, Barangay Dapiawan Barangay Elian in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Maguindanao. Barangay Madia is the highest registered Senior Citizens they have 98 registered senior citizens. Weighted mean was used to analyze the data gathered on the extent of the program and services for all senior citizens. The findings of the study revealed that Majority of respondents age 60-64 years old (4.33%). Majority of the respondents were female (56.67%). Majority of respondents were elementary (46.67%). The respondents were less extensive were doing the programs and services with the mean of 2.64. The common problems encountered by the respondents was no Companion with frequency of (16), followed by physical Appearance (14), and updated medical prescriptions (13). Most of the respondents recommend that there must be provide lifetime identification card (with validation) it gained a frequency of 26, followed by abolish membership fee a frequency of (19), and Home visit of OSCA representative (9).

According to Romero, E., & Sarmiento, M. (2019A “Barangay” is considered as the smallest unit of the government in the Philippines. It performs the initial operations such as the formation and employing of programs, activities, policies, and others that involved the community or the administrative functions. Section 394, Book III, Local Government Units, of the Local Government Code of the Philippines, states the Barangay Secretary: Appointment, Qualifications, Powers, and Duties. The Barangay secretary shall be appointed by the Barangay Chairman with the concurrence of the majority of all the council members. The secretary maintains an updated record of all the residents of the barangay, any requests made from the barangay regarding certifications, endorsements and other forms are the responsibility of the secretary. The proponents used primary and secondary data in meeting the objectives of the study. The primary data was obtained through document index reviews from the constituents using questions structured by Likert Scale for the researchers to know secretarial skills of the concerns. The sample was represented by the whole population and census was used to cover-up the forty-nine (49) Secretaries from Majayjay and Victoria, Laguna in the Philippines. Then in finalizing the Enhancement Program, the researchers use the Descriptive investigation that present facts concerning the nature and status of anything –a group of persons, several objects, set of conditions, class of events, system of thought or any other kind of phenomena which one way wish to study (Orcullo, 2000). With the data gathered from the 49 secretaries, the following results were drawn: The Communication Skills of the secretaries in terms of business letter parts, placement and format were rated “moderately aware”, the Memoranda format, “moderately aware”, the Minutes of the Meeting’s element, “moderately aware”, the Resolution format, “extremely aware”, and the Reports,

“moderately aware.” The secretaries answered “moderately aware” in Computer Skills, “moderately aware” in Organizational Skills, “moderately aware” in Administrative Skills, “moderately aware” in Interpersonal Skills, and “moderately aware” in Record-Keeping Skills. It signifies that respondent are not fully skilled in secretarial works and have lapses in performing their duties. The researchers inferred that the secretaries were not able to meet the standards in the secretarial profession, therefore need improvement in secretarial skills.

Local Studies

According to Olipas, C. N. P., Vilorio, J. P., Mateo, S. M., Maria, S. A. P. S., Bisnar, E. A. ., & Vallecera, M. L. M. . (2022). Information technology (IT) is vital in managing data for effective and timely decision-making. IT also allows the sharing of data and information more securely and efficiently. Since the coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) has caused a significant impact on the way people perform tasks and processes in the "new normal," IT solutions have become key to continuing performing and administering different tasks and activities. Information technology applications ensure the safety of every individual in a community through an electronic process that replaces the manual activities of recording and sharing data. This study aimed to design and develop an information technology-based application called MediCord: A Web-Based Health Record Management System. Developmental research was utilized in this study. MediCord has been developed for a health center in one of the municipalities in Nueva Ecija, Philippines. Results showed that proponents successfully designed and developed the system by following the software development life cycle (SDLC) stages. Furthermore, following the SDLC has allowed the proponents to develop several diagrams that have

served as vital tools for project construction. Proponents suggested that after the design and development of the system, the remaining stages of SDLC be conducted, and the actual assessment of the project be based on industry-accepted and widely used appropriate standards. This opens opportunities for future studies as a result of the current project.

According to Villones, T. T. (2021). As the global environment ages, the emerging trend for Information Technology has risen above the development initiatives' surface. The Barangay currently used a manual process in issuing Barangay Certificates, Business Permit, Summon Letter, etc. This caused a lengthy procedure in accessing the records and files, which sometimes cause record redundancy. The study's objective was to design and develop a Barangay Constituents Information and Services Management System to improve record retrieval in the Barangay. Research methodology used in this study was developmental and descriptive research. Likewise, an Iterative systems development model was used in the design and development of BCISMS. It uses developmental research since this study involves creating a database system that could use for the Barangay. Descriptive analysis because IT Experts evaluated the BCISMS based on McCall's Software Quality Standards and Barangay Respondents on ISO/IEC 9126-1:2000 Quality. Interview approach was used in collecting information to know the manual process in the Barangay. The iterative Systems Development approach is used to come up with the proposed BCISMS. Respondents of the study were the Punong Barangay, Barangay Kagawad, and Barangay Secretary. Researcher conducted interviews on-site with the Punong Barangay, Barangay Kagawad, and Barangay Secretary. Evaluation instruments used were McCall's Software Evaluation Criteria for Software

Quality Model and ISO/IEC 9126-1:2000. Software Quality Model Characteristics. The Barangay Constituents Information and Services Management System were Very High in the result. It shows that the system was capable of managing records of the barangay and reliable in handling data for further use.

According to Alinea, J. M. L., Escolano, C. C., & Magallon, R. A. O. The Barangay Profiling System is a modern technology that made searching for each resident's profile easier. Mobile-Based Household Profiling System for Barangay Guinhawa, Quezon, Quezon would help determine the profile of each household in the research locale. It would benefit the local government unit in the barangay for the ease to access, store, and updating the information to the developed system. It is as well more efficient and effective compared to manual processes that were previously practiced by the barangay. The objectives of this developmental study are to design a system through the use of Visual Code and Android Studio for Android/IOS crossplatform Nodes, and to develop a system that would help the barangay personnel determine the profile of each household easily using Node.js/php language crossplatform for Android/IOS via Firebase SDK (realtime-database); CSS scripts for the front end. The developmental research design was used in the process. IT experts and professors in computer and barangay personnel validated the compatibility, functional suitability, maintainability, performance efficiency, portability, reliability, security, and usability of the system. The gathered data were tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted. The overall result was highly acceptable. This showed that the developed system was easy to use and had efficient benefits in Barangay Guinhawa. It was recommended in the study that the administration should have the ability to generate reports and the system features should be improve d so

that the data management and filtering of the data in Barangay Guinhawa, Quezon, Quezon would be made better. Moreover, the system should have a field that could indicate if the household members have been moved to another place

According to Requito, A. M. R., Macapagal, R. A. C., Cortez, C. A., Pineda, A. A., Canlas, F. Q., & Natividad, R. (2019). Barangays are the smallest yet the most essential units of the government. The government cascades its services through its officials. However, due to the increasing population, quality of service, especially in handling records and documents declines. After a thorough site investigation and series of surveys an integrated “Document Management System” is proposed to alleviate these problems and Barangay Paligui in Apalit, Pampanga was chosen to be the model. Using Kanban Agile Methodology and extensive reviews of literature, the DMS, an open-source system was conceptualized whose primary aim is to provide a centralized document management system that can be accessed by any barangay officials using their office desktop computers and mobile phones. It utilizes OwnCloud as the infrastructure for securing, storing, and sharing the files and a customized interface for users is written in HTML, CSS, JavaScript and PHP. The users evaluated the system and found to be useful and accepted for use

According to Bilog, R. J., & Quintana, M. L. F. Organization should manage information just as like as it manages its other resources correctly to fully maximize the usefulness of information especially in the field of healthcare. The use of software model to create information systems made it possible. To support the healthcare of the community, the appearance of Rural Health Unit is much needed. This study will discuss the problems encountered by the health professionals and health workers of Rural Health

Unit in the Province of Alaminos, Laguna on the existing manual processes of storing and retrieving of patients' data that are mainly used in assessing the public health of the community. With this situation, the researchers developed a Clinical Healthcare Management Information System for public health. This paper will also focus on the development of the system using Agile model and evaluation adapted from ISO 25010 to test its effectiveness.

Synthesis

Information technology (IT) is vital in managing data for effective and timely decision-making. IT also allows the sharing of data and information more securely and efficiently. IT solutions have become key to continuing performing and administering different tasks and activities. Information technology applications ensure the safety of every individual in a community through an electronic process that replaces the manual activities of recording and sharing data. The Department of the Interior and local Government stated the republic Act No. 6975 or known as "Department of the Interior and local Government Act of 1990" that using the technology to rapidly gather, encode, store and maintain data of barangay may have some issues in accumulating and retrieving the data of the barangay that may affect to the coming informed decisions on various local governance issue. However, due to the evolution of technology it gives us more opportunities to have a better system that will help the organization. These includes a computerize documents such barangay clearance, certificate of indulgency, letter of recommendation, generate report and others. With its advantages, it could develop a hybrid Information Management System that will provide a service and lessen the job for the barangay.

BARANGAY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Based on the study made by Villones (2021) Some of the barangay in our country still using the manual process to in issuing Barangay Certificates, Business Permit, Summon Letter, etc. This caused a lengthy procedure in accessing the records and files, which sometimes cause record redundancy. But after issuing a Barangay Information and Services Management System and proposing it to the Barangay Council the Barangay Constituents Information and Services Management System were Very High in the result. It shows that the system was capable of managing records of the barangay and reliable in handling data for further use. Furthermore, based on the study of Alinea, J. M. L., Escolano, C. C., & Magallon, R. A. O. the Barangay Profiling System is a modern technology that made searching for each resident's profile easier. Mobile-Based Household Profiling System for Barangay would help determine the profile of each household in the research locale. It would benefit the local government unit in the barangay for the ease to access, store, and updating the information to the developed system. It is as well more efficient and effective compared to manual processes that were previously practiced by the barangay.

In addition, early research conducted this 2019 proves that the functionality of the management information system applying it to an organization enhanced the ability to provide the optimal information they needed. However, this system also required them to have more upgrade for the other future requirements.

Chapter 3

Data Gathering Processes and Outputs

The Process of gathering data in Concepcion Lubao Pampanga start in Barangay health worker who are assign to get the data of their residents, they do house to house interview and using paper form in collecting their data. The information they collect is name, birthday, age, sex, purok, contact number and many more, As we gather all the data that we need we figured out that the Barangay Concepcion Lubao is still facing some problems, one is collecting information by using surveys and interview forms, second is they struggling putting the data on their system ,lastly they manually separates all the sector, but this research will provide a data management system that help the barangay officials get the data of their residence easier, also this system help their citizen have an easy access to answer the census and answer it right. The census management system main goal is to gather precise and dependable data from every household or individual, requiring comprehensive and trustworthy data collection methods. The purpose of the project is to help the barangay Officials to hold the data of each residence of Barangay Concepcion, Lubao, Pampanga and to gain easy access to it every time they need it

Analysis of Data

After reviewing the data we obtained through an interview, we determined that they had issues with their company, such as managing their data, time consumption, misplacing the form, being unreadable, and many others. As a result, we proposed a solution to the issues they had, We propose to make them a Barangay Information Management System, which would assist them with their issue and make their work simple.

BARANGAY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1. Paano isinasagawa ang census sa inyong barangay?
2. Saan nag sisimula and proseso ng pag census? Mula po ba ito sa barangay o sa nag cecensus?
3. Ilang beses kayo nag cecensussa isang buwan o taon?
4. Ano ang mga datos o inpormasyon ang mga kinukuha ninyo sa inyong mga mamamayan?
5. Paano ninyo kinukuhaan ng mga datois ang mga buntis?Kasama naba ang mga anak nito kahit hindi pa ito naisisilang?
- 6.Ano ano ang mga struggle sa pagkuha ng mga inpormasyon kapag kayo ay nagsasagawa ng census?
- 7.Pagkatapos makuha ang mga inpormasyon o datos ng inyong mga mamamayan kanino ito ibinibigay?
- 8.Paano masasabing isa kang residente sa isang barangay?
- 9.Paano ang daloy ng inyong mga inpormasyon?

Chapter 4

The Existing System

Company History

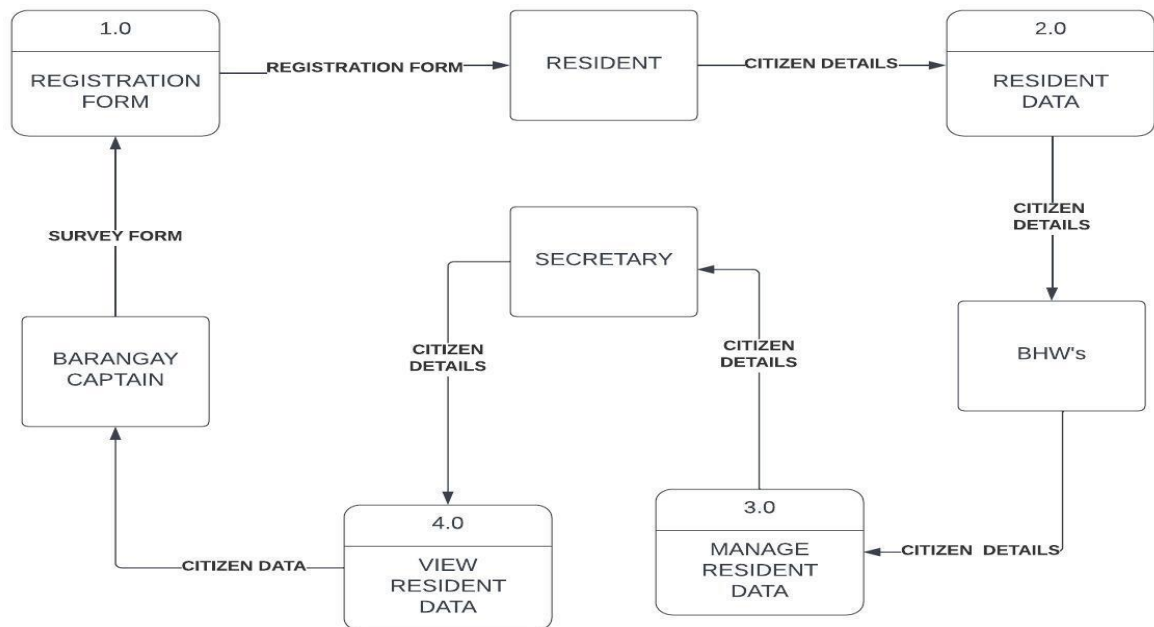
Conception got its name in honor of the Immaculate Conception. The First people of Conception were devoted followers of the Virgin Mary whom they fondly call Apung Bilsin during earlier times. Conception was officially recorded as one of the barrios of lubao, in 1903. It was believed that the foundation occurred sometime between 1853 to 1900

Description of the system

Barangay Conception is using the traditional Method in getting information, they do house to house interview by paper form, organizing small population such as Barangays faces difficulties and challenges in organizing and managing data information, example on that is lack in system. Barangay manage their files in relying it using MS Word or Excel manually without using any database to keep them secured, centralized, and shared to its organization. Without a central data storage and system can be prone to mishandling of data or worst data corruption.

BARANGAY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Data Flow Diagram



Data Dictionaries

FIELD NAME	TYPE	COMMENT
ID	NUMBER	Identification number of the database
Purok	TEXT	Identify the area of the resident
Hno	NUMBER	Identification number of the house
withE	TEXT	Determine if they have electricity
withT	TEXT	Determine if they have toilet
WS	TEXT	Identify the water source of resident
HM	TEXT	To know where the house made
BM	TEXT	To know if they are the owner of building
Fname	TEXT	First Name of the resident
Mname	TEXT	Middle name of the resident
Lnmae	TEXT	Last name of the resident
Bday	DATE	Resident date of birth
Age	NUMBER	Resident age
Sex	TEXT	Gender if male or female
PC	TEXT	Identify the physical condition of resident
EA	TEXT	The educational attainment of the resident
OCC	TEXT	Occupation of the resident
Rel	TEXT	The religion of the resident
PWD	TEXT	Identify if he/she have a disability
Dis	TEXT	Kind of disability of the resident

Chapter 5

The Proposed System

System Overview

The proposed system aims to give the organization a database that is capable in holding the data of each residence of their barangay. Allowing them to have a lessen time in collecting data and give them an access to each data every time they need it. The system also provides a feature that allowing them to add, delete, update the specific information about the resident and to avoid doing the manual process wherein they will ask the resident with the same data just to have record again. The system also capable in counting the total population of their barangay automatically according to the collected data they have and view all the residence that is registered to the system. Additionally, the administrator has the access to print a document from the system like the lists of the residents, with this data privacy will be more priority

Description of the System

The Barangay Information Management System (BIMS) is a computer program that helps barangay to organize the information. It's designed to manage the personal information of their residents, it keeping track of people living there to managing various activities and resources. BIMS acts as a big database where all the personal information is stored and easily accessible. Key features of a typical Barangay Information Management System may include: Resident Information: BIMS stores comprehensive details about residents, including their personal information, contact details, household members, and occupation. It also maintains records of birth, death, and marriage within

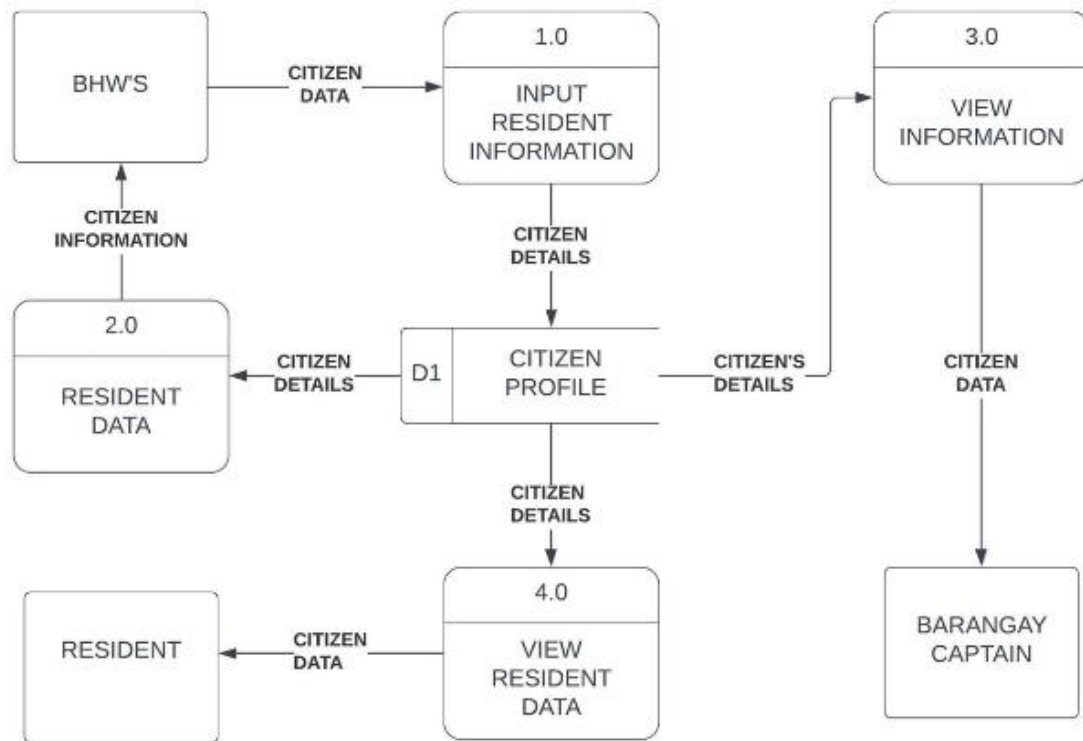
BARANGAY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

the barangay. **Household and Demographic Data:** BIMS provides a systematic record of households, allowing barangay officials to track the number of families, individuals, and their respective demographic information. This data is helpful for planning and resource allocation purposes. **Barangay Officials and Staff:** The system maintains a directory of barangay officials and staff, along with their roles and contact information. It helps in identifying the responsible individuals for specific tasks and facilitates communication within the barangay administration. **Reports and Analytics:** BIMS generates reports and analytics based on the collected data.

These reports provide valuable insights into the barangay's overall performance, resource utilization, population trends, and other key metrics. It assists in decision-making, policy formulation, and long-term planning. **Security and Access Control:** BIMS incorporates security measures to protect the confidentiality and integrity of data. It employs user authentication and access control mechanisms to ensure that only authorized personnel can access sensitive information. Overall, the Barangay Information Management System aims to digitize and systemize the barangay's administrative processes, leading to improved efficiency, better service delivery, and enhanced governance within the community.

BARANGAY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Data Flow Diagram

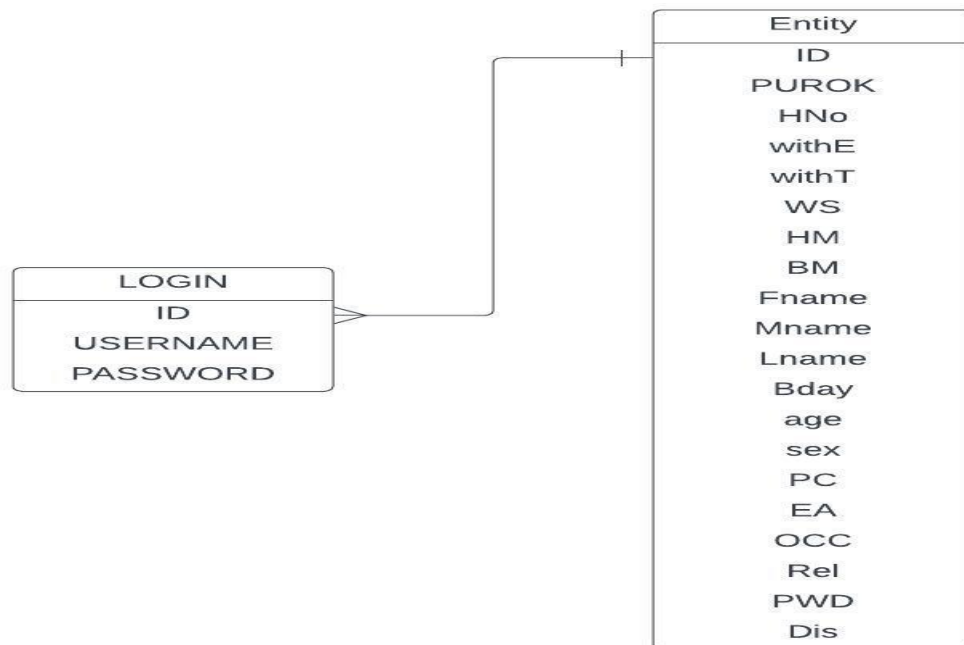


Data Dictionary

FIELD NAME	TYPE	COMMENT
ID	INT	Identification number of the database
Purok	VARCHAR	Identify the area of the resident
Hno	INT	Identification number of the house
withE	VARCHAR	Determine if they have electricity
withT	VARCHAR	Determine if they have toilet
WS	VARCHAR	Identify the water source of resident
HM	VARCHAR	To know where the house made
BM	VARCHAR	To know if they are the owner of building
Fname	VARCHAR	First Name of the resident
Mname	VARCHAR	Middle name of the resident
Lnmae	VARCHAR	Last name of the resident
Bday	DATE	Resident date of birth
Age	INT	Resident age
Sex	VARCHAR	Gender if male or female
PC	VARCHAR	Identify the physical condition of resident
EA	VARCHAR	The educational attainment of the resident
OCC	VARCHAR	Occupation of the resident
Rel	VARCHAR	The religion of the resident
PWD	VARCHAR	Identify if he/she have a disability
Dis	VARCHAR	Kind of disability of the resident

BARANGAY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Entity Relationship Diagram



Screen Layout Design

WELCOME!

Username

Type your username

Password


Type your password

Register Account

Forgot Password

LOG IN

Made By: Group #2



CONCEPCION LUBAO
PAMPANGA

- DASHBOARD
- RESIDENT LIST
- ADD RESIDENT

Barangay Information Management System

DASHBOARD

Total Population
29

Total Underage
1

Total Middle Age
26


Total Old
2

MISSION

TO PROVIDE QUALITY AND RELIABLE SERVICES, FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES TOWARDS THE PROMOTION OF THE WELL-BEING OF THE POPULACE AS ACCOUNTABLE STEWARDS OF THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATION.

VISION

TO HAVE A STRONGLY DETERMINED AND HIGHLY TRUSTED ORGANIZATION COMMITTED TO CAPACIATE AND NURTURE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY INSTITUTIONS TO SUSTAIN PEACEFUL, PROGRESSIVE, AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES WHERE PEOPLE LIVE HAPPILY



CONCEPCION LUBAO
PAMPANGA

- DASHBOARD
- RESIDENT LIST
- ADD RESIDENT


Barangay Information Management System

RESIDENT LIST

SEARCH

First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Birthday	Age	Gender	Purok
Renz	Grace	Alonzo	2/4/2000	23	Male	Purok 1B
Julia Venise	Santiago	Bautista	7/20/2003	19	Female	Purok 1A
Andrei	Salazar	Jimenez	4/7/2003	20	Male	Purok 9A
Casandra Nicole	Pascual	Santos	11/17/2004	18	Female	Purok 5B
William	Ducut	Serrano	1/15/2000	22	Male	Purok 4
Pionah Denisse	Nalud	Mariano	3/15/2002	21	Female	Purok 6
Danica	Pena	Panglinan	3/21/1999	24	Female	Purok 2
Rita	Manalili	Gigante	5/23/1977	46	Female	Purok 8
Patrick	Gono	Pena	4/7/1996	27	Male	Purok 8
Maria Abby	Macer	Guillermo	11/26/2002	20	Female	Purok 8
Susan	Labuen	Bemil	1/29/1966	57	Female	Purok 6
Luis Angelo	Maliwat	Espirtu	9/12/2003	19	Male	Purok 4
Alvin	Isip	Esquerria	4/2/2003	20	Male	Purok 9B
Deniel	Mallari	Flores	11/3/2002	20	Male	Purok 5A
Jigger	Delfin	Gainsan	1/27/2003	20	Male	Purok 5B
Maria Khatrina	Sabino	Magsino	1/11/1999	23	Female	Purok 3
Nikko	Garcellano	Ysabelle	12/13/1991	30	Male	Purok 1B
Angle	Bernabe	Maninang	1/15/1963	61	Female	Purok 6
Yael	Reyes	Yabut	1/21/2021	2	Male	Purok 5A

BARANGAY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



CONCEPCION LUBAO
PAMPANGA


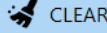
DASHBOARD

RESIDENT LIST

ADD RESIDENT

Barangay Information Management System

ADD RESIDENT

Purok

Water Source

House Number

House Made

With Electricity

Building Made

With Toilet

First Name

Gender

Middle Name

Physical Condition

Last Name

Education Attain

Birthday

Occupation

Age

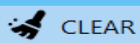
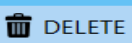
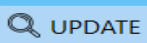

Religion


PWD

☐ I agree to the terms and condition

Disability

RESIDENT INFORMATION



First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Birthday	Age	Gender	Purok	House Number	With Electricity
Renz	Grace	Alonzo	2/4/2000	23	Male	Purok 1B	456	Yes
Julia Venise	Santiago	Bautista	7/20/2003	19	Female	Purok 1A	543	Yes
Andrei	Salazar	Jimenez	4/7/2003	20	Male	Purok 9A	423	Yes
Casandra Nicole	Pascual	Santos	11/17/2004	18	Female	Purok 5B	959	Yes
William	Ducut	Serrano	1/15/2000	22	Male	Purok 4	378	Yes

Purok

Water Source

House Number

House Made

With Electricity

Building Made

With Toilet

First Name

Gender

Middle Name

Physical Condition

Last Name

Education Attain

Birthday

Occupation

Age

Religion

PWD

Disability

USER REGISTRATION



Username

 Input Username

Password

 Input Password

Confirm Password

 Confirm Password

☐ I accept the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy

REGISTER **CANCEL**

Already have an account? [Log in](#)

Reset Password

Username

 | Type your username

New Password

 Type your password

Confirm Password

 Confirm password

REGISTER **CANCEL**

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Recommendation

The Barangay Information Management System (BIMS) is a really important tool for running things smoothly in a barangay. When we looked at all the good things it does, we found out that BIMS has a lot of benefits. It helps make the barangay work better and gets things done faster. Overall, BIMS is a big help in making the barangay run smoothly and efficiently. To begin with, BIMS helps gather and bring together crucial details about residents, population characteristics, and different services in the barangay. It makes it simple to store, find, and handle data, ensuring that records are precise and current. This improved information management leads to smarter decision-making and policy creation by barangay officials. Furthermore, BIMS plays a vital role in ensuring openness and responsibility in how things are managed. By using digital methods and keeping a detailed record of information, it becomes simpler to follow the flow of money when it comes in needed like some calamities. BIMS enhances the way services are provided to people living in the barangay. By having a simplified system for information, the officials can quickly access important data about what the residents require, their worries, and their requests. This helps them to react promptly and efficiently, making sure that vital services like healthcare, education, and public safety are delivered effectively. Additionally, BIMS can assist in the preparation and execution of development initiatives by offering valuable understanding into the community's requirements and preferences. In conclusion, the Barangay Information Management System (BIMS) plays a vital role in improving governance, service delivery, transparency, and community engagement at the barangay level. When properly implemented and managed, BIMS can significantly

BARANGAY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of barangay operations, ultimately contributing to the development and well-being of the community it serves.

We recommend to the future researcher that improve our system, The system will insert citizen data, view one citizen data, view all citizens data and search citizen it, , this system make it easier to identify their records, also this system will be capable in maintaining the number of residents. We recommend to add all other barangay works, like barangay clearance blotter, etc. for them to have easy access in all the forms they needed.

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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL : DON HONORIO VENTURA STATE UNIVERSITY
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
COURSE : BS Information Technology

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : SAN ROQUE DAU HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR GRADUATED : 2021

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : SAN ROQUE DAU HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2019

ELEMENTARY

SCHOOL : SIRAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Guagua, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2015

PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY : January 16, 2002
AGE : 21
GENDER : Male
NATIONALITY : Filipino
RELIGION : Roman Catholic
CIVIL STATUS : Single
HEIGHT : 5'9"
WEIGHT : 60 kg

STRENGTH AND SKILLS

- Computer Literate
- Soft skills including time management, team work, leadership, motivated, and willingness to learn.
- Language and dialects spoken are English, Tagalog, and Kapampangan.
- Character traits include eagerness to learn, goal-oriented and result driven patience and hard work

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


RONNEL S. CHA
Applicant

DIONISIO, Angelo King M.

📍 Conception Lubao, Pampanga

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✉ angelo.dionisio2502@gmail.com



EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL : DON HONORIO VENTURA STATE UNIVERSITY
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
COURSE : BS Information Technology

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : SAN VICENTE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR GRADUATED : 2021

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : SAN VICENTE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2019

ELEMENTARY

SCHOOL : PARTIDA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Norzagaray, Bulacan
YEAR COMPLETED : 2015

PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY : January 25, 2002
AGE : 21
GENDER : Male
NATIONALITY : Filipino
RELIGION : Roman Catholic
CIVIL STATUS : Single
HEIGHT : 5'3"
WEIGHT : 47 kg

WORK EXPERIENCE

CSS COC 1 Holder – Install and Configure Computer System

STRENGTH AND SKILLS

- Skilled in Disassembling and Assembling of a Personal Computer (PC) Video Editing
- Knowledgeable in Formatting a computer, installing operating system and other software
- Well trained in configuration of Router and Wireless Access Point
Highly organized and efficient

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


ANGELO KING DIONISIO
Applicant

MANDAP, Mia Nicole B.

📍 Sta Rita San Luis, Pampanga

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✉ mianicolemandap@gmail.com



EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL : DON HONORIO VENTURA STATE UNIVERSITY
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
COURSE : BS Information Technology

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : SAN LUIS NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Sto Tomas San Luis, Pampanga
YEAR GRADUATED : 2021

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : SAN LUIS NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Sto Tomas San Luis, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2019

ELEMENTARY

SCHOOL : STA RITA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Sta Rita San Luis, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2015

PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY : March 9, 2003
AGE : 20
GENDER : Female
NATIONALITY : Filipino
RELIGION : Roman Catholic
CIVIL STATUS : Single
HEIGHT : 5'7"
WEIGHT : 58 kg

STRENGTH AND SKILLS

- Computer Skills
- Writing Skills
- Adaptability
- Communication
- Professionalism
- Interpersonal Skills
- Eye to details
- Highly organized and efficient
- Patient and willing to learn new things
- Attention to details

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


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UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL : DON HONORIO VENTURA STATE UNIVERSITY
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
COURSE : BS Information Technology

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : GUAGUA NATIONAL COLLEGES
ADDRESS : Sta. Filomena, Guagua, Pampanga
YEAR GRADUATED : 2021

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : SAN ROQUE DAU HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2019

ELEMENTARY

SCHOOL : SAN ROQUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2015

PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY : April 23, 2003
AGE : 20
GENDER : Female
NATIONALITY : Filipino
RELIGION : Iglesia Ni Cristo
CIVIL STATUS : Single
HEIGHT : 5'4"
WEIGHT : 49 kg

STRENGTH AND SKILLS

- Basic skills in Microsoft Word, PowerPoint and other Microsoft Office Apps
- Skilled in Technical Drafting
- Creative
- Photo and Video Editing
- Responsible
- Ability to work in team
- Positive/Optimist

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


Dianne P. Pangilinan
Applicant

PERAYRA, Laurence D.

📍 San Jose Apunan Lubao, Pampanga

☎ +639 30 542 0189

✉ laurence.d.perayra@gmail.com



EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL : DON HONORIO VENTURA STATE UNIVERSITY
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
COURSE : BS Information Technology

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : SAN VICENTE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR GRADUATED : 2021

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : SAN VICENTE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2019

ELEMENTARY

SCHOOL : SAN JOSE APUNAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2015

PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY : March 13, 2003
AGE : 20
GENDER : Male
NATIONALITY : Filipino
RELIGION : Roman Catholic
CIVIL STATUS : Single
HEIGHT : 5'3"
WEIGHT : 65 kg

WORK EXPERIENCE

CSS Freelancing/ Graphic Designer

STRENGTH AND SKILLS

- Graphic Designing
- Video Editing
- UI Designing
- Computer Skills
- Highly organized and efficient
- Ability to work independently or as part of a team
- Patient and willing to learn new things
- Attention to details
- Analytical and Problem Solving Skills

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

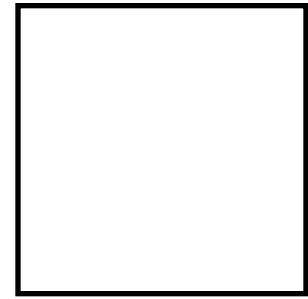

LAURENCE D. BERAYRA
Applicant

YABUT, Ellaine R.

📍 Sta Catalina Lubao, Pampanga

☎ +639 75 828 5987

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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL : DON HONORIO VENTURA STATE UNIVERSITY
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
COURSE : BS Information Technology

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : LUBAO NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR GRADUATED : 2021

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL : LUBAO NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2019

ELEMENTARY

SCHOOL : GRACIANO PAULE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ADDRESS : Lubao, Pampanga
YEAR COMPLETED : 2015

PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY : February 2, 2003
AGE : 20
GENDER : Female
NATIONALITY : Filipino
RELIGION : Roman Catholic
CIVIL STATUS : Single
HEIGHT : 5'6"
WEIGHT : 45 kg

WORK EXPERIENCE

Sale Support

STRENGTH AND SKILLS

- Video Editing
- Highly organized and efficient
- Ability to work independently or as part of a team
- Patient and willing to learn new things
- Attention to details
- Public Speaking

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


ELLAIN R. YABUT
Applicant