

## Performance of Barangays in Wigan City

Edelyn A. Cadorna, Ph.D.  
Crescendo B. Velasco, MPA, MBA

### Abstract

*This study assessed the performance of the barangays in Wigan City in terms of livelihood programs initiated, economic enterprises, health programs assisted, organizations organized, garbage collection and disposal system, and revenue. The influence of input variables on the performance of the barangays was likewise looked into in this study.*

*The descriptive research design was utilized in the study. The respondents were comprised of the Punong Barangay, the Barangay Secretary, and five other residents in the 39 barangays of Wigan City. The questionnaire used in the study was based on the Barangay Performance and Productivity Monitoring System (BPPMS), which was constructed by the Local Government Academy (LGA). The said instrument was supported by interviews with the barangay residents, ocular inspections of equipment and tangible projects/programs, and documentary analysis. Data gathered in the study were analyzed through the use of the following statistical tools: frequency and percentage, mean, and Multiple Regression Analysis.*

*Findings showed that majority of the barangays in Wigan City have a population density of 3658 per sq-km and a household density of 795 per sq-km. All the barangays have planning policies and guidelines. Most of these barangays have annual budget ranging from PhP500,000-PhP600,000; majority have moderately adequate equipment and service vehicles. In addition, almost all the barangays are responsive in issuing barangay clearances and certificates. Majority of the barangays also hold regular barangay assemblies twice a year.*

*The barangays in Wigan City have maintained barangay facilities. They have initiated only few barangay economic enterprises, have assisted in national health programs, have organized barangay committees and councils, and have implemented a garbage collection and disposal system.*

*On the aspect of barangay performance in terms of revenue, the barangays produced only minimal amount. They still depend on the Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) to run the barangay.*

*The performance of the barangays was found to have been affected by the adequacy of non-human resources like barangay equipment and service vehicles, as well as the responsiveness of the barangay in the issuance of barangay certificates.*

## **Introduction**

### **Background of the Study**

As the basic political unit, the 1991 Local Government Code provided the Barangay an important role to play in the national efforts of achieving significant improvement in the country's economic, political, and social conditions.

According to Section 384 of the Local Government Code, the Barangay serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programs, projects, and activities in the community. It also serves as a forum wherein the collective views of the people may be expressed, crystallized and considered, and where disputes may be amicably settled (Local Government Code of 1991).

The Barangay government is also given considerable autonomy to manage their affairs, explore any possibilities of raising their financial resources and utilize them at their own discretion, as long as this will result to the improvement of the welfare of their constituents. In order to fulfill their mandates and functions as contained in the Local Government Code, Barangays must be equipped with the necessary competencies, not only in terms of administrative capabilities but also on financial resources which are necessary for the provision of basic technical and physical facilities.

Since the enactment of the Local Government Code, various capacity building efforts of the national government, academic institutions, and other consulting and training organizations have resulted to a number of tangible improvements in the way Barangays manage their local affairs. However, despite this clamor of improved governance, there has been no clear measure of the level of barangay capacities and how they apply these capacities. Therefore, there is a need to ensure whether these developed and introduced capacities are indeed being applied. There is also a need to prove if these developed and introduced capacities are effective. Clear and tangible manifestations or indicators of the effectiveness of such capacities should be present. Fortunately, an effective local monitoring system for local government units have been established to assist the barangays in targeting appropriate and responsive interventions for human development.

According to Panadero (2004) in his speech entitled "Local Governance Towards the Millenium Development Goals," an effective local monitoring system for local government units have to be established to assist local government units to target appropriate and responsive interventions for poverty reduction and human development. She also emphasized the need to harmonize and integrate some of the existing tools in order for data to be compared across municipalities, cities and provinces; and to be able to aggregate data to higher level.

Panadero also underscored the need for LGUs to be assisted in generating accurate local data and information to be able to respond to the needs of their constituents. In response to such a call, this study was undertaken specifically taking into consideration the barangays of Vigan City, Ilocos Sur.

## **Objectives**

This study aimed to assess the performance of the barangays in Vigan City.

Specifically, it sought to:

1. describe the barangays in Vigan City in terms of the following input variables: population, number of households, planning policies and guidelines, annual budget, non-human resources, response time, and barangay assemblies;
2. determine the performance of the barangays in Vigan City along the following:
  - a. Barangay Initiated Programs,
    - a.1. Livelihood Programs
    - a.2. Agricultural Support Services
  - b. Other Barangay Economic Enterprise,
  - c. Barangay Assisted Health Programs,
  - d. Other Mandated Barangay Organizations,
  - e. Garbage Collection and Disposal System, and
  - f. Revenue;
3. determine whether the performance of the barangays is influenced by the input variables.

## **Review/Survey of Related Literature**

Development is not solely a national government concern but an undertaking that involves both central and local authorities. The local government units perform vital

functions in national development. Under the partnership concept and with the devolutions of functions already in place, LGUs are no longer mere implementers of policies and administrative fiat emanating from national authorities. They are now viewed as the chief prosecutor of economic and social development at the local levels. (Guinid, 2003).

The term local government generally refers to the lower level of the political structure. It is a political subdivision constituted by law to oversee the conduct of local affairs. (Panganiban and Ocampo in de Guzman, 1990)

The Barangay, which is the focus of this study, is the basic political unit which serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies.

Performance, according to Acosta and Associates (1991), is "equated with the local government responses to community needs for basic and essential public services. High performance results from rational decision-making, optimal use of resources such as funds, personnel, equipment, etc., and the delivery of basic public services in a timely and sustained manner."

In the final analysis, Acosta and Associates mentioned that local government performance is measurable through discernible improvement in the quality of life of individuals, the society as a whole, and more importantly the poor. The authors recommend that performance be assessed in terms of local government capability. They stressed that "since the level of the local government's capability determines its level of performance, the higher the level of capability, the higher is the performance."

Local government capability, in turn, can be measured by the use of standards which are classified as tangible, e.g. physical output, costs, and others. (Haiman, et al in Acosta, et al.)

Panadero (2004), for his part, stressed that local governments have a very crucial role to the attainment of government goals under the Millennium Declaration. He also underscores the need to encourage local governments to reallocate resources towards basic social services and intensify efforts towards implementation of MDG-responsive programs, projects, and activities.

In its advocacy of "Scaling up the Gains in Local Governance," the Local Government Reform Cluster showcased exemplary practices of participating local government units (LGUs) as well as the innovative strategies and tested approaches in promoting good governance and pursuing sustainable development which were implemented in the said communities. In keeping with the theme of the campaign, the DILG issued a Circular on localization of the Millennium Development Goals. The Circular

contained specific guidelines for LGUs on how to implement the eight (8) MDGs in their respective localities (UNDP, 2004).

In October 13, 2004, the Local Government Performance Measurement System (LGPMS) was launched. The launching was one of the major activities during the opening of the Governance Expo. LGPMS is an internet-based self-assessment system that checks the performance of local chief executives in the delivery of basic services and in the management of the affairs of their respective localities. Under this system, the performance of the LGUs can be measured on different service areas such as governance, administration, economic development, and social services (UNDP, 2004).

Inasmuch as the instrument used in the study is based on the Millenium Development Goals (MDG), data gathered in the study will also be very useful in determining the strengths and weaknesses of the barangay as far as performance is concerned. Likewise, results of the study will serve as a basis in identifying programs and projects that are responsive to national development goals. Moreover, results of the study will serve as baseline information for the municipal and provincial governments in monitoring the performance of the barangays within their jurisdiction. Furthermore, the findings in this study may also guide the municipal government officers in allocating financial resources for the barangays.

Barangay officials will find the data gathered in this study very helpful for the data can help them become aware of their current status. This, then, can serve as a basis in preparing their Barangay Development Plan, as well as their basis on how the said plan can be articulated in the barangay budget. Moreover, findings of the study may enable the barangay officials to identify the areas or aspects of local governance that need to be prioritized or paid immediate attention. Moreover, as the barangay officials become aware of their current status, they may be encouraged more to engage themselves in strategic planning and budgeting .

## **Methodology**

This study used the descriptive research design utilizing both the descriptive and correlational methods of research. In this study, the current status of the barangays was described, while the correlational method was employed in looking into the influence of barangay profile on its performance.

The main respondents of the study were the Punong Barangay, and the Barangay Secretary in the 39 barangays of Vigan City. Five other barangays were used in the validation of the data gathered.

The study made use of a data gathering instrument which is composed of three parts: Part I gathered data on the profile of the barangays; Part II elicited information on the performance of the barangays; and Part III gathered data on the impact of barangay performance on the quality of life of the people. The questionnaire was based on the LGA BPPMS questionnaire constructed by the UNDP as cited by Velasco (2004). Interviews were also done with the barangay residents. Ocular inspections were also made on the non-human resources of the Barangay. Most of the data gathered in the study were taken from documents filed in the Barangay offices. In the absence of documents in the Barangay level, documents filed at the municipal level were requested.

Processing of the data gathered in this study was done through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) making use of the following statistical tools: frequencies and percentages, and Multiple Regression Analysis.

## Discussions of Results

### Profile of the Barangays in Vigan City in Terms of Input Variables

The distribution of the barangays in Vigan City in terms of population and number of households is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Profile of the Barangays in Vigan City in Terms of Input Variables

Input Variables	f	%
Population		
More than 2000	6	15.4
1501-2000	4	10.3
1001-1500	11	28.2
501-1000	14	35.9
500 and below	4	10.3
Total	39	100.0
Mean		1180
Number of Households		
More than 500	2	5.1
401-500	6	15.4
301-400	3	7.7
201-300	14	35.9
101-200	12	30.8
100 and below	2	5.1
Total	39	100.0
<i>Mean</i>		264

In terms of population, most of the barangays have 501-1000 residents while the least number of barangays have residents of 500 and below. The table further shows that majority of the barangays have more than 500 residents. The mean population per barangay is 1180.

With regard to the number of households, most of the barangays have 201-300 households while the least percentage have extreme number of households at more than 500, and 100 and below. The mean number of households per barangay is 264.

The profile of the barangays in terms of planning policies and guidelines and non-human resources is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. Profile of the Barangays in Vigan City in Terms of Planning Policies and Non-Human Resources**

<b>Input Variables</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Presence of Planning Policies and Guidelines</b>	39	100.0
<b>Annual Budget (PhP)</b>		
More than 1,000,000	1	2.6
900,001-1,000,000	1	2.6
800,001-900,000	2	5.1
700,001-800,000	6	15.4
600,001-700,000	2	5.1
500,001-600,000	14	35.9
Less than 500,000	13	33.3
Total	39	100.0
Mean		581,989.40
<b>Non-Human Resources</b>		
• <i>Barangay Equipment</i>		
-Hand-held radios	10	25.6
-Cellphones	11	28.2
-Computers	26	66.7
-Typewriters	32	82.1
-Copying machine	1	2.6
-Fax machine	1	2.6
• <i>Barangay Service Vehicles</i>		
-Service vehicle	22	56.4
-Garbage truck	5	12.8
-Heavy equipment	2	5.6
- <i>Others</i>	2	5.6

In terms of annual budget, majority of the barangays have an annual budget of PhP 600,000 and below. One-third of the barangays have less than PhP 500,000 annual budget. There are only 12 barangays with an annual budget of more than PhP 600,000. The said findings show that the mean annual budget per barangay is PhP 581,989.40.

Non-human resources in this study are limited to barangay equipment and barangay service vehicles. For barangay equipment, majority of the barangays have typewriters and computers. The presence of computers in the barangays is a manifestation that the barangay residents are also up-to-date in terms of advancement of technology. However, there are more typewriters than computers in the barangay and this suggests that the typewriter is still considered as an important equipment in filling up forms for submission at the city hall. There are also some barangays which had been issued with cellphones and handheld radios. However, there is only one barangay with a copying machine and fax machine.

In terms of barangay service vehicles, more than half of the barangays in Vigan City have service vehicles. A limited number of the barangays have garbage truck, heavy equipment, and motorcycle.

With regard to response time, Table 3 reveals that almost all the barangays issue barangay clearances, barangay certificates, and community tax certificates (cedula) within a day. This means that the barangays are very much responsive as far as issuances of necessary papers are concerned.

Table 3. Profile of the Barangays in Vigan City in Terms of Response Time and Barangay Assemblies

Input Variables	F	%
<b>Response Time</b>		
• <i>Issuance of Barangay Clearance for Business Purposes</i>		
-more than 3 days	1	2.6
-within 3 days		
-within 2 days		
-within 1 day	<b>38</b>	97.4
Total	39	100.0
• <i>Issuance of other barangay certificates</i>		
-more than 3 days	2	5.1
-within 3 days	1	2.6
-within 2 days	2	5.1
-within 1 day	34	87.2
<i>Total</i>	39	



Table 3 continued

Input Variables	F	%
• Issuance of Community Tax Certificate ( <i>cedula</i> )		
-more than 3 days	2	5.1
-within 3 days		
-within 2 days		
-within 1 day	37	94.9
Total		
<b>Barangay Assemblies</b>		
• <i>Frequency of holding Barangay Assembly</i>		
-Annually	2	5.1
-Semestral	10	28.2
-Quarterly	22	61.5
-Monthly	2	5.1
Total	36	100.0
• <i>Number of Barangay Assemblies conducted in previous year</i>		
- 4	5	12.8
-3	2	5.1
-2	31	79.5
-1	1	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<b>39</b>	100.0

In terms of barangay assemblies, majority of the barangays hold assemblies quarterly, that is every three months. However, there are some barangays which hold barangay assemblies twice a year. In the previous year, majority of the barangays conducted barangay assemblies twice only. Conducting assemblies more frequently suggests that there is an improved method of communication between and among the barangay residents. This also implies that there is a participative effort from the residents when it comes to planning and decision making along barangay concerns.

### Performance of Barangays in Vigan City

The performance of the barangays was measured in terms of maintenance of facilities, programs/projects initiated/organized/implemented by the barangays, garbage collection and disposal system, and the revenue collected by the barangays.

**Maintenance of Baraagay Facilities.** Table 4 shows that all the barangays in Vigan City have maintained a Day Care Center equipped with facilities, equipment, and instructional resources. This means that the barangays are very much concerned with the child's total development which serves as a solid foundation for academic work.

Table 4. Facilities Maintained by the Barangays in Vigan City

<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>A. Maintenance of Baraagay Facilities</b>		
-Day-Care Center	39	100.0
-Reading Center	21	52.8
-Health Station	34	87.2
-Public Comfort Room	24	61.5
-Communal Garden (Gulayan or Herbal)	25	64.1
-Barangay Office	34	87.2
-Barangay Multi-Purpose Hall	38	97.4
<b>-Park</b>	36	92.3
-Purok Center	7	17.9
-Basketball Court	35	89.7
-Tennis Court	7	17.9
<i>-Volleyball Court</i>	17	43.6

It can also be gleaned from the table that almost all the barangays have maintained a multi purpose hall, park, basketball court, barangay office, and a health station. Moreover, majority of the barangays have maintained a communal garden, public comfort room, and a reading center. Only a few of the barangays have a purok center, and a tennis court.

**Barangay Initiated Projects.** The barangays have also initiated several projects such as livelihood programs and agricultural support services (please refer to Table S). On livelihood programs, majority of the barangays have initiated weaving, animal dispersal, and skills training programs as means to augment the income of the barangay residents. Very few barangays have initiated handicraft making. On agricultural support services, 51.3 percent of the barangays have initiated dispersal of livestock and poultry, while few barangays have initiated medicinal plant gardening, com seed farming, and even the establishment of seeding nursery despite the big number (28) of barangays which are engaged in farming industry.

**Other Barangay Economic Enterprise.** Involvement in economic enterprises is also a measure of the performance of the barangays. This study reveals that majority of the barangays are involved in water works system as an economic enterprise and but they are not very much into the putting up of a barangay terminal and market.

Table 5. Projects Initiated and Implemented by the Barangays in Vigan City

B. Barangay Initiated Projects	F	%
• <i>Livelihood Programs</i>		
- Skills Training	23	59.0
- Handicraft Making	4	10.3
-Weaving	34	87.2
-Animal Dispersal	24	61.5
• <i>Agricultural Support Services</i>		
- Dispersal of Livestock and Poultry	20	51.3
- Seeding Nursery	8	20.5
-Other Seeding Materials for Aquaculture	7	17.9
-Palay Seed Garden	4	10.3
-Com-Seed Farms	10	25.6
-Vegetable Seed Farm	7	17.9
-Medicinal Plant Garden	16	41.0
<b>C. Other Barangay Economic Enterprises</b>		
-Water Woks System	27	69.2
-Markets	3	7.7
-Barangay Terminal	4	10.3
<b>D. Barangay Assisted Health Programs</b>		
-Family Planning	31	79.5
-Maternal Care	33	84.6
-Child Care	33	84.6
-Nutrition	25	64.1
-Immunization		0.0
o Operation Timbang	33	84.6
o Micro-Nutrient Supplementation	23	59.0
o Food Supplementation	13	33.3
-Disease Control		
o Tuberculosis	16	41.0
o Sexually Transmitted	5	12.8
o Leprosy	11	28.2
o HIV-AIDS	2	5.1
-Environmental Sanitation	20	51.3
- <i>Home and Community Food Production</i>	10	25.6

**Barangay Assisted Health Programs.** Among the health programs implemented by the barangays, it can be seen from the table that majority of the barangays are involved along maternal care, child care, and operation timbang. This suggests that the concern of

the majority of the barangays is on the health care of mothers and children, nutrition, and micro-nutrient supplementation. Along disease control, it is in tuberculosis where most of the barangays are more concerned. Not much concern is given to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV-AIDS. This may be because there is only a low incidence of these diseases in the barangay.

More than 50 percent of the barangays in Vigan City have environmental sanitation programs. Home and community food production is also one of the programs implemented by around one-fourth of the barangays in Vigan City.

**Other Mandated Barangay Organizations.** As reflected in Table 6, all the barangays in Vigan City have organized the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) and Barangay Tanod/Bantay Bayan which help maintain the peace and order situation of the barangays; the Barangay Nutrition Council, which aimed to help improve the nutritional status of children; the Lupong Tagapamayapa, which is responsible in the amicable settlement of disputes between and among barangay residents; and the Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council, whose purpose is to equip the barangay residents with proper information on what to do in times of disaster or calamity.

Table 6. Other Mandated Organizations and Garbage Collection and Disposal System in the Barangays in Vigan City

<b>E. Other Mandated Barangay Organizations</b>	f	%
-Lupong Tagapamayapa	39	100.0
-Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC)	39	100.0
-Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council (BDCC)	39	100.0
-Barangay Tanod/Bantay Bayan	39	100.0
-Barangay Council for the Protection of Women and Children	36	92.3
-Barangay Nutrition Council (BNC)	39	100.0
-Barangay Physical Fitness and Sports Development Council (BPFSDC)	36	92.3
-Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee (BSWMC)	31	79.5
-Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BAC)	20	51.3
<b>F. Garbage Collection and Disposal System</b>		0.0
-Presence of garbage collection and disposal system (urban barangays)	15	38.5
-Regular practice of garbage collection	<b>18</b>	46.2
-Presence of compost pit [rural baraga2s]	25	64.1

Almost all the barangays have organized their own Barangay Council for the Protection of Women and Children, whose aim is to suppress human trafficking especially of women and children, and the Barangay Physical Fitness and Sports Development

Council, which serves as a channel through which the youth of the City can harness their abundant energy in a healthful, life-enhancing, goal oriented manner. It should be pointed out that the creation of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Women is an action related to women empowerment.

The Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee (BSWMC) and the Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC) were other committees organized by around 75 percent and half of the barangays, respectively. The BARC is only for barangays involved in agricultural activities.

**Garbage Collection and Disposal System.** While it is true that around 75 percent of the barangays have organized their own BSWMC, only 38.5 percent have implemented a garbage collection and disposal system. In this study, garbage collection and disposal system is supposed to be implemented only by urban barangays. In the City of Vigan, there are only nine urban barangays. Hence, all the urban barangays in Vigan City have this system. It is also noteworthy that even some rural barangays are implementing the system. The regular practice of garbage collection is done by all the nine urban barangays, as well as the rural barangays.

The table also reveals that more than half of the barangays have compost pits. This study presumed that compost pits should be put up only by the rural barangays. In Vigan City, there are 30 rural barangays. So, out of the 30 rural barangays, 25 have put up compost pits. In addition, the regular practice of garbage collection is supposed to be done only by rural barangays.

**Revenue.** The amount of revenue collected is also another indicator of the level of performance of the barangays. Table 7 presents the internal revenue allocation, the revenue from other sources, the total revenue collected, and the total income produced by the barangays.

Most of the barangays have an Internal Revenue Allocation of below PhP 500,000 for the year 2005. More than one-third of the barangays have IRA between PhP 500,000-699,999. The IRA is dependent on the population of the barangay.

For revenue from other sources like share of real property tax, community tax, city-imposed taxes, and business taxes, majority of the barangays were able to generate only a minimal amount (PhP 10,000 and below). There were, however, several barangays who were able to generate more than PhP 20,000. These are barangays near the commercial areas of Vigan City. While it is true that there are many business establishments at the heart of the city, business permits, especially for those businesses requiring big capital, are taken from the city hall. Business permits for businesses requiring small capitals are taken

from the barangays. This may explain the minimal amount generated from other sources by the barangays.

Table 7. Performance of the Barangays in Terms of Revenues

Revenue	f	%
<b>Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA)</b>		
900,000 and above	1	<b>2.5</b>
700,000-899,999	<b>6</b>	<b>15.4</b>
500,000-699,999	15	<b>38.5</b>
Below 500,000	17	43.6
Total	39	100.0
Mean	558,739.40	
<b>Revenue from Other Sources (rpt,ctc &amp; bus. taxes)</b>		
More than 20,000	7	17.9
10,001-20,000	9	23.1
10,000 and below	23	59.0
Total	39	100.0
Mean	15678.14	
<b>Total Revenue</b>		
900,000 and above	2	5.1
700,000-899,999	7	17.9
500,000-699,999	15	38.5
Below 50,000	<b>15</b>	<b>38.5</b>
Total	39	100.0
Mean	574,417.54	
<b>Total Income</b>		
900,000 and above	2	5.1
700,000-899,999	7	17.9
500,000-699,999	21	53.9
Below 50,000	9	23.1
Total	39	100.0
<b>Mean</b>	<b>621477</b>	

Data were culled from data gathered from the City Accounting Office

For total revenue, a great number of barangays (30) have generated total revenue of below PhP 700,000. Only two barangays have collected more than PhP 900,000 total revenue, while seven barangays were able to collect the total revenue of PhP 700,000-899,999.

On the total income, more than half of the total barangays in Vigan City have total income of PhP 500,000-699,999. There are also two barangays with total income of more than PhP 900,000.

Scrutinizing the entries of Table 8 would reveal that on the average, each barangay has a total annual income of PhP 621,477 and a share from IRA of PhP 558,739.40. The difference between the said values (PhP 62737.60) indicates the average amount produced by each barangay through its efforts including the tax collected from other sources. A part of this amount could have come from service fees or charges for services rendered, in connection with the use of barangay-owned facilities.

Table 8. Summary of the Quantitative Indicators of Performance of the Barangays in Vigan City

<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Mean(in PhP)</b>
Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA)	558,739.40
Revenue from Other Sources (rpt, etc & bus. taxes)	15678.14
Total Revenue	574417.00
Total Income	621,477.00
Total Expenditure	566,115.25
<i>Percentage of the Expenditure Taken from IRA</i>	98.70%

Source: Culled from the Accomplishment Report per Barangay, 2005

Records show that each barangay had an average expenditure of PhP 566,115.25 and this amount is 98.55 percent of the expenditure taken from IRA per barangay. This means that each barangay is still dependent on their IRA share for personnel services, maintenance, and other operating expenses (MOOE), as well as for capital outlay. The remaining 1.45 percent of the expenditures of the barangay came from other income generating activities and donations.

### **The Influence of the Input Variables on the Performance of the Barangays in Terms of Facilities Maintained, Projects/Programs Initiated and Implemented, Associations Organized**

Another concern of this study is to look into the predictors of the performance of the barangays. The number of facilities maintained, together with the programs/projects initiated and maintained, as well as the associations organized in the barangays was regressed with the general information about the barangay such as population, number of households, presence of planning policies and guidelines, annual budget, adequacy of non-human resources, response time, and barangay assemblies. The results of the regression analysis are shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Regression of the Performance of the Barangays Along Facilities Maintained, Projects Initiated and Implemented, and Associations Organized

<b>Input Variables</b>	<b>Beta</b>	<b>t-value</b>	<b>t-prob</b>
Population	-1.643	1.800	p>.05
Number of households	1.615	1.893	p>.05
Planning policies and guidelines			
Annual budget	.016	.065	p>.05
Non-human resources	.431	2.181 <sup>o</sup>	p<.05
Response time	<b>.088</b>	.500	p>.05
<i>Barangay assemblies</i>	.001	.008	>.05

MultiR=.420

RSq =.177

F-ratio=1.037

F-prob=.422 (p>.05)

Legend: • significant at 0.05 prob level

- significance can not be computed because of lack of variance

As can be gleaned from the table, the input variables or the general information about the barangays, when taken in combination, have no significant influence on the performance of the barangays in terms of the number of facilities maintained, barangay initiated projects, barangay economic enterprises, health assisted projects, and barangay councils and committees organized (F-ratio=1.037, p > .05). This means that these variables, when taken together, did not contribute significantly to the accomplishments of the barangays.

The input variables were able to explain only 17.70 percent of the variance of the barangay performance (RSq=.177). The greater portion of the variance could be due to other factors not considered in this study.

But when the variables were taken singly, it was found out that the adequacy of non-human resources came out as a significant predictor of barangay performance in terms of maintenance of facilities and projects/programs. This means that the success of the barangays in initiating and implementing more projects and programs and maintaining barangay facilities such as barangay centers and offices, is dependent on how adequate the barangay equipment and service vehicles are in the barangay.

Barangay performance in terms of income generated was also regressed with the same input variables. Table 10 exhibits the results of the regression analysis.



Table 10. Regression of the Performance of the Barangays In Tens of Income Generated

<b>Input Variables</b>	Beta	t-value	t-prob
Population	-.033	.171	p>.05
Number of households	.243	1.357	p>.05
Planning policies and guidelines			
Annual budget	.035	.856	p>.05
Non-human resources	.840	16.496	p<.05
Response time	-.707	2.073	p<.05
<i>Baranga_assemblies</i>	.010	.283	p>.05

Mult R =.982  
RSq=.964  
F-ratio=128.850  
F-prob=0.000 (p<.05)

Legend: significant at 0.05 prob level  
- significance can not be computed because of lack of variance

The combination of the input variables was found to have significantly influenced the performance of the barangays in tens of income that was generated (F-ratio=128.850,  $p < .05$ ). This means that the said variables, when taken together, contributed significantly to the monetary accomplishments of the barangays.

Based on the value of RSq (.964), the input variables considered in the study were able to explain only 96.4 percent of the variance of this aspect of barangay performance.

Taking the input variables singly, non-human resources and response time came out as significant predictors of the total income generated by the barangay. This suggests that the amount generated by the barangay increases with the increase in number of equipment and service vehicles, as well as with improved responsiveness of the barangays in the issuance of barangay clearances, barangay certificates, and other barangay papers.

## Conclusions

1. Majority of the barangays in Vigan City have an average population density of 3658 per sq-km and a household density of 795 per sq-km. All the barangays have planning policies and guidelines. Most of these barangays have annual budget ranging from PhP500,000 – PhP600,000; majority have adequate typewriters, computers, and service vehicles. In addition, almost all the barangays are responsive in issuing barangay clearances and certificates. Majority of the barangays also hold barangay assemblies quarterly.

2. The barangays in Vigan City have maintained several barangay facilities; have initiated several programs and other barangay economic enterprises; have assisted in most of the national health programs; have organized almost all of the mandated barangay organizations/committees/councils; and have implemented a garbage collection and disposal system. All of these are related to efforts leading to the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDG), particularly MDG 1, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 3, to promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4, to reduce child mortality; and MDG 5, to improve maternal health. However, they are not much responsive in implementing activities related to the attainment of MDG 6, to combat HIV AIDS. Regarding barangay performance in terms of revenue, the barangays produced only minimal amount. They still depend on the IRA to run the barangay.

3. The performance of the barangays is affected by the adequacy of non-human resources like barangay equipment and service vehicles, as well as the responsiveness of the barangays in the issuance of barangay certificates.

### **Recommendations**

1. The barangays should maintain and further enhance participative governance through the conduct of more frequent barangay assemblies as a way gathering inputs needed in designing programs/projects that are responsive to the needs of the people.

2. While most of the barangays are IRA dependent, and given the massive transfer of expenditure responsibilities from the national governments, the barangays of Vigan City should harness fully their resource mobilization powers like:

- a) intensification of assessment and collection of real properties, business and other local taxes.
- b) explore acceptable and reasonable bases of imposition for various types of fees and charges.
- c) review the non-tax revenue options available to them.

3. Maintain and further improve their existing non-human resources because these are instrumental in attaining optimum level of performance.

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