



Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in the Philippines



Evolution

Spanish Regime (1521 – 1898)

- records of the Catholic Church
- available only from 1876 to 1885

Revolutionary Period (1898 -1901)

- preparation of the record books of births, death and marriages and the census of the towns

American Regime (1901 - 1948)

- Municipal Secretary should keep the civil registers
- Bureau of Archives was “to have the care and custody of public records . . .”
- “An Act to Establish a Civil Register” took effect on 27 February 1931

Evolution

American Regime (1901 - 1948)

- Bureau of the Census and Statistics (BCS) created in 1940
 - civil registration function transferred from the National Library to the BCS
- Director of the BCS became the ex-officio Civil Registrar-General

Post WW2/ Local Government Code (1983)

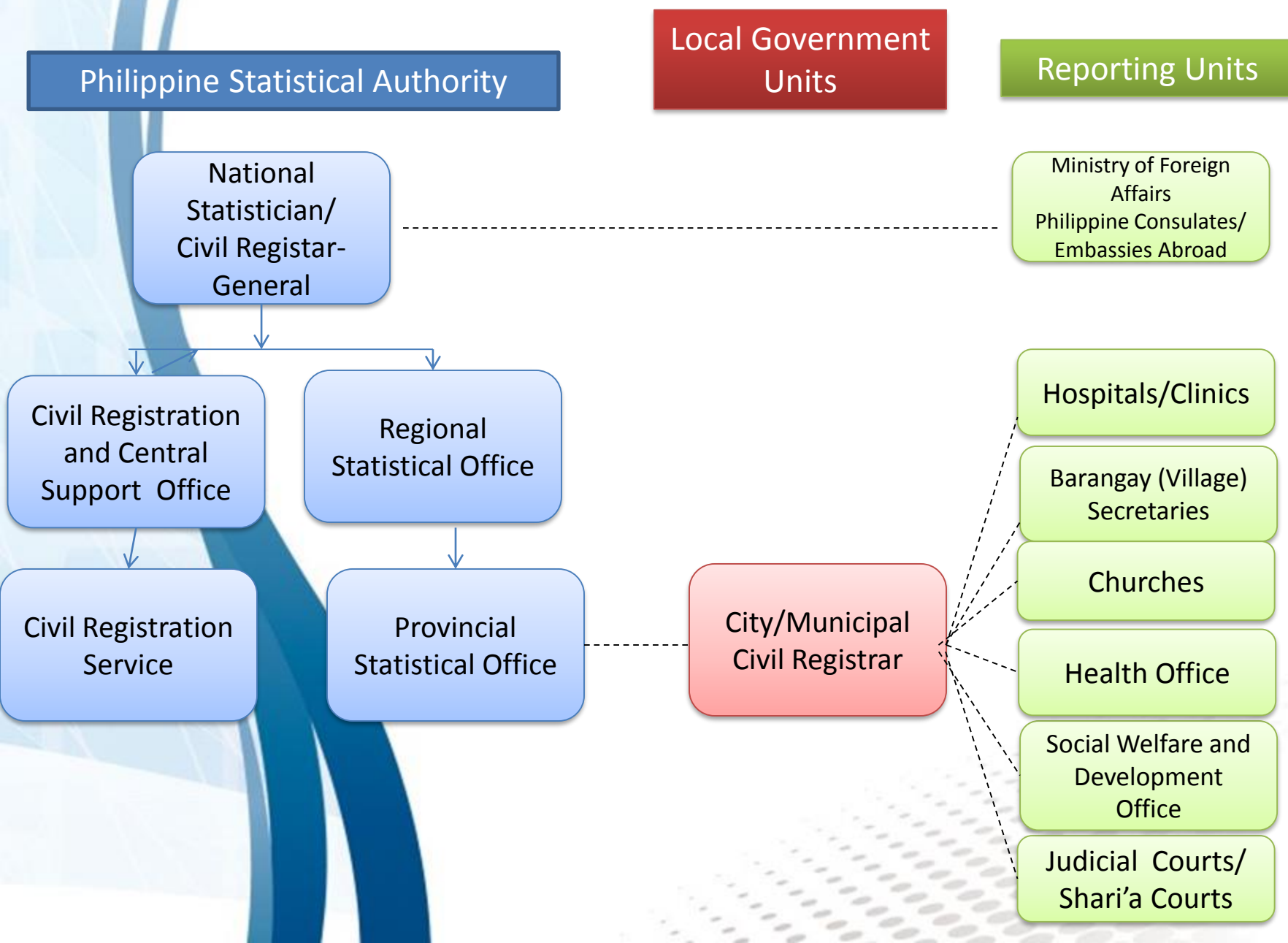
- Civil registration function from the municipality planning and development coordination to a permanent city/municipal civil registrar

Philippines

LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

As a state policy, the system mandates the basic and compulsory registration of all vital events and the accompanying changes in the civil status of every Filipino citizen

Operational Arrangements of the CRVS System



Responsibilities in the CRVS System

Philippine Statistics Authority – Civil Registrar General

- Enforce the CR Law
- Prepare and issue regulations
- Give orders and instructions to the civil registrars with reference to the performance of their duties
- Produces the VS Report

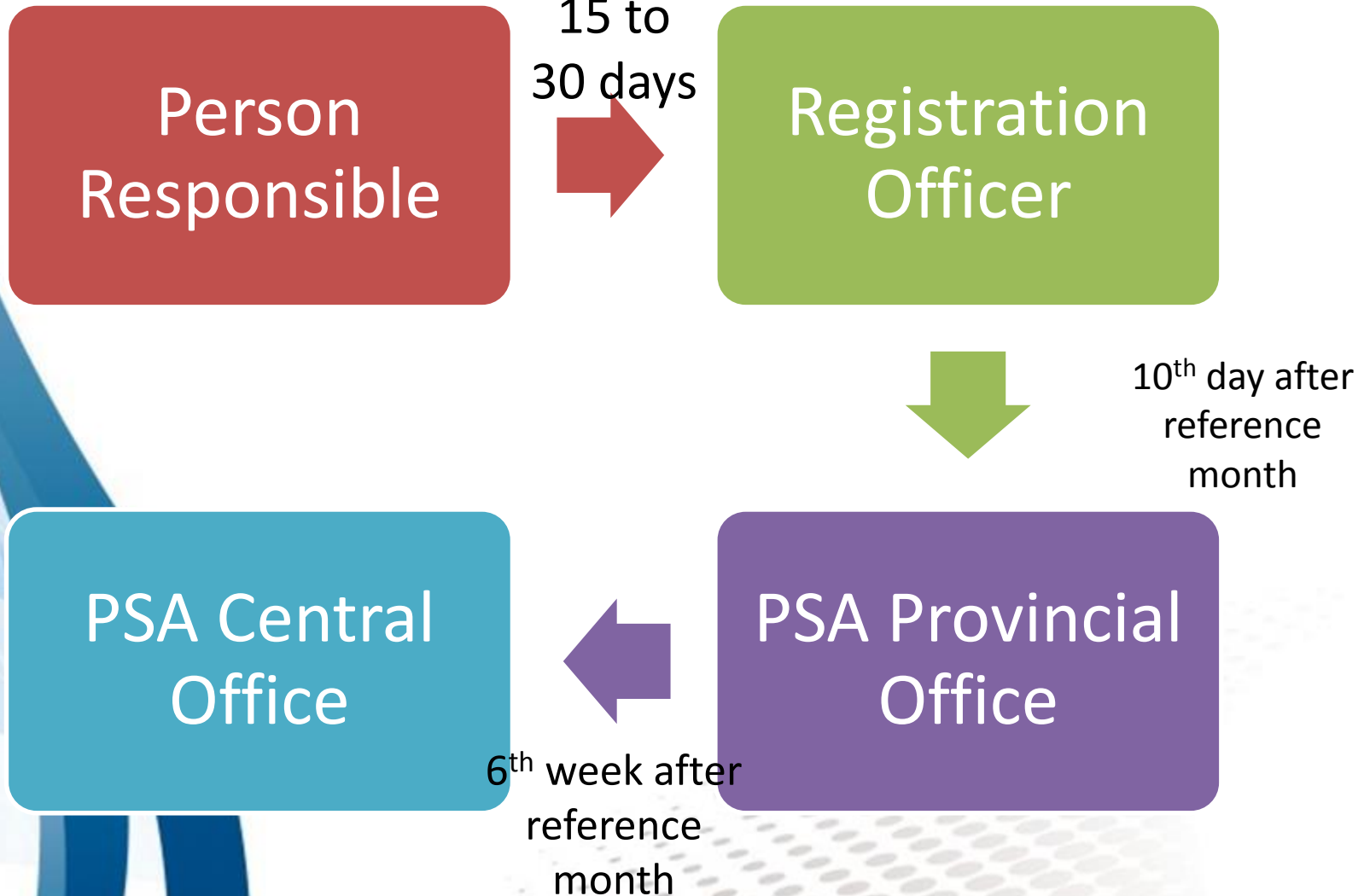
Local Government Units - City/Municipal Civil Registrars

- Perform civil registration functions

Reporting Units/Individuals

- Reportss thje eventt

CR documents flow





Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in the Philippines

