

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) and Its Impact on The Family-Beneficiaries in District 2, Quezon City

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ABSTRACT

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), the Philippine government's flagship poverty reduction initiative, was established to alleviate poverty and improve human capital development through conditional cash transfers. Initially implemented in 2008 and institutionalized under the 4Ps Act of 2019, the program seeks to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty by promoting access to education and healthcare among low-income households. Despite its extensive implementation and substantial government investment, concerns remain regarding its long-term effectiveness in improving the socio-economic conditions of beneficiary families.

This study assessed the impact of the 4Ps on family-beneficiaries in District 2, Quezon City, with particular emphasis on education and healthcare outcomes. Employing a quantitative descriptive research design, data were collected from 368 household-beneficiaries selected through stratified random sampling across five barangays. The sample size was determined using Cochran's Sample Size Formula with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. Data were gathered through a researcher-developed questionnaire and analyzed using reliability testing and one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

The findings revealed that the 4Ps has a significant positive impact on both education and healthcare. Beneficiaries reported improvements in school attendance, psychosocial well-being, and compliance with preventive health services. However, several challenges continue to affect program effectiveness, including delayed and insufficient cash grants, persistent financial vulnerability, and inconsistencies in school retention and health center visitation. Despite these limitations, the program generally demonstrates effectiveness in enhancing the welfare of beneficiary households.

The study concludes that while the 4Ps contributes positively to the educational and health outcomes of beneficiaries, strengthening program implementation through timely cash disbursement, enhanced monitoring mechanisms, and complementary livelihood interventions is necessary to achieve sustainable poverty reduction and long-term socio-economic development.

Keywords: Pantawid-Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Health, Education, Poverty, Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a crisis that is experienced by various countries around the world, including the Philippines that is considered a third world country. World Bank (2024) 700 million live in extreme poverty around the world. It can have its different form not just lack of financial capacity, but also not having access to social services such as attaining education and health services, and not good living conditions. The World Vision (2024) describes poverty as being deprived of the essential resources and necessities such as: water, education, and health. However, these necessities could not be bought, as income came in the form of workers' compensation, social security, pensions, interest or dividends, royalties, trusts, alimony, and other forms of government, public, or family financial assistance. All of these are important for people to live a dignified and healthy life. Extreme

poverty is the most severe form of poverty, because they are the people who are deprived of basic human needs, they are also known as destitute. The majority of this 700 million can be found in the region of Sub-Saharan, Africa, South Asia. According to the World Bank (2022), there is a huge problem of poverty in Asia and 60% of all the world's malnourished lives in Asia as stated by the Food and Agricultural Organization under United Nation. Many people, especially the poor, are hungry on a daily basis, and the case of inequality in terms of economic growth is present. In fact, there are 320 million people in Asia who live in extreme poverty. In addition, four out five people in South Asia suffer from hunger, most of whom live in rural communities. As a strategy, people tend to migrate to urban communities for more opportunities. But this is not easy for everyone as jobs in urban areas require training and education which many people, especially the poor, don't have access to.

In the Capability Approach or Human Development Approach which was developed by Mahbub Ul Haq anchored to the work of Amartya Sen argued that in order to boost the economic growth of the state, there is a need to improve the lives of the people first. Income, health, and education are seen as a means to develop the lives of the people. N, Basiri (2024) In the Philippines, which can be found in Southeast Asia, poverty remains a persistent issue, in fact, according to the recent April 2025, SWS survey revealed that 55% of Filipino families consider themselves poor, highlighting the persistent issue of poverty in the country. In addition, the Commission on Audit (2022) reported that 90% of household-beneficiaries of the 4Ps program remained below the poverty threshold or continued to live in poverty, even after being part of the program for a significant period.

P.A. Acosta, J, Abalos, and A, Zapanta (2021) The conditional cash transfer program is one strategy of other countries in alleviating poverty. It gives money to people on the condition that they need to carry out a specific activity or attain the agreed output. This may include attendance in educational sessions and regular attendance to school, etc. This kind of program aims to break intergenerational poverty by promoting access to education and health through monetary transfer. The conditional cash transfer program is not new for a country that wanted to address poverty in their area. This program was widely practised in Latin America, Africa, South Sudan and Brazil. It is proven to be effective and as a result it has been replicated in almost twenty (20) countries. In the Philippines, this kind of program was also adopted, back in the year 2008 of February, under the administration of former President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. It has supported 6,000 households since its pilot testing. It is launched as a response to the food crisis. It transpired in the administration of Aquino, where the initiatives were expanded, covering children aged 0-18 years old. The Philippines Conditional Cash Transfer Program is called Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, a conditional cash transfer intended for poor households. The intention is to promote investment in the education and health of children while providing immediate financial support to the household. The CCT program of the country has specific objectives; (1) keep children in school, (2) keep children healthy, (3) invest in the future of children. The government aims to break the intergenerational transmission of poverty through this way. In 2008, it became the cornerstone of the government in terms of social protection efforts. It is aligned to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, as well as to achieve universal primary education, improve maternal health, reduce child mortality, and lastly promote gender equality. The program in the year 2012 from its maiden launch in 2008 was able to cover three (3) million families. According to the impact evaluation of DSWD to the CCT program, the number of attendance among 6-17 years old increased as well as the enrollment among younger children (3-11 years old) increased. The DSWD assessment also revealed that the CCT program of 2008, was able to help poor children to be healthy as well as enabling their investment in meeting the health and education of their children. However, despite its remarkable achievement, many critique this program arguing that the CCT is a short-term human development measure and doesn't address the societal problem the country experiences. In the assessment of DSWD, it found that the program doesn't have a significant impact on the children aged 12-17 in terms of enrollment. COA (2012), there is a case of ineligible household and duplicate entries. R. Raymundo (2017) The World Bank also says that the CCT program 2008, has failed to break the cycle of intergenerational transmission of poverty. Despite the program having a lot of critiques and negative feedback specifically, the program's capability in breaking intergenerational poverty, exiting from this program is never an option, it needs to be improved to ensure that it will not promote corruption and money will not be used for drugs or salons. PIDS (2021).

With that all being said, the new and improved 4PS program was launched through Republic Act No. 1130 (2019) signed by President Rodrigo Duterte. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or (4PS) is the national strategy of the government to reduce the poverty and human capital investment program. This is not just a

program of government to address poverty in our country but also to fulfill our obligation with the United Nations. The program is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), it focuses on ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Among the objectives of the government is to attain its goal to ensure that children of the beneficiaries will continuously attend school, ensure that beneficiaries have access to health services, provide cash assistance, and attend family development sessions. Meanwhile accessibility to health services, livelihood, and education are part socio-economic parameters in assessing the result of 4Ps to its beneficiaries. According to the 2023 accomplishment report of DSWD, there are 4,419,785 actual beneficiaries of the program nationwide. In the NCR region alone, there are 192,936 actual beneficiaries. Although according to the statistics provided by the PSA the poverty incidence in Quezon City is 0.7%, the Poverty Child argues that the Barangay Payatas, which is situated in District 2 of Quezon is one of the largest and poorest slums in the Philippines. In fact, 40, 000 don't have enough access to health services, as they share a doctor for just two days a week. In addition, 68% of the children in Payatas are underweight, and 50% of the students didn't finish school for a living. Meanwhile in another barangay situated again in District 2 of Quezon City, according to the report provided by the Secretary of Barangay Commonwealth to the researchers the poverty rate in the Barangay is roughly 20% which is equivalent to 59,089 individuals considered poor. The statistics provided by the PSA doesn't reflect the situation of the some Barangays located in Quezon City. It is undoubtedly that the program has a lot of beneficiaries, and its aim is to help them to raise up from poverty.

Dela Torre (2016) argued in his study that there were numerous threats to the program, including lapses in the selection processes, implementation, and monitoring that needed immediate attention from the government to enhance the program's efficiency. Pasuelo (2019) noted an absence of information regarding the challenges encountered by beneficiaries, which could provide insights into how effectively the program impacted their lives. Based on the findings of the conducted by Taguam (2024), the program effect on the quality of life to its beneficiaries was deemed poor. The reasons were inadequate grants amount and issues about cash disbursement. PIDS (2024), the impact of the program in terms of key nutrition indicators was “negligible”. The study shows that there is a struggle on having nutritional outcomes because of food cost increase ultimately affecting in meeting the dietary requirements. Despite the huge number of beneficiaries, the majority of it still remains below poverty.

Because of the critique received by the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), this research study assessed the 4Ps program particularly in terms of education health care services of the program and assessed its impact to the household beneficiaries. By assessing the 4ps program such as education, and access to health services, the study aims to provide insight on the weaknesses of the programs and areas that need improvement. The findings of this research contribute to the development of effective, and data driven strategies to ensure the concrete and right implementation of the program to help in alleviating its beneficiaries within the barangays situated in District 2 of Quezon City from poverty.

This study seeks to assess the impact of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on family beneficiaries in Barangay Commonwealth, Batasan Hills, Bagong Silangan, Holy Spirit, and Payatas Quezon City. Specifically, it aims to answer the following questions:

1. What is the Socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of;

- 1.1 Age

- 1.2 Sex

- 1.3 Educational Attainment

- 1.4 Marital Status

- 1.5 Number of Family Members

- 1.6 Employment Status

1.6.1 Regular/Full-time

1.6.2 Part-time

1.6.3 Contractual

1.6.4 Seasonal/Temporary

1.6.5 Self-employed

1.6.6 No work

1.7 Number of family members in the household that currently working

1.8 Monthly salary per household

1.9 Number of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) beneficiaries within the family

1.10 Cash grant received per household for 1 period

1. Monthly expenditure per household

2. What is the level of awareness of respondents on the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program?

3. What is the level of understanding of respondents on the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

4. What is the level of attainment of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) in term of;

a. Education

b. Healthcare services

5. What is the impact of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) to the family-beneficiaries

6. What are the challenges and support system encountered by the respondents on the implementation of Pangtawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

7. What are the recommendations can be made to improve the implementation of Pangtawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

8. Is there a significant difference in the demographic profile of the respondents to the 4Ps.

Theoretical Framework

In the foundation of this study, the researchers utilized the two theories namely Human Capital Theory which was developed by economists Gary Becker and Theodore Schultz, and the Capability Approach or Human Development Approach which was developed by Mahbub Ul Haq anchored to the work of Amartya Sen. Both theories argue that education and health play vital roles to the individual productivity, economic potential, freedom of choices, and overall wellbeing. These theories directly link to the study which aims to assess the impact of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program particularly in education and health, how these services are able to impact the family-beneficiaries' individual productivity, economic potential, freedom of choices and overall wellbeing

Conceptual Framework

The paradigm used by the researchers to assess the impact of the Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on the family-beneficiaries in five Barangay in District 2, Quezon City, namely Barangay Batasan Hills, Barangay Commonwealth, Barangay Holy Spirit, Barangay Payatas, and Barangay Bagong Silangan.

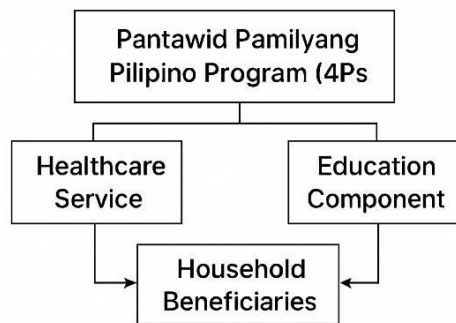


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 shows the paradigm of the study. Preceding the theories that support this study, the researchers utilized the conceptual framework presented above. The researchers use two theories to conceptualize the aim of this study. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) serves the country and serves as a human capital investment program. This is not just a program of government to address poverty in our country but also to fulfill our obligation with the United Nations. (IRR of R.A. 11310).

Education and health serves as the main components of the program to achieve its intention to alleviate poverty. The research aims to assess these two components aligned to the key features of the two theories: Capability Approach and Human Capital Theory, how it plays a role towards the family-beneficiaries' individual productivity, economic potential, freedom of choices, and overall wellbeing. As stated by (Bernard, 2025; and Kapur 2022), the family is a collective unit of individuals who are bound together. Among the challenges households currently facing is poverty according to the study of (Baker, 2017). Through the 4Ps program the well being and socio-economic status of the family-beneficiaries have improved according to the study of Diaz (2022).

Hypothesis

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) has no significant difference on the family beneficiaries

Definition of Terms

Family Development Sessions (FDS) – This refers to a parent session conducted every month that tackles 4Ps programs, do and do's while in the programs, parenting, and information dissemination of government programs and services.

General Appropriations Act (GAA) - A law that refers to the source of funds of the government for its day-to-day operations and programs such as the 4Ps program. **Listahanan** - This refers to the National Household Targeting System that identifies who is eligible, especially the poorest of the poor, to the government programs and services like this 4Ps Program.

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) - This refers to the government program under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) for poverty reduction. The beneficiary is required to meet the requirements of the program on health and education.

Parents-beneficiary - the most responsible and adult member within the family, which can be a parent or guardian. They also serve as the grantee of the household.

Republic Act No. 11310 - This law is also known as 4Ps Act that institutionalized the 4Ps program with an objective is a Social Protection Measure and Poverty Reduction Strategy that focuses on Human Capital Investment.

Solo Parent - a parent who provides sole parental care and support to the child due to birth as a consequence of rape, death of the spouse, detention of the spouse, physical or mental incapacity of the spouse as certified by a public or private medical practitioner, legal separation or de facto separation, annulment, abandonment by the spouse, or the spouse of an OFW, provided that the OFW belongs to the low/semi-skilled worker, an unmarried mother or father who keeps the rear of the children, or a pregnant woman who provides sole care to her child.

METHODOLOGY

Research Method

The researchers used a quantitative research approach in gathering data and obtaining intended answers to the research questions. According to Rana, J. et al.,(2021), the quantitative approach is a method used to collect and analyze numerical data. This kind of method helps the researchers to quantify the effect of the variables included in the study. This method is aligned to the aim of the researchers in conducting this study which is to trace and assess the effect of the 4Ps program particularly in health care and education to its beneficiaries.

To achieve the aim of the study a correlational research design is adopted. The correlational research design aims to assess the relationship between or among selected variables Dulock, H (2024). In this study, the researchers wanted to assess the relationship of 4Ps and its relationship to household beneficiaries. The correlational research design is appropriate in the researchers study which aims to assess the gaps based on the ongoing implementation of 4Ps by tracing the impact of the implementation of the program to the household-beneficiaries providing facts in a precise and systematic way.

The study also aims to assess the impact of the 4Ps program to the education , health care and income of the household-beneficiaries. At the end of this study, the researchers are able to propose policy recommendations for the better implementation of the program. Adopting this research design is appropriate to have data which is systematic and concrete.

Population Sampling Size, and Sampling Technique

The population of the study came from the 4P's household beneficiaries currently residing at District 2 of Quezon City. Accurate representations are the main reason why the researchers choose them as the respondents. In order to identify the minimum sample size for tracing the 4Ps program, particularly in its services, education, and healthcare, and its impact on its beneficiaries in District 2, Quezon City, the researchers used the Cochran method for finite populations. This method is suitable in this study because the population is defined and large. With that, using a confidence level of 95% (Z= 1.96), a 50% population proportion (p= 0.5), a population of the household beneficiaries in District 2 in Quezon City, (N=8,701), and a precision level (e= 0.05), the required minimum sample size is calculated as follows:

Cochran Formula for Finite Population

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2}$$

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0 - 1}{N}}$$

Where:

Z= confidence level

p= population proportion

N= population size

e= precision level

No= sample sample size

$$n_0 = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 2 \times (0.5) \times (1-0.5)}{0.5^2}$$

n₀= 385

$$\frac{1 + (385-1)}{1 + \frac{385-1}{8701}}$$

n= 368

Where:

Z= 1.96

p= 0.5

N= 8,701

e= 0.05

n= sample size

With that, the minimum sample size required in this study is 368.

To ensure reliability and accurate representation, the researchers used stratified random sampling to get an accurate sample from the household population of each barangay. It is a sampling technique that allows the researchers to divide the population into subgroups called strata. The researchers get the sample proportion.

Sample Proportion (%) = $n/N \times 100$

n=sample size

N= population size

The researchers will use proportional distribution to distribute the sample size accordingly to each barangay.

$n_1 = (n/N) \times n$

n₁= subpopulation

n= sample size

N= Population size

Table 1 **Population of 4Ps Family-beneficiary in District 2, Quezon City**

Barangay	Number of Household Beneficiaries	Sample
Payatas	2,728	116
Commonwealth	1,896	80

Bagong Silangan	1,402	59
Batasan	1,357	57
Holy Spirit	1,318	56
Total:	8,701	368

There are five (5) barangays in District 2 of Quezon City, namely, Commonwealth, Batasan Hills and Holy Spirit, Bagong Silangan, and Payatas. Therefore, the researchers will get 116 household beneficiary respondents in Barangay Payatas, 80 in Barangay Commonwealth, 59 in Barangay Bagong Silangan, 57 in Barangay Batasan Hills, and lastly, 56 in Barangay Holy Spirit, a total of 368 household beneficiary respondents.

Description of Respondents

Respondents are the main source of evidence and ensures that the research reflects actual facts and perspectives, making the findings more valid, applicable, and reliable. The respondents who participated in this research are the 4Ps household-beneficiaries residing at District 2 of Quezon City. We selected it as the respondents group to provide accurate representations. The respondents have a minimum of 3 years of experience as a beneficiary of the program, considering that this is a reasonable time frame to track and measure impact based on UNICEF. However, having more than 3 years since the maiden launch of the program in 2019 is still considerable. It is a reasonable time-frame to determine whether the 4Ps program is effective, since it allows us to see accumulation of benefits, sustained behavior, and measurable improvements in well-being. It can also help to compare before and after conditions and to trace not only the short-term conditions, but to measure long-term effects.

The typical 4Ps beneficiaries are women, and majority are married with an age ranging between 31 years old to 50 years old and above. Majority of the beneficiaries are high school graduates and currently have no employment. In addition, the typical family size of the household beneficiaries are 4-6 members, where mostly only one member of the family is working, having a monthly income of below ₱ 6,000- ₱ 9,000, and monthly expenditure of below ₱ 19,000.

The study used a sample size of 368 respondents using stratified random sampling technique which provides a statistically acceptable margin of error and just sufficient to ensure 95% confidence level. A total of 368 respondents are chosen across different Barangays in District 2 to ensure geographic and demographic diversity and to ensure representativeness to draw meaningful conclusions. These barangays vary in terms of income level, education, cultural practices, and access to services which can assure that we get a more accurate picture of the population for the study. Thus, correct respondents are those who have direct knowledge, long experiences, and involvement with the research topic to boost credibility. To recommend improvements, the data should come from the people who are actually affected by the issue or otherwise, recommendations may not be relevant, useful, or applicable.

Tradition of Inquiry and Data-Generation Method

The researchers of this study used survey data questionnaires in collecting crucial information. With this, data collection is guided by legal provision under Republic Act No. 10173 or known as the Data Privacy Act that protects the privacy of an individual's personal information. Based on the respondent's ability to respond to the questions, this approach would be a paper survey. The questionnaires are developed from the Review of Related Literature (RRL) of the study and aligned with the Statement of the Problem (SOP). The purpose of this type of survey is to gather structured information and more specific answers from a targeted group of respondents in a standardized and consistent manner. After getting approval for the content of the questionnaire, copies are distributed to 368 respondents designated in District 2 of Quezon City.

The researchers also joined in one of Family Development Sessions (FDS) which is a monthly gathering of 4ps beneficiaries where they are educated in various topics to ensure the well-being of their families. Joining this gathering will help the researchers gain a clearer picture by observing how the program is implemented in a real

setting— socially, culturally, and logistically— to interpret the responses more accurately. The data gathered from this research instrument are tallied and analyzed. Along with the primary data, the researchers also made use of secondary resources in the form of collecting data from DSWD, to be able to lay down the socio-economic impact of 4Ps to the household beneficiaries and to be able to create data driven policy recommendations for the better implementation of the program.

Research Instrument

The researchers developed a self-constructed survey questionnaire consisting of systematically arranged questions designed to measure the perceptions and experiences of beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program across five selected barangays. The instrument was carefully designed to ensure relevance, clarity, and cultural sensitivity, particularly in capturing the challenges and opportunities encountered by beneficiaries, as well as the role of the Department of Social Welfare and Development in the implementation of social welfare programs. The questionnaire was derived from the statement of the problem and reflected the specific dimensions that the study aimed to examine.

The research instrument underwent content validation to ensure that the instrument was academically sound, coherent, and appropriate for the target respondents.

To establish reliability, the instrument was subjected to statistical testing and the test indicated that the instrument demonstrated a satisfactory level of consistency, confirming that it was a reliable tool for measuring the intended constructs of the study. Prior to the conduct of the study, the researchers coordinated with the Department of Social Welfare and Development to secure the necessary approvals. Initial consultation was conducted on November 4, 2025, and the research instrument was formally validated and approved by the DSWD Research Unit under the supervision of its Policy and Plans Division.

The researchers ensured that all ethical considerations were observed before the conduct of data gathering. Ethical clearance was granted on January 20, 2026, which marked the formal commencement of the data collection process. Data gathering was conducted across five barangays in District 2 of Quezon City. Specifically, the researchers collected data in Barangay Commonwealth on January 22, 2026, with 80 respondents; Barangay Holy Spirit on January 23, 2026, with 57 respondents; Barangay Bagong Silangan on January 26, 2026, with 58 respondents; Barangay Payatas on January 27, 2026, with 115 respondents; and Barangay Batasan Hills on January 28, 2026, with 59 respondents. Throughout the data collection process, the researchers were assisted by the respective barangay officials and a designated focal person from the DSWD to ensure safety and proper coordination. During the administration of the survey, the researchers closely supervised the respondents to ensure the accuracy and completeness of their responses. All collected data were treated with strict confidentiality in compliance with Republic Act No. 10173.

The responses were measured using a 4-point Likert scale adapted from Bakar and Ismail (2020), where 1.00–1.74 was interpreted as Low, 1.75–2.49 as Moderate-Low, 2.50–3.24 as Moderate-High, and 3.25–4.00 as High, accompanied by corresponding verbal interpretations. This scaling method was deemed appropriate as it provided a systematic and quantifiable means of assessing the perceptions, attitudes, and experiences of the respondents regarding the 4Ps program, thereby enabling a more precise evaluation of its impact on beneficiary families.

Statistical Treatment of Data

In analyzing the survey results, frequency distribution, percentage, ranking, and Cochran formula are used as statistical treatments to generate accurate results necessary for detailed interpretation.

Frequency Distribution This is used to determine the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, educational attainment, number of family members, employment status, number of beneficiaries within the family, and monthly cash grants received.

Percentage is computed by taking the frequency number in the category divided by the total number of respondents and multiplying by 100. (Korb, K. 2013)

The formula is:

$$\% = \frac{f}{N} \times 100$$

Where:

% = percent

f = frequency number of responses

N = total no. of respondents

100 = constant factor

Mean was used to compute the average values of continuous variables such as monthly income, household size, and number of 4Ps beneficiaries per family. It provides a central value that summarizes the responses

The formula is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Where:

$\bar{x}$ = Mean (average)

$\sum x$ = Sum of all observed values

n = Number of respondents

Standard Deviation was used to measure the variability or dispersion of responses from the mean, particularly for continuous variables such as monthly cash grants received, household size, and number of beneficiaries per family. It helps assess how consistently or inconsistently the values are distributed among respondents.

The formula is:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

Where:

s = Standard deviation

x = Individual value

$\bar{x}$ = Mean of the values

n = Number of respondents

$\sum (x - \bar{x})^2$ = Sum of the squared deviations from the mean

The one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to determine the statistically significant differences between the means and many independent (unrelated) groups.

Ranking is referred to as arranging or ordering items, individuals, or entities based on their relative positions or levels of importance. It involved assigning a numerical or ordinal value to each item or entity in a specific order, indicating its position in relation to others

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. After analyzing the findings, the researchers conclude that although beneficiaries receive high monthly cash grants and are actively engaged in the 4Ps program, many of the beneficiaries are still within the poverty threshold and minimum wage earner. Despite being part of a moderate household size of four to six members, they still exhibit unstable employment, with a proportion being unemployed or relying on only one or two income earners. The researchers also conclude that the monthly income of the household is insufficient for their monthly expenditures; the daily expenses are much higher as compared to their income, which is the reason why they still remain economically vulnerable and remain in poverty.
2. The researchers concluded that beneficiaries are highly aware of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), including its purpose, its condition, and benefits. The beneficiaries are most aware of the core eligibility of the program, especially poverty status and the presence of children aged 0-18 years old. In addition, it was also concluded that the most effective sources of program information dissemination would be face-to-face interaction with the beneficiaries like DSWD and LGU/barangay-based information mechanisms through house-to-house, flyers, posters, and community assemblies. However, it is also concluded that there's uneven access and exposure among beneficiaries to the program using mass and digital media. Hence, there's a need for more consistent and wider dissemination to ensure uniform understanding.
3. The researchers also concluded that there is a high level of understanding of the program among the beneficiaries, including the program objectives, selection process, grant conditionalities, and prioritization for the vulnerable sector. They are also knowledgeable about the commitment of the program to educational outcomes and improving the health and nutrition of its beneficiaries. They also showcase a high level of understanding of the other components of the 4Ps, like the post-referral and support services like the livelihood and the rice subsidy.
4. It was also concluded that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) has positive outcomes for the beneficiaries in terms of education and healthcare. The program helps to promote regular school attendance and compliance with health check-ups and immunization, proving the effectiveness of the conditional cash transfer mechanism. However, another conclusion is that some beneficiaries experience the lack of accessibility towards health care services, specifically healthcare visits, and a small fraction are still at the verge of school dropout risk.
5. Another conclusion drawn by the researchers is that the program has a positive impact on its beneficiaries. Awareness in education and health, psychological well-being, as well as parenting practices continue to improve, proving that the program is able to extend beyond financial assistance. The Family Development Session (FDS) plays an important role in strengthening family relationships, improving parenting skills, and lastly, being a good member of the community. Aside from all of this, the program also contributes to increasing the awareness of the beneficiaries to the government services. On the other side, there are still issues of fairness and transparency in local implementation, suggesting that there's a need to strengthen the program administration and fair beneficiary selection.
6. Although the program is generally effective among its beneficiaries, there are still challenges that persist during the delivery. Delayed cash grants, insufficient support for health and education, difficulty in complying with the conditions, and too much bureaucracy are among the challenges the beneficiaries commonly experience.

Despite these challenges, the beneficiaries use their grants accordingly, indicating that they have been utilizing them responsibly and have strong accountability.

7. The beneficiaries wanted to recommend having sustainable income-generating opportunities to help them to be sustainable after they graduate from the program. Furthermore, they also wish to increase the cash grant they are receiving to address the inflation and continuous rising living costs. They also wanted to strengthen the service adequacy and accessibility specifically, expanding the access to health services and educational materials. Additionally, they emphasized the importance of timely grant delivery, stronger monitoring evaluation, and improved program dissemination.

8. After analyzing the results, the findings indicate that awareness and core understanding in the program are generally consistent across many socio-demographic groups, suggesting that information about the program is widely disseminated within the community. The 4Ps program shows broad reach and generally uniform benefits, but disparities in understanding and impact exist across household size, education, employment, and economic conditions. To improve effectiveness, the program should execute simplified and context-sensitive communication strategies, offer additional economically constrained households, and reinforce monitoring and financial guidance in higher-risk areas. Lastly, the program has a positive impact on the beneficiaries. This is notable for their high level of understanding and awareness of the program. It helps its beneficiaries to have a positive outcome in terms of education and health and be a better part of the community. The program is able to stick to their goal, which is to help households considered poor and near-poor to achieve the human goal since the majority of the beneficiaries are still within the poverty threshold and minimum wage earners. The program impact is generally positive among its beneficiaries; however, there are still lapses in implementation and challenges the beneficiaries still encounter that need to be addressed. Addressing this issue helps in promoting transparency, equity, and accountability.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Enhance DSWDs 4P's Program Campaign in Digital and Mass Media

A clear and well-planned communication strategy may be implemented to ensure beneficiaries clearly understand program requirements, benefits, and compliance conditions. Launching a video-first approach using local dialect and local influencers may be implemented to disseminate information not just through text but also in video. In this way, it will cater to beneficiaries who process information differently based on education and habit. Since educational attainment influences awareness, information materials may use simplified language and clear explanations. Visual aids, infographics, and community-based demonstrations should also be utilized to improve comprehension among beneficiaries with lower educational backgrounds. These strategies can help ensure that all beneficiaries receive accurate, accessible, and timely program information.

2. Enhance the 4P's Orientation, Selection Process and Program Benefits

The DSWD may conduct orientations about the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) selection process and benefits, particularly highlighting the other components of 4Ps like the rice subsidy that they may get and those vulnerable groups like farmers, fisherfolk, homeless families, the informal settler sector, geographically-isolated and disadvantaged (GIDA) areas, areas without electricity, and persons with disabilities (PWD) are automatically included in the Standardized Targeting System (STS). It will help to enlighten the beneficiaries regarding the other components of 4Ps aside from healthcare services and education, which they often see and experience. This will also help in maximizing their benefits and improve their understanding about how the program works.

3. Improve Access to Healthcare Services and Expand Educational Assistance

The government may strengthen and expand healthcare services available to 4Ps beneficiaries. Increasing the number of healthcare facilities, ensuring the presence of medical professionals, and providing essential medicines will help families comply with health-related program conditions more effectively. Additional financial support for educational expenses, along with the provision of learning materials and school supplies, may be considered. Stronger partnerships between the DSWD, schools, and local government units can also help

establish supplementary programs such as school-based feeding initiatives to support the continued academic success of beneficiary students.

4. Strengthen Periodic Program Monitoring and Evaluation

A data-driven approach may be adopted to enhance transparency and accountability in the program. This can be done through digital tracking systems, regular impact assessments, and improved feedback mechanisms. In addition, periodic reassessment of beneficiaries should be conducted to ensure that assistance reaches those who truly need it and to prevent misallocation of resources. This kind of approach will build trust in the program and requires strengthening transparency and responsiveness at the community level so that high perceived benefits are matched by consistently fair and accountable implementation.

5. Ensure Timely Cash Grant Distribution

The government may minimize delays in cash disbursements by streamlining processes, reducing bureaucratic barriers, and adopting technology-based solutions such as digital banking and mobile payment platforms to make distribution more reliable and accessible. In addition, sustaining and formalizing support systems may help buffer compliance burdens and improve beneficiaries' program experience. Lastly, sustaining structured support systems may alleviate compliance difficulties and contribute to a better program experience for recipients.

6. Increase the Cash Grants

To reduce the financial burden on beneficiary families, policymakers and the DSWD may adjust the cash grants to keep pace with inflation and the rising costs of essential needs such as food, healthcare, and education. This will ensure that the assistance provided remains meaningful and responsive to current economic conditions.

7. Provide Livelihood Support Programs and Ease Administrative Process

The Department of Social Welfare and Development may integrate the Sustainable Livelihood Program within the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program while households are still beneficiaries. This can provide skills training, entrepreneurship support, and job placement opportunities in partnership with local government units, private companies, and non-governmental organizations. Such integration will help beneficiaries develop alternative income sources, increase employability, and reduce long-term dependence on cash grants. In addition, to ease the burden on beneficiary families in complying with program requirements, the DSWD may simplify registration, documentation, and compliance procedures. Reducing excessive paperwork, improving records management, and ensuring accessible grievance mechanisms will make the program more user-friendly and efficient.

8. A Similar Study for Future Research Undertaking

Future researchers may conduct a similar study on expanded geographic scope to include multiple districts or regions beyond District 2 of Quezon City to enhance generalizability. It may also be conducted on isolated rural villages, and indigenous communities to assess if similar findings will prevail. Lastly, future researchers may use mixed methods by adding interviews to capture qualitative insight in beneficiary experiences and program challenges.

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