

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): The Effectiveness on Social Welfare and Development

Rommel P. Tabilog, Michelle Mae B. Mapola, Celyn D. Cantillano, Michelle C. Cabrera and
Renelina D. Mañabo

Abstract—The researchers' primary objective is to determine the effectiveness of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on the social welfare and development of its beneficiaries. Their respondents are the program beneficiaries in which the sample size is 104. They used Frequency and Percentage to determine the demographic profile of the respondents and weighted mean to know to 4Ps support and its level of effectiveness on social welfare and development. They also used Chi-square Test to determine the relationship between the 4Ps support and its effectiveness on social welfare and development.

The study reveals that most of the household beneficiaries have four to six members and that there are three beneficiary children in most of the families. It is usual that the head and spouse finished high school. Majority of them reside in a house they own, with iron sheet roofing, concrete walls, and pail system toilet. Most of them own at least an electric fan, a television, a cellular phone. Families earning money from employment like construction worker, having other source, or the parent(s) is/are a vendor or a driver dominate. Further, the study shows that 4Ps support is observed and is effective on social welfare and development of its beneficiaries in Brgy. Butong, City of Cabuyao, Laguna. The researchers found out that there is no significant relationship between the program support and the level of effectiveness on social welfare and development.

Keywords— Brgy. Butong City of Cabuyao Laguna, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Social Welfare and Development

Rommel P. Tabilog is with the College of Business Administration and Accountancy, Pamantasan ng Cabuyao, Laguna 4025 Philippines (phone: +639 296 664879; e-mail: rommeltabilog@gmail.com).

Michelle Mae B. Mapola is with the College of Business Administration and Accountancy, Pamantasan ng Cabuyao, Laguna 4025 Philippines (phone: +639 481 842908; e-mail: mmbmapola@gmail.com).

Celyn D. Cantillano is with the College of Business Administration and Accountancy, Pamantasan ng Cabuyao, Laguna 4025 Philippines (phone: +639 166 191242; e-mail: celyncantillano@gmail.com).

Michelle C. Cabrera is with the College of Business Administration and Accountancy, Pamantasan ng Cabuyao, Laguna 4025 Philippines (phone: +639 051 120808; e-mail: michcruzcabrera@gmail.com).

Renelina D. Mañabo is with the College of Computer Studies, Pamantasan ng Cabuyao, Laguna 4025 Philippines (phone: +639157534729; e-mail: anileneromled@gmail.com).

I. INTRODUCTION

CONDITIONAL cash transfer (CCT) programs are engaged in an integrated approach in human capital formation and cutting poverty levels. These programs offer monetary transfer to poor families upon their compliance with the program requirements. These requirements – usually associated with health and nutrition, education and social development – are intended to break the intergenerational cycle of destitution in different societies.

Governments from different countries around the world, mostly those developing, consider CCT programs as an effective means to poverty alleviation. Brazil's Bolsa Familia, Mexico's Oportunidades and Colombia's Familias en Accion are just few of its many kind in Latin America, Africa and Asia. As more nations perceive CCTs' beneficial effects, more and more countries try and adopt this modern tool of reducing poverty.

In the Philippines, a CCT initiative was locally adopted. It is designed to eradicate extreme poverty in the country and promote social development and human capital formation among the poor and vulnerable households by investing in health and education. It provides financial aid to the so called 'poorest of the poor' families.

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is a right based program that focuses on human capital investment through provision of health and education cash grants to eligible poor households [1]. The program helps to fulfill the country's commitment to meet the Millennium Development Goals; namely, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; to achieve universal primary education; to promote gender equality; to reduce child mortality; and to improve maternal health [2].

First introduced in 2007, Ahon Pamilyang Pilipino, a CCT program, was tested in the municipalities of Sibagat and Esperanza in Agusan del Sur, the municipalities of Lopez Jaena and Bonifacio in Misamis Occidental, the CARAGA Region, and the cities of Pasay and Caloocan.

In 2008, the formal implementation of Ahon Pamilyang Pilipino started and it was renamed as Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). The Department of Social Welfare and Development set guidelines and objectives implemented with the coordinated inter-agency network among the

Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) and the local government units (LGUs), given with specific functions in ensuring the efficiency of 4Ps. The target beneficiaries of 4Ps are poor families from the priority poor provinces and cities. An eligible household can have three (3) qualified children ranging from 0-14 years old. The selected families have 5 years maximum membership in the program. Currently, the maximum membership limit for the chosen household was terminated and the range of qualified children's age is extended to 18 years old.

The eligible households are chosen from the selected municipalities or cities among selected provinces based on the incidence of poverty. Registration and validation of household beneficiaries comes after the selection of eligible households. The list of selected eligible households shall be posted in strategic areas in the barangay to let the people know who among the poor households in the community were selected. After the given period for posting, a community assembly shall be conducted [1].

The beneficiaries should comply with the conditions of the program with specific verifiable behavior such as pregnant women undergoing preventive health check-ups, children 0-5 years old undergoing growth monitoring and receiving vaccinations, and the children aged 3-14 years old enrolled in Day Care, kindergarten, primary and secondary and alternative delivery modes of education maintaining at least an 85% attendance. The parents should also attend Family Development Sessions [1].

Qualified households shall receive a health assistance of Php 500 per month (or Php 6,000 per year) and for education, Php 300 to 500 per child per month (or Php 3,000 to 5,000 per child for the 10-month school year). A family with three qualified children can then potentially receive Php 1,400 to 2,000 per month during the school year. This is as much as Php 15,000 to 21,000 each year.

The grants are released on a regular basis as established by the National Project Management Office to the beneficiary households for the duration of their participation in the program. Payments of grants is subject to suspension or termination if the compliance verification to eligible households shows violation of rules and misuse of the grants by the beneficiary or may be terminated by rules, such as the youngest child in the households has turned 18 and/or the program implementation period has already been completed for the household.

As long as there is a qualified child or children, the beneficiary families will be considered as members of the program. They will be monitored and evaluated if there's a change in their standard of living.

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), at present, is considered one of the largest among 63 countries having CCT programs. From the initial target of 582,000 households in 436 municipalities and 37 cities in 53 provinces [3], the program

now covers 4,326,208 households in 1,484 municipalities and 143 cities in 79 provinces [4]. Its beneficiaries are continuously growing in numbers with the government hoping that it would lessen the great economic gap among the haves and the do not haves.

This study is an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on the social welfare and development of its beneficiaries in Brgy. Butong, City of Cabuyao, Laguna. Program beneficiaries were selected through the random sampling method and asked to complete a questionnaire covering the profile of the household beneficiaries, the support provided by the program, and the program's level of effectiveness on social welfare and development.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study used the descriptive type of research. This method is used to collect information which is applicable to cope with the present existing situation. This method describes the nature of the condition as it exists at the study and explains the causes of such phenomena.

This method is appropriate to describe and to explain the effectiveness of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) to the beneficiaries of Barangay Butong City of Cabuyao, Laguna.

B. Respondents of the Study

The population of 216 beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in Brgy. Butong City of Cabuyao, were the subject of the study. A total sample of 140 beneficiaries will be selected in random. The sample size was computed using the sample size formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{[1 + N(e)^2]}$$

Where:

n = sample size

N = population size

e = margin of error (5%).

C. Research Instrument

The researchers used survey questionnaire, interview and secondary data as instruments of the study. The main data gathering instrument were used in this study is the survey questionnaire. This is composed of three parts. Part one is the profile of the respondents such as household size, number of beneficiary children, educational attainment, dwelling characteristics, assets, source(s) of income and income. The second part is the 4P's support to its beneficiaries in terms of parenting and home management, health and nutrition, and education. The third part is the level of effectiveness of 4P's on social welfare and development of the beneficiaries as to parenting and home management, health and nutrition, education and economic sufficiency. The variables used in this study are adopted from Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

Operations Manual (2012).

In this study, the Likert’s five point grading were used to assess the support of 4P’s to its beneficiaries and level of effectiveness of 4P’s on social welfare and development of the beneficiaries as to health and nutrition, education, housing and economic sufficiency.

D. Validation of the Instrument

The researchers formulated and adopted the instrument in accordance with the statement of the problem with the guidance of the thesis professor, thesis adviser and research experts. A pretest was conducted to different group of respondents. Feedback was gathered and comments or suggestions will be applied to the final draft of the instrument. The final draft approved by research experts were used in data gathering.

E. Data Gathering Procedures

The researchers personally inquired to the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) in the City of Cabuyao and Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office (DSWD-FO) IV-A to gather initial data and information that were needed in conducting this research. Also, all 4Ps beneficiaries involved in the study were asked to answer the survey questionnaire. Researchers personally administered the test to the selected respondents.

The researchers also used library research and internet browsing to gather information needed that would support the study.

F. Statistical Treatment of Data

The problem required simple analysis to give a clear and unequivocal interpretation of gathered data. This was achieved through the use of the following statistical tools:

- Percentage was used to determine the percent equivalent of the respondents,
- Weighted mean was used concerning with the 4P’s support to its beneficiaries and the level of effectiveness of 4P’s on social welfare and development of the beneficiaries,
- Chi – square was used to test the significant relationship of 4Ps support and the level of effectiveness on social welfare and development of the beneficiaries.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Demographic Profile of 4Ps Beneficiary Families

Most of the beneficiaries belong to a family with 4 to 6 members and have 3 beneficiary children, with parents mostly are high school graduates, resides in a house with iron sheet roofing, concrete walls and uses pail system in the toilet. Majority of them owns their house, has an electric fan, a television and a cellular phone. They earn money from employment like construction worker, have other source, or the parent(s) is/are a vendor or a driver.

B. 4Ps Support

As shown in Table 1, it is determined that parenting and home management programs are observed. Family development sessions, financial management sessions and sustainable livelihood programs are conducted on a regular basis.

Additionally, 4Ps support in its beneficiaries’ health and nutrition are highly observed. This include immunization of infants and children below three (3) years old, distribution of deworming pills for children in elementary schools twice a year and pre-natal consultation for pregnant beneficiary mothers, among others.

Educational support is also observed as the school attendance of children ages 3 to 14 are regularly monitored.

TABLE 1
SUPPORT PROVIDED BY 4Ps

In Terms of	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Parenting and Home Management	4.19	Observed
Health and Nutrition	4.67	Highly observed
Education	4.34	Observed
AVERAGE	4.34	Observed

C. 4Ps’ Effectiveness

The program’s effectiveness is of an extent level as shown in table 2. In terms of parenting and home management, it is able to teach the beneficiaries of awareness to disaster risk reduction and management, cognizance to the rights of women and children and knowledge on health and nutrition, among others.

There is also extent effectiveness in health and nutrition. The program is have caused an increase in growth and nutrition among infants and children ages five (5) and below, improved weight and better food consumption.

TABLE II
4Ps’ LEVEL OF EFFECTIVENESS

In Terms of	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Parenting and Home Management	4.23	Extent
Health and Nutrition	4.05	Extent
Education	4.26	Extent
Economic Sufficiency	3.22	Extent
AVERAGE	3.94	Extent

As to education, 4Ps is effective to an extent level. There is an improved access of children to formal education, increased school attendance and improved grades of children.

In terms of economic sufficiency, the program has an extent level of effectiveness. It affects the ability of beneficiaries to suffice the needs of the family with less cost, ability to generate income other than employment and job stability.

D. The Relationship 4Ps Support and Its Level of Effectiveness

There is no significant relationship between the respondents' view on the 4Ps support and the level of effectiveness on social welfare and development of its beneficiaries. This means that the assessment of the respondents to the level of effectiveness on social and development of beneficiaries is independent from the assessment of the respondents on the 4Ps support.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In the context of the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

- Most of the beneficiaries met the requirements set by the 4Ps and they are qualified enough to become beneficiaries of the program,
- The 4Ps support given to its beneficiaries are in accordance with the Department of Social Welfare and Development's mission to provide social protection and promote the rights and welfare of poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities contributing to poverty alleviation and empowerment,
- 4Ps is effective in developing human capital as reflected by promotion of parent empowerment and realization of their full potential as members of the family and of the society, improvement of children's health, and enhancement of children's school attendance and grades,
- Lastly, 4Ps support and the level of effectiveness on social welfare and development is independent to each other.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank:

- Almighty God, for all the blessings He has shown towards the fulfillment of this study, for the strength and good faith to finish this research
- Pamantasan ng Cabuyao, for the support extended to this study as part of their research program
- Prof. Noel B. Hungria, Dean of College of Business Administration and Accountancy, who imparted knowledge and support to finish the research
- Prof. Vicente Betingo, statistician, for his inputs and for the time he spent to help in the study
- Ms. Leticia T. Diokno, Regional Director DSWD-IVA, for her approval to conduct the research
- Ms. Jenny Lyn L. Sison, Policy and Plans Division DSWD-IVA, Social Welfare Assistant, for endorsing our intentions to the Regional Director and for her assistance to finish the requirements to conduct the research.
- Mr. Ronald E. Castro, Regional Program Coordinator, for giving additional knowledge about 4Ps and for some suggestions that is help to further understand the program
- Ms. Mildred L. Mina, Provincial Link-Laguna, for the orientation about 4Ps and for providing necessary documents in fulfillment of our study
- Mr. Reymund V. Alday, 4Ps City Links, for his imparted

knowledge about the topic and for providing important details to fulfill this research

- All the Respondents, for their participation and cooperation, this research would not have been possible without them.

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Rommel P. Tabilog was born on January 31, 1997 in Cabuyao, Laguna, Philippines. He had his secondary degree at Cabuyao National High School and is currently taking Bachelor of Science in Accountancy at Pamantasan ng Cabuyao. He had his internship at Tong Hsing Electronics (Phils.), Inc. He is a member of and worked as a Treasurer for Juan Kabuyaw Youth Movement.

Mr. Tabilog is presently a scholar of The Kabataang Pilipino, Inc. He is also a member of Junior Philippine Institute of Accountants and is currently involved in Cabuyao City Youth Development Affairs Office.

Michelle Mae B. Mapola was born in Cabuyao, Laguna, Philippines on December 2, 1996. She took up her secondary degree at Cabuyao National High School in 2013 and is currently taking up Bachelor of Science in Accountancy at Pamantasan ng Cabuyao.

She had her internship at CAPP Industries, Inc. She also worked as an accounting staff at MCPB Accountax and Business Consultation Services.

Ms. Mapola is currently involved in several committees including the Junior Philippine Institute of Accountants and Cabuyao City Youth Development Affairs Office and was a member of Juan Kabuyaw Youth Movement.

Celyn D. Cantillano was born on January 16, 1997 in Calamba, Laguna, Philippines. She took up her secondary degree at Cabuyao National High School in 2013 and is currently taking up Bachelor of Science in Accountancy at Pamantasan ng Cabuyao.

She had her internship at MJN Accounting Services.

Ms. Cantillano is currently involved in several committees including the Junior Philippine Institute of Accountants and Cabuyao City Youth Development Affairs Office and was a member of Juan Kabuyaw Youth Movement.

Michelle C. Cabrera was born in Calamba, Laguna, Philippines on September 14, 1996. She took up her secondary degree at Panorama Montessori School in 2013 and is currently taking up Bachelor of Science in Accountancy at Pamantasan ng Cabuyao.

She had her internship at Francisco-Mendoza Accounting Firm. She also worked as an accounting staff at Asia Textile Corporation.

Ms. Cabrera is currently involved in several committees including the Junior Philippine Institute of Accountants and Cabuyao City Youth Development Affairs Office and was a member of Juan Kabuyaw Youth Movement.

Renelina D. Mañabo was born in Cabuyao, Laguna, Philippines on May 30, 1979. She earned her PhD major in Information Technology Management at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran Calamba; Master in Business Administration from University of Perpetual Help System-Laguna and Bachelor of Science in Computer Science from Saint Michael's College of Laguna. She is an academic and city scholar from college to doctorate.

She was previously the dean of the Graduate School and Continuing Professional Education and the department chair of Information Technology at Pamantasan ng Cabuyao. She has been in the tertiary education for 16 years teaching different computing subjects and research techniques.

Dr. Mañabo is currently involved in several committees including Pamantasan ng Cabuyao Faculty Association as faculty regent, and an active member of Philippine Society of IT Educators.