

**LEVEL OF WELL-BEING OF PANTAWID  
PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM  
BENEFICIARIES OF BARANGAY TANAWAN,  
BUSTOS, BULACAN**

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**Abstract**

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is a version of cash transfer program here in the Philippines under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the main objective of which is to eradicate extreme poverty in the Philippines by investing in health and education particularly in children from zero to 18 years old. The research focused on the level of well-being of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Beneficiaries in Barangay Tanawan, Bustos, Bulacan. A quantitative research design was used in the study wherein the researchers utilized the descriptive design in drawing out for analysis. The participants were the 61 heads of the family who are beneficiaries of 4Ps, selected using universal sampling. Using secondary data collected by the municipal links of Bustos, Bulacan, it was found that the level of well-being of the beneficiaries increased from survival level to self-sufficient level in the span of six years in the program.

**Keywords:** Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), poverty, beneficiaries, assistance, well-being, education, health

Poverty is one of the biggest and most evident problems in the Philippines. It is the state or condition having little or no money, goods, or means of support. According to the latest statistical survey conducted by the Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA), poverty incidence for 2015 had dropped to 21.6%, 3.6%, lower than 2012's poverty incidence which is 25.2%. But despite the decrease in poverty rate in the Philippines, a huge number of Filipinos are still suffering from poverty itself, and its effect.

The right to education has also been hindered by poverty. There are many poor families who cannot provide for the education of their children. Some families can't even afford to eat thrice a day, and they can't even send their children to school. As a result, parents from poor families encourage their children to work instead of attending school in order to help them earn a living so they can have something to eat. One infamous quote says "It's better to have something for supper than to feed your mind." This quote literally means that for some, having something to eat is more important than studying.

With these reasons, the national government implemented the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program, the main objective of which is to provide financial assistance to the poorest of the poor families living in the country.

### **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)**

Senate Bill No. 33 – also known as Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is an act to reduce chronic poverty and promote human capital development in the country. The program was conducted under the Arroyo's administration and was developed further during President Benigno Aquino III administration.

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is a human development measure of the national government that provides conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor, to improve the health, nutrition, and the education of children aged 0-18. It is patterned after the conditional cash transfer (CCT) schemes in Latin American and African countries, which have lifted millions of people around the world from poverty.

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is central to the Philippine government's poverty reduction and social protection strategy. In recent years, several countries have adopted the CCT program as a new approach to providing social assistance to the poor. Many countries in Latin America have such a program, and large-scale CCT programs are also being undertaken in Asian countries such as Bangladesh and

Indonesia.

### **Objectives of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program**

The 4Ps has dual objectives as the flagship poverty alleviation program of the Aquino administration such as social assistance, giving monetary support to extremely poor families to respond to their immediate needs; and social development, breaking the intergenerational poverty cycle by investing in the health and education of poor children through programs such as: health checkups for pregnant women and children aged zero to five; deworming of school children aged six to fourteen; enrolment of children in daycare, elementary, and secondary schools; and family development sessions.

The 4Ps also helps the Philippine government fulfill its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—specifically in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, in achieving universal primary education, in promoting gender equality, in reducing child mortality, and in improving maternal health care. The 4Ps operates in all the 17 regions in the Philippines, covering 79 provinces, 143 cities, and 1,484 municipalities. Beneficiaries are selected through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), which identifies who and where the poor are in the country.

As of August 26, 2015, there are 4,353,597 active household-beneficiaries, of which 570,056 are indigenous households and 217,359 have at least one PWD. The program also covers 10,235,658 schoolchildren aged zero to 18, from the total registered with an average of two to three children per household.

The 4Ps has two types of cash grants that are given out to household beneficiaries:

- Health grant: P500 per household every month, or a total of P6,000 every year

- Education grant: elementary: P300 per child every month; high school: P500 per child every month for ten months, or a total of P3,000 for elementary and P5,000 for high school every year (a household may register a maximum of three children for the program)
- Philhealth Coverage: they are entitled to full benefits including the recently introduced case rate payments for 23 medical and surgical cases wherein they no longer need to pay in excess of the PhilHealth set benefits in government facilities. Pantawid beneficiaries also enjoy primary care benefits such as consultations, regular blood pressure monitoring, and promotive health education on breastfeeding and counseling on lifestyle modification and smoking cessation. Medicines for diseases like asthma and acute gastroenteritis with no or mild dehydration, upper respiratory tract infection/pneumonia and urinary tract infection are also provided for by accredited healthcare providers.
- Rice subsidy: P600 per household every month to registered, active, and compliant Pantawid Pamilya household beneficiaries on a bi-monthly period. In compliance with the General Appropriations Act of 2017, it will be given in the form of cash and treated as an additional cash grant.

For a household with three children, a household may receive P 2,000 – P2,600 every month, or a total of P24,000 – P31,200 every year for five years, from the two types of cash grants given to them. These cash grants are distributed to the household beneficiaries through the Land Bank of the Philippines or, if not feasible, through alternate payment schemes such as over the counter or pay out transactions.

As of August 2015, a total of P27.15 billion cash grants were paid to eligible and compliant beneficiaries for the first to third period of 2015 covering January to August disbursements. From this amount, P13.23 billion was paid for education, and the remaining P13.92 billion was disbursed for health.

In order to receive the abovementioned subsidies, all the succeeding conditions must be met by the household beneficiaries:

- Pregnant women must avail pre- and post-natal care, and be attended during childbirth by a trained professional;
- Parents or guardians must attend the family development sessions, which include topics on responsible parenting, health, and nutrition;
- Children aged zero (0) to five (5) must receive regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines;
- Children aged six (6) to fourteen (14) must receive deworming pills twice a year; and
- Children-beneficiaries aged three (3) to eighteen (18) must enrol in school, and maintain an attendance of at least 85% of class days every month.

High compliance rates were recorded for the months of March and April 2015: 99.91% for the deworming of children aged six to 14; 98.99% for school attendance of children aged six to 14; 98.33% for school attendance of children in daycare aged three to five; 97.05% for school attendance of children aged 15 to 18; 95.95% for health visits of pregnant women and children aged zero to five; and 94.84% for attendance in family development sessions.

Since 2007, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) of the Philippines is the conditional cash transfer program implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), along with cooperative partner institutions such as the Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Health (DOH), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), and various other government institutions. The 4Ps was patterned after the conditional cash transfer programs in Latin American and African countries which have been proven successful as a poverty reduction and social development measure (DSWD, 2011).

At the core of a CCT program is a social contract where a state provides financial resources to a family in exchange for

that family's fulfilment of certain tasks such as ensuring that its children's attendance in school, regular visits to community health centers, participation in government-sponsored feeding programs and attendance in more specific trainings, to name a few (Somera, 2010). And according to Fernandez and Olfindo (2011), today, the program is seen more broadly as "a vehicle for enhancing coordination within the government in assisting the poor and for increasing the effectiveness of social protection programs."

Though statistics have shown that the increase in the poverty incidence among population in 2003 to 2009, from 24.9 -26.5%, is not so substantial, it is still an increase, and 26.5% implies that more than a quarter of the whole Philippine population is below the poverty threshold. The 4Ps has been created to address that problem of poverty and inequality in the country.

### **Related Studies**

According to the study conducted by Frufonga (2015) about an evaluation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) in Iloilo, there was ample evidence on the improvement in the preventive healthcare among pregnant women and younger children enrolled in 4Ps. Improvement was observed in the reduction of malnourished children. Results also showed an increase in the enrolment of children in public schools. Likewise, the attendance rate of children also increased.

Accordingly, the decrease was observable in the incidence of child labor among children. The decrease to nearly 0% in the drop-out rate of school children was an indication of improvement.

Moreover, the results showed that the beneficiaries spent the largest amount of income on food, followed by education, hospitalization (medicine), and savings. In the same manner, the 4Ps program increased parents' participation in the Family Development Sessions to nearly 100%. Results also revealed that an increase of 47.40% was evident in the

immunization of children zero to five years old.

Also, 36.50% was noted on the children who complied with growth and monitoring protocol. Likewise, 44.17% was recorded on children who received the deworming pills twice a year.

In addition, a decrease of -8.26% was observed on malnourished children. Also a decrease of -13.46% was noted on the growth of stunted children zero to five years old.

Another indication of improvement was also evident in the preventive healthcare among pregnant women. An increase of 25.46% on the pre-and postnatal check-ups and 19.88% increase on women getting check-ups in the first trimester of pregnancy. Likewise, the number of pregnant women who availed of the services of trained health professionals increased to 20.18%.

Generally, results revealed that improvements were shown in the high rate of change. Hence, the 4Ps program had met its objective on keeping children and women healthy. The results of the study are congruent to the findings conducted in the country Peru where there was an increase of 30% in the Juntos program immunizations of children under one year of age in one year implementation of the program. Another evidence of increase was noted in pre-and post-natal visits to health centers of approximately 65%. Also, there was a decrease noted in birth delivery at home.

Another study was conducted in 2015 by Espinosa et al. (2015) that focused on the education of pupils with the 4Ps assistance. To verify the use, help and satisfactory level of this program to the pupils from poor families in the said school, the researchers used the quantitative and qualitative method. With the use of a rating scale, questionnaires and interview guide, it was revealed that pupils very satisfactorily benefit from the assistance given by the 4Ps in terms of health, and excellent in terms of nutrition and education. Thus, 4Ps has significant impact on pupils' education based on its beneficiary conditionalities, is able and motivated to attend classes because

of adequate school supplies, satisfied meals, parasitic free stomach and supportive and active parents.

In line with this, another study was also conducted in Dela Tore (2016). The study endeavored to find out the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, from the viewpoint of its beneficiaries and to recognize the changes it brought forth to education.

The study revealed that 4Ps contributed greatly to the school's performance indicators. This study also raised the awareness of the school personnel and the recipients of the program's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical bases of this study are the Human Capital Theory, Social Capital Theory and Spillover Effects. Human Capital Theory indicates the importance of investments in human capital of a country, while Social Capital Theory, which explains social network where individuals work together to improve well-being. Spillover effects refer to the externality that is sourced from CCT.

**Human capital theory.** Human capital refers to the set of skills that an individual can contribute to productivity. These skills are usually dependent on education, health and work ethic of an individual (LSE Economics, 2014). The concept of human capital is rooted in Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations" where he described that the wage level of a worker is positively related to the skill of the said worker, which is now widely regarded as the theory of compensating wage differentials (Kern, 2009). Thereafter, economist Theodore Schultz, who is credited with coining the term "human capital", proposed that humans (not technology) are the primary driving force for economic growth. Moreover, Schultz also established that education and productivity are factors that are positively related (Kern, 2009). Hence, the human capital theory states that when capital is invested in education and training programs, then

human capital will improve (Fitzsimons, 1999).

**Social capital theory.** According to Garson (2006), social capital can be defined as the resources that are integral in social relations, which help facilitate cooperative and collaborative action within a society. These resources may include, but are not limited to, socio-cultural norms such as trust, friendship and goodwill, as well as networks of association that work towards a common goal. Although the social capital theory has not yet been fully established due to the complexity of social capital and its components, it can be loosely theorized to describe that productivity can be derived from the social bonds, bridges and linkages that people share and utilize (OECD, n.d.).

Given that a conditional cash transfer program is a part of a social network where individuals develop social relationships in order to strengthen their well being, social capital is imperative with regard to the program's success, especially since the social network in this study is composed of the government, the community, and the household members. Using the social capital theory as a basis, the cash transfer program can be seen as a form of social protection method in order to alleviate poverty and vulnerability through giving cash transfers. Hence, there is a need to develop relationship between the government and community for a proper implementation of the program (Ressler, 2008).

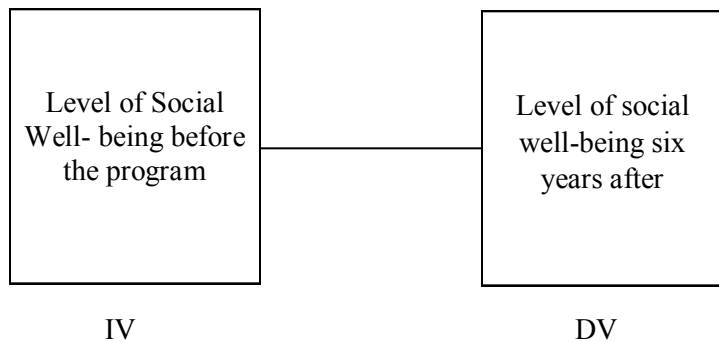
**Spillover effects.** Spillover effect is defined as the unintended impact of a certain program on individuals that are not targeted by the program (Jaffe, 1996). Spillovers can also be viewed as externalities, which could be positive or negative depending on the private and social gains and costs incurred (Helbling, 2010). According to Jaffe (1996), spillovers can be categorized into market spillovers (tangible benefits received by society), knowledge spillovers (use of knowledge without compensation) and network spillovers (program benefits become highly valued as more people become beneficiaries).

As such, spillover effect may also be present in CCT programs. This is because the resources that the beneficiaries

use are the same resources used by non-beneficiaries (Angelucci et al., 2010). In addition, the social interactions between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries could have an influencing factor on the non-beneficiaries. For instance, children from non-beneficiary households may share the academic materials that are given to children from beneficiary households (Angelucci et al., 2010).

Overall, externalities can be attributed to CCT programs, especially with regard to schooling (positive effect on school enrolment), economic (positive effects on inequality and food consumption), social (positive effects on human and physical capital prospects) and health (positive effects on nutrition and health consciousness) indicators (Lehmann, 2010).

### Conceptual Framework



**Figure 1.** The conceptual paradigm of the study showing the independent variable, level of social well-being before the program, and the dependent variable, level of social well-being six years after the program.

### Statement of the Problem

The study aimed to evaluate the level of well-being of the beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) in Barangay Tanawan, Bustos, Bulacan. To answer this complex problem, the researchers set the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the beneficiaries in Tanawan, Bustos, Bulacan in terms of the following?
  - a. Sex
  - b. Educational Attainment
  - c. Age
  - e. Civil status
  - f. Monthly Income
  - g. Number of Children
2. What is the level of well-being of 4Ps beneficiaries before and six years after the program?
2. Is there a relationship between 4Ps beneficiaries profile and their level of well-being?
2. Is there a significant difference between the level of well-being of 4Ps beneficiaries before the program and six years after the program?

### Hypothesis:

1. There is no significant relationship between 4Ps beneficiaries profile and their level of well-being?
2. There is no significant difference between the level of social development of 4Ps beneficiaries before the program and nine years after the program.

### Methods

A descriptive quantitative research design was used in the study. The researchers chose survey research design because it served to answer the questions and the purpose of the study. The 4Ps members were selected using universal sampling, consisting of 61 head of the families of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) in Barangay Tanawan, Bustos, Bulacan. They were composed of four males and 57 females with age ranging from 23 to 67 years old. At least 75% of the participants are married. They were interviewed by Municipal social welfare officers during their Family Development Session.

## Research Instrument

The research instruments used Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI) in the study. The SWDI is a tool to monitor progress in the level of well-being of Pantawid families as well as a monitoring and evaluation tool in the case management of poor families.

The statistical unit of observation is the family rather than households as the intervention of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is through families and not households.

The SWDI data framework is linked with the NHTS-PR Framework and other related frameworks in order to optimize its use and relevance and to allow an integrated, richer analysis and more comprehensive monitoring system.

A weighting system that gives the highest weights to income. Health and Education was used in computing the overall SWDI index for the families. Some components/subcomponents/indicators were given greater weights than others. As a result, the major component of Social Adequacy received a weight of 2/3 for Economic Efficiency.

The Social Development Indicators were composed of three parts: the General intake form, economic sufficiency and social adequacy. The first part gathers the profile of respondents through sex, age, date of birth, present address, civil status, religion, highest educational attainment, occupation, and estimated monthly income, among others. It also gathers data on family background and social adequacy including availment of health and health services, nutrition like the number of meals the family has in a day, water and sanitation, information about housing, education and family awareness of relevant social issues.

On profile, the study only included sex, age, civil status, highest educational attainment, estimated monthly income, number of children. All the scores in each indicators were calculated to determine the SWDI Index and to identify the respondent's level of well-being. The part of the economic

sufficiency and social adequacy were not included in the study because the researchers focused on the SWDI Index and the level of well-being.

## Level of Well-being of the Family

**Table 1.** Cut-off and description to determine the over-all well-being of the family.

| Level of Well-being | Cut-Off     | Description  |
|---------------------|-------------|--|
| Level 3             | 2.83-3.00   | If the SWDI Index is greater than or equal to 2.83, the family is categorized as Level 3.                    |
| Level 2             | 1.83- 2.82  | If the SWDI Index is greater than or equal to 1.83 but less than 2.83, the family is categorized as Level 2. |
| Level 1             | 1.00 – 1.82 | If the SWDI Index is less than 1.83, the family is categorized as Level 1.                                   |

## Data Collection

The researchers used secondary data in the study taken from interview conducted by municipal social workers assigned in Bgy Tanawan, Bustos, Bulacan. The conducted interview was mandatory among beneficiaries and these were recorded in the SWDI sheet individually.

After each interview, the general intake and the SWDI were immediately reviewed. All entries were checked if they are legible, complete, reasonable and consistent with each other. Every question was checked if consistent with the personal observation of the interviewer.

In the course of the administration, the interviewer referred to the SWDI form for the list of the indicators and the corresponding criteria with which the family were scored. The responses were recorded on the SWDI score sheet. The SWDI Score Sheet is a four page form that gathers information on the score of the family in each indicator corresponding to Economic Sufficiency and Social Adequacy.

## Data Analysis and Statistical Treatment

The researcher used SPSS version 21 in order to answer research questions one and two. To answer research question 3, Pearson r correlation was used to find out the relationship of 4Ps beneficiaries profile and their level of well-being. To determine if there is a significant difference between the level of well-being of 4Ps beneficiaries before and nine years after its implementation, paired samples t-test was used.

### Result and Discussions

After using secondary data, the results were tallied and presented in tables. Frequency, percentage, and weighted mean are the applied statistical treatments used in the study.

**Table 2.** Profile of patawid pamilyang pilipino program (4Ps) beneficiaries.

| Profile                       | F  | %     |
|-------------------------------|----|-------|
| <b>Sex</b>                    |    |       |
| Male                          | 4  | 6.56  |
| Female                        | 57 | 93.44 |
| <b>Total</b>                  | 61 | 100   |
| <b>Educational Attainment</b> |    |       |
| Elementary                    | 28 | 45.9  |
| High School                   | 27 | 44.3  |
| Vocational Course             | 2  | 3.3   |
| College Level                 | 3  | 4.9   |
| College Graduate              | 1  | 1.6   |
| <b>Total</b>                  | 61 | 100.0 |
| <b>Age</b>                    |    |       |
| 23-30                         | 11 | 18    |
| 31-40                         | 25 | 41    |
| 41-50                         | 44 | 72    |
| 51-67                         | 7  | 11    |
| <b>Total</b>                  | 61 | 100.0 |

**Table 2.** Continuation

| Profile                   | F  | %     |
|---------------------------|----|-------|
| <b>Civil Status</b>       | F  | %     |
| Married                   | 46 | 75.4  |
| Single                    | 12 | 19.7  |
| Widow                     | 3  | 4.9   |
| <b>Total</b>              | 61 | 100.0 |
| <b>Monthly Income</b>     |    |       |
| 850-2000                  | 16 | 26.7  |
| 2001-5000                 | 24 | 41    |
| 5001-10000                | 15 | 25    |
| 10001 above               | 5  | 8     |
| <b>Number of children</b> |    |       |
| 1                         | 5  | 8.3   |
| 2                         | 10 | 16.7  |
| 3                         | 24 | 40    |
| 4                         | 12 | 20    |
| 5                         | 6  | 10    |
| 6                         | 2  | 3.3   |
| 8                         | 1  | 1.7   |
| <b>Total</b>              | 59 | 100.0 |

Table 2 shows the profile of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program beneficiaries in Barangay Tanawan, Bustos, Bulacan. As can be seen, majority of the beneficiaries (93.44%) are women. According to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), women are chosen as household beneficiaries over men because the monthly cash grant is usually given to the most responsible member of the household. Pantawid Pamilya contributes in unleashing their potentials through linking them to services, activities, and programs where they can learn and improve their own abilities so they could shape the future they have always envisioned (DSWD, 2018).

The educational attainment shows in the table that 45.9% of the beneficiaries finished elementary school. There is considerable evidence for an association between poverty and educational attainment. Repeatedly, studies either report or



imply that poverty is a factor in school truancy and exclusion, in early school leaving, and in the failure of disadvantaged learners to attain educational qualifications (English & Evans, 2002)

The table also shows the age of the respondents. At least 44.7% of the respondents are in the early to late middle age. This time span has been defined as the time between ages 45 and 65 years old. Those in middle adulthood or middle age continue to develop relationships and adapt to the changes in relationships. Changes can be interacting with growing and grown children and aging parents. Community involvement is fairly typical of this stage of adulthood, as well as continued career development (Theodore, 2016).

Civil status is also included in the table. Majority of the respondents (75%) are married. The Department of Social Welfare and Development recently launch a program entitled “Saving Marriage” as part of their Family Development Sessions lead by Pastors and Licensed Marriage counselors. This aims to strengthen the family ties as one of the goals of the program.

Monthly income of the respondents is also shown in the table. At least 41% of the respondents have a monthly income of P2,000.00. As for being the criteria for the inclusion of the program, it is said that the beneficiaries are the poorest of the poor.

The last part of the table shows the number of children of the respondents. At least 40% of the respondents have three children in the family. The Philippines is still a growing country, and it is believed that two to three children is the most ideal family size. With both parents working together, the needs of the children will be met. Big families suffer financial difficulties if they have more than three children, in spite of parents both working. With the high cost of living in the country, newly married couples will really think twice about having more children and how they can provide or give their family (Viray, 2011).

**Table 3.** Level of well-being before and after six years into the program.

| Household | 2013 Level of well-being | Interpretation | 2019 Level of well being | Interpretation  |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1         | 1                        | Survival       | 2                        | subsistent      |
| 2         | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 3         | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 4         | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 5         | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 6         | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 7         | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 8         | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 9         | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 10        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 11        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 12        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 13        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 14        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 15        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 16        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 17        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 18        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 19        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 20        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 21        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 22        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 23        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 24        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 25        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 26        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |

**Table 3.** Continuation

| Household | 2013 Level of well-being | Interpretation | 2019 Level of well being | Interpretation  |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 27        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 28        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 29        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 30        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 31        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 32        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 33        | 1                        | Survival       | 2                        | subsistent      |
| 34        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 35        | 1                        | Survival       | 2                        | subsistent      |
| 36        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 37        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 38        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 39        | 1                        | Survival       | 2                        | subsistent      |
| 40        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 41        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 42        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 43        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 44        | 1                        | Survival       | 2                        | subsistent      |
| 45        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 46        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 47        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 48        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 49        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 50        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 51        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 52        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 53        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |

**Table 3.** Continuation

| Household | 2013 Level of well-being | Interpretation | 2019 Level of well being | Interpretation  |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 54        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 55        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 56        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 57        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 58        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 59        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 60        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |
| 61        | 1                        | Survival       | 3                        | self-sufficient |

Table 3 shows the level of social well-being of 4Ps beneficiaries enrolled in the program. It can be seen that all 61 members were in the survival stage at the beginning of the program. Six years after, however, a marked increase in level was recorded for all members, with all in the self-sufficient level, except for four who are in the subsistent level. This means that the benefits provided to members have somehow increased their level of social well-being.

Those beneficiaries identified as survival means they are below the poverty threshold, subsistence means they can provide just enough necessities like food and shelter to live with the program's intervention while beneficiaries under the level of self-sufficient means they can already provide on their own without the assistance of the program, the highest level among the categories.

DSWD underscored that in the Listahanan 2 or the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction Program (NHTS-PR) data assessed in 2014 showed that a total of 1.3 million beneficiaries of the 4.2 million active household beneficiaries of the 4Ps have managed to improve their socio-economic condition and now in the transition period (Revita, 2017).

**Table 4.** Correlation between profile and 4Ps beneficiaries' well being.

|                | age                 | nochildren | income | civilstatus | wellbeing |
|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| Age            | Pearson Correlation | 1          | -.179  | .059        | -.003     |
|                | Sig. (2-tailed)     |            | .497   | .649        | .984      |
|                | N                   | 61         | 60     | 61          | 61        |
| No of children | Pearson Correlation | -.089      | .235   | .034        | -.125     |
|                | Sig. (2-tailed)     | .497       | .076   | .797        | .340      |
|                | N                   | 60         | 60     | 60          | 60        |
| Income         | Pearson Correlation | -.179      | 1      | -.129       | -.072     |
|                | Sig. (2-tailed)     | .174       |        | .331        | .587      |
|                | N                   | 59         | 58     | 59          | 59        |
| Civil status   | Pearson Correlation | .059       | -.129  | 1           | .051      |
|                | Sig. (2-tailed)     | .649       | .331   |             | .694      |
|                | N                   | 61         | 60     | 61          | 61        |
| Well being     | Pearson Correlation | -.003      | -.072  | .051        | 1         |
|                | Sig. (2-tailed)     | .984       | .587   | .694        |           |
|                | N                   | 61         | 59     | 61          | 61        |

Table 4 shows the summary of correlation between 4Ps beneficiaries profile and their well-being. A Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was computed to assess the relationship between profile and their well-being. Results revealed that there was no correlation between and among any of the profile with their well-being. This means that age, number of children, income and civil status had nothing to do with their level of well-being.

This is supported by studies that well-being in old age is not necessarily an all-or-nothing phenomenon; rather, individuals can show relatively high wellbeing patterns in one area despite relatively poor functioning in other areas. Our study supports previous research findings demonstrating uneven profiles of function within individuals. Ultimately, the results from this study highlight the importance of this type of research when considering recent revisions to the definition of what makes aging successful by highlighting the possibility that different people can age successfully in different ways (Zammit, 2012).

**Table 5.** Significant difference between level of well being of 4Ps beneficiaries before and six years into the program.

|           | Paired Differences |                |                 |   |       | t     | df | Sig. (2-tailed) |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-------|-------|----|-----------------|
|           | Mean               | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference |       |       |    |                 |
|           |                    |                |                 | Lower                                     | Upper |       |    |                 |
| 2013-2019 | -1.9               | 0.3            | 0.0             | -2.0                                      | -1.9  | -59.5 | 59 | .000            |

A paired-samples t-test was conducted to compare the level of well-being of beneficiaries the first time they enrolled in the program in 2013 and six years after (2019). The result revealed that there was a significant difference in the level of well-being of the 61 beneficiaries in 2013 (M=1.0, SD=0.00) and in 2019 (M=3, SD=.000);  $t(59)=-59.5, p = 0.000$ . The result suggests that there was a change or improvement in the well-

being of beneficiaries nine years after they were enrolled in the program. Their level of well-being improved from survival level to self-sufficiency level.

DSWD Regional Director Araceli Solamillo said the 4Ps households were identified as self-subsistent families after undergoing the Social Welfare and Development Indicator (SWDI) Assessment last year.

Solamillo said this means that these beneficiaries are now exposed and can readily access resources and alternatives provided by the government to make ends meet.

It is inspiring to note that while most of the Pantawid families started on survival when they entered the program, on the fifth year, 82% have moved up to subsistence level, while a good number of 15% of the once identified as poorest of poor households are now with sufficient capacity to live a decent and dignified life, according to Solamillo.

Through the administration of the tool last year, the department was able to identify 6,336 4Ps households are still in level 1 (survival level), 229,375 in level 2 (self-subsistent level) and 43,501 are now in level 3 (self-sufficient level) (Garcia, 2016).

With the ultimate goal of self-sufficiency for beneficiaries, DSWD created the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) in 2013. SLP, according to Maria Victoria Arancon, DSWD-Davao SLP program development officer II, has two tracks: first is the micro-enterprise development wherein they provide skills training and cash assistance of as much as P10,000 for them to start their business.

The second track is the employment facilitation, which is done in partnership with Technical Education and Skills Development Authority wherein they encourage the participants to acquire a National Certificate II and helps them find jobs fit for their skills earned. For this year, DSWD-Davao is targeting a total of 21,190 beneficiaries for its Sustainable Livelihood Program. (Perez, 2015)

## **Conclusions**

The assistance provided by Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) to their beneficiaries in Barangay Tanawan, Bustos, Bulacan is effective in terms of health and education. The respondents stated that because of the assistance and benefits provided by 4Ps, they are able to have regular check-ups to ensure the health of all the members of the family, they can eat every day and it serve as a huge thing in lessening the burdens that they carry every day.

The government is right on track with the program as this study revealed that there is a significant difference between the level of social well-being of families prior to enrolment in the program and six years into the program. The well being of beneficiaries definitely improved. Children of beneficiaries were likewise able to go to school because of the assistance given. Health became also a priority as they undergo regular health check-ups. Indeed, the impact of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in improving the educational and health outcomes can aid and support beneficiaries in attaining a better and quality of life in the future.

## **Recommendations**

Based on the findings and the conclusion of the study, the researchers recommend the following:

The future researchers should try to use another appropriate research method for the study regarding the performance of 4Ps beneficiary and consider the time frame for the study.

The future researchers should also try to conduct a study related to the present study in other places in Bustos or much better in other municipalities in Bulacan to have a holistic picture of the program.

The researchers would also like to recommend this research study for future studies about 4Ps. This study can be a basis of data and information about the said program.

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