

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in the Municipality of Omar: The Case of Student Beneficiaries

Altamir A. Salamuddin

Mindanao State University-Sulu, Jolo, Sulu, Philippines

Author email: sscgspub@sulustatecollege.edu.ph

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Abstract. Since 2007, the Philippine government has implemented the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4Ps), a conditional cash transfer (CCT) initiative aimed at reducing poverty and fostering human capital development among the nation's poorest households. This study investigates student perceptions of the program in Omar, Sulu, using a descriptive design with 100 student beneficiary-respondents selected via purposive sampling. Findings indicate that student beneficiaries at Capual National High School, mostly aged 16-19 and evenly split by gender, predominantly come from low-income families with parents earning 5,000 pesos or less monthly. They have been beneficiaries for 4 to 7 years. Results show high agreement among respondents regarding the program's implementation in financial assistance, health benefits, and education, with mean scores above 3.9. While there are no significant differences based on demographic profiles, positive correlations exist between financial assistance, health benefits, and education. Notably, variations are observed in financial assistance perceptions between genders and beneficiary tenure.

Keywords: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program; Student beneficiaries; Sulu.

1.0 Introduction

One economic issue that has long persisted in many nations, especially developing ones, is poverty. In an effort to alleviate poverty, numerous political and socioeconomic reforms have been implemented with the goal of addressing the issue of poverty reduction. Poverty is a social condition characterized by the lack of resources necessary for basic survival or necessary to meet a certain minimum level of living standards expected for the place where one lives (Crossman 2017).

The kind of social concern affects several nations worldwide due to varied causes. However, the leaders of the governments in these impacted nations are making every effort to end poverty as a social issue. The United Nations Declaration for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has actually brought together heads of state and government to adopt the UN statement. The MDGs center on eliminating extreme poverty and hunger, attaining universal primary education, advancing gender equality, empowering women, decreasing child mortality, enhancing maternal health, fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, maintaining environmental sustainability, and creating a global partnership for development (Millennium Development Goals, 2022).

In addition, several countries have employed the conditional cash transfer (CCT) programme as a tool for poverty-reduction policies. Programs that provide Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) use an integrated strategy to reduce poverty and build human capital. These initiatives provide low-income households with financial transfers as long as they follow the guidelines. These demands, which are typically linked to social development, education, and health and nutrition, are meant to end the intergenerational cycle of poverty in many communities. People

who fall under the multidimensional poverty line are being left behind across the following key dimensions: health, education, and standard of living. Under health, it can be classified as deprived if in a household there is an adult under 70 years of age or a child who is undernourished and, if there is any child who has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey. With education, the indicators are as follows: no household member aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling and any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8 (United Nations Development Program, 2020).

The Philippine Statistics Authority's (PSA) 2021 report states that during the same period in 2018, the country's incidence of poverty climbed to 23.7 percent; by the first half of 2021, it had reached 21.1 percent. According to Chua (2021) this implies that 3.9 million more Filipinos live in poverty. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4Ps) is a human development project and a poverty reduction plan. With an emphasis on children ages 0 to 18, it provides grants in the form of conditional cash transfers (CCTs) to extremely poor families in an effort to enhance their health, nutrition, and educational opportunities. Both social development and social assistance are the two main objectives of the previously mentioned programme. While social assistance offers cash support to the impoverished in order to meet their immediate needs, social development seeks to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty through investments in human capital.

In 2007, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps) was enacted into law by Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, which was then continuously implemented by President Benigno Aquino III in 2008. According to the most recent assessments, the Pantawid program is having a positive effect on the issues that the conditionalities are directly targeting, such as children's health and education (more mothers are visiting health centers for general health advice and professional maternal health services, more children are receiving vaccinations and routine deworming, and households are eating more food).

It is necessary to evaluate any modifications that go beyond households adhering to the Pantawid conditionalities and how the program's beneficial effects will continue even after its beneficiaries have "graduated" from it. It is mentioned that ending the intergenerational cycle of poverty is one of the objectives of the conditional cash transfer program. It is even more important that the positive changes that result from the program are not dependent on the cash grant that is currently being received because the program's beneficiaries are already equipped to create environments where their rights to development, health, and education are realized – whether at home or in their community.

This is because there has not been any research done on the subject before, especially in the municipality of Omar, Sulu. Instead, a study on the viewpoints of the student-beneficiaries on the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4PS) would be conducted.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Research Design

The study employed a descriptive methodology to elucidate the students' perspectives regarding the Financial, Health, and Education aspects of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps). Additionally, the quantitative research method was applied, which investigates social issues and explains phenomena by collecting numerical data and analyzing it using techniques derived from mathematics, specifically statistics (Glunderson & Aliaga, 2002).

2.2 Research Participants

The participants in this study were Omar municipality students. A sample of one hundred (100) students who were beneficiaries at both the junior high and senior high school levels were selected. In this study, a purposive sample technique was applied. Based on the availability of the junior high and senior high school recipients, one hundred (100) representatives were selected. Purposive sampling was employed to make sure that the age, gender, average monthly income of the parents, and year of the beneficiary were all represented.

2.3 Research instrument

The data were gathered using a modified survey questionnaire by Montilla, et al. (2015). A redesigned survey includes subcategories including education (10 things), health (10 items), and finance (10 items). There were two

(2) portions of the survey that was used in this investigation. Part I presents the demographic profile of the respondents, which includes details about the age, gender, average monthly income, and year of benefits received by the recipients. Part II presents the opinions of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program's student recipients in the municipality of Omar, Sulu. The research instrument is considered highly reliable and valid. However, it was somewhat modified to fit the current context, and at least two (2) specialists from the Sulu State College Graduate Studies faculty were asked to review it.

2.4 Data Gathering Procedure

The researcher conducted personally the launch, administration, and retrieval of the questionnaire.

2.5 Ethical Consideration

The author emphasized the student's confidentiality, ensuring data was used solely for research purposes. The research was conducted with ethical principles that prioritize the rights, well-being, and confidentiality of the participants involved.

2.6 Data Analysis

The statistical instruments employed in this study included frequency counts and percentages, means and standard deviations, one-way ANOVA, independent samples t-tests, and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (Pearson's r).

3.0 Results and Discussion

3.1 Demographic Profile of the 4Ps Beneficiaries

In terms of Age

Table 1. Student beneficiary-respondents' demographic profile in terms of age

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
15 years old and below	22	22%
16-19 years old	67	67%
20 years old and above	11	11%

The age distribution of the student beneficiaries who responded at Capual National High School is shown in Table 1. The table indicates that out of 100 student beneficiary-respondents, the majority is between 16 and 19 years old making up 67% (67), while 15 years old and below, and 20 years old and above account for 22% (22) and 11% (11) respectively. This means that the majority of the student beneficiary-respondents are aged 16-19, with an age gap of not more than 45% between the other groups. This implies a high skewed age distribution with majority of them in their adolescence age. According to Canare (2017) In the Philippines, there are a lot of social protection programs which are offered by the government to help alleviate people from poverty, improve the education of the children, increase the health and nutrition of households especially pregnant women and children aged 0-18 years old.

In terms of Gender

Table 2. Student beneficiary-respondents' demographic profile in terms of gender

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	50	50%
Female	50	50%

The demographic profile of the Capual National High School student beneficiaries who responded is shown in Table 2, with regard to gender. The table shows that the demographic profile of the student beneficiary-respondents in terms of gender is evenly distributed. There are 50 male and 50 female beneficiaries, each constituting 50% of the total number of student beneficiary-respondents. This implies an even representation of male and student beneficiary-respondents in the surveyed group.

In terms of Parent's Average Monthly Income

The demographic profile of Capual National High School student beneficiaries/respondents is shown in Table 3, with regard to the average monthly income of their parents. The table indicates that out of 100 student beneficiary-

respondents, the majority have a parent's average monthly income of 5,000 and below, making up 84% (84). This is followed by those with parent's average incomes of 5,001–10,000, and 10,001 and above, accounting for 10% (10) and 6% (6) respectively. This means that most of the student beneficiary-respondents have a parent's average monthly income of 5,000 and below, with a gap of not more than 74% between the other groups. This implies a high skew distribution of income among the student-beneficiary-respondents, with most of them concentrated towards the lower income bracket.

Table 3. Student beneficiary-respondents' demographic profile in terms of parent's average monthly income

PARENT'S AVERAGE INCOME	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
5,000 and below	84	84%
5,001-10,000	10	10%
10,001 and above	6	6%

In terms of the Number of Years as a Beneficiary

Table 4. Student beneficiary-respondents' demographic profile in terms of the number of years as a beneficiary

NUMBER OF YEARS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
3 years and below	35	35%
4-7 years	41	41%
8-10 years	15	15%
11 years and above	9	9%

Considered in terms of years as beneficiaries, Table 4 displays the demographic profile of the Capual National High School student beneficiaries who responded. The table indicates that out of 100 student beneficiary-respondents, the majority have been beneficiaries for 4-7 years, making up 41% (41). This is followed by those who have been beneficiaries for 3 years and below, 8-10 years, and 11 years and above, accounting for 35% (35), 15% (15), and 9% (9) respectively. This means that majority of the student beneficiary-respondents have been beneficiaries for 4-7 years, with a gap of not more than 6% between the other groups. This implies a relatively skewed years as a beneficiary distribution, with a majority of them slightly skewed towards the intermediate stage of the program.

3.2 Extent of Implementation of 4Ps *In the Context of Financial Assistance*

Table 5. The extent of implementation of the pantawid pamilyang pilipino program in the context of financial

INDICATOR	MEAN	SD	INTERPRETATION
1. My parents can give me a daily school allowance.	4.15	.892	Agree
2. My parents can afford to provide me the school projects.	4.09	.842	Agree
3. 4ps boosting my confidence in going to school with complete school supplies.	4.02	.953	Agree
4. I can immediately pay my school contributions.	3.93	.902	Agree
5. Parents can buy their basic needs (food, clothing, etc.)	4.08	.961	Agree
6. I now have lesser financial worries or burden.	3.83	.900	Agree
7. 4ps improved my life economically.	4.08	.918	Agree
8. I have sufficient resources for my personal and school needs.	3.99	.859	Agree
9. 4ps helped me in sustaining my transportation weekly.	3.80	.932	Agree
10. I have the means to provide my internet connection in surfing.	4.00	.899	Agree
Total	3.997	.5296	Agree

Legend: 4.50-5.00 = Strongly Agree (SA), 3.50-4.49 = Agree (A), 2.50-3.49 = Moderately Agree (MA), 1.50-2.49 = Disagree (D), 1.00-1.49 = Strongly Disagree (SD)

Table 5 shows the extent of implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps) among the students' beneficiaries at Capual National High School in the municipality of Omar, Sulu in the context of Financial Assistance. The result shows that the total mean score is 3.997, which indicates an overall rating of "Agree". The total standard deviation is 0.5296, which indicates that there is some variation among the student beneficiary-respondents in their agreement with the statements. This means that the student beneficiary-respondents agree on the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on their financial situation.

The mean scores indicate that the student beneficiary-respondents agree that their parents are able to give them daily school allowance, can afford to provide them the school projects, can buy their basic needs. They also agree that they have lesser financial worries or burden, can immediately pay their school contributions, have sufficient resources for their personal and school needs, and have the means to provide their internet connection in surfing. Furthermore, they agree that 4ps boosts their confidence in going to school with complete school supplies, improves their life economically, and helps them in sustaining their transportation weekly. This implies that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) has a positive effect on the financial well-being of the student beneficiaries and their families.

In the Context of Health Benefits

Table 6. The extent of implementation of the pantawid pamilyang pilipino program in the context of health benefits

INDICATOR	MEAN	SD	INTERPRETATION
1. My family able to provide for my mother's medical checkup (for pregnant women).	3.99	1.020	Agree
2. Eat meals three (3) times a day and more.	4.10	.937	Agree
3. Have a healthy lifestyle and healthy foods.	3.95	.936	Agree
4. Cannot be easily infected by diseases due of having a complete health service.	3.85	.845	Agree
5. nutritious foods are served in the family through 4ps.	3.96	.994	Agree
6. 4ps helped us in providing our medicines in the family.	3.98	1.005	Agree
7. I can now eat more healthy vegetables.	3.95	.989	Agree
8. We have free checkup and vitamins from our health clinic.	3.74	1.055	Agree
9. My family is provided discount for hospital bills as beneficiary of 4ps.	3.85	.936	Agree
10. I am now more conscious for my body daily lifestyle.	3.99	.927	Agree
Total	3.997	.5296	Agree

Table 6 shows the extent of implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps) among the students' beneficiaries at Capual National High School in the municipality of Omar, Sulu in the context of Health Benefits. The result shows that the total mean score is 3.935, which indicates an overall rating of "Agree". The total standard deviation is 0.5806, which indicates that there is some variation among the student beneficiary-respondents in their agreement with the statements. This means that the student beneficiary-respondents agree on the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on their health situation.

Based on their mean scores, the student beneficiaries who responded agreed to the following: they eat three (3) meals a day or more; they have a healthy lifestyle and eat healthy foods; they are less likely to contract diseases because they have access to complete health services, free checkups, and vitamins from their health clinic; they are more aware of their daily lifestyle choices; and they can now eat healthier vegetables. They also agree that 4ps provides for their mother's medical checkup (for pregnant women), provides discount for hospital bills, serves nutritious foods in their family, and helps them in providing their medicines for the family. This implies that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) has a positive effect on the health and nutrition of the student beneficiaries and their families.

In the Context of Education

Table 7. The extent of implementation of the pantawid pamilyang pilipino program in the context of education

INDICATOR	MEAN	SD	INTERPRETATION
1. 4ps Provides me with the learning materials for schooling.	3.98	.910	Agree
2. 4 Ps helped me with my expenses in school.	4.08	.929	Agree
3. I am socially active physically and mentally in learning.	4.09	.954	Agree
4. I am motivated to study in all subjects.	3.99	.927	Agree
5. I have the means to provide access to the different sources for my subjects with the help of 4ps.	3.82	.989	Agree
6. I have been given the chance to be a scholar	4.10	.916	Agree
7. 4 Ps helped me improve my academic performance.	4.09	.933	Agree
8. I am more excited to participate in school activities.	4.11	.909	Agree
9. I realized the value of education as one of the investments for a brighter future.	4.25	.903	Agree
10. My parents allow us to learn through seminars with the help of 4ps.	4.54	4.191	Agree
Total	4.105	.7496	Agree

Table 7 shows the extent of implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps) among the students' beneficiaries at Capual National High School in the municipality of Omar, Sulu in the context of Education. The result shows that the total mean score is 4.105, which indicates an overall rating of "Agree". The

total standard deviation is 0.7496, which indicates that there is some variation among the student beneficiary-respondents in their agreement with the statements. This means that the student beneficiary-respondents agree on the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on their education situation.

The mean scores indicate that the student beneficiary-respondents agree that 4ps provides them the learning materials for schooling, helps them with their expenses in school, and helps them in improving their academic performance. They also agree that they are socially active physically and mentally in learning, are motivated to study in all subjects, have their means to provide their access in the different sources for their subjects, have given the chance to be a scholar, are more excited to participate in school activities, and realized the value of education as one of the investments for brighter future. Further, they agree that their parents give them an opportunity to learn through seminars with the help of 4ps. This implies that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) has a positive effect on the educational outcomes and aspirations of the student beneficiaries and their families.

A study conducted by (dela Torre, 2016) 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. Furthermore, the study concludes that 4Ps certainly helped its recipients and the school with 4Ps enrollees. It is therefore recommended that the program be continued but improved to ensure the attainment of its objectives.

3.3 Difference in the Extent of Implementation of 4Ps

In terms of Age

When data is categorized based on age demographics, Table 8 shows the variations in the degree of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) implementation among student beneficiaries in the municipality of Omar, Sulu. The variables include Financial Assistance, Health Benefits, and Education. The table shows that the F-values and probability values for all variables are not significant at alpha 0.05. This means that the perceptions of student beneficiary-respondents aged 15 years and below on the extent of these variables do not differ from those of student beneficiary-respondents aged 16-19 years, and 20 years and above, or vice versa. This implies that the student beneficiary-respondents perceive the extent of implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps) in the municipality of Omar, Sulu in the same way regardless of their age. Therefore, the hypothesis states that "There is no significant difference in the extent of implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps) among students' beneficiaries in the municipality of Omar, Sulu when data classified according to the demographic profile in terms of age." is accepted.

Table 8. The difference in the extent of implementation of 4Ps in terms of age.

SOURCES OF VARIATION		SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F	SIG.	DESCRIPTION
Financial Assistance	Between Groups	0.719	2	0.359	1.289	0.280	Not Significant
	Within Groups	27.05	97	0.279			
	Total	27.77	99				
Health Benefits	Between Groups	0.435	2	0.218	0.641	0.529	Not Significant
	Within Groups	32.94	97	0.340			
	Total	33.37	99				
Education	Between Groups	2.166	2	1.083	1.965	0.146	Not Significant
	Within Groups	53.46	97	0.551			
	Total	55.63	99				

*Significant at alpha 0.05

In terms of Gender

When data is categorized based on gender demographics, Table 9 shows the variations in the degree of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) implementation among students who get benefits in the municipality of Omar, Sulu. The variables include Financial Assistance, Health Benefits, and Education. The table shows that the mean difference and probability values for all variables, except for Financial Assistance, are not significant at alpha 0.05. This means that the extent of these variables does not affect the perceptions of male and female student beneficiary-respondents differently. However, on the extent of financial assistance, male student beneficiary-respondents perceive differently than those of female student beneficiary-students, or vice versa. This implies that the student beneficiary-respondents perceive the extent of implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps) in the municipality of Omar, Sulu in the same way regardless of their gender, except for the

financial assistance variable. Thus, the hypothesis reads, "When data is classified according to the demographic profile in terms of gender, there is no significant difference in the extent of implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) among students' beneficiaries in the municipality of Omar, Sulu." is accepted.

Table 9. The difference in the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of gender

VARIABLES	GROUPING	MEAN	SD	MEAN DIFFERENCE	T	SIG.	DESCRIPTION
Financial Assistance	Male	4.1100	.54031	0.226	2.173*	0.032	Significant
	Female	3.8840	.49872				
Health Benefits	Male	3.9678	.58437	0.065	0.565	0.574	Not Significant
	Female	3.9020	.58081				
Education	Male	4.1900	.82394	0.170	1.136	0.259	Not Significant
	Female	4.0200	.66455				

*Significant at alpha 0.05

In terms of Parent's Average Monthly Income

Table 10. The difference in the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of parent's average monthly income

SOURCES OF VARIATION		SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F	SIG.	DESCRIPTION
Financial Assistance	Between Groups	0.179	2	0.090	0.315	0.730	Not Significant
	Within Groups	27.59	97	0.284			
	Total	27.77	99				
Health Benefits	Between Groups	0.018	2	0.009	0.026	0.975	Not Significant
	Within Groups	33.35	97	0.344			
	Total	33.37	99				
Education	Between Groups	0.013	2	0.006	0.011	0.989	Not Significant
	Within Groups	55.62	97	0.573			
	Total	55.63	99				

In the municipality of Omar, Sulu, Table 10 shows the variation in the degree of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) implementation among students' beneficiaries when data is categorized based on the average monthly income of the parents. The variables include Financial Assistance, Health Benefits, and Education. The table shows that the F-values and probability values for all variables are not significant at alpha 0.05. This means that the perceptions of student beneficiary-respondents with a parent's average monthly income of 5,000 and below on the extent of these variables do not differ from those of student beneficiary-respondents with a parent's average monthly incomes of 5,001-10,000, and 10,001 and above, or vice versa. This implies that the student beneficiary-respondents perceive the extent of implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps) in the municipality of Omar, Sulu in the same way regardless of their parent's average monthly income. Thus, the hypothesis reads, "When data is classified according to the demographic profile in terms of parent's average monthly income, there is no significant difference in the extent of implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) among students' beneficiaries in the municipality of Omar, Sulu." is accepted.

In terms of the Number of Years as a Beneficiary

Table 11. The difference in the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the number of years as a beneficiary

SOURCES OF VARIATION		SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F	SIG.	DESCRIPTION
Financial Assistance	Between Groups	3.004	3	1.001	3.882*	0.011	Significant
	Within Groups	24.77	96	0.258			
	Total	27.77	99				
Health Benefits	Between Groups	1.402	3	0.467	1.403	0.247	Not Significant
	Within Groups	31.97	96	0.333			
	Total	33.37	99				
Education	Between Groups	3.673	3	1.224	2.262	0.086	Not Significant
	Within Groups	51.96	96	0.541			
	Total	55.63	99				

Table 11 shows the variation in the degree of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) implementation among students who get benefits in the municipality of Omar, Sulu, based on data categorized based on the number of years the beneficiary has been a beneficiary. Education, health benefits, and financial assistance are some of the variables. Except for financial aid, the table demonstrates that all F-values and probability values are

not significant at alpha 0.05. Accordingly, there is no difference in the perceptions of student beneficiary respondents who have been beneficiaries for three years or less from those who have been beneficiaries for four to seven years, eight to ten years, and eleven years or more regarding the extent of these variables, or vice versa. However, on the extent of financial assistance, student beneficiary-respondents who have been beneficiaries for 3 years and below perceive differently than those who have been beneficiaries for 4-7 years, and 8-10 years, or vice versa, as shown in table 11. This suggests that, except for the financial aid variable, the student beneficiary respondents see the level of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) implementation in the municipality of Omar, Sulu in the same manner regardless of the number of years they have been beneficiaries. Thus, the hypothesis that reads, "When data is classified according to the demographic profile in terms of number of years as beneficiary, there is no significant difference in the extent of implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) among students' beneficiaries in the municipality of Omar, Sulu." is accepted.

When data are grouped according to student beneficiary-respondents' demographic profile in terms of number of years as beneficiary, a Post Hoc Analysis using Tukey test (Table 12) is performed to determine which among groups classified according to number of years as beneficiary have different levels of mean in the extent of Financial Assistance.

On financial assistance, it demonstrates that, among student beneficiary respondents who have been beneficiaries for three years or less, the mean difference was -.32202* with a standard error of .11689 and a p-value of .035 compared to those who have been beneficiaries for four to seven years; among those who have been beneficiaries for eight to ten years, the mean difference was -.45714* with a standard error of .15674 and a p-value of .022, all of which are significant at alpha 0.05.

Table 12. Multiple comparisons of the extent of implementation of 4Ps by number of years as beneficiary

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	(I) GROUPING BY AGE	(J) GROUPING AGE	MEAN DIFFERENCE (I - J)	STD. ERROR	SIG.
Financial Assistance	3 years and below	4-7 years	-.32202*	0.11689	0.035
		8-10 years	-.45714*	0.15674	0.022
		11 years old and above	-.15048	0.18982	0.858

* At the 0.05 level, the mean difference is significant.

3.4 Correlation among The Sub-Categories

Table 13. Correlation among the sub-categories

VARIABLES		PEARSON R	SIG.	N	DESCRIPTION
Dependent	Independent				
Financial Assistance	Health Benefits	.740*	.000	100	Very High
	Education	.553*	.000	100	High
Health Benefits	Education	.640*	.000	100	High

*At alpha.05, the correlation coefficient is significant.

Dimensions of Correlation Coefficients Taken from Hopkins, Will (2002):

0.0-0.1 = Nearly Zero; 0.1-0.3 = Low; 0.3-0.5 = Moderate; 0.5-0.7 = High; 0.7-0.9 = Very High; 0.9-1 = Nearly Perfect

The correlation between the subcategories included in the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) implementation level among pupils who get benefits in the municipality of Omar is displayed in Table 13. The table shows that the computed Pearson correlation coefficients (Pearson r) between these variables are significant at alpha 0.05. In particular, the degree of correlations between the beneficiaries of students in the municipality of Omar who fall under the sub-categories covered by the amount of implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps). Specifically, how closely the following subcategories of students in the municipality of Omar benefit from the extent to which the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps) is implemented:

- 1) Strong favorable relationships were found between financial aid and health benefits, as well as between financial aid and schooling.
- 2) A strong favorable relationship between education and health advantages.

This indicates that these associations are probably not random and that as one variable rises, the other tends to rise as well. Financial help and health benefits have the strongest connection ($r = 0.740$, $p < 0.01$). This indicates

that there is a strong positive association between the student beneficiaries' health outcomes – such as nutrition, immunization, and access to healthcare – and the amount of financial aid they receive. Financial aid and education have the smallest connection ($r = 0.553$, $p < 0.01$). This indicates that there is a strong positive relationship between the recipients' educational results, including academic achievement, and the amount of financial aid they receive. As a result, the hypothesis that "among students' beneficiaries in the municipality of Omar, there is no significant correlation among the sub-categories subsumed under the extent of implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4ps)" is rejected.

4.0 Conclusion

The study concludes that:

- a) 4ps targets mostly adolescent students who need educational assistance. It does not discriminate by gender and ensures equal opportunities for both male and female students. The program also reaches out to the poorest students and provides them with financial support and helps them stay in school for several years.
- b) 4ps is effective in providing financial assistance, health benefits, and education to the student beneficiary-respondents. It has a positive impact on the well-being and academic performance of the student beneficiary-respondents. The program meets the expectations and needs of the student beneficiary-respondents.
- c) 4ps is consistent and fair in its implementation across different groups of student beneficiary-respondents, regardless of their demographic characteristics, except for the financial assistance variable.
- d) 4ps is successful in enhancing the financial, health, and educational aspects of the student beneficiary-respondents. It has a holistic and integrated approach in addressing the needs and challenges of the student beneficiary-respondents.
- e) 4ps is an avenue in helping the students achieving their careers that they wanted in the future and shaping the economy for the coming generations.

This study recommends the following:

- a) The government in the municipality of Omar, Sulu may continue to support and fund the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) as it is a valuable and effective intervention for improving the lives of the poor and vulnerable students.
- b) The school head of Capual National High School may provide guidance and support to the teachers and the parents in facilitating the academic and personal development of the student beneficiary-respondents.
- c) The teachers Capual National High School may motivate and inspire the student beneficiary-respondents to pursue their dreams and aspirations.
- d) The parents may use the financial assistance wisely and responsibly for the benefit of their children and their family.
- e) The student beneficiaries may comply with the program conditions, such as attending school regularly, maintaining good health and nutrition, and avoiding risky behaviors.

5.0 Contributions of Authors

The author solely written this article. Thus, there are no co-authors for this study.

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7.0 Conflict of Interests

The author declared that he has no conflicts of interest as far as this study is concerned.

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