

Analysis on the Implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program: A Research Review

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ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this study is to review the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. The main focus was on the assessment of the beneficiaries in the implementation of 4Ps in terms of Health, and Education and the problems encountered in the implementation of 4Ps. This study reviewed eleven published and two unpublished studies of assessment of the beneficiaries on the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. The research reviews are from 2015 to 2020. The criteria used for the selection of studies for this research synthesis include studies that focus on assessing the beneficiaries on implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in the Philippines. The study revealed that the beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) were selected among all the Provinces of the Philippines. The beneficiaries' assessment on the implementation of the 4Ps determines the extent of effectiveness and impacts of the policy on the lives of the beneficiaries throughout the Philippines. The studies show that in terms of health and education, the 4Ps was able to serve its purpose to the beneficiaries. However, problems in getting the assistance, financial literacy, not all beneficiaries are qualified based on the criteria of the program and some of the beneficiaries do not understand the concept of 4Ps were also encountered in the implementation of 4Ps.

Keywords: *Social Sciences, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, systematic research review, policy analysis, Philippines*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty has always stricken the lives of many people across space and time. Various solutions have been tested and discarded as people keep looking for viable solutions to minimize the effects of poverty. One of the new ways of alleviating poverty is the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT). The CCT started as early as the 1990s in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mexico started the large-scale CCT, and most of the CCTs nowadays have been patterned in their program that started in 1997 (Millan et al., 2019). And even though CCT is popular in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the low to middle-income countries, surprisingly, even high-income countries like the European Union members which are mostly centered on unemployment benefits. (Medgyesi, 2016).

The Philippines, on its part, has its version of the CCT, 4Ps. The 4Ps or Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is a social program that involves monetary and nonmonetary transfers or grants to the poor or poorest families provided that

families who have school-age children meet certain requirements that are geared toward improving their capacities. (Cecchini & Madariaga, 2011). Its foremost objective was to give cash to families living in extreme poverty in exchange for some education and health care commitments. After Mexico and Brazil, several countries like the Philippines have implemented a CCT program. According to the primer of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the 4Ps is the national government's poverty-reduction and social development strategy. It provides cash transfers to impoverished households to help improve their health, nutrition, and education (Reyes et al., 2014).

The 4Ps mainly target underprivileged families with children 0–14 years old. Its two main objectives are to provide social assistance and social development. Based on the two stated objectives, the first objective which is to provide social assistance means that 4Ps is a short-term poverty reduction measure as it seeks to provide for the immediate needs of the poor. The second objective, on the other hand, is a long-term solution that aims to break the intergenerational poverty cycle through the government's investment in human capital. Furthermore, 4Ps have two components: health and education. The government is supposed to provide PHP 6,000 annually (PHP 500 per month) for the health and nutrition expenses of beneficiaries. Conversely, the beneficiaries will receive PHP 3,000 per child (up to three children) in one school year for the child's educational expenses (Ibid.).

With all the means given by the concerned agencies in the implementation of a program, assessment of it will help them to determine the extent of effectiveness of their implementation. In lieu of this, this study determines the assessment of the beneficiaries in the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program through a systematic research review.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Eleven published and two unpublished researches from 2015 to 2020 on the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) were included in this study. This systematic review aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To determine the assessment of the beneficiaries in the implementation of 4Ps in terms of Health and Education; and
2. To determine the problems encountered in the implementation of 4Ps.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study used a systematic research review. This study reviewed eleven

published and two unpublished studies of assessment of the beneficiaries on the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program. Literature reviews are from 2015 to 2020. Nine studies used descriptive quantitative research, two studies of Mixed method, and two qualitative research used in assessing and determining the impacts of the 4Ps Program.

Research Context

Different Provinces of the Philippines where the studies conducted include Pangasinan (Quimson, 2020), Zambales (Orge et al., 2020), Samar (Once et al., 2019), Surigao Del Sur (Balacuit Jr.,2018), Laguna (Tabilog et al., 2017; Montecillo et al., 2017), Kalinga (Dulliyao, 2019), Rizal (Pineda & Fabella, 2019), Nueva Ecija (Flores et al., 2019), National Capital Region (Losañes et al.,2017), Zamboanga del Sur (Dela Torre, 2016) random provinces from Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao (Kandpal et al., 2016) and Masbate (Montilla et al., 2015).

Selection Criteria and Sources of Data

The primary literature sources were published and unpublished journal articles and full texts. The major sources used for data collection were online databases including ERIC, Google Scholar, ResearchGate EBSCO, and Phil-eJournal. The criteria used for the selection of studies for this research synthesis include studies that focus on the assessment of the beneficiaries on implementation of the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program in the Philippines conducted from 2015 to 2020. These studies also include the impacts of the program on the Health and Education of the beneficiaries since those are the main target arena of the program. The studies were further categorized on study characteristics which include the author, year, objectives, design, assessment of the respondents and problems encountered on the implementation of 4Ps.

Data Collection

To analyze the results subject characteristics were identified such as information on the year the studies were published, the authors, research designs, tools used in the studies, and the objectives of the studies. Then researchers began locating and summarizing details to answer the research questions on the assessment of the beneficiaries of 4Ps in its implementation. A matrix or a grid was then created to track the respective findings. The assessment or impact of the beneficiaries in the implementation of 4Ps in terms of Health and Education and the problems encountered during its implementation were presented,

analyzed, and interpreted.

Data Analysis

Nobit and Hare (1988) proposed three ways to position the studies in relation to each other. (1) Relational translation analysis which requires direct comparison of studies. The researcher identifies concepts and makes judgments about the ability of one's study concepts to capture the concepts of another study. Then the researcher chooses the "most adequate" method to describe the phenomenon (Dixon-Woods et al., 2006); (2) Refutational synthesis sets studies against one another; one study can refute another, with the researcher attempting to characterize and explain the contradictions and (3) reciprocal translation where the line of argument ties studies to one another through noting how one study informs another. For this study, it uses a reciprocal translation where each study's findings on the assessment in lieu to health and education of beneficiaries were extracted and the problems encountered were also identified.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The comprehensive literature search yielded 13 studies. Two are unpublished studies and the other eleven were published in peer-reviewed journals – Journal of Critical Reviews, The Countryside Development Research Journal, International Journal of Advanced Research, Journal of Public Administration and Governance, International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Acta Medica Philippina, The Journal of Nutrition, Asia Pacific Journal of Education, Arts and Sciences.

Health. From the studies, the respondents have different assessments on the impact of the implementation of 4Ps. Most of the studies show that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program served its purpose and was excellently achieved as manifested by the beneficiaries (Quimson, 2020; Montecillo et al., 2017; Tabilog et al., 2017; Montilla et al. 2015; Kandpal et al., 2016). As an instance in the study of Quimson, (2020) results found out that the Average Weighted Mean of 4.73 shows excellent attainment of 4Ps objectives along health. In lieu of this, the program has caused an increase in growth and nutrition among infants and children. In the study of Tabilog et al., (2017) results found that 4Ps support in its beneficiaries' health and nutrition are highly observed as it garnered a weighted mean of 4.67. This includes immunization of infants and children below three years old, distribution of deworming pills for children in elementary schools twice a year and prenatal consultation for pregnant beneficiary mothers, among others.

Among the studies, there is also evidence that there is an improvement in weight and better food consumption for they were able to eat at least three

times a day (Tabilog et al., 2017 ; Montilla et al., 2015). Beneficiary families also lowered their consumption of junk foods which was excellently attained with 80.86 percent supported by the general average weighted mean of 4.60 (Quimson, 2020). Also, according to Montecillo et al. (2017), the average household dietary diversity score (HDDS) of the household beneficiaries is 7.79, while non-beneficiary households had a HDDS score of 7.49. This indicates that the HDDS of the beneficiary households was significantly higher (p -value=0.036) than the non-beneficiary households. The economic ability of a household to access a variety of foods reflects on their level of HDDS, this result suggests that beneficiary households have higher economic access to food and are less food insecure than the non-beneficiary households. It seems that with additional income through the 4Ps, beneficiaries can now avail of more diverse food as compared to the non-beneficiary households.

Several measures of health-seeking behavior also increased significantly (Kandpal et al., 2016; Losañes et al., 2017 ; Once et al., 2019). In the study of Losañes (2017), being a 4Ps beneficiary increased the odds of health center visits for pregnant women (OR = 1.295, $p < .001$), children 0 to 5 years old (OR = 1.558, $p < .001$), and children 6 to 14 years old (OR = 1.629, $p < .001$). Furthermore, the student beneficiaries were also able and motivated to attend classes because of satisfying meals, parasitic free stomach, and supportive parents (Montilla et al., 2015). However, according to Kandpal et al. (2016), some of the studies did not find evidence that the program improved institutional delivery or skilled birth attendance, although one of the program conditions was for deliveries to occur at a health facility or a minimum, to be assisted by a doctor or a midwife.

Education. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) has been able to attain its intended outcomes concerning education. The study of Dela Torre (2016) shows that 4Ps beneficiaries are aided by the educational needs and this contributed greatly to the school's performance indicators. This also supported by the study of Flores et al., (2019) where eighty percent (80%) of the respondents agreed that because of the grant, they now have lesser financial worries or burden. Because of the grant, they now have the means to buy school supplies. In lieu of the indicators given by Dela Torre (2016), the studies of Montilla et al. (2015) and Balacuit Jr., (2018) showed that 4Ps students help them achieve and perform well in their academics. As the result of the study of Flores et al., (2019), out of the 95 respondents, 74 or almost 78% of the respondents have agreed that their academic performance did improve after receiving a cash grant from 4Ps.

The data in the study of Balacuit Jr. (2018) also showed that none of the student-beneficiaries failed or did not meet the expectations in the different

subjects. Rather, most of them are in the bracket of satisfactory having a shared percentage of 35.19 across the basic education subject taken by the 4Ps student grantees. This was supported by the study of Montilla (2015) where results found out that the 4Ps is effective to an extent level with a weighted mean of 4.26. Hence, there is an improved access of children to formal education, increased school attendance and improved grades of children.

Moreover, according to Tabilog et al. (2017) and Orge et al. (2020), there is improved access of children to formal education, increased attendance, enhanced grades of children, and diminished drop-out rate which indicates the program's positive effect on the lives of the beneficiaries. Educational support is also observed as the school attendance of children ages three to 14 are regularly monitored, 4.34 weighted mean (Tabilog et al., 2017) and in the study of Losañes (2017), 4PS also significantly affected school attendance for children six to 11 years old (OR = 1.490, $p < .001$), children 12 to 14 years old (OR = 1.507, $p < .001$), and children 15 to 17 years old (OR = 1.112, $p < .001$).

On the other hand, the study of Dulliyao (2019) shows that there has been a marked decrease in child labor and that is one of the original aims of the 4Ps. Goals on the reduction of evidence of child labor and increase of the enrolment and attendance rate of children in Day Care, Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools were perceived by the respondents as the very highly attained objectives as evidenced by their weighted means of 4.82 and 4.78, respectively. With this, the level of implementation of the program objectives was very highly attained with an overall an average weighted mean of 4.69 (Quimson, 2020).

Along with these, parents reported an increase in access to healthcare and education has improved the prospects for their children's future. Dela Torre (2016) also mentioned in his study that after the implementation parents' attendance and participation in classroom meetings increased from 77.80% to 95.00%, participation of parents in school programs increased from 75.80% to 91.40%, as well as on the Brigada Eskwela from 80.90% to 96.70% and parents' participation in school projects increased from 78.50% to 92.80%. Moreover, Dela Torre (2016) mentioned that the school's retention rate decreased from 4.10% of the enrollment to 0 after the implementation of the program in 2015. This significantly shows that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is instrumental in sending all students to the next higher level of education.

In addition, the program also instilled in the minds of the students the value of education as one of the best investments for a brighter future (Flores et al., 2019). And with this they were also being motivated to learn for they were supported in meeting their needs (Montilla et al., 2016; Tabilog et al., 2017). But amidst these positive indicators in achieving the objectives of 4Ps in the education sector, there is an issue with enrolment because according to some

studies there are those who deserved but were not given access to the program (Once et al., 2019).

Other Problems encountered in Implementation of 4Ps. Aside from the positive impacts and its problems encountered on the implementation of health and education to the beneficiaries, some other problems also arise as the result of the assessment of the respondents. According to the study of Quimson (2020), the 4Ps beneficiaries encountered difficulty in the barangay distance to the bank where they withdrew their cash grants. Some identified constraints such as using their ATMs as collateral and not all beneficiaries do not understand the program's concept (Dulliyao, 2019). Parent beneficiaries are also struggling with financial literacy especially in allocating budget for food, education, hospitalization or medicine, and savings (Once et al., 2019). And in the study of Balacuit Jr., (2018), mentioned that the top three prevalent problems met in the implementation of 4Ps were the following: parent-beneficiaries depend on the government financial assistance and do not work anymore; cash transfer is not downloaded on time resulted to pawning of cash cards, and it is oftentimes observed that 4Ps student-grantees were discriminated.

CONCLUSIONS

The beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) were selected among all the Philippines' Provinces. The beneficiaries' assessment of the implementation of the 4Ps determines the extent of effectiveness and impacts of the policy on their lives. From the reviewed research, it can be concluded that the impact of 4Ps in health is significant as it served its purpose. The program has achieved its goal in health and nutrition although there's no evidence that it improved the skilled birth attendance. In terms of education, 4Ps also serve its purpose to the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries perform well in their academics and other aspects of education like improved access to education, increased attendance, enhanced grades, are among of the improvements from the beneficiaries. Although the results of the review show improvement and effectiveness of the 4Ps to the beneficiaries, problems like claiming the financial assistance, financial literacy of the beneficiaries, unqualified beneficiaries who are not supposed to be in the program, and beneficiaries not fully aware of the 4Ps, were also uncovered by the review materials.

GAPS OF THE STUDIES

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is relatively new in its implementation. Studies reviewed in this paper are more on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps. More studies are to be conducted to determine the degree of the effectiveness of the program. There were studies here that sought to assess the effectiveness of the 4Ps but the data are obtained from the perception of the respondents. Other sources of data other than the perception can be used to evaluate the program. Qualitative research may also be used not just to determine the effects of 4Ps to the beneficiaries to the school and to the community that may not be possible to decide on using quantitative research. In terms of the effectiveness of the program to the education and health of the beneficiaries, future researchers may use pre-experimental, experimental, or quasi-experimental research methods or designs to determine the effects of the program. The impact of the 4Ps in other areas of the beneficiaries other than education and health like its social impact may also be considered in future researches.

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RESEARCH GRID (POLICY ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 4PS: A RESEARCH REVIEW)

YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN/ TOOL	RESPONDENTS	RESULT/ ASSESSMENT (EDUCATION)	RESULT/ ASSESSMENT (HEALTH)	OTHER PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED
2020	Pedro Jun-Jun S. Quimson	The Implementation of Pantawid Pamilya in a Performing Province in the Philippines as Basis for Policy on Poverty Reduction Mechanisms	This study attempted to determine the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) in the Province of Pangasinan, Philippines.	The study utilized a quantitative method of research particularly the descriptive survey method	In this study, 397 respondents were taken from 22 cities/municipalities who were randomly selected from 68 barangays.	The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has highly attained its set objectives. -The key partner agencies like DSWD, DepEd, DOH, and LGU performed their mandated functions in the implementation of 4Ps program along with education and health.	-The expected implementation of 4Ps along education, health, nutrition, food investment, food consumption, and social initiatives, and social development were excellently achieved as manifested by the beneficiaries	-The 4Ps beneficiaries encounter difficulty on the distance of the barangay to the bank where they withdraw their cash grants.
2020	-Novrina Biglida A. Orge -Joepier A. Sembrano -Marie Fe D. de Guzman	Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program to the Socio-Economic Condition of Household Recipients of Iba, Zambales, Philippine	This research study assessed the impact of the government's Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program to socioeconomic conditions of the household recipients of Iba, Zambales, Philippines	This study employed a case study method, one of the qualitative research methods with the interview guide as the research instrument.	A total of 20 household recipients participated. The participants are all residents of different barangays of the municipality of Iba, province of Zambales, Philippines.	The 4Ps Conditional Cash Transfer helped support the children's needs for schooling to some extent	The Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) helped maintain the good health of members of the family, most especially the children. The cash grants received also is used to acquire medicine and personal care effects.	The 4Ps beneficiaries are uncertain if CCT Program of the government really can sustain their needs in the family.
2019	Ferdinand P. Once, Veronica A. Gabon, Julia P. Dela Cruz, Randy D. Gabon, Marife Mustacsa-Lacaba	Financial Literacy and Satisfaction of Beneficiaries to Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): Evidence from the Poorest Country-side Areas of the Philippines	This study was ventured to verify if the poorest communities in Samar, Philippines met the objectives and criteria of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps).	Using the survey questionnaire as the main instrument and employing a quantitative approach in a form of descriptive design with comparative analysis.	46 from the Municipality of Darang, 25 from the municipality of Zumarraga, and 21 from Matiguino, a total of 98 respondents. The respondents of the study are parents and their children who are 4Ps beneficiaries	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program served its purpose in the poorest communities in Samar, Philippines. - issues on enrollment arise because there are those who were deserved but were not given access to the program.	-In health concerns, unfortunate children can take vitamins and other food supplements because of cash grants receive from 4Ps program.	However, parent beneficiaries are struggling when it comes to financial literacy especially in allocating budget for food, education, hospitalization or medicine, and savings.

RESEARCH GRID (POLICY ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 4PS: A RESEARCH REVIEW)

YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN/ TOOL	RESPONDENTS	RESULT/ ASSESSMENT (EDUCATION)	RESULT/ ASSESSMENT (HEALTH)	OTHER PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED
2019	Raquel J. Dulliyao.	The Implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program(4Ps) and its Socioeconomic Impact to the Living Standards of the Beneficiaries in Tabuk City.	The study assessed the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program(4Ps) and its Socio-Economic Impact on the Living Standard of the Selected members from Tabuk City	This research employed both the descriptive method and documentary analysis with some interviews conducted to validate data and clarify information.	140 respondents Beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program(4Ps) from the identified adjacent barangays of Tabuk are the respondents of the study. -Additional information was likewise taken from the lead agency which is the DSWD as well as the barangay local government unit.	-The Program has a moderate impact on the households with the highest assessments along, reduce the incidence of child labor and increase the enrollment and attendance rate of children in school both described as moderate impact. -Such overall and individual results dispelled the not-so commendable mode of poverty alleviation when taken in its total perspective.		The identified constraints such as buying jewelries, their ATM as collateral etc., have affected the implementation of the Program to a much serious extent with most of the individual indicators assessed as either very much or much serious.
2019	Marygrace V. Pineda, Frederick Edward T. Fabella,	The Lived Experiences of Former Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Student-Beneficiaries	The purpose of this phenomenological study was to examine the lived experiences of former Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) student-beneficiaries	Qualitative- Phenomenological Study	former 4Ps student-beneficiaries who finished basic education in Antipolo National High School, are currently enrolled as third-year college student in any private or public university and are exemplifying excellence in their academics as reflected from being a dean's lister or having an average grade of not lower than 1.75.	Identified themes based on the description of lives and values of participants as former 4Ps-beneficiaries were Reduced Poverty, Spiritual Growth, and Social Growth. -Identified themes based on reflection on the lives of co-researchers from gained experience as a former 4Ps member were Improved Confidence, Motivation, and Improved Academic Performance.		

RESEARCH GRID (POLICY ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 4PS: A RESEARCH REVIEW)

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2019	-Marc. Jon S. Flores -Christine Elaine B. Espinoza -Harold C. Enrico -Rosemarie R. Casimiro	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): Its Effect on the Academic Performance of Student-Beneficiaries in Calaba National High School in the Philippines	This study measured and evaluated the effect of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on the academic performance of the student-beneficiaries of Calaba National High School, Calaba, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija in the Philippines.	Survey questionnaires Descriptive Research	(95) 4Ps student beneficiaries of Calaba National High School, Barangay San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Philippines.	-The 4Ps program has partly satisfied its objective of helping the student-beneficiaries to improve their academic performance. -The program also instilled in the minds of the students the value of education as one of the best investments for a brighter future. -The increase in the school attendance of students and the diminished drop-out rate indicates the program's positive effect on the lives of the Beneficiaries.		
2018	Castor Y. Balacuit, Jr.	Contributing Factors in Basic Education through 4Ps (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program) Implementation	This study intends to investigate the extent and contributing factors of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Implementation in Basic Education of Public Junior High School Students	This research study was evaluated through descriptive survey and secondary data analysis	It covers the five Public Junior High Schools of Tandag City Division with 436 total numbers of respondents.	It covers the five Public Junior High Schools of Tandag City Division with 436 total numbers of respondents.		Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) is not enough for recipients with big family size. The situation leads them to pawn their cash cards.

RESEARCH GRID (POLICY ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 4PS: A RESEARCH REVIEW)

YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN/ TOOL	RESPONDENTS	RESULT/ ASSESSMENT (EDUCATION)	RESULT/ ASSESSMENT (HEALTH)	OTHER PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED
2017	-Rommel P. Tabilog, -Michelle Mae B. Mapola, -Celyn D. Cantillano, Michelle C. Cabrera Renelina D. Manabo	Pantawid Familyyang Pilipino Program (4Ps); The Effectiveness on Social Welfare and Development	The researchers' primary objective is to determine the effectiveness of the Pantawid Familyyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on the social welfare and development of its beneficiaries.	This study used the descriptive type of research..	The population of 216 beneficiaries of Pantawid Familyyang Pilipino Program in Brgy. Butong City of Cabuyao, Laguna were the subject of the study. A total sample of 140 beneficiaries were chosen randomly	- 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. -that parenting and home management programs are observed. Family development sessions, financial management sessions, and sustainable livelihood programs are conducted on a regular basis. -Educational support is also observed. -As to education, 4Ps is effective to an extent. There is improved access of children to formal education, increased school attendance and improved grades of children	-4Ps support in its beneficiaries' health and nutrition are highly observed. This includes immunization of infants and children below three (3) years old, distribution of deworming pills for children in elementary schools twice a year and prenatal consultation for pregnant beneficiary mothers, among others. -There is also an extent of effectiveness in health and nutrition. The program has caused an increase in growth and nutrition among infants and children ages five (5) and below, improved weight and better food consumption.	
2017	-Kristine R. Vigilante-Montecillo, -Wilma A. Hurtada, Normahitta P. Gordoncillo -Dinah Pura T. Depositarito	Dietary Diversity of Pantawid Familyyang Pilipino Program Beneficiary and Non-beneficiary Households in Selected Barangays in San Pablo City, Laguna, Philippines	The research studied the household dietary diversity of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households of Pantawid Familyyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) of the selected barangays in San Pablo City, Laguna Philippines.	Quantitative method using Household dietary diversity score (HDDS) as an indicator of the dietary diversity of 4Ps households	270 households was randomly selected through stratified random sampling		The study revealed that the 4Ps households have higher HDDS compared to the non-beneficiary households. But this does not mean that there is no malnutrition in the household as it was revealed in the study that there is a higher prevalence of malnutrition.	

RESEARCH GRID (POLICY ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 4PS: A RESEARCH REVIEW)

YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN/ TOOL	RESPONDENTS	RESULT/ ASSESSMENT (EDUCATION)	RESULT/ ASSESSMENT (HEALTH)	OTHER PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED
2017	-Christine L. Lozañes, Reinna Mae R. Necessito, -Ma. Allison Jean D. Virador, - Frumen- cio F. Co	A Propensity Scores Method and Logistic Regression Analysis of the Pantawid Family- ang Pilipino Program in the National Capital Region	The study analyzed the effect of the 4Ps on the health center visits and school attendance of poor individuals from the National Capital Region using logistic regression and propensity score methods	Propensity scores methods (PSM) and logistic regression was used to analyzed the data attending health centers	The researchers drawn data from Health Center Visits and School Attendance of the 4Ps beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	attended schools more than none beneficiaries. It was also found out that older beneficiaries are less likely to attend schools than younger beneficiaries.	The results revealed that 4ps beneficiaries visited the health centers	
2016	Brian O. dela Torre	Financing Education through the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)	This 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 Philippines, from the viewpoint of its beneficiaries and to recognize the changes it brought forth to education.	The study used the descriptive-evaluative method.	Recipients of Barangay Bigong Balamban, Malawag, Zamboanga del Sur with children enrolled from Kindergarten to Grade VI for School Year 2014-2015 at Balamban Elementary School. There are 105 4Ps recipient-respondents of this study.	The study revealed that 4Ps contributed greatly to the school's performance indicators-The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) has been able to attain its intended outcomes as regards the education for its positive impact on the school's performance indicators.		The weaknesses of the program are measured in terms of the following: (1) proneness to corruption, (2) lapses in selection procedure, (3) understanding of the conditionalities, (4) non-compliance of implementation, and (5) reactive monitoring.
2016	-Eeshani Kandpal -Harold Alderman -Jed Friedman -Deon Flimer -Junko Onishi -Jorge Avalos	A Conditional Cash Transfer Program in the Philippines Reduces Severe Stunting	Investigated whether Pantawid improved the nutritional status of children in children's measurements in children aged 6-36 mo.	Cross-sectional intention-to-treat design in 2011 cluster-randomized trial	130 villages—65 treated and 65 control—were randomly collected after 31 months of implementation. Anthropometry characteristics were measured for 241 children in treated areas and 244 children in control areas. Health service use for children aged 6–36 months and dietary intake for those aged 6–60 months also were measured.	Several measures of health-seeking behavior increased significantly -intention-to-treat estimates obtained from specifications that include linear controls for age, indicate that Pantawid tended to increase HAZs (P = 0.08) and significantly decreased severe stunting in 6- to 36-mo-old children, the oldest of whom would have been 5 months old at the time of program rollout.	Poor children aged 6-36 months in treated areas were more likely to have received age-appropriate health services in the previous 6 mo.	However, researchers did not find evidence that the program improved institutional delivery or skilled birth attendance, although one of the program conditions was for deliveries to occur at a health facility or, at a minimum, to be assisted by a doctor or midwife.

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2015	-Monica M. Montilla, - Eileen A. Delavin, -Rudy M. Villanueva Jr. -Rocel A. Turco	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): Assistance to Pupil's Education	The research focused on the education of pupils with the 4Ps assistance.	Quantitative and qualitative method (Mixed Method)	The respondents of this study are the beneficiaries of the 4Ps Program: Pupils studying in Diogenes R. Cabales Elementary School, Bat-ongan, Mandaoon, Masbate; Parent / guardian of the pupils who are also 4Ps beneficiary and: Teacher of the pupils.	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 terms of health and nutrition, the study found out that the respondents very satisfactorily they are benefited by 4Ps in terms of health. They were also able to eat three times through the help of 4Ps	