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Abstract

The study looks into the set 1 beneficiaries of *Pantawid Pamilya* in Cebu City, Philippines, where a survey was done to compare the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the ten program sites. The basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the two groups are similar in many respects. The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction Data (NHTS-PR) data complements the survey data of the socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the 10 program sites. Results of the regression analysis strengthen the need for the beneficiary households to be in the *Pantawid* program.

Moreover, the regression coefficients provide clearer insights on the variables that determine the participation of the poor in social protection programs such as *Pantawid*. The significant factors--i.e., those with higher marginal effects---are: house ownership, type of water source, ownership of an electric fan, ownership of a DVD/CD player, and number of bed rooms.

It is interesting to note that the poorest of the poor may not be encouraged to participate in the program as the cost of compliance may be greater than their expected benefits. Nonetheless, based on the beneficiaries' impressions, such target group is satisfied with the implementation process of the program. They appreciate the seminars and trainings, particularly those on responsible parenthood, and family development and planning. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews provided the venues for further discussions on the relevant issues and challenges faced by different agencies implementing the 4Ps.

Overall, the case of Cebu City is considerably a success, particularly in terms of targeting the beneficiaries and the crucial role of citilink and focal persons of each *barangay*. However, there are areas for improvements that need to be recognized such as how to limit the information asymmetry among program implementers. The non-compliance in the community verification system (CVS), although there is limited data available, must be seriously noted and taken into consideration by various stakeholders implementing the program.

Key words; Conditional Cash Transfers, 4Ps, Cebu City, Participation model

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Introduction

Governments in many developing countries adopted the conditional cash transfer (CCT) scheme at a prodigious rate to alleviate short-term poverty and reduce the intergenerational transmission of poverty⁶. The programs grant low-income families the opportunity to receive financial support, provided they keep their children in school and maintain their health through regular check-ups. The extensive body of literature shows that such programs positively drive poor families to

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⁶ The comprehensive list of CCT programs are summarized by Fieszben et al (2009): Burkina Faso-Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Kenya- CT-OVC; Nigeria-COPE; Cambodia – CESSP, JFPR; Indonesia- JPS , PKH; Turkey- SRMP; Argentina- Programa Familias; Bolivia- Juancito Pinto; Brazil- Bolsa Escola, Bolsa Alimentacao, PETI; Chile- Chile Solidario, SUF; Colombia- Familias en Accion, SCAE-Bogota; Dominican Republic- Solidaridad, TAE/ILAE; Ecuador- BDH; El Salvador- Red Solidaria; Guatemala- Mi Familia Progresa; Honduras- PRAF; Jamaica- PATH, Mexico- Oportunidades; Nicaragua- Atencion a Crisis, RPS; Panama- Red de Oportunidades; Paraguay- Tekopora/PROPais II; Peru- Juntos; Yemen- BEDP; Bangladesh- FSSAP, PESP, ROSC; India- Haryana- Apni Beti Apna Dhan; Pakistan- CSP, Participation in Education through Innovative Scheme for the Excluded Vulnerable, PESRP.

invest more in human capital.⁷ This approach is considered both as an alternative to more traditional social assistance programs and a demand-side complement to the supply of health and education services (Rawlings and Rubio 2005). Results of the impact evaluation conducted in different countries, including Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, and Turkey indicate that, by and large, CCTs lead to immediate increases in school enrollment and attendance (Rawlings and Rubio 2003). In the Philippines, the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps)⁸, also referred to as Pantawid Pamilya, is the government's version of the CCT launched sometime in 2007. The Philippine government employed the 4Ps as a poverty reduction and social development strategy that provides conditional cash grants to extremely poor households so that they can improve their health, nutrition, and education, particularly of their children aged 0-14.

The 4Ps has dual objectives:

- (1) Social assistance: To provide cash assistance to the poor to alleviate their immediate needs (short-term poverty alleviation); and
- (2) Social development: To break the intergenerational poverty cycle through investments in human capital.

The program helps to fulfill the country's commitment to meet the Millennium Development Goals; namely, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; to achieve universal primary education; to promote gender equality; to reduce child mortality; and to improve maternal health (DSWD 2011).

According to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the 4Ps provides conditional cash grants to beneficiaries consisting of PhP6,000 a year (or PhP500 per month) per household for health and nutrition expenses; and PhP3,000 for one school year---or to be exact, 10 months---(or PhP300/month) per child for educational expenses. A maximum of three children per household is allowed. A household with three qualified children receives a subsidy

⁷ These studies include Schultz (2000a, b, c.), Behrman and others (2000), IFRI (2002b), and Bourguignon et. al (2003).

⁸ DSWD explains that this is a right-based and social development program of the national government that aims to contribute to poverty reduction. This is patterned after the CCT program in Latin American and African countries that have had some success in their poverty reduction and social development measures.

of PhP1,400/month during the school year or PhP15,000 annually as long as they comply with the conditionalities.

In exchange, low-income families need to comply with a set of conditionalities:

- 1) Pregnant women must avail of pre- and post-natal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained health professional;
- 2) Parents must attend family development sessions;
- 3) 0-5 year-old children must receive regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines;
- 4) 3-5 year-old children must attend daycare or preschool classes at least 85 percent of the time;
- 5) 6-14 year-old children must enroll in elementary or high school and must attend at least 85 percent of the time.
- 6) 6-14 year-old children must receive de-worming pills twice a year.

The time is now ripe to take stock of the situation in 10 Cebu City program sites⁹ where the 4Ps had been implemented since 2008. Currently, the *Pantawid* Set 1 beneficiaries are included in the governments' extension program. After half-a-decade of its implementation in the same city, there is a need to assess the program using scientific and qualitative means and thus create spaces for further analysis, discussion and (eventually) improvement in the area of policy-making. This requires, among others, eliciting information regarding member-beneficiaries' views and impressions toward the Philippine government's 4Ps and the extent to which it has fulfilled the dual objectives of social assistance and social development. To complement this, a survey among households of non-beneficiaries in the same barangays is also needed. Such will allow this study to compare the characteristics of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Literature Review

⁹ The 10 program sites, used interchangeably with the word barangay, are the upland, considerably rural Sudlon I, Sudlon II and Tagbao. The other seven barangays are lowland/urban areas: Mambaling, Kalunasan, Sawang Calero, Tejero, T. Padilla, Duljo Fatima and Inayawan.

An extensive body of literature that evaluated CCT programs found that participation in such brings positive effects on families' use of education and health services while concurrently reducing poverty and child labor. The World Bank, after reviewing several evaluation studies, was able to conclude that CCTs have improved the lives of poor people. Transfers generally have been well targeted toward poor households, raised consumption levels, and reduced poverty by a substantial amount in some countries. These rigorous impact evaluations have successfully convinced political leaders in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East to invest in CCT programs and investigate how they can be made more effective. In a number of countries, those impact studies have also persuaded their political leadership that when outcomes are uncertain and budgets limited, random assignment to treatment and control among eligible poor households is a more transparent and fairer selection procedure than political handpicking.

However, the World Bank panel of experts reviewed the existing evidence of the real impacts of CCT programs in 2009 found some mixed results. While the programs helped reduce extreme poverty rates, the increase in school attendance did not necessarily result in better learning outcomes, nor did improved utilization of public health services translate into better health. The analysis of Chaudhury and Okamura (2012) on CCT and school enrollment in the Philippines found an almost 9 percent increase in the enrollment among the younger cohort aged 9-12 (as of 2011) who were eligible for grants under the program throughout 2008 and 2011. The program was able to help address the education gap between beneficiary and non-beneficiary households in a short amount of time. However, no statistically significant impact was found for the older cohort of children aged 13-17 (as of 2011), most of whom were no longer eligible for grants due to the age limit (14 years) set by the program. The researchers suggested that additional measures (e.g., raising the age limit, increasing the grant amount for older children, parallel supply-side interventions in the education sector) are required to improve educational outcomes for older children.

Continuing policy debates concerning design of anti-poverty programs in both developed and developing countries frequently include the question of whether or not transfers should be conditioned on school enrollment or medical checkups of children. The conditionality of transfers raises enforcement problems (i.e., verifying that required conditions are being met), as well as administrative problems of coordinating schooling, medical and anti-poverty programs.

These would be justified only if there were substantial benefits of retaining these conditionalities. Yet, there appears to be no clear demonstration of the nature of these benefits, either theoretically or empirically (Mookherjee and Ray 2008).

Among literature on the determinants of participation in anti-poverty programs, most empirical works analyzes the linear relationship between CCT program participation and household income as a first-stage regression strategy to estimate impacts on outcomes using the propensity score models of Chaudhury and Okamura (2012), Berhman et al. (2005, 2010). These studies find that participation is inversely related to individual wealth, and that key correlates of poverty (such as few assets, no land ownership, dirt floors in the home, etc.) are associated with a higher probability of participation in welfare programs. Moffitt (1983) was one of the first to model non-participation in social programs as a utility-maximization decision. His model emphasizes stigma as the main cost of participation in means-tested programs, but can easily be extended to include other types of costs such as transaction costs. However, Fiszbein and Schady (2009) suggest that in assessing whether or not to send their children to school in response to a CCT program, parents take into account the quality of local schools. That is, parents would more likely enroll their children in school if the latter's quality is higher. Llanto (2008) explains that cash transfers have an intuitive appeal because poor households are given the choice on the composition of their consumption bundles. They can choose what they think is best for them in contrast to a price subsidy for commodities such as rice or other staple food, where the state assumes it knows what the poor needs. Interestingly, Son and Florentino (2008) strongly argue that it is imperative to have conditionalities in CCT programs, especially in increasing significantly the school attendance. They maintain that the quality of schooling would have to be improved when administering cash transfers aimed at sustaining poverty reduction. Targeting children from poor households leads to greater poverty reduction at the national level since the per-capita benefits received by the poor recipients' families are likely to be higher under targeted programs than universal ones. Nevertheless, the total benefits of the transfer under the targeted programs will be partly offset by administrative costs of identifying the poor. Llanto (2008) argues that while it is too early to make an in-depth assessment of this program because it is still in its initial stages of design, an assessment of the program should be periodically done during its lifetime. In Latin America, evaluation studies were done on enrolment participation vis-a-vis performance level, health, and nutrition components while dynamics of family consumption and

expenditure patterns were rarely evaluated. The distribution of cash grants directly to mothers may have an effect on resource allocations within households and on power relations. Cash transfers may crowd out remittances and other private transfers to households or affect households' work incentives.

Household-level targeting may also affect community relations when not all members of a community are covered by the program. Llanto (2008) further stresses that it is important to monitor and evaluate the program's impact, and make adjustments in the life of the program so as to develop guidelines or policies on how beneficiaries are to graduate from the program.

In another study by Fernandez and Olfindo (2011), the cash transfer to beneficiary households, which increases their household income, is estimated to reduce poverty incidence in these areas by as much as 2.6 percentage points. Manasan (2011), in her concluding remarks, mentions that 4Ps has some early indication of success in improving school attendance. The author further argues that the initial effect on school attendance is not as rigorous as other impact evaluation techniques. If the 4Ps would be effective, then in some future time, some households should be eventually graduating from the program. Whether or not the 4Ps will lead to behavioral change and ultimately to the expected human capital impact, is an empirical matter.

In 2012, the budget allocation for the DSWD increased by PhP15.1 billion (i.e., from PhP34.4 billion in 2011 to PhP49.5 billion in 2012). This will make the DSWD the third largest gainer among the various departments in the 2012 National Expenditure Program. The large increase in the DSWD budget for 2012 is primarily due to the 4Ps, with the allocation for the program alone increasing by PhP18.3 billion (or 86% of its 2011 level). This amount is meant to fund the planned expansion in the number of families benefited by the 4Ps from 2.3 million by the end of 2011 to 3 million by the end of 2012 (Manasan 2011).

Thus, as Llanto (2008) puts it: "Taxpayers will naturally be interested to know whether the 4Ps is a worthy use of public funds or not." Taxpayers should, thus, be assured that the expected benefits would be realized and that ignoring programs such as the 4Ps would lead to a great opportunity loss in the lives of poor households. The end goal, therefore, is for this study to determine policy implications, particularly on whether the 4Ps is an alternative or an efficient

and effective way of giving subsidies to low-income families, and whether the expected outcomes for education, health, and nutrition can be achieved.

The Research Problem

This study examined the 4Ps in 10 barangays in Cebu City. Specifically, it sought to:

- 1) Describe the socio-demographic characteristics of 265 households, both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, in different barangays in Cebu City;
- 2) Gauge views and impressions of 4Ps' member-households regarding program implementation;
- 3) Analyze possible determinants of the inclusion and exclusion of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the program;
- 4) Solicit suggestions from beneficiaries on how best to improve the implementation of the program at the barangay and household levels.

Limitations of the Study. The study is limited only to set 1 of the 4Ps beneficiaries in 10 program sites in Cebu City. Data constraints on outcome variables limit the study from conducting a rigorous impact evaluation. Moreover, this study only used limited explanatory variables found in both survey questionnaires for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Methodology

Survey. This paper makes use of data on two groups: (1) households that participated in the program (beneficiaries); and (2) households that were not enrolled but eligible for the program, and lived in intervention areas (non-beneficiaries). The 10 barangays in Cebu City had a total of 2,665 beneficiaries when the program was implemented. A total of 265 households, both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries from 10 sites, was targeted (Table 1). This sample included 10 percent of the total number of beneficiaries. Both data groups were randomly selected. Moreover, structured interviews (comprising of open and closed questions) were administered using a survey instrument designed to capture socio-economic and demographic data, program

enrollment data, criteria for selection, program implementation information, acceptability and level of satisfaction, impressions, benefits obtained, and issues and concerns.

Table 1: Cebu Barangays and Number of Beneficiaries.

10 Cebu City 4Ps Barangays	Total Number of	Target Number of	Actual	
	Beneficiary- Households	Households @10% only	Beneficiaries	Non- beneficiaries
Duljo Fatima	253	25	13	12
Inayawan	414	41	21	20
Kalunasan	324	32	16	16
Mambaling	795	79	40	39
SawangCalero	159	16	8	8
Sudlon I	135	13	7	6
Sudlon II	188	19	10	9
T. Padilla	77	8	4	4
Tagbao	132	13	7	6
Tejero	188	19	10	9
Total	2,665	265	136	129

Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions. These components were carried out to supplement the data generated from the survey. Semi-structured guide questions were designed to gather qualitative data from key informants characterized by consensus, depth, and detail. For this component, participants were purposively selected and categorized into (1) local government unit (LGU) through the Gender and Development (GAD) focal (one from each barangay), citilink and media officer of the Department of Social Welfare Services (DSWS); (2) Department of Social Welfare and Development; (3) Department of Education; and (4) Department of Health. Consent was obtained from the discussion participants and interviewees. Furthermore, they were informed of the need to record the interview or proceedings. Data were culled from the transcription of the proceedings particularly when qualitative data were needed to enrich the research.

Documents Review. Secondary data analyses were carried out using the reports of the monitoring information system of the 4Ps, to wit: (1) results of the household assessment; (2) household beneficiary update system; (3) compliance verification system; (4) grievance redress system; and (5) payment system.

Empirical Approach. Logistic regression analysis was employed to specifically address objective number three in the study. A model of participation in Mexico's CCT was adopted for

this study. The independent variable is participation in the program while the independent variables used are profile of household head and spouse, household composition, asset ownership, type of construction materials used in the house, type of water source, monthly expenditure on electricity, and barangay-level characteristics.

Data Processing and Plan for Analysis. The survey data was processed using statistical software, and analyzed using simple frequency distributions. Qualitative results were analyzed according to identified themes. A comparison between the two groups of households-beneficiaries; and households who were not enrolled but eligible for the program and lived in intervention areas (i.e., the non-beneficiaries) were done using descriptive statistics.

Discussions

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF 265 HOUSEHOLDS (Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries) from Cebu City's Barangays

Household survey

This section provides selected socio-economic information on both beneficiary and non-households from 10 target sites to give some context to their views and impressions on the implementation of the 4Ps in their respective barangay. Data will serve as guide when assessing the extent the 4Ps has contributed to achieving the government's expected outcomes on the education, health, and nutrition of low-income families. The level of acceptability and satisfaction toward the 4Ps as well as the problems encountered during the project's implementation will be presented herein. Beneficiaries' suggestions for improvement will also be considered. Results are based on structured and semi-structured interviews with household heads or their spouses.

Background characteristics

Table 1 presents the distribution of households per barangay. A total of 265 (composed of 136 beneficiaries and 129 non-beneficiaries) randomly selected households were visited and

interviewed. These represent 10 percent of the total number of beneficiaries in each of the 10 barangays where 4Ps were implemented. The most number of respondents were from Mambaling, Cebu City, and the program site where the Badjao community resides. A total of 79 households were interviewed from this barangay alone. This is followed by Inayawan, another densely populated area in Cebu City with a total of 41 households interviewed. Completing the list of sites with the top three households interviewed is Kalunasan (32 households).

Table 2 compares beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in terms of level of education. Among the beneficiary households, there were considerably greater female respondents (98%) than male (2%), owing perhaps to the fact that women-mothers are those primarily involved in the 4Ps activities. Hence, it is also presumed that the women possess more knowledge about the program. While Sawang Calero, Mambaling, T. Padilla, and Sudlon II registered the lowest mean age, at 37, Sudlon I registered the highest mean age, at 44, followed by Inayawan and Tagbao, at 43. The mean age of respondents in all the 10 barangays is 40.

Table 2: Respondents' Level of Education.

Code	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Beneficiaries												
Gender												
Male	-	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.2
Female	100	100	100	85.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	133	97.8
Education												
None	-	-	17.5	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	14.3	9	6.6
Elementary	37.5	53.8	45	52.4	-	30	68.8	57.1	90	57.1	70	51.5
High School	62.5	46.2	37.5	42.9	75	60	25	14.3	10	28.6	52	38.2
College	-	-	-	4.8	25	10	-	28.6	-	-	5	3.7
Mean	h.s.	elem.	elem.	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	elem.	h.s.	elem.	Elem.	elem.	
Non-Beneficiaries												
Gender												
Male	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.6
Female	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	127	98.4
Education												
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	25	8.3	20.5	35	25	11.1	18.8	100	44.4	50	36	27.9
High School	62.5	66.7	66.7	60	75	77.8	81.3	-	55.6	50	82	63.6
College	12.5	25	12.8	5	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	11	8.5
Mean	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	elem.	h.s.	h.s.	high school	
Mean	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	h.s.	elem.	h.s.	h.s.	high school	

Table 2 also shows the schooling levels of the sample population. A little over 50 percent of beneficiaries had reached or finished elementary education; more than a third have reached or

graduated from high school; and close to 4 percent have had some years in college (See also Figure 1). Those who have never been to school account for 7 percent of the sample. These results show that respondents generally have low educational attainment.

On the side of the non-beneficiary households, except in Inayawan, all of the respondents are female (98%). Barangays that registered the lowest mean age (at 32) are Sawang Calero, Mambaling, and Kalunasan, while Sudlon I registered the highest mean age, at 47 (Table 3). On the whole, the mean age of respondents in the 10 barangays is 36, a figure lower than that of the beneficiary group. In reference to the schooling levels, results show that, just like in the case of the beneficiary group, respondents generally have low educational attainment, with more than 60 percent having reach the high school level only.

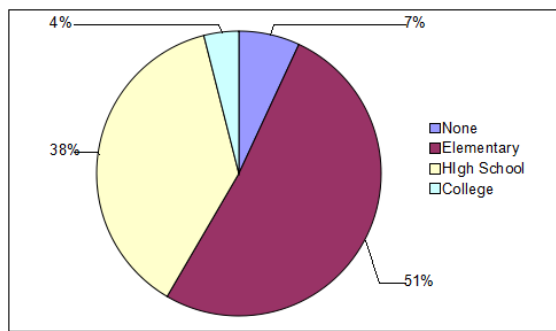


Figure 1. Level of Education, Beneficiary Respondent

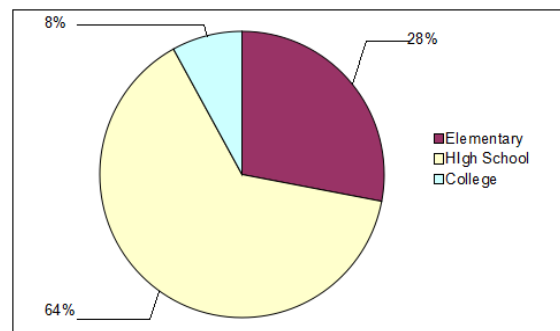


Figure 2. Level of Education, Non beneficiary

Table 3 shows that 59 percent of the 136 beneficiary-respondents were born in Cebu City and 18 percent were born in other areas in Cebu Province. While 9 percent of respondents came from other places in the Visayas region, the remaining 15 percent of them were born in other places in the Philippines. On average, households in the 10 target sites have lived in the barangay for more than seven years. Across all sites, households have an average of seven members.

Table 3: Respondent’s Age, Place of Origin, Length of Stay in the Barangay, Household Size (Average), Number Age of Children (0-14).

Code	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Beneficiaries												
Mean Age	37	39	37	43	37	41	42	44	37	43		40
Place of Origin												
Cebu City	50	69.2	55	38.1	50	70	50	85.7	70	100	80	58.8
Other places	37.5	7.7	12.5	23.8	-	10	43.8	14.3	10	-	24	17.6
Cebu Prov.												

Other places Visayas	12.5	-	15	9.5	25	10	-	-	10	-	12	8.8
Other places in the Phils.	-	23.1	17.5	28.6	25	10	6.3	-	10	-	20	14.7
Mean Length of Stay in Barangay	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	>7 yrs	
Mean HH Size	9	8	8	8	6	8	8	6	8	5	7	
Children 0-14 yrs												
1-3	25	53.8	50	61.9	50	40	50	57.1	60	71.4	71	52.2
4-6	37.5	30.8	45	38.1	50	50	50	42.9	40	28.6	57	41.9
7-9	37.5	15.4	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	8	5.9
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100
<hr/>												
Non Beneficiaries												
Mean Age	32	35	32	39	39	41	32	47	38	33	36	
Place of Origin												
Cebu City	50	75	61.5	65	50	66.7	56.3	66.7	33.3	83.3	79	61.2
Other places Cebu Prov.	12.5	16.7	23.1	20	-	-	-	16.7	-	16.7	16	14
Other places Visayas	37.5	-	7.7	15	50	33.3	37.5	-	44.4	-	24	18.6
Other places in the Phils.	-	8.3	7.7	-	-	-	6.3	16.7	22.2	-	8	6.2
Mean Length of Stay in Barangay	>7yrs	>7yrs	>7yrs	>7yrs	5-7yrs	>7yrs	>7yrs	>7yrs	>7yrs	>7yrs	>7yrs	
Mean HH Size	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	8	5	5	6	
Children 0-14 yrs												
1-3	62.5	58.3	69.2	85	100	77.8	75	100	88.9	83.3	98	76
4-6	37.5	41.7	30.8	10	-	22.2	25	-	11.1	16.7	30	23.3
7-9	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
<i>N of cases</i>	8	12	39	20	4	9	16	6	9	6	129	100

The proportion of children age 1-3 years and 4-6 years stands at 52 percent and 42 percent, respectively. Children who are between the ages of seven and nine, account for 6 percent of the sample households. Data suggest a rather large proportion of young people who will need education and sources of employment in the future.

Most (61%) of the 129 respondents were born in Cebu City while 14 percent were born in other places in Cebu Province. While 19 percent of respondents came from other places in the Visayas region, the remaining 6 percent were born in other places in the Philippines. On average, households in the 10 target sites have lived in their barangay for more than seven years. Mean non-beneficiary households size across all 10 sites is six, which is lower compared to that of the beneficiary group.

Households with children of age 1-3 years old account for 76 percent of the interviewed non-beneficiaries. A little over a fifth of the households have children between the ages of 4 and 6 years. Inayawan is the only barangay whose non-beneficiary households have children aged 7-9 years (5%).

Employment and Income¹⁰

Table 4 presents the distribution of respondents and their spouses, by type of employment and barangay. Self-employed beneficiary-respondents account for 61 percent of the sample, while 37 percent say they have no work at all. A mere 2 percent of respondents are employed. Similarly, Figure 3b shows that majority of the spouses are self-employed (74%). Households derive income from multiple self-employed activities such as: vending, operating a small business (retailing: sari-sari stores), contractual services, or engaging in the transportation business (e.g. *habal-habal* and jeepneys). Clearly, the data reveal that there are more unemployed respondents in Sudlon2 (60%), T. Padilla (50%), Mambaling (47%), Kalunasan (44%) and Sawang Calero (37%) when compared to the other areas.

Table 4. Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries' Type of Employment by Barangay

Beneficiaries	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Occupation: Respondent												
Unemployed	37.5	23.1	47.5	14.3	50	30	43.8	28.6	60	28.6	50	36.8
Employed	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	3	2.2
Self-Employed	62.5	76.9	52.5	81	50	70	43.8	71.4	40	71.4	83	61
Occupation: Spouse												
Unemployed	-	15.4	7.5	4.8	25	-	-	-	10	-	8	5.9
Employed	12.5	7.7	7.5	19	-	30	18.8	14.3	10	-	17	12.5
Self-Employed	75	76.9	77.5	66.7	75	60	68.8	71.4	80	100	101	74.3
Widow/er	12.5	-	7.5	9.5	-	10	12.5	14.3	-	-	10	7.4
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100
Non-Beneficiaries												
Occupation: Respondent												
Unemployed	75	41.7	64.1	25	25	333	87.5	16.7	33.3	-	63	48.8

¹⁰ Table for APIS are shown in the appendix with different income deciles.

Employed	12.5	16.7	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	6	4.7
Self-Employed	12.5	41.7	35.9	65	75	66.7	12.5	83.3	66.7	83.3	60	46.5
Occupation:												
Spouse												
Unemployed	-	-	2.6	5	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	3	2.3
Employed	25	25	20.5	5	50	33.3	18.8	-	11.1	16.7	24	18.6
Self-Employed	75	41.7	76.9	65	25	33.3	75	100	66.7	66.7	86	66.7
NA (single parent)	-	33.3	-	25	25	33.3	-	-	22.2	16.7	16	12.4
<i>N of cases</i>	8	12	39	20	4	9	16	6	9	6	129	100

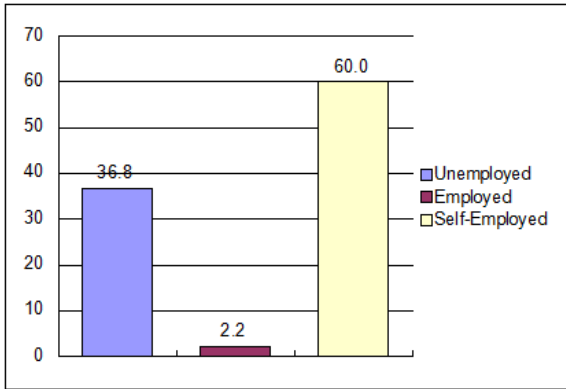


Figure 3a. Beneficiaries, Employment & Unemployment of Respondent

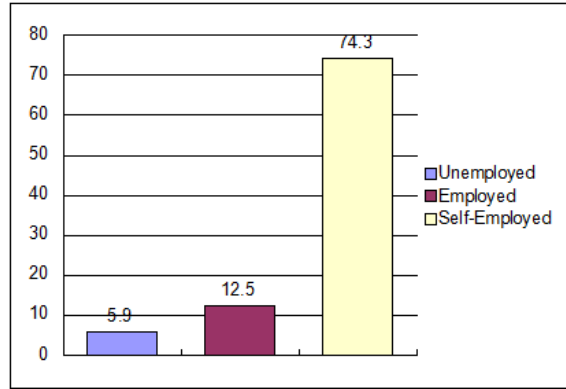


Figure 3b. Beneficiaries, Employment & Unemployment of Spouse

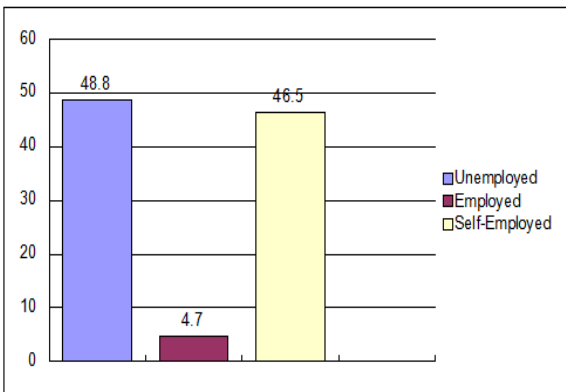


Figure 4a. Non-Beneficiaries, Employment & Unemployment of Respondent

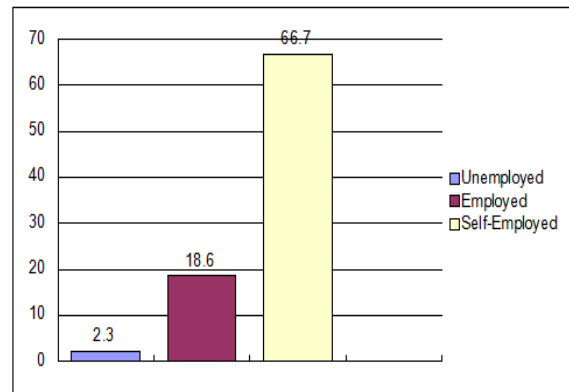


Figure 4b. Non-Beneficiaries, Employment & Unemployment of Spouse

An overwhelming majority of respondents and their spouses do not have other sources of income (Table 5). The income data in the same table reveal that beneficiary-households in three barangays (Sawang Calero, Duljo Fatima, and Tejero) earn a relatively higher mean income (between Php5,000 to Php8,999) than those in other areas (i.e., income of less than Php5,000).

Table 5: Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries Other Sources of income and Mean Income by Barangay.

Beneficiaries	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
<i>Other sources of income, Respondent</i>												
Yes	40	-	9.5	-	-	28.6	-	60	-	40	11	13
No	60	100	90.5	100	100	71.4	100	40	100	60	75	87
<i>N of cases</i>	5	10	21	18	2	7	9	5	4	5	86	100
<i>Other sources of income, Spouse</i>												
Yes	28.6	-	23.5	-	33.3	22.2	-	33.3	12.5	28.6	18	15
No	71.4	100	76.5	100	66.7	77.8	100	66.7	87.5	71.4	100	85
<i>N of cases</i>	7	12	34	18	3	9	14	6	8	7	118	100
Est. monthly family income												
<5,000	37.5	23.1	62.5	57.1	75	60	62.5	85.7	80	100	83	61
5,000-8999	62.5	76.9	35	38.1	25	30	37.5	14.3	20	-	50	37
9,000-11,999	-	-	2.5	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5
>12,000	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	0.7
Mean income	5k-8998	5k-8998	<5000	<5000	<5000	5k-8998	<5000	<5000	<5000	<5000	<5,000	
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100
<i>Non-beneficiaries</i>												
<i>Other sources of income, Respondent</i>												
Yes	-	42.9	7.1	20	-	16.7	-	20	16.7	50	13	20
No	100	57.1	92.9	80	100	83.3	100	80	83.3	50	53	80
<i>N of cases</i>	2	7	14	15	3	6	2	5	6	6	66	100
<i>Other sources of income, Spouse</i>												
Yes	-	25	10.5	14.3	-	-	13.3	16.7	14.3	20	13	12
No	100	75	89.5	85.7	100	100	86.7	83.3	85.7	80	97	88
<i>N of cases</i>	8	8	38	14	3	6	15	6	7	5	110	100
Est. monthly family income												
<5,000	50	33.3	71.8	60	25	55.6	75	100	100	83.3	86	67
5,000-8999	50	33.3	25.6	15	75	33.3	25	-	-	16.7	32	25
9,000-11,999	-	33.3	-	20	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	9	7
>12,000	-	-	2.6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.6
Mean income	5k-8998	5k-8998	<5,000	5k-8998	5k-8998	5k-8998	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	
<i>N of cases</i>	8	12	39	20	4	9	16	6	9	6	129	100

Nonetheless, the family income across all the 10 sites is still insufficient to meet members' daily needs. Only in Mambaling (2%) and Inayawan (5%) were some households found to have a mean income of between Php9,000 to Php11,999. In Tejero, 10 percent of households have an

average family income of PhP12,000. The bar graph for the estimated monthly income for all 10 sites is reproduced here as Figures 5a and 5b below. Data validate that the sample beneficiary-households are poor. As to the non-beneficiaries group, there are more unemployed (49%) than self-employed (46%) respondents (Table 4), which is in contrast to that of the beneficiary group. Those who say they are employed account for only 5 percent of the sample (Figures 4a and 4b). On the other hand, the figures here also show that majority of their spouses, who are generally males, are self-employed (67%), and close to a fifth have some form of employment. A mere 2 percent of the spouses are not engaged in any economic activity at all. Table 4 presents the distribution of non-beneficiary respondents and their spouses, by type of employment and barangay. Similar to the case of the beneficiary group, an overwhelming majority of non-beneficiary respondents and their spouses do not have other sources of income (Table 5). Across all sites, the mean monthly family income is less than PhP5,000. Hence, like the beneficiary group, the households interviewed for this group are generally poor. The results of a comparison between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries' average income and employment are, at glance, against one's economic logic as they show more self-employed households in the beneficiaries group than in the non-beneficiaries set. From the interviews, beneficiaries revealed that they have become more entrepreneurial or have become conscious of the way they spent their money. Aside from schooling allowances, some beneficiaries have tried investing their money in *sari-sari* stores or purchasing a pig as a form of savings.

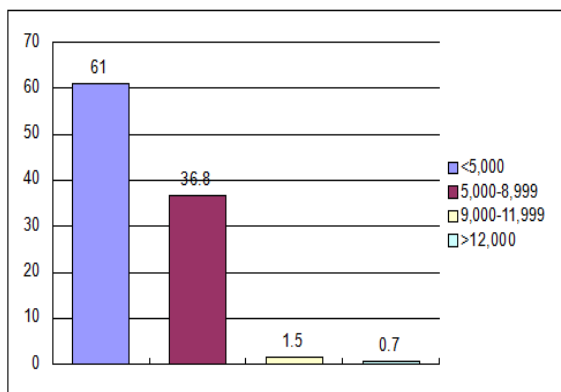


Figure 5a. Estimated Monthly Income: Beneficiaries

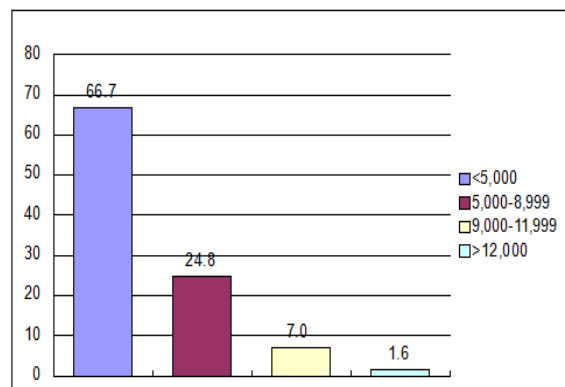


Figure 5b. Estimated Monthly Income: Non-Beneficiaries

Housing, Monthly Electricity and Water Bills, and Appliances Owned

House owners comprise 76 percent of beneficiary-respondents, but only 7 percent own the lot on which their dwelling unit is built (Table 6). Figures 6a and 6b are graphical representations of the house and lot ownership of the sample households. Materials used in the construction of the houses are predominantly made of light materials (67%), but there are also mixed (29%) structures. A mere 4 percent of the sample, live in houses made of cemented or concrete materials. The mean number of bedroom is one, an indication that the houses are meant only for one family. Households with electricity account for more than 60 percent of the entire beneficiary-household sample. Barangay Tagbao, understandably because it is situated in an upland area, registered the lowest proportion of households with electricity.

Table 6: Beneficiaries and Non-beneficiaries Housing and Monthly Electricity and Water Bills by Barangay.

Beneficiaries	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Own House												
Yes	62.5	61.5	80	71.4	-	70	93.8	85.7	80	100	103	76
No	37.5	38.5	20	28.6	100	30	6.3	14.3	20	-	33	24
Own Lot												
Yes	25	7.7	2.5	4.8	-	-	-	28.6	10	14.3	9	6.6
No	75	92.3	97.5	95.2	100	100	100	71.4	80	85.7	127	93
Type of House												
Light materials	62.5	53.8	62.5	85.7	50	70	50	85.7	60	100	91	67
Mixed	37.5	38.5	32.5	14.3	50	20	43.8	14.3	30	-	39	29
Concrete	-	7.7	5	-	-	10	6.3	-	10	-	6	4.4
Mean # of Bedrooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
w/ Electricity												
Yes	37.5	76.9	52.5	57.1	75	100	81.3	85.7	70	14.3	86	63
No	62.5	23.1	47.5	42.9	25	-	18.8	14.3	30	85.7	50	37
Mean:	262	611	302	235	212	310	270	115	166	141	285	
Electricity bill												
Mean:	373	356	443	247	287	481	273	99	128	85	316	
water bill												
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100
Non-beneficiaries												
Own House												
Yes	50	66.7	64.1	60	75	44.4	81.3	66.7	88.9	50	84	65
No	50	33.3	35.9	40	25	55.6	18.8	33.3	11.1	50	45	35
Own Lot												
Yes	-	-	-	10	-	11.1	6.3	-	11.1	-	5	3.9
No	100	100	100	90	100	88.9	93.8	100	88.9	100	124	96
Type of House												
Light	87.5	41.7	76.9	65	100	55.6	83.3	83.3	100	66.7	94	73

Materials												
Semi-Concrete	12.5	58.3	23.1	35	-	33.3	18.8	16.7	-	33.3	33	26
Concrete	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	6.3	-	-	-	2	1.6
Mean # of Bedrooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
w/ Electricity												
Yes	87.5	91.7	61.5	70	100	44.4	62.5	50	77.8	100	90	70
No	12.5	8.3	38.5	30	-	55.6	37.5	50	22.2	-	39	30
Mean monthly Electricity bill	500	815	467	550	502	875	289	112	72	88	457	
Mean monthly water bill	306	335	238	94	208	304	201	0	13	27	191	
<i>N of cases</i>	8	12	39	20	4	9	16	6	9	6	129	100

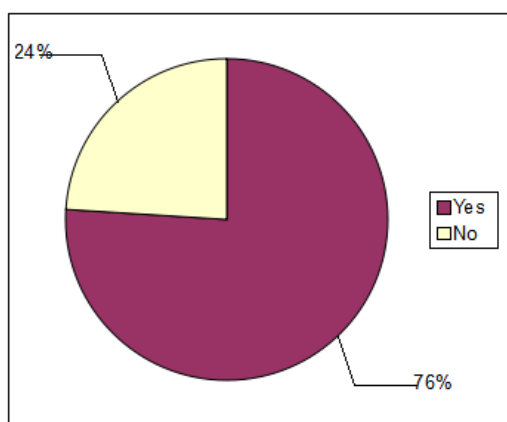


Figure 6a. House Ownership: Beneficiaries

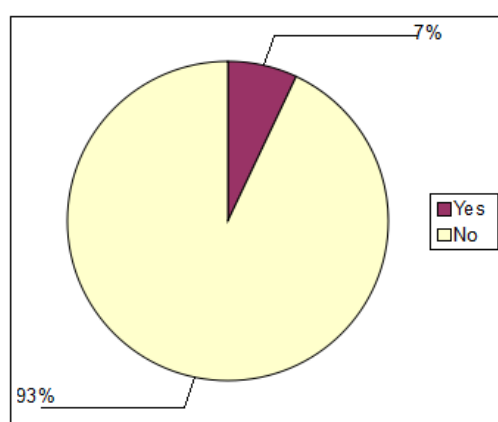


Figure 6b. Lot Ownership: Beneficiaries

The mean monthly electricity bill among the beneficiary-households is PhP285, while the mean monthly water bill is PhP316.

Non-beneficiary households who own their house account for 65 percent of the sample, but only 4 percent also own the lot on which their house is built (Table 7). Figures 7a and 7b are graphical representations of the house-and-lot ownership of the non-beneficiary households. Dwelling units are predominantly made of light materials (73%), but there are also some mixed structures (26%). Less than 2 percent of the non-beneficiaries live in houses made of cement or concrete materials. The mean number of bedrooms is one.

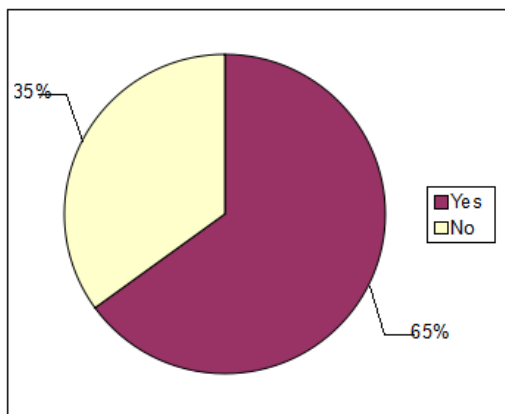


Figure 7a. House Ownership: Non-Beneficiaries

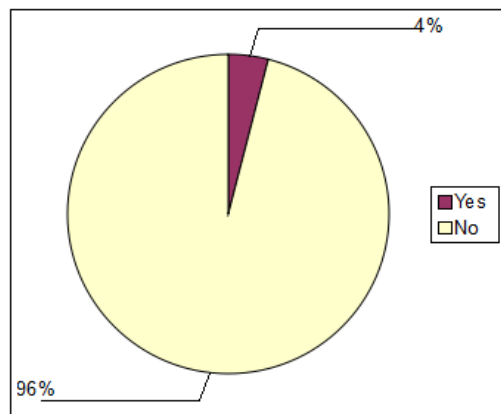


Figure 7b. Lot Ownership: Non-Beneficiaries

Households with electricity account for 70 percent of the entire non-beneficiary sample. The mean monthly electricity bill is PhP457, which is higher compared to that of the beneficiaries. On the other hand, the mean monthly water bill is PhP191, this time lower compared to that of the beneficiaries. During the household interviews, the beneficiaries were also asked on the appliances they, or any other member in the household, own. As can be gleaned from Table 7, the mentioned appliances were limited to radio/cassette, television, DVD player, electric fan, and refrigerator.

Table 7: Appliances Owned by Sample Households and Barangay (In Percent).

Beneficiaries	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Radio/Cassette												
Yes	12.5	38.5	27.5	28.6	75	40	50	42.9	50	28.6	48	35
No	87.5	61.5	72.5	71.4	25	60	50	57.1	50	71.4	88	65
TV												
Yes	50	53.8	42.5	33.3	50	90	50	57.1	60	14.3	65	48
No	50	46.2	57.5	66.7	50	10	50	42.9	40	85.7	71	52
DVD Player												
Yes	12.5	38.5	15	19	25	20	25	14.3	40	14.3	29	21
No	87.5	61.5	85	81	75	80	75	85.7	60	85.7	107	79
Electric Fan												
Yes	25	53.8	32.5	28.6	50	70	43.8	-	10	-	45	33
No	75	46.2	67.5	71.4	50	30	56.3	100	90	100	91	67
Refrigerator												
Yes	-	7.7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.2
No	100	92.3	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	133	98
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100
Non-beneficiaries												
Radio/Cassette												
Yes	12.5	41.7	23.1	50	50	11.1	25	50	44.4	66.7	43	33
No	87.5	58.3	76.9	50	50	88.9	75	50	55.6	33.3	86	67
TV												
Yes	75	66.7	43.6	50	75	33.3	37.5	33.3	11.1	66.7	60	47

No	25	33.3	56.4	50	25	66.7	62.5	66.7	88.9	33.3	69	54
DVD Player												
Yes	25	33.3	25.6	30	-	22.2	18.8	16.7	11.1	-	29	23
No	75	66.7	74.4	70	100	77.8	81.3	83.3	88.9	100	100	78
Electric Fan												
Yes	50	91.7	38.5	40	50	33.3	31.3	-	-	16.7	49	38
No	50	8.3	61.5	60	50	66.7	68.8	100	100	83.3	80	62
Refrigerator												
Yes	-	16.7	2.6	15	25	11.1	-	-	-	-	8	6.2
No	100	83.3	97.4	85	75	88.9	100	100	100	100	121	94
Computer												
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
No	100	100	100	100	100	88.9	100	100	100	100	128	99
<i>N of cases</i>	8	12	39	20	4	9	16	6	9	6	129	100

Data thus suggest that majority do not have specific items in their household, particularly a refrigerator (98%) and a DVD player (79%). On the other hand, television (48%) registered the highest frequency of mentions, followed by radio/cassette (35%) and electric fan (33%).

Table 7 also presents the appliances that the non-beneficiary households own. These appliances are similar to the items mentioned by the beneficiary group: radio/cassette, television, DVD player, electric fan, and refrigerator. Of these items, television (47%) registered the highest frequency of mentions, followed by electric fan (38%) and radio/cassette (33%). Unlike the beneficiary group, a non-beneficiary household residing in Tejero owns a computer (11%). Only 6 percent across all sites have a refrigerator.

Source of Water, Garbage Disposal and Toilet Facility

On the area of health and environment, the source of water, garbage disposal system, and toilet facility were also looked into (Table 8). Close to 40 percent of households obtain water from an independent or private/small-scale water distributor, and this is more pronounced among Duljo Fatima (54%), Inayawan (52%) and Sawang Calero (50%) households. The proportion of Metropolitan Cebu Water District (or MCWD, the franchised water utility in Cebu) users stands at 35 percent. These users are more pronounced among the T. Padilla (100%), Tejero (80%), and Mambaling (52%) households. Some 24 percent of households in the 10 barangays get water either from a deep well or rainwater. Only a small proportion gets water from other sources such as rivers (2%).

Table 8: Source of Water, Garbage Disposal and Toilet Facility by Barangay (In Percent).

Beneficiaries	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Source of Water												
MCWD	50	46.2	52.5	19	100	80	-	-	-	-	47	35
Independent or private	50	53.8	42.5	52.4	-	20	43.8	14.3	30	14.3	53	39
Deep well and rainwater	-	-	5	28.6	-	-	50	85.7	60	71.4	33	24
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	10	14.3	3	2.2
Garbage Disposal												
Dumped in some corner	-	-	20	14.3	-	-	12.5	-	10	42.9	17	13
Burned	-	-	5	19	-	-	12.5	28.6	40	57.1	18	13
Dug pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	20	-	3	2.2
Placed in Collection area	100	100	75	66.7	100	100	68.8	71.4	30	-	98	72
Toilet Facility												
None/bush/Field	-	23.1	22.5	38.1	-	-	31.3	57.1	20	100	38	28
Open pit/ <i>Antipolo</i>	-	15.4	25	4.8	25	20	-	14.3	-	-	17	13
Flush/ water-Sealed	100	61.5	52.5	57.1	75	80	68.8	28.6	80	-	81	60
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100
Non-beneficiaries												
Source of Water												
MCWD	12.5	66.7	12.8	-	50	77.8	12.5	-	-	-	25	19
Independent or private	87.5	25	69.2	40	25	11.1	56.3	-	-	16.7	57	44
Deep well and rainwater	-	8.3	17.9	15	-	-	25	16.7	55.6	-	21	16
Other sources	-	-	-	45	25	11.1	6.3	83.3	44.4	83.3	26	20
Garbage Disposal												
Dumped in Some corner	-	16.7	7.7	5	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	7	5.4
Burned	-	-	5.1	25	-	-	31.3	66.7	44.4	83.3	25	19
Dug pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	-	3	2.3
Placed in Collection area	100	83.3	87.2	70	100	100	68.8	33.3	22.2	-	94	73
Toilet Facility												
None/bush/Field	25	-	15.4	5	-	22.2	12.5	50	11.1	-	17	13
Open pit/ <i>antipolo</i>	12.5	16.7	41	-	-	-	6.3	-	11.1	-	21	16
Flush/ water-Sealed	62.5	83.3	43.6	95	100	77.8	81.3	50	77.8	100	91	71
<i>N of cases</i>	8	12	39	20	4	9	16	6	9	6	129	100

Across all sites, 72 percent of beneficiary-households dispose of garbage by placing these in the collection area or in the designated area away from their homes. Only 13 percent dispose of their garbage by burning or composting. While some 12 percent dump garbage in some corner, a mere 2 percent of households throw their garbage in a dug pit.

Meanwhile, majority (60%) of households use a sanitary (water-sealed) toilet. Close to 30 percent have no toilet facilities in their homes, but the percentage of which is worse in Tagbao (100%) and Sudlon I (57%). The remaining 12 percent of the households use an open pit or *antipolo* type.

As with the beneficiaries' case, many non-beneficiaries obtain water from an independent or private/small-scale water distributor (44%). It therefore appears that, whether beneficiaries or non-beneficiaries, residents have recognized the role of small-scale water distributors in their areas. The MCWD users account for less than one-fifth of the sample. Meanwhile, some 16 percent of the households across all 10 sites get water either from a deep well or rainwater, and a little over 20 percent get water from other sources such as rivers. Garbage is mostly placed in the collection area (73%), and households generally use a water-sealed type of toilet. In this group, some 13 percent do not have any toilet facility (Table 8).

The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction Data (NHTS-PR) and Monitoring and Information System

This section discusses the results of the *National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction Data (NHTS-PR)* in relation to the survey data earlier discussed. This complements the results of the primary data collected in the study from the database in the NHTS-PR website.

The NHTS-PR is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are and is spearheaded by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The system aims to establish a socio-economic database of households that will be used in identifying the beneficiaries of national social protection programs. Households are assessed through interviews using the household assessment form (HAF)¹¹. The HAFs are then encoded into a web-based data entry application and undergo validation and checks before being subjected to Proxy Means Test (PMT)¹², a statistical model that predicts income of the households based on

¹¹ The HAF is a two-page questionnaire with 34 variables such as family composition, employment, education of household members, housing condition, and access to basic services.

¹² PMT is a statistical method that estimates household income using observable and verifiable indicators. These variables were identified through the R-Square test, which computes the percentage strength of a variable as an indicator of income. The PMT allows accurate measures of income without using long questionnaires and easily manipulated variables. It is proven to be an effective targeting mechanism in countries such as Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Brazil, and Mexico.

proxy variables in HAF. More importantly, the system seeks to reduce the problems of leakage or inclusion of non-poor as well as to lessen the exclusion or under-coverage of the poor in social protection programs.

From the 10 program sites (or sometimes termed as barangays in this study), a total of 4,477 households¹³ are considered poor by the NHTS-PR database. Consistent with this study’s survey on respondents by barangay, Mambaling garnered the highest percentage with 31 percent, followed by Inayawan (16%), Duljo Fatima (12%), and Kalunasan (11%) (Figure 8 below).

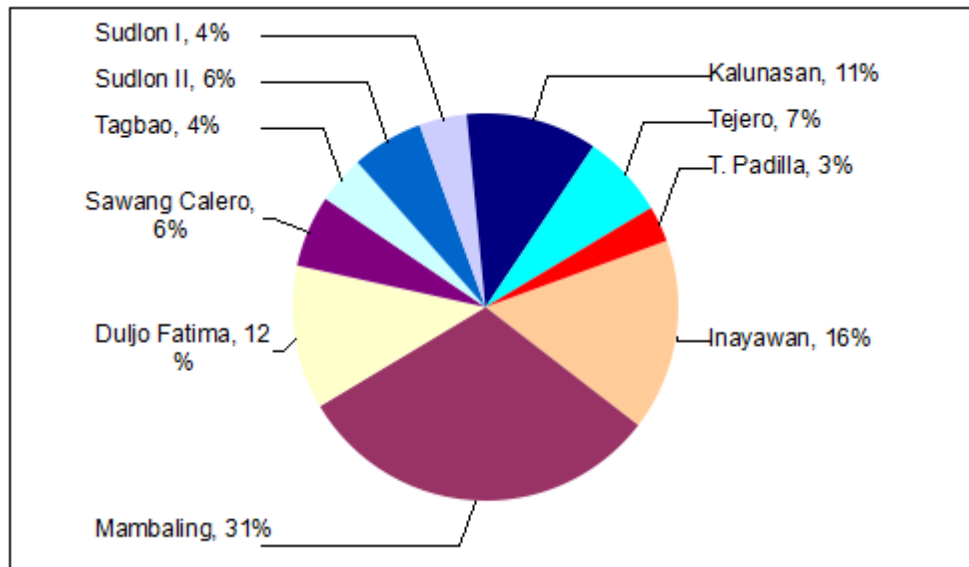


Figure 8. Poor Households in Selected Barangays in Cebu City

The study then disaggregated the poor *households by the following categories: urban poor, women, youth, children and senior citizens*. Findings showed that a total of 16,057 are classified as poor children in the earlier-mentioned barangays. Mambaling, with 5,183 poor children (31%), has the highest number (Figure 9). This is followed by Inayawan with 2,436 (or 16% of the total number of poor children). Duljo Fatima comes next with 2,011 (12%), followed by Kalunasan with 1,877 (11%). The rest of the sites each comprises less than 10 percent: Tejero (7.42%), Sawang Calero (5.82%), Sudlon II (5.47%), T. Padilla (3.49%), Sudlon I (3.32%) and Tagbao (2.81%).

¹³ These households are assessed through house-to-house interviews using household assessment form (HAF). Then, all encoded data undergo validation and checking before being subjected to Proxy Means Test (PMT).

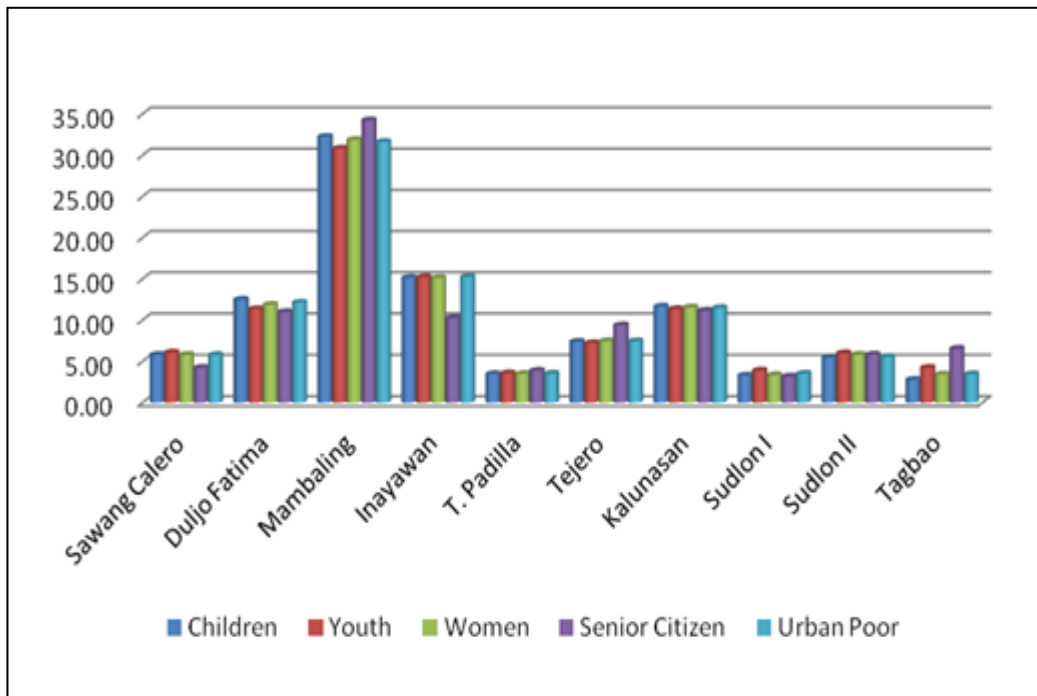


Figure 9. Share of Poor Individuals, Selected Cebu City Barangays (%)

Youth poverty is another face of poverty common in developing countries. A total of 6,953 youths who reside in the 10 barangays are considered poor. Mambaling again has the highest youth poverty at 2,145 (or 30.85% of the 10 barangays). Inayawan ranks second with 1,058 poor youths (15.22%). Third is Kalunasan with 792 (11.39%). Completing the list of sites with double-digit percentage numbers is Duljo Fatima with 791 individuals (11.38%). Sites with more than 5 percent poor youths are Tejero (7.25%), Sawang Calero (6.11%), and Sudlon II (6.03%). Meanwhile, Tagabao (4.26%), Sudlon I (3.93%) and T. Padilla (3.60%) have less than 5 percent share of the youth poverty.

Crucial to issues and policy debates is the role of women in development. Poverty of women is also another dimension of poverty, almost true of all developing economies. The 10 barangays in this study have a total of 13,653 poor women. Again, Mambaling has the highest number of poor women identified by the NHTS-PR database at 4,356 (31.91% of the total number identified). Inayawan's 2,068 (15.15%) poor women comprise almost half of Mambaling's number. Next is Kalunasan, with 1,582 (11.59%) identified as poor women. This is followed by Duljo Fatima with 1,582 (11.90%) and Kalunasan with 1,582 individuals (11.59%). Barangays

with less than 10 percent share each are Tejero (7.48%), Sudlon II (5.84%), Sawang Calero (5.82%), T. Padilla (3.51%), Tagbao (3.44%), and Sudlon I (3.37%).

Another vulnerable sector of the society is the senior citizens. In the study's 10 barangays, there were 563 individuals identified as senior citizens. Mambaling has the highest identified number of senior citizens at 193 or (34.28% of 563). Kalunasan ranks second with 63 individuals (11.19%) while Duljo Fatima ranks third at 62 (11.01%). Fourth is Inayawan with 58 (10.30%). The rest of the barangays each has below 10 percent of the share: Tejero (9.41%), Tagbao (6.57%), Sudlon II (5.86%), Sawang Calero (4.26%), T. Padilla (3.91%), and Sudlon I (3.20%).

In the same barangays mentioned earlier, there is a total 28,080 urban poor. Mambaling has the highest number of urban poor at 8,888 (31.65% of the total urban poor in 10 selected barangays). Inayawan is next with 5,284 (15.26%), followed by Duljo Fatima, which has 3,414 women (12.16%). Completing the list of sites with double-digit shares is Kalunasan with 3,231 urban poor (11.56%). Below 10 percent each are Tejero, 2,099 (7.48%); Sawang Calero, 1,631 (5.81%); Sudlon II, 1,563 (5.57%); T. Padilla, 998 (3.55%); Sudlon I, 994 (3.54%) and Tagbao, 978 (3.48%).

Access to or having electricity is another indicator of households' welfare. Among the 10 barangays, it is notable that the upland/rural areas have less access to electricity---e.g., 95.63 percent of households in Tagbao do not have electricity (Figure 10). This is also true in Sudlon I, another upland/rural barangay, and Sudlon II, where 76.67 percent and 52.43 percent, respectively, are poor households without electricity. On the other hand, it is the urban barangays (lowland) in Cebu City that have access to electricity. Duljo Fatima has the highest percentage of poor households with electricity (72.96%), followed by Tejero (70.48%), T. Padilla (66.89%), Sawang Calero (62.07%), and Mambaling (61.64%).

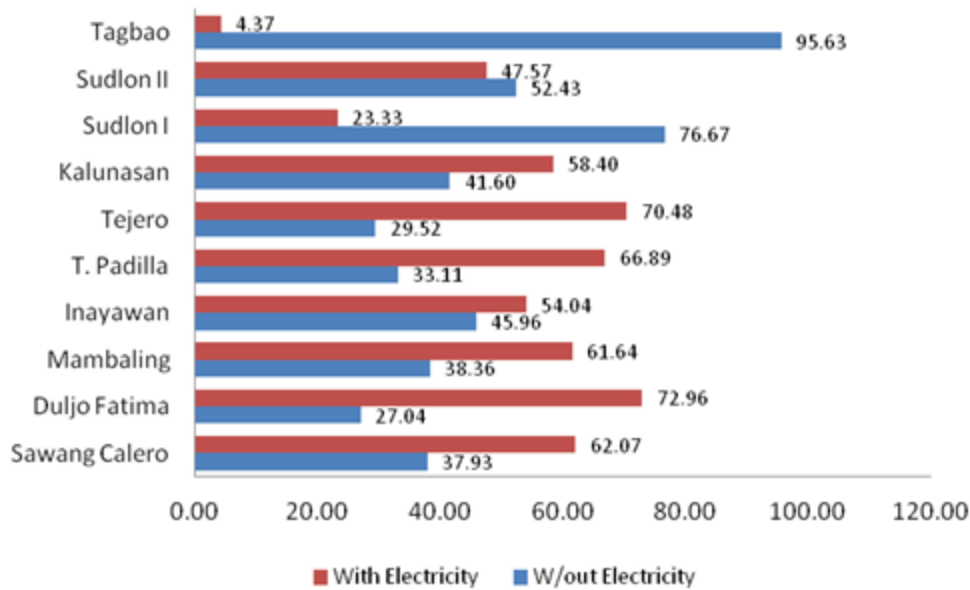


Figure 10. Poor Households in selected barangays in Cebu City, %

Relatedly, households' welfare is also determined via ownership of some form of durable assets such as electrical appliances: television, electric fan or even air conditioning units. Ownership of these appliances indicates a certain level of income and/or wealth in a family.

In general, roofs of poor households in sample barangays in Cebu City are made of light materials (type A). This is the case in T. Padilla (64.19%), Tejero (53.02%), Inayawan (49.08%), Tagbao (46.99%), Duljo Fatima (44.36%), Sawang Calero (39.85%), and Sudlon I (31.67%). On the other hand, Type B roofs, which consisted of salvaged materials, are prevalent in Tagbao (42.70%), Kalunasan (39.26%), and Mambaling (37.79%).

Type C, or those made of strong materials, is relatively common in Mambaling and Sudlon I, while type D ones (mixed but predominantly light) can be found in Duljo Fatima and T. Padilla. Both Type E (mixed but predominantly salvaged) and Type F (mixed but predominantly strong) can be found more in Sawang Calero and Sudlon (Figure 11).

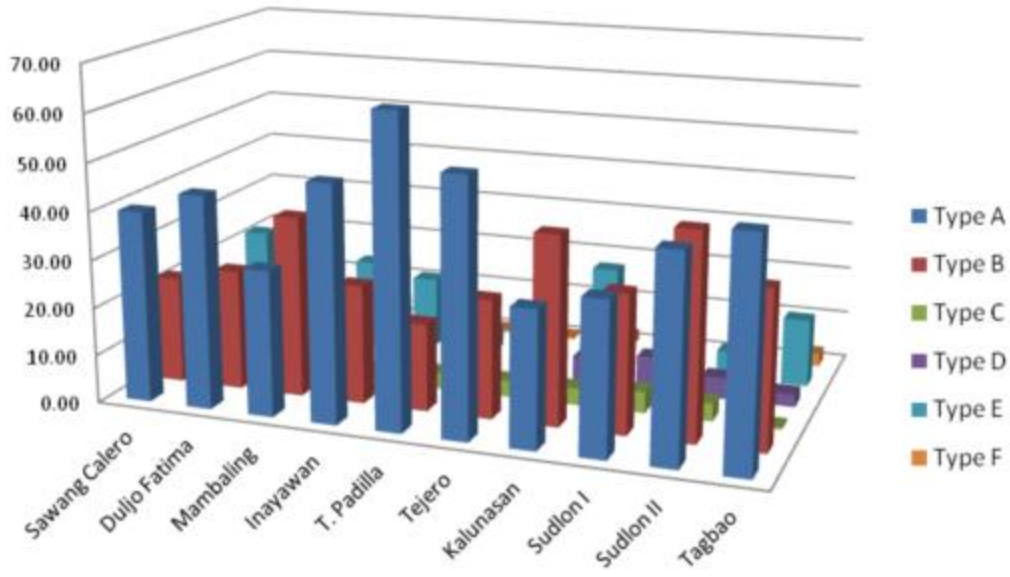


Figure 11. Type of roof materials, selected barangays in Cebu City (%)

Notes: Type A- Light Materials Type B- Salvage Materials, Type C- Strong Materials, Type D- Mixed but Predominantly Light, Type E- Mixed but Predominantly Salvage, Type F- Mixed but Predominantly Strong

Aside from the roofing materials, another housing characteristic is the materials used for outer walls. Type A or light materials are the commonly used materials in the walls of households in the 10 selected barangays in Cebu City. Among these barangays, 68.31 percent of the housing walls of Tagbao's poor households are made of light materials (Figure 12). This is followed by Sudlon II and Kalunasan with 63.30 percent and 49.41 percent, respectively. Likewise, the outer walls of most poor households in Mambaling (45.69%) are made of light materials. This is also true in Inayawan (41.13%), Sudlon I (37.22%), Sawang Calero (30.65%), and Duljo Fatima (29.96%). Only in barangays T. Padilla (37.16%) and Tejero (34.92%) are poor households' outer walls made of type C (strong) materials. Although it comprises less than the majority, type C is common in Sawang Calero (23.37%), Duljo Fatima (24.71%), Inayawan (24.68%), and Sudlon I (20%).

It is also notable that type B (salvaged materials) outer walls comprise less than 5 percent of the majority of the barangay households, except in Sudlon I (6.11%). Type D (mixed but predominantly light) is common in Sawang Calero (27.20%), Mambaling (24.98%), Inayawan (22.70%), Kalunasan (22.66%), Duljo Fatima (21.98%), and Sudlon I (21.11%).

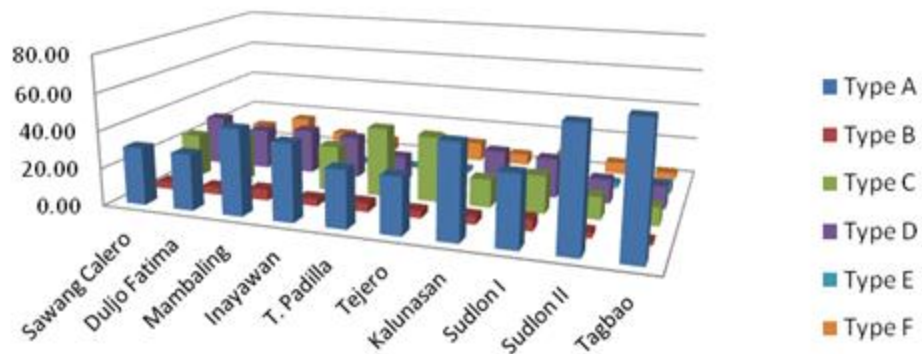


Figure 12. Type of outerwalls materials, selected barangays in Cebu City (%)

Notes: Type A- Light Materials Type B- Salvage Materials, Type C- Strong Materials, Type D- Mixed but Predominantly Light, Type E- Mixed but Predominantly Salvage, Type F- Mixed but Predominantly Strong

Perhaps one of the most pressing issues is access to or presence of a toilet facility. In general terms, three of the upland barangays in Cebu City have problems with toilet facility. In Sudlon I, 70 percent of the poor households do not have this facility (Figure 13). Tagbao also has a high percentage, with 57.9 percent of the poor households without toilets, followed by Sudlon II (39%).

In the urban barangays, 44.8 percent in Inayawan, 40 percent in Tejero, and 35.3 percent in Mambaling do not have toilet facilities.

Only in T. Padilla (58.8%), Kalunasan (49.8%), Duljo Fatima (45.3%) and Sawang Calero (40.6%) are there more percentage of people with some type of toilet facilities compared to those without any form of toilet facility. Specifically, these urban barangays have type A (water-sealed) toilets.

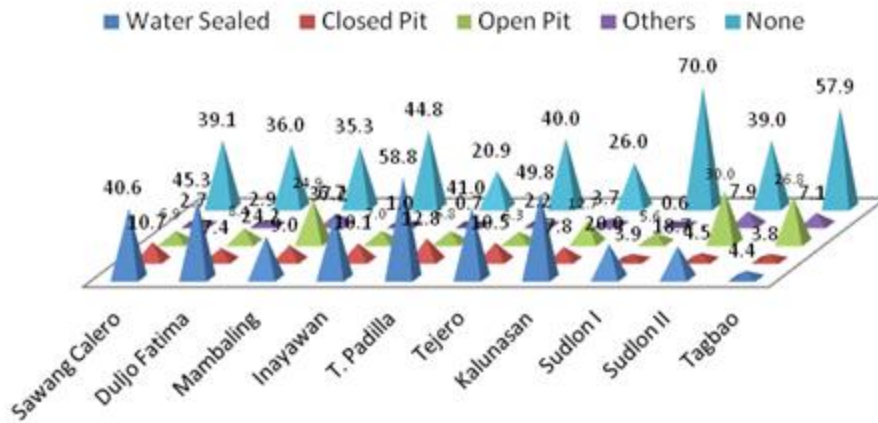


Figure 13. Type of toilet facility, selected barangays in Cebu City (%)

The increase in the number of children attending school can perhaps be considered a part of the program’s outcome indicators. As per the NHTS-PR database, there is a total of 8,398 children in school whereas 4,049 are not attending school. Figure 14 below shows an indicative increase in percentage of children between 3-18 years old who are attending school versus those not in schools. Among the 10 barangays, Barangay T. Padilla has the highest percentage of children attending school (77.8%) as opposed to those who are not (22.2%). This is followed by Sudlon I, where 73.5 percent of the children are in school while 26.5 percent are not. Tejero also has a higher percentage of children in school (73.8% versus 26.5% that are not attending school).

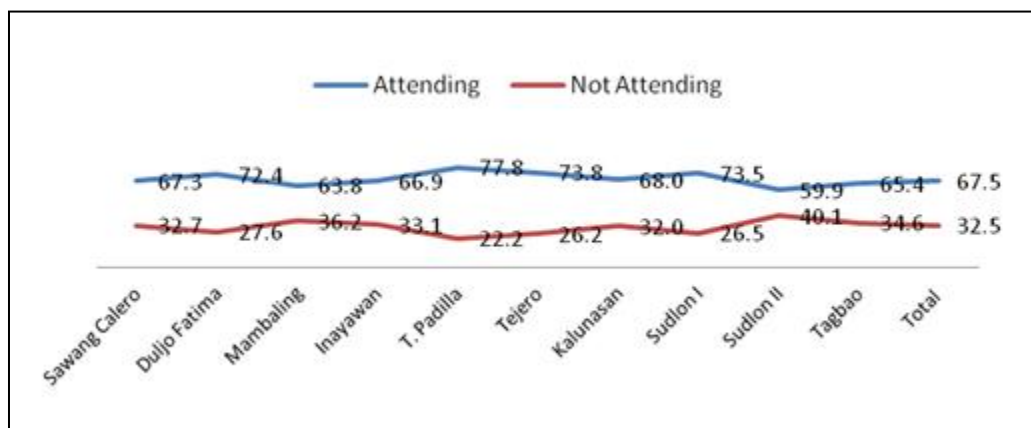


Figure 14. Attending and not attending School, selected barangays in Cebu City (%)

Conversely, the barangays with a higher percentage of children not attending school are Sudlon II (40.1%), Mambaling 36.2%, and Tagbao (34.6%). The DSWD’s community verification system (CVS) provides updates with regard to the beneficiaries’ details on complaints, compliance and non-compliance on attendance in school, de-worming and attendance on family development sessions. Figure 15 shows that most of the complaints lodged by beneficiaries pertain to the payment system. From 2011 up to third quarter of 2012, there were 80 complaints on payments. These complaints stem from some beneficiaries’ inability to comply with the conditionalities imposed upon them. In Cebu City, beneficiaries have cash cards. Automated Teller Machines are likewise accessible in the city. This is, however, not the case in the upland areas, where the barangay vehicles are needed and utilized by the focal person and beneficiaries to travel to the city proper so as to withdraw their funds.

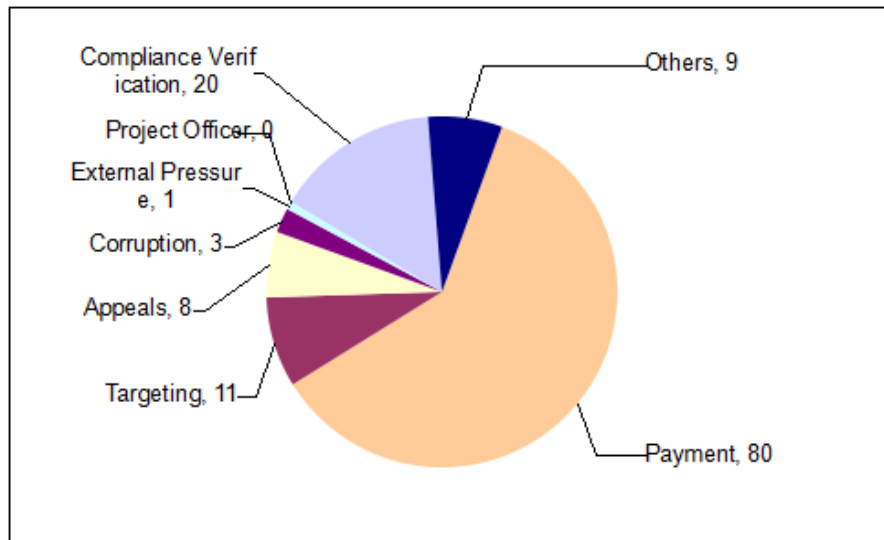


Figure 15. Grievance System and category of complaints, 2011-2012 (3rd Q)

Tables 9, 10 and 11 show the percentage of compliance and non-compliance of the beneficiaries. Table 9 presents the attendance of children from July to August 2012. There were 4,618 (July 2012) and 4,621 (August 2012) non-compliant instances during the mentioned periods. Non-compliance for the two-month period was around 97 percent to 98 percent; conversely, the compliance rate was very minimal at 2 percent to 3 percent only. Although the data is very limited, this is enough to give one a sense of the compliance; after all, non-compliance of the conditionalities means deductions on the monthly cash grant.

The same pattern can be observed on the healthcare center visits. Non-compliance was a high 95 percent. Of the total 1,456 submitted, 1,389 were not compliant during the period. Likewise, 97 percent to 98 percent failed to comply with the de-worming condition. That is, only 97 out of 4,715 instances met the requisite service. On the other hand, compliance on the family development sessions----at about 14 percent to 16 percent----proved to be better compared to the three other indicators.

This high non-compliance must be investigated seriously by various stakeholders if they want to measure the success of the program in the long run. This might also mean a supply side constraint as more people demand for these services.

Table 9: Attendance in School, Beneficiaries (July-August 2012).

ATTENDANCE TO DAY CARE CENTER/PRE SCHOOL, ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL (AGED 3-14 YEARS OLD)						
BARANGAY	SUBMITTED	Jul-12		Aug-12		
		COMPLIANT	NON COMPLIANT	COMPLIANT	NON COMPLIANT	
Sawang						
Calero	307	6	301	6	301	
Duljo Fatima	515	8	507	8	507	
Mambaling	1,423	30	1,393	30	1,393	
Inayawan	735	9	726	9	726	
T. Padilla	111	5	106	5	106	
Tejero	213	9	204	8	205	
Kalunasan	599	17	582	16	583	
Sudlon I	237	6	231	4	233	
Sudlon II	370	1	369	1	369	
Tagbao	205	6	199	7	198	
Total	4,715	97	4,618	94	4,621	
%		2.06	97.94	1.99	98.01	

Table 10: Health Center Visits, Beneficiaries (July-August 2012).

HEALTH CENTER VISITS (SET 1-5)					
BARANGAY	SUBMITTED	Jul-12		Aug-12	
		COMPLIANT	NON COMPLIANT	COMPLIANT	NON COMPLIANT
Sawang					
Calero	98	0	98	0	98
Duljo Fatima	134	0	134	0	134
Mambaling	467	17	450	17	450
Inayawan	226	9	217	9	217
T. Padilla	49	9	40	9	40
Tejero	98	0	98	0	98
Kalunasan	177	14	163	14	163
Sudlon I	63	4	59	4	59
Sudlon II	103	13	90	12	91
Tagbao	41	1	40	1	40
Total	1,456	67	1,389	66	1,390
%		4.60	95.40	4.53	95.47

Table 11: Attendance to Family Development Sessions (July-August 2012).

ATTENDANCE TO FAMILY DEVELOPMENT SESSIONS (SET 1-5)					
BARANGAY	SUBMITTED	Jul-12		Aug-12	
		COMPLIANT	NON COMPLIANT	COMPLIANT	NON COMPLIANT
Sawang					
Calero	148	57	91	12	136
Duljo Fatima	248	70	178	13	235
Mambaling	761	49	712	38	723
Inayawan	398	25	373	95	303
T. Padilla	74	19	55	21	53
Tejero	182	2	180	32	150
Kalunasan	306	131	175	32	274
Sudlon I	128	7	121	18	110
Sudlon II	181	23	158	82	99
Tagbao	115	30	85	17	98
Total	2,541	413	2,128	360	2,181
%		16.25	83.75	14.17	85.83

***VIEWS AND IMPRESSIONS OF 4PS MEMBER-HOUSEHOLDS
ON THE PROGRAM'S IMPLEMENTATION***

Enrolment in the Program and Seminars Attended

In Table 12 and Figure 16, one can see that there is an almost equal proportion of beneficiary-households in this study who have been enrolled in and accepted to the 4Ps in 2009 (49%) and 2010 (51%).

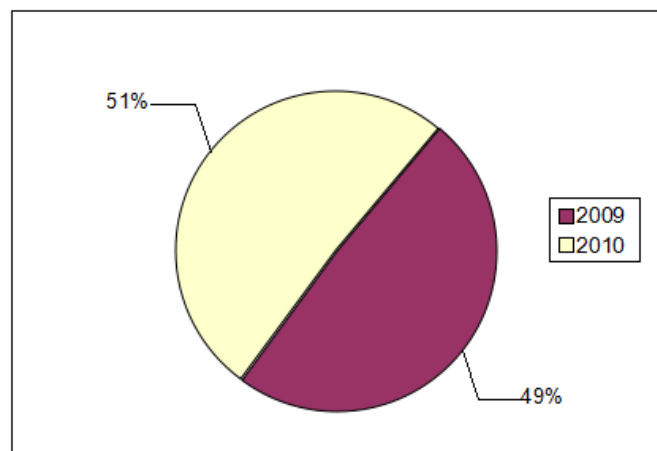


Figure 16. Year of Enrollment to the Program

Table 12: Year Enrolled in the Program (In Percent).

	N	%
2009	67	49.3
2010	69	50.7
N of cases	136	100
N of cases	136	100

Table 13 presents the 4Ps-related seminars that participants or their spouses had attended as part of their obligation to the program. Topics mentioned include: the 4Ps, values formation, family development, empowerment, responsible parenthood, domestic violence, family planning, and immunization and healthcare.

Table 13: Seminars Attended by Barangay (In Percent).

	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KAL U	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
The 4 Ps Program	100.0	100.0	95.0	95.2	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	12	92.6
Yes	-	-	5.0	4.8	-	50.0	-	-	-	28.6	10	7.4
No Values Formation	25.0	38.5	27.5	38.1	25.0	20.0	50.0	14.3	20.0	28.6	42	30.9
Yes	75.0	61.5	72.5	61.9	75.0	80.0	50.0	85.7	80.0	71.4	94	69.1
No Family Development	37.5	61.5	55.0	52.4	50.0	50.0	75.0	42.9	40.0	42.9	73	53.7
Yes	62.5	38.5	45.0	47.6	50.0	50.0	25.0	57.1	60.0	57.1	63	46.3
No Empowerment	12.5	15.4	5.0	4.8	-	-	6.3	14.3	-	-	8	5.9
Yes	87.5	84.6	95.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	93.8	85.7	100.0	100.0	128	94.1
No Responsible Parenthood	25.0	76.9	65.0	76.2	50.0	30.0	75.0	57.1	40.0	28.6	81	59.6
Yes	75.0	23.1	35.0	23.8	50.0	70.0	25.0	42.9	60.0	71.4	55	40.4
No Domestic Violence	12.5	53.8	12.5	19.0	-	-	25.0	14.3	10.0	-	23	16.9
Yes	87.5	46.2	87.5	81.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	85.7	90.0	100.0	113	83.1
No Family Planning	37.5	69.2	65.0	47.6	75.0	10.0	68.8	57.1	30.0	14.3	71	52.2
Yes	62.5	30.8	35.0	52.4	25.0	90.0	31.3	42.8	70.0	85.7	65	47.8
No Immunization & Healthcare	12.5	76.9	47.5	47.6	-	-	81.3	71.4	-	-	58	42.6
Yes	87.5	23.1	52.5	52.4	100.0	100.0	18.8	28.6	100.0	100.0	78	57.4
No Mean: Attendance in seminars	some-times	Always	always	always	Always	some-times	always	always	always	some-times	always	
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100

It appears that, other than the meeting/seminar that discusses the conditions of the 4Ps (93%), topics that garnered the most mention from participants relate to family concerns such as responsible parenthood (60%), family development (54%), and family planning (52%). Other seminars that registered higher frequency of mentions are those on immunization and healthcare (43%), and values formation (31%). On the other hand, issues/topics related to domestic violence (17%) and empowerment (6%) were seldom mentioned.

Table 13 shows that when asked about the frequency of attendance in seminars, respondents in Sawang Calero, Tejero, and Tagbao, on average, “sometimes” did not attend and therefore had not participated in the activities of the program. In general, however, respondents in the 10 target sites had “always” attended the required seminars.

Perceived reasons why recruited and accepted to the program

Table 14 below shows that when asked about the reasons their household was recruited and accepted to the program, most answers given were “very poor household” (92%), followed by “have children age 0-14” (49%). This implies that beneficiary-households are aware that the 4Ps is primarily for low-income families, particularly those with children age 0-14 years.

Table 14: Perceived Reasons Why Recruited and Accepted to the Program by the Barangay (In Percent).

	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Very poor HH												
Yes	100.0	69.2	97.5	95.2	100.0	70.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	125	91.9
No	-	30.8	2.5	4.8	-	30.0	12.5	-	-	-	11	8.1
Have children 0-14 years												
Yes	25.0	46.2	67.5	38.1	75.0	30.0	62.5	42.9	40.0	14.3	67	49.3
No	75.0	53.8	32.5	61.9	25.0	70.0	37.5	57.1	60.0	85.7	69	50.7
Agreed to meet conditions												
Yes	12.5	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5
No	87.5	100.0	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	134	98.5
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100

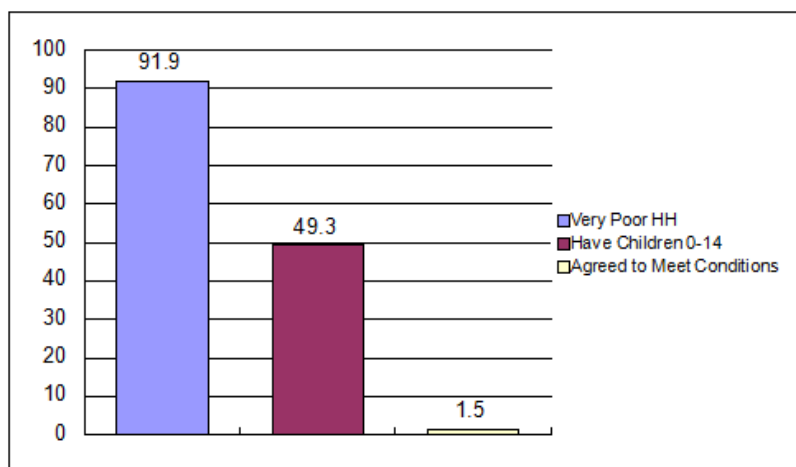


Figure 17. Perceived Reasons Respondents Were Accepted

As can be gleaned from Table 14 and Figure 17, a significantly high proportion of beneficiary-respondents across sites did not mention anything about agreeing to comply with or meeting the conditions of the program as a reason their application was accepted. Households that said they were accepted to the program because they have children ages 0-14 are prominently from T. Padilla (75%), Mambaling (67%), and Kalunasan (62%).

Education-related information

On average, the estimated education-related expense for all 10 sites is PhP204 per month. This includes the child’s (or children’s) daily allowance, transportation (if any) expenses, and school supplies. Data presented in Table 15 show that, in all target sites, majority of respondents (93%) claimed that their children go to school “everyday”.

Table 15: Mean Expenses Per Week and Frequency of School Attendance by Barangay.

	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Estimated expenditures per week (Mean)	229	202	229	184	202	243	169	186	207	131	204.00	
Frequency of school attendance in a week												
Everyday	87.5	92.3	90.0	90.5	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	85.7	126	92.6
4x a week	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	3	2.2
3x a week	12.5	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5

drop out	-	7.7	5.0	4.8	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	5	3.7
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100

While some parents in Mambaling (5%) and Tagbao (14%) said that their children report to school only “4x a week,” there were households in Sawang Calero (12%) and Inayawan (5%) whose children go to school only “3x a week.” On the whole, some 4 percent of children from the Duljo Fatima (8%), Mambaling (5%), Inayawan (5%), and Kalunasan (6%) areas were reported by parents to have dropped out of school. Seven out 10 respondents from all 10 sites said that their child (or children) walks to school because the destination is located within the barangay. Some 25 percent said their child has to commute because the school is situated outside their barangay and therefore, far from their place of residence. Surprisingly, the data in Table 16 also show that some 5 percent of households have children who are enrolled in a private school outside of their barangay, hence have to commute to school.

Table 16: Whether Child Walks or Commutes To School and Availability of Textbooks

Barangay code											TOTAL	
	SC	DF	M	INA	T P	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	N	%
Does child walk or commute in going to school?												
Walk (public school w/in barangay)	100	8.3	78.9	60	75	90	60	85.7	80	85.7	92	70
Commute (public school outside barangay)	-	91.7	13.2	40	-	10	40	-	10	14.3	33	25
Commute (private school)	-	-	7.9	-	25	-	-	14.3	10	-	6	4.6
<i>N of cases</i>	8	12	38	20	4	10	15	7	10	7	131	100
Are free textbooks available in school?												
Yes	87.5	95	78.9	95	100	100	100	85.7	70	71.4	112	86
No	-	5	7.9	5	-	-	-	-	20	14.3	8	6.1
Some only	12.5	16.7	13.2	-	-	-	-	14.3	10	14.3	11	8.4
<i>N of cases</i>	8	12	38	20	4	10	15	7	10	7	131	100

Meanwhile, on the whole, eight out of 10 respondents claim that free textbooks are available in their children’s school.

Health-related Information

The estimated mean expense per week of households for health-related concerns in the 10 sites stands at PhP436. At the barangay level, T. Padilla respondents registered the highest mean at PhP623, followed by Duljo Fatima at PhP596. The lowest mean expense for health---PhP347---was recorded in Tejero (Table 17).

Table 17: Health Related Information by Barangay (In Percent).

Barangay code	SC	DF	M	INA	T. P	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Estimated expenditures per	487	596	428	364	623	347	438	409	461	344	436	
Where do you take a family member who gets sick?												
BHC/RHU	87.5	100	90	100	100	90	93.8	100	100	71.4	127	93.4
Private facility	12.5	-	7.5	-	-	10	6.3	-	-	14.3	7	5.1
Faith healer, herbalist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	1	0.7
Public	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.7
Illnesses experienced by children in the past year												
Fever/flu												
Yes	87.5	92.3	95	95.2	100	90	87.5	100	90	85.7	126	92.6
No	12.5	7.7	5	4.8	-	10	12.5	-	10	14.3	10	7.4
Cough												
Yes	50	92.3	92.5	76.2	100	100	81.3	85.7	90	57.1	115	84.6
No	50	7.7	7.5	23.8	-	-	18.6	14.3	10	42.9	21	15.4
Cold												
Yes	37.5	69.2	62.5	38.1	25	50	43.8	28.6	50	14.3	66	48.5
No	62.5	30.8	37.5	61.9	75	50	56.3	71.4	50	85.7	70	51.5
Skin diseases												
Yes	-	-	12.5	-	25	-	6.3	14.3	10	14.3	10	7.4
No	100	100	87.5	100	75	100	93.8	85.7	90	85.7	126	92.6
Diarrhea, Dehydration, Stomach ache												
Yes	37.5	-	17.5	38.1	25	10	12.5	14.3	10	-	24	17.6
No	62.5	100	82.5	61.9	75	90	87.5	85.7	90	100	112	82.4
Lung Problems												
Yes	12.5	7.7	2.5	-	25	30	12.5	-	-	-	9	6.6
No	87.5	92.3	97.5	100	75	70	87.5	100	100	100	127	93.4
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100

Whenever a family member gets sick and needs immediate attention, most households go to the barangay health center (BHC) or the rural health unit (RHU). Very few go to a private facility, a faith healer/herbalist, or a public hospital. Table 15 also shows the list of illnesses and symptoms experienced by children in the past five years, as reported by the parents. Of the symptoms, fever (93%) registered the highest frequency of mentions, followed by cough (85%) and colds (48%). Children who had experienced a skin disease account for only 7 percent of the interviewed households. Other illnesses mentioned are diarrhea, dehydration and stomach ache (18%), and lung problems (7%). All households claimed that, ever since their enrolment to the 4Ps, they had been bringing their children to the health center for immunization, de-worming, preventive

health check-ups, and other health concerns. Many households also said that medicines were available at the barangay health center.

Table 18, which lists the type of services at the health facility, shows that majority go for consultations (98%) and treatment (60%).

Table 18: Immunization, Availability of Medicine, and Type of Services Availied of at the Barangay 's Facility (In Percent).

Barangay code	SC	DF	M	INA	T. P	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Children brought to HC for immunization, de-worming, preventive health check-ups, etc												
Yes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	136	100
No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Are medicines available at the BHC?												
Yes	75	100	85	95.2	75	70	93.8	71.4	60	14.3	110	80.9
No	12.5	-	15	4.8	25	30	6.3	28.6	40	85.7	25	18.4
Sometimes	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.7
Type of services availied of the RHU/BHU?												
Consultations												
Yes	100	100	100	90.5	100	100	93.8	100	100	100	133	97.8
No	-	-	-	9.5	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	3	2.2
Counseling												
Yes	50	30.8	10	23.8	25	10	6.3	-	-	-	20	14.7
No	50	69.2	90	76.2	75	90	93.8	100	100	100	116	85.3
Treatment												
Yes	-	100	50	66.7	25	10	93.8	71.4	80	71.4	82	60.3
No	100	-	50	33.3	75	90	6.3	28.6	20	28.6	54	39.7
Information												
Yes	-	-	-	4.8	25	20	-	-	-	14.3	5	3.7
No	100	100	100	95.2	75	80	100	100	100	85.7	131	96.3
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100

Impressions on the Pantawid Program

Table 19 enumerates the responses obtained from participants on what drove them to enroll in the program. Here, some replied that it was their inclusion in the list that had prompted them to enrol in the program. Nonetheless, the data also show that respondents knew the 4Ps program was primarily to assist low-income households, particularly on children's education, health, and other basic needs. Interestingly, the respondents mentioned as well the learning experiences they could gain from the seminars.

Table 19: Reasons that Prompted Households to Enroll in the Program and Level of Satisfaction By Barangay (In Percent).

Barangay code	SC	DF	M	INA	T. P	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
<i>To avail of education assistance</i>												
Mentioned	12.5	23.1	30	42.9	0	10	56.3	42.9	20	42.9	43	31.6
<i>To avail of assistance for basic HH needs</i>												
Mentioned	37.5	7.7	50	28.6	25	30	43.8	28.6	30	57.1	50	36.8
<i>To avail of assistance for children's needs</i>												
Mentioned	-	38.5	10	4.8	-	-	12.5	-	10	-	13	9.6
<i>To avail of assistance from government to poor HHs</i>												
Mentioned	-	15.4	2.5	9.5	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	6	4.4
<i>To learn from the seminars</i>												
Mentioned	-	7.7	5	4.8	-	-	-	14.3	-	-	5	3.7
<i>Good for children's health</i>												
Mentioned	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5
<i>Was included in the list</i>												
Mentioned	62.5	15.4	20	19	75	70	12.5	28.6	40	14.3	38	27.9
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100
<i>Are you satisfied with the way the 4Ps Program has been handled?</i>												
Yes	87.5	92.3	97.5	95.2	100	100	93.8	100	100	71.4	129	94.9
No	12.5	7.7	2.5	4.8	-	-	6.3	-	-	28.6	7	5.1
<i>On a scale of 1-10, How would you rate the program?</i>												
5	12.5	-	2.5	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	5	3.7
6	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	2	1.5
7	-	7.7	5	14.3	-	20	-	-	-	-	9	6.6
8	12.5	23.1	17.5	33.3	-	-	31.3	28.6	20	-	28	20.6
9	12.5	23.1	5	4.8	-	-	25	14.3	20	-	15	11
10	62.5	46.2	70	42.9	50	80	37.5	57.1	60	50	77	56.6
<i>Do you feel that the 4Ps Program provides an important & fair assistance package to families in need?</i>												
Yes	100	84.6	95	81	100	90	81.3	100	100	85.7	123	90.4
No	-	15.4	5	9.5	-	10	18.8	-	-	14.3	11	8.1
DK/NR	-	-	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100

In Table 19, one can see that the overwhelming majority responded in the affirmative when asked whether they were satisfied with the way the 4Ps program was handled in their barangay. More than 50 percent of respondents gave a rating of 10, and almost all said that the 4Ps provided an important and fair assistance package to families who are in need.

Reasons respondents were satisfied with the 4Ps are shown in Table 20. For one, the program had helped them as well as their children's education. Only 3.3 percent agreed that the program helped them in terms of their children's healthcare and had provided knowledge via the seminars

they attended. Among those who responded in the negative, there was either the perception that the selection was unfair; or the sentiment that their monetary allowance was not enough or did not reach them at all.

Table 20: Reasons the 4Ps Provides an Important and Fair Assistance Package, by Barangay. Participants were also asked whether there were venues for their complaints. Seven out of 10 said “yes.” Table 21 shows further details on their responses. Thirty-six percent mentioned that

Barangay code	SC	DF	M	INA	T. P	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Affirmative answers												
<i>Has helped many poor HHs</i>												
Mentioned	62.5	90.9	57.9	35.3	75	88.9	46.2	57.1	40	33.3	70	56.9
<i>Fair in the selection of members</i>												
Mentioned	12.5	36.4	15.8	11.8	25	-	15.4	14.3	10	-	18	14.6
<i>Has provided many inputs in the seminars</i>												
Mentioned	-	-	-	17.6	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	4	3.3
<i>Has helped children's education</i>												
Mentioned	62.5	18.2	50	47.1	75	77.8	69.2	57.1	80	83.3	70	56.9
<i>Has helped in the health care of children</i>												
Mentioned	-	9.1	-	5.9	-	11.1	7.7	-	-	-	4	3.3
<i>Received allowance as promised</i>												
Mentioned	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
<i>N of cases</i>	8	11	38	17	4	9	13	7	10	6	123	100
Negative answers												
<i>NOT fair in the selection</i>												
Mentioned	-	100	50	50	-	100	33.3	-	-	-	6	54.5
<i>Lacking allowance/ did not receive at all</i>												
Mentioned	-	100	50	50	-	-	33.3	-	-	100	5	45.5
<i>N of cases</i>	0	2	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	11	100

“consultations with the leaders are done whenever a problem arises”. One can see in the same table, however, that there were more participants who answered otherwise (64%). Close to 90 percent also said that either the DSWD or the GAD focal person does not ask if the beneficiaries encountered problems with the implementation. Other complaints include: forms/”grievance paper” not handed out to them (87%); and complainants are not called to a meeting (88%).

Table 21: Avenues for Complaints by Barangay (In Percent).

Barangay code	SC	DF	M	INA	T. P	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Yes	75	76.9	77.5	57.1	100	90	50	71.4	60	100	98	72.1
No	-	23.1	12.5	33.3	-	-	31.3	28.6	20	-	24	17.6
DK/NR	25	-	10	9.5	-	10	18.8	-	20	-	14	10.3
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100
REASONS												
<i>Consultation with Leaders about the problems</i>												
Mentioned	50	10	51.6	41.7	25	22.2	25	40	16.7	28.6	35	35.7
No	50	90	48.4	58.3	75	77.8	75	60	83.3	71.4	63	64.3
<i>Are asked about our problems by the DSWD or GAD focal person</i>												
Mentioned	-	20	3.2	16.7	75	11.1	12.5	20	-	14.3	12	12.2
No	100	80	96.8	83.3	25	88.9	87.5	80	100	85.7	86	87.8
<i>Provided a form, "grievance paper"</i>												
Mentioned	16.7	30	6.5	-	-	33.3	25	-	33.3	-	13	13.3
No	83.3	70	83.3	100	100	66.7	75	100	66.7	100	85	86.7
<i>Those w/ complaints are called to a meeting</i>												
Mentioned	16.7	-	9.7	8.3	-	22.2	12.5	20	50	-	12	12.2
No	83.3	100	90.3	91.7	100	77.8	87.5	80	50	100	86	87.8
<i>We do not complain</i>												
Mentioned	16.7	40	25.8	33.3	-	11.1	25	20	-	57.1	25	25.5
No	83.3	60	74.2	66.7	100	88.9	75	80	100	42.9	73	74.5
<i>N of cases</i>	6	10	31	12	7	9	8	5	6	7	98	100

When asked about the specific benefits obtained from the project, responses included school fees, school supplies, uniform and shoes, health services, seminars, good food, and medicine (Table 22).

Table 22: Benefits Obtained by Beneficiaries, by Barangay (In Percent).

Barangay Code	SC	DF	M	INA	T. P	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
<i>School Fees</i>												
Mentioned	100	100	90	100	75	90	87.5	85.7	90	71.4	124	91.2
No	-	-	10	-	25	10	12.5	14.3	10	28.6	12	8.8
<i>School Supplies</i>												
Mentioned	62.5	76.9	67.5	71.4	75	60	87.5	100	100	85.7	103	75.7
No	37.5	23.1	32.5	28.6	25	40	12.5	-	-	14.3	33	24.3
<i>Uniform & Shoes</i>												
Mentioned	62.5	69.2	60	66.7	75	50	87.5	100	80	57.1	93	68.4
No	37.5	30.8	40	33.3	25	50	12.5	-	20	42.9	43	31.6
<i>Health services</i>												
Mentioned	25	53.8	55	52.4	-	40	68.8	42.9	40	14.3	65	47.8
No	75	46.2	45	47.6	100	60	31.3	57.1	60	85.7	71	52.2
<i>Seminars</i>												
Mentioned	37.5	76.9	57.5	66.7	50	30	68.8	28.6	20	-	70	51.5
No	62.5	23.1	42.5	33.3	50	70	31.3	71.4	80	100	66	48.5
<i>Good food</i>												
Mentioned	62.5	100	75	81	75	80	100	85.7	70	71.4	110	80.9
No	37.5	-	25	19	25	20	-	14.3	30	28.6	26	19.1
<i>Medicine</i>												
Mentioned	25	53.8	40	42.9	50	40	43.8	42.9	60	14.3	57	41.9
No	75	46.2	60	57.1	50	60	56.3	57.1	40	85.7	79	58.1
<i>N of cases</i>	8	13	40	21	4	10	16	7	10	7	136	100

Non-beneficiary households: Impressions and knowledge of the 4Ps

When asked whether they have heard of the 4Ps, all non-beneficiaries responded in the affirmative. Table 23 and Figure 18 list what survey participants know about 4Ps, and reasons they have not joined the program. Generally, the survey participants are aware that the 4Ps is primarily intended to break the cycle of poverty among low-income families through education (86%), good health (29%), family development (22%), empowerment (0.8%), responsible parenthood (27%), hard work (3.1%), and social development (7.8%).

Table 23: Barangay Non-beneficiaries' Knowledge on the 4Ps (In Percent).

	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
<i>Heard of 4Ps</i>												
Yes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	129	100
No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	SC	DF	M	INA	TP	TEJ	KALU	SUD1	SUD2	TAG	TOTAL	
											N	%
Break the Cycle of Poverty THRU:												
Education												
Mentioned	62.5	100.0	74.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	83.3	88.9	83.3	111	86.0
Good Health												
Mentioned	-	16.7	53.8	15.0	-	-	50.0	16.7	22.2	16.7	38	29.5
Family Development												
Mentioned	25.0	8.3	46.2	5.0	-	11.1	12.5	33.3	11.1	-	28	21.7
Empowerment												
Mentioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	-	1	0.8
Responsible Parenthood												
Mentioned	37.5	-	51.3	10.0	-	-	37.5	16.7	11.1	33.3	35	27.1
Hard Work												
Mentioned	-	8.3	5.1	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.1
Social Development												
Mentioned	-	-	20.5	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	10	7.8
N of cases	8	12	39	20	4	9	16	6	9	6	129	100

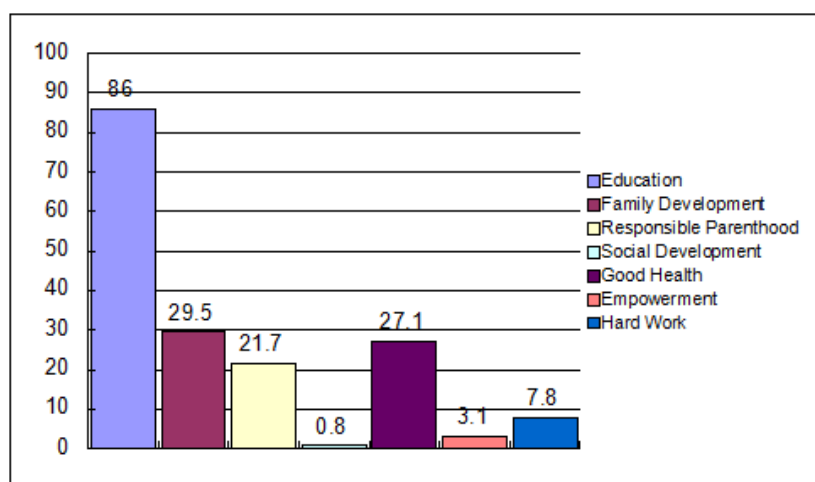


Figure 18. Knowledge of the 4Ps: Non-Beneficiaries

POSSIBLE DETERMINANTS OF THE INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION OF THE BENEFICIARIES AND NON-BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROGRAM

Empirical approach

Data presented above is complemented with an analysis of the determinants of the inclusion and exclusion of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the program. Inspired by Castelan's (2010) model of participation, the researchers contend that household incomes as well as other economic factors significantly determine a family's inclusion in the CCT program. In this light, this part of the research aims: (1) to determine the set of household- and community-level characteristics that have significant effect on the probability of being included in the program; and (2) to predict the households' eligibility. The estimation for this research's model, however, is limited when compared to Castelan's analyses, specifically in terms of the distinction between conditional and unconditional aspects of the transfers.¹⁴ Furthermore, this research makes a distinction between participation and inclusion. The former pertains to the term used by Castelan whose context is the Mexican CCT while the latter is the preferred term of this research, which is conducted in the Philippine context.

Based on the concept of utility maximization, which if it holds true in this case, a household is eligible for the 4Ps when the utility associated with receiving the cash transfer or subsidy minus the cost of compliance to the conditions, is greater than the utility derived from non-inclusion.¹⁵ The preferences of parents in a household can be represented by a utility function

$$U_i = U(x_{i1}, x_{i2}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}) \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

where $U_i(\cdot)$ is a quasi concave and a continuous function representing a strongly monotone preference relation defined on the consumption of bundle of goods (x_{i1}, x_{i2}) , so that x_{i1} and x_{i2} are normal goods and denote the demand for schooling and the composite of other good,

¹⁴ Castelan (2010) extended his analysis with a scenario on unconditional transfers and compares it with conditional cash transfers in his policy implications. This paper limits only its analysis to the participation model and building the model based on his equations.

¹⁵ Another limitation is that this study did not calculate the pre-transfer income as the survey was done only after the program was implemented.

respectively. Parameters a_{i1} and a_{i2} represent parent's preference for schooling and all other goods. The parents maximize U_i subject to the constraint

$$p_1 x_{i1} + p_2 x_{i2} \leq y_i \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

where y_i denotes i 's income, p_1 represents the cost of schooling and p_2 is the price of the composite good. Assuming an interior optimum, combining the first order conditions

$$\frac{\frac{\partial U(x_{i1}, x_{i2}, a_{i1}, a_{i2})}{\partial x_{xi1}}}{\frac{\partial U(x_{i1}, x_{i2}, a_{i1}, a_{i2})}{\partial x_{xi2}}} = \frac{p_1}{p_2} = p \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

Equation 3 establishes that household i 's marginal rate of substitution between schooling and the composite good must be equal to the relative price of schooling, p . After solving for a household's demand for schooling, one gets the function x_{i1}^* that is increasing in income and parent's preferences, and decreasing in the relative price of schooling.

$$x_{i1}^* = x_1(y_i, a_{i1}, a_{i2}, p). \quad \text{Eq. 4}$$

Now, assume that the household is offered a cash transfer t_i , conditional upon consuming a schooling quantity greater than or equal to \bar{x}_1 and is predetermined at 85% of the attendance in school. The parents maximize equation U_i subject to new budget constraint

$$p_1 x_{i1} + p_2 x_{i2} \leq y_i \quad \text{if, } x_{i1}^* < \bar{x}_1 \quad \text{Eq. 5}$$

$$p_1 x_{i1} + p_2 x_{i2} \leq y_i + t_i \quad \text{if, } x_{i1}^* \geq \bar{x}_1 \quad \text{Eq. 6}$$

So when household i 's demand for schooling exceeds the minimum required for the 4Ps rules, the new demand for schooling will be an increasing function of the transfer or subsidy

$$x_{i1}^* = x_1(y_i, a_{i1}, a_{i2}, p, t_i). \quad \text{Eq. 7}$$

So, the decision of the parents to send their child to school depends on the utility derived from being in the program. They choose to join in the program if the difference between the utility of joining and non-joining defined as ΔV_i^* is greater than zero. This difference on the pre-transfer income, y_i , the expected cash transfer, t_i , the relative price of schooling, p_i , and other characteristics which might independently affect eligibility, X_i (economic status and preference). Thus

$$\Delta V_i^* = V(y_i, t_i, p_i, X_i) \quad \text{Eq. 8}$$

where ΔV_i^* is not directly observed and one only observes the final decision of inclusion, V_i , which is an indicator variable equal to “1” if household participates in the program and “0” if it does not. Therefore

$$V_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \Delta V_i^* > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad \text{Eq. 9}$$

In the present study, the non-beneficiaries are denoted as “0” while the beneficiaries are denoted with “1”. The linearization of the Castelan’s model described in equation 8 can be represented by equation 10 below

$$V_i^* = \alpha y_i + \beta t_i + p_i \theta + X_i \delta + \varepsilon_i \quad \text{Eq. 10}$$

where parameters α and β , and the vectors of parameters θ and δ represent coefficients to be estimated while ε_i is assumed to be normally distributed error term and (same as equation 8 above) where V_i^* is not directly observed, y_i is the household income, t_i is the expected income transfer, and X_i is the proxy variables that might affect the eligibility in the program. Thus, the probability of being included in the 4Ps can be written as equation 11 below.

$$P_i = \Pr(V_i = 1 \mid y_t, p_i, X_i) = \Pr[(\Delta V_i^*) > 0] = \Pr(\alpha y_i + \beta t_i + p_i \theta + X_i \delta + \varepsilon_i > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Phi(\alpha y_i + \beta t_i + p_i \theta + X_i \delta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha y_i + \beta t_i + p_i \theta + X_i \delta} \phi(s) ds \quad \text{Eq. 11}$$

where the errors are independently distributed according to the unit normal distribution, $\varepsilon_i \sim N(0,1)$; and $\phi(s)$ is the probability density associated to the normal distribution function Φ . The parameter estimates of α and β , and the vector of parameters θ and δ are those coefficients that maximize the log-likelihood function:

$$\ln L = \sum_1 (y_i) \ln [1 - \Phi(\alpha y_i + \beta t_i + p_i \theta + X_i \delta)] + \sum_1 (y_i(i=1)) \ln [\Phi(\alpha y_i + \beta t_i + p_i \theta + X_i \delta)]$$

$$\text{Eq. 12}$$

The expected symbols of the independent variables and the definitions used in the study are:

Profile of head and spouse

$\beta_1 > 0$, Head is male

$\beta_2 > 0$, Education of head

(base category: No formal schooling)

$\beta_3 > 0$, Elementary level

$\beta_4 < 0$, High school level

$\beta_5 < 0$, Head is employed

$\beta_6 < 0$ Head's spouse is employed

Household composition

$\beta_7 > 0$, No. of children aged 0-14

Asset ownership

$\beta_8 > 0$, House

$\beta_9 < 0$, Lot

$\beta_{10} > 0$, Television set

$\beta_{11} > 0$, DVD/CD player

$\beta_{12} > 0$, Electric fan

$\beta_{13} < 0$, No. of bedrooms

Type of materials used in house construction (base category: Light materials)

$\beta_{14} > 0$, Light materials (base category)

$\beta_{15} > 0$, Semi-concrete

$\beta_{16} < 0$, Concrete

Type of water source

(base category: Other sources)

$\beta_{17} > 0$, Independent/private provider

$\beta_{18} > 0$, MCWD

$\beta_{19} > 0$, Deep well or rainwater

Monthly expenditures on utilities

$\beta_{20} > 0$, Electricity

Barangay-level characteristics

$\beta_{21} > 0$, Rural/urban classification

$\beta_{22} > 0$, No. of schools

Discussion of estimation results

Table 24 reports the average marginal effect of each variable on the probability of inclusion in 4Ps, and whether the variables are statistically significant in the logistic regression model. This model is presented in column 1, where the independent variables are enumerated. These are standard household and barangay-level characteristics that may affect the participation in the program. The variables are profiles of household head and spouse, household composition, asset

ownership, type of materials used in household construction, type of water source, monthly expenditures on utilities, and barangay-level characteristics.

Table 24: Logistic Regression Model of Participation in 4Ps.

Dependent variable: Participation in 4Ps					
Independent variables:	Coefficient	Standard error	p-value	Marginal effect	
<u>Profile of head and spouse</u>					
Head is male	1.4778	1.9080	0.4390	0.2584	
Education of head (base category: No formal schooling)					
Elementary level	1.8274	1.1052	0.0980	*	0.3299
High school level	0.8315	1.0404	0.4240		0.1766
Head is employed	-0.7250	0.9828	0.4610		-0.1743
Head's spouse is employed	0.3651	0.6157	0.5530		0.0837
<u>Household composition</u>					
No. of children aged 0-14	0.3781	0.1578	0.0170	**	0.0887
<u>Asset ownership</u>					
House	4.8858	0.7007	0.0000	***	0.7827
Lot	0.0280	0.0333	0.4000		0.0066
Television set	0.5783	0.5870	0.3250		0.1319
DVD/CD player	-1.6084	0.7071	0.0230	**	-0.3791
Electric fan	3.3314	1.0216	0.0010	***	0.4990
No. of bed rooms	-1.6011	0.5945	0.0070	***	-0.3754
<u>Type of materials used in house construction</u> (base category: Light materials)					
Light materials (base category)					
Semi-concrete	1.0504	0.6003	0.0800	*	0.2214
Concrete	0.1324	1.7423	0.9390		0.0305
<u>Type of water source</u> (base category: Other sources)					
Independent/private provider	2.8305	1.3057	0.0300	**	0.5576
MCWD	3.9303	1.3279	0.0030	***	0.6029
Deep well or rainwater	3.4584	1.2035	0.0040	***	0.5118
<u>Monthly expenditures on utilities</u>					
Electricity	-0.0017	0.0009	0.0500	**	-0.0004
<u>Barangay-level characteristics</u>					
Rural/urban classification	-0.2664	0.9347	0.7760		-0.0609
No. of schools	0.0683	0.2049	0.7390		0.0160
Constant term	-4.0556	1.3917	0.0040		

Notes:

*** significant at 1% level; ** significant at 5% level; * significant at 10% level.

The 'college level' category under 'education of head' was dropped because it has only 1 observation.

Starting with the education variable, this study reveals that if a household head has attained elementary-level education, the household has a higher probability of being a 4Ps beneficiary than a household whose head has no formal schooling. This result does not really agree with the

hypothesis (since it is hypothesized that the head with lower level of education tends to be poorer and thus, has a higher probability of being eligible in social protection programs), although it is not highly significant since it has p-value of 0.0980 (significant only at 10%). If the default significance level (0.05) only is considered, this particular result will no longer be significant.

Interestingly, this result may support the claims of Castelan (2010) that what appears to be the most important reason the poorest households do not enroll in CCT programs is that the conditionality is imposed on the consumption of normal goods, such as education and healthcare that relatively richer households---rather than the poorer households----are more likely to avail of themselves. Castelan further discussed that very poor families with significantly lower level of income and/or weak aspirations for the schooling level for their children will have few incentives to participate in the program even though they know they are eligible.

The variable household size confirms the study's hypothesis that households with a certain number of children within the ages 0-14 are highly significant at 5 percent with a p-value of 0.0170. This is one of the most important criteria set by those who designed the 4Ps in selecting the household beneficiaries. The finding implies that if a household has a higher number of children below 15 years old, the higher the probability of being selected into the program. This result is also in agreement with findings of Behrman et. al (2010) using Mexico's *Oportunidades* Urban Evaluation study, which states that the number of children within the primary-and secondary-school ages increases the probability of program inclusion. This is quite expected because the number of children increases the household's potential benefits from the school enrolment transfers.

House ownership as variable showed very significant results, implying that if a household owns a housing unit or has an owner-like possession¹⁶ of it, then it has a higher probability of being a 4Ps beneficiary. In the case of the upland barangays of Sudlon I, Sudlon II and Tagbao households own the house while they either rent or have a tenant-like arrangement on their lot. The same pattern was observed in lowland barangays or within the city proper. Thus, one can infer that many of those who said that they own the structure but not the lot can be classified as informal settlers.

¹⁶ Ownership of house does not necessarily mean that the lot is also owned.

In the other study that uses the urban component of *Oportunidades*, Behrman *et al.* (2010) estimate a first-stage discrete choice model of participation. Their results show that key correlates of poverty such as dirt floor, walls or ceilings made of provisional materials, and the need for certain assets, increase the probability of participation in *Oportunidades*. As discussed previously in the NHTS-PR data section of this study, most of the roofs and outer walls of housing units in all 10 program sites were made of light materials. Another view is that those who do not own a housing unit or those classified as renters of housing unit or rooms in the city proper tend to be better off financially. This could be because during the interview process, field enumerators preferred those with houses since they assign household control numbers to households when interviewed.

The ownership of DVD/CD player has a negative relationship (-1.6084 and p-value of 0.0230) with 4Ps inclusion, which means that if a household owns this particular asset, it is more likely to be wealthier and thus not eligible to the program. On the other hand, the beneficiaries are more likely to have electric fans than would the non-beneficiaries. That is, perhaps the non-beneficiaries in the more urbanized barangays tend to substitute air conditioning units for electric fans. Having an air conditioning unit signifies higher income as this denotes higher electricity bills as well.

As expected, the variable electricity bill seems to support the earlier two findings. The non-beneficiaries tend to have higher electricity bills since they have relatively more assets, particularly appliances and/or durable assets such as DVD/CD players, air conditioning units, and refrigerators.

It was also expected that the higher the number of bedrooms owned by a household, the lower the probability of being eligible into the program (i.e., the higher the chances of being excluded). Again, this particular variable is a clear indicator of wealth. A bigger house tends to have more bedrooms. Thus, the more the family becomes ineligible for any social protection program.

Results on the house type (semi-concrete construction materials or light materials as described in the NHTS-PR data) as a variable are quite interesting. These results imply that a household whose housing unit is made of semi-concrete materials tends to have a higher probability of inclusion in 4Ps than those whose houses are made of light materials. This result is unexpected,

although not statistically significant based on its default level of significance (0.05). This might be due to selection bias during the field visits. This result may support the assumption that although the households are mostly informal settlers, the fact that most of them remembered they have been living in the area since their birth signifies that, over time, they were able to construct houses that tend to be more durable than expected. Probing further reveals that in most urban dwellers in the study sites, they regularly pay sort of rental to the lot where their abode is constructed. The administrator or descendants of the owner of the lot will collect the lot rental. This has been practiced for several decades already and they are hoping that these lots will be distributed to them in the future.

Meanwhile, results on water source as a variable show that more non-beneficiaries water from other sources, while more 4Ps beneficiaries source their water supply from any of the following: independent/private provider, MCWD, deep well, or rainwater.

The marginal effect measures the elasticity or the percent change in the probability of inclusion of a household to a 1 percent change in each independent variable. The higher the marginal effects, the more sensitive the probability of inclusion into the program is to a particular independent variable. Among the significant factors, those with higher marginal effects are: house ownership, type of water source, ownership of electric fan, ownership of DVD/CD player and number of bedrooms.

Model validation

The performance of the program inclusion model can be assessed by computing for the percent of correct classification of the sample. Table 25 explains that the performance of the estimated model of program inclusion is quite good in terms of accuracy measures. Specifically, only 10.29 percent is the exclusion rate (or the number of eligible households that were not included in the program), while only 6.15 percent is the leakage rate (or the number of ineligible households that were included in the program). In general, the model was able to correctly predict the eligibility status of the households 91.7 percent of the time.

Table 25: Model Validation, Participation Status Between Participant and Non-participant.

Frequency			
Predicted participation status	Actual participation status		Total
	non-participant	Participant	
non-participant	121	14	135
participant	8	122	130
Total	129	136	265

Percent			
Predicted participation status	Actual participation status		Total
	non-participant	Participant	
non-participant	45.66	5.28	50.94
participant	3.02	46.04	49.06
Total	48.68	51.32	100.00

Exclusion rate:	10.29%
Leakage rate:	6.15%
% Correctly classified non-participants:	93.80%
% Correctly classified participants:	89.71%
% Correctly classified:	91.70%

Model diagnostics

The estimated model was able to satisfy the linktest or the model specification test. This implies that the estimated model was correctly specified. Moreover, all of the explanatory variables are not highly correlated. None among the pair-wise correlations of all of the explanatory variables has reached 0.70. In fact, all of the correlations are below 0.60 (See Pair-wise Correlation Table in Appendix B).

It is interesting to note from the results that there are a few sample household beneficiaries who reported total yearly family income of more than PhP100,000. After estimating the total annual family income and then comparing with the income deciles from the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) 2011, the sample households in this study actually belong to approximately decile 5 and above. This finding somehow supports the findings of Reyes (2012)¹⁷, which noted that

¹⁷ Reyes, C.M. 2012. Regional economic integration: creating employment opportunities for the poor. Presentation at the PIDS Forum on Regional Integration, Inclusive Growth and Poverty, 25 September 2012, Carlos P. Romulo Hall, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Makati City, Philippines.

4Ps beneficiaries are found in every income decile, even in the richest decile. This can be clearly seen if the income categories are further refined.

SUGGESTIONS FROM BENEFICIARIES ON HOW TO IMPROVE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM AT THE BARANGAY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS

Key informant interviews and focus group discussions results

Like other CCT programs, the 4Ps requires (at minimum) the means to establish the eligibility of clients and enroll them in the program, a mechanism to pay their benefits, and preferably a strong monitoring and evaluation systems. Furthermore, 4Ps needs a means to monitor compliance with co-responsibilities and to coordinate among the several institutions involved in operating the program. This section discusses the results of the key informant interviews and focus group discussions among the implementers of the 4Ps. A total of three key informant interviews were conducted among representatives of the Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), and Department of Education (DepEd). Likewise, two focus group discussions among the barangay volunteers were done. These volunteers came from the 10 barangays (set 1) of this study.

Involvement in the program

The DSWD is tasked as the overall program implementer of the 4Ps. At the onset, it has been involved in the National Targeting System for Poverty Reduction. It is tasked to handle the verification of the beneficiaries' compliance, grievances, and monitoring. It also oversees the implementation of the family development sessions, and collaborates with other government agencies such as the Department of Health (DOH) and the Department of Education (DepEd) in assisting beneficiaries.

The DOH takes charge of the women of reproductive age with children ages 0 to 14 years old. Of the PhP1,400 monthly allowance given to the beneficiaries, PhP500 is intended for health expenditures. In return, pregnant women are required to submit themselves to pre-natal and post-natal care. Women should also avail of the services of a skilled health attendant during delivery. Within six weeks after delivery, they have to submit themselves to at least one post-natal care.

Families with children 0-5 years old are required to visit the health center for immunization, monthly weight monitoring and nutrition counseling (for those with children 0-2 years old), quarterly weight monitoring, and management of childhood illnesses.

The ability of beneficiaries, especially pregnant mothers, to comply is monitored through a monitoring booklet provided by the health center. In recent years, however, the DOH has made use of the community health teams (CHTs) at the barangay level. This relatively new strategy is meant to ensure that beneficiaries are not only compliant but also aware of the program's purpose. The CHT operates in such a way that five teams are formed with 20 members per team. However, note that such CHT members are not exclusively composed of 4Ps beneficiaries because the CHTs serve as the barangay implementing arm of DOH's *Kalusugang Pangkalahatang* Program.

The DepEd ensures that children of beneficiary-families have 85 percent attendance every month. Specifically, families with children 0-3 years old are expected to enroll the children in a day care or pre-school program and maintain an attendance rate of at least 85 percent per month. Those with children from 6 to 14 years old are required to enroll them in elementary and secondary schools and hit an attendance rate of at least 85 percent per month. Principals, through the designated class advisers, are tasked to monitor the grantees' required 85 percent attendance. The DSWD has a standard form (Form 3) that must be filled-out and signed by the classroom adviser and school principal.

The Citilink officers oversee the activities conducted in the barangay, especially the continued eligibility of the household beneficiaries. They also link up with focal persons tasked to monitor the beneficiaries' program involvement, aside from handling complaints lodged by beneficiaries with the focal persons. They coordinate the activities conducted at the barangay level with that of the local government agencies, especially the city government. There are three Citilink officers in Cebu City who closely work with the focal persons in all the 10 pilot barangays. On a monthly basis, they regularly conduct family development seminars.

The focal persons appointed in Cebu City are a unique case. Cebu City is the only area in the region where a person (in most cases, the gender and development officer or the nutrition officer) in every barangay is oriented and trained by DSWD as well as appointed to specifically monitor

the beneficiaries. The work of focal persons is voluntary and without remuneration. They have been given the task to make sure beneficiaries comply. Thus, they conduct home visits and, if there are problems, try to investigate first if the beneficiary has indeed been remiss with his/her responsibilities before elevating such to the barangay level.

Moreover, focal persons also ensure that these beneficiaries attend the family development seminars (FDS). At times, when speakers are unavailable, they themselves facilitate the discussion of certain FDS topics, especially those where they had been trained on. Since they are familiar with the situations at the barangay level, they were the ones who suggested that parent-leaders from among the beneficiaries be appointed to coordinate the activities where parents are required to attend.

Focal persons underwent an orientation of the entire program to ensure that they have a full grasp of its operations. These orientation sessions were on the grievance redress system, beneficiary data management, and compliance verification system. To be able to handle the family development seminars in the absence of the citilink officers, they attended trainings on speaking and facilitation skills enhancement. Other trainings were on program implementation review, consultation dialogue, and disaster preparedness.

Challenges faced during program implementation

The following were the challenges faced by program implementers:

Inclusion and exclusion errors: Some families included in the program were actually not supposed to be there or should not have been prioritized. This error came to be because at the time the surveys were conducted in the 10 barangays, some households refused to be interviewed since they thought that this was a mere government “census” that would not translate into concrete benefits to them.

Wala magpainserview kay hadlok paninglon sa utang. Wala mangabli kay some of them are wary of the government nga sige og census kunu, walay nadawat. (They refused to be interviewed because they thought that the interviewer will collect their debt. They did not

open their doors because they were wary of the government, which keeps on conducting censuses but in the end, they [the households] would not get anything out of it.)

Some of those interviewed were also not truthful about their real economic status. For instance, a farmer interviewed did not reveal that aside from a *nipa* hut in his farmland, he also has another house somewhere.

The enumeration was done from 2007 to 2008, but the grant was released in 2009. There were families whose economic status changed (e.g., from being unemployed at the time of the interview to being employed at the time the funds were released). Moreover, during the enumeration period, there were poor people who were not residing in Cebu City yet. Thus, on the year the program was implemented, these poor from the provinces were excluded as beneficiaries even if they would have been qualified.

Interference of local officials: The DSWD has repeatedly publicized that in no way is the 4Ps subject to the control and direct manipulation of politicians. Nevertheless, there have been recurring issues of its politicization due to the unavoidable engagement between the DSWD and local government officials, particularly at the barangay level. At the onset, this was a problem faced by implementers because politicians made it appear that had it not been through their efforts, the beneficiaries would not be receiving a monthly allowance of PhP1,400. At some point, some officials had threatened to remove those who will not vote for them from the list of beneficiaries. To neutralize this wrong message, one DSWD source confirmed that the implementers have been exerting efforts to educate the people about the non-political nature of the 4Ps. The focal persons have substantiated DSWD's claim, stressing that, in principle, the beneficiaries know that the money did not come from politicians.

However, certain events could unavoidably reinforce people's impression on politicians' contributions to the program's success in some ways. For example, DSWD personnel and focal persons cannot but ask for the barangay's assistance in finding a decent venue (e.g., barangay multi-purpose center) for their meetings. In the case of one upland barangays, a barangay captain lends his public vehicles to transport the beneficiaries to a Land Bank branch located miles from their barangay so that the latter could withdraw their cash grants. These and many other similar circumstances still leave the 4Ps vulnerable to some form of politicization.

Allowance spent on gambling and alcoholic beverages: Some beneficiaries were reported to have spent their monthly allowance on gambling (*tong-its*) and alcoholic beverages. At times, couples would quarrel over such misspending as this could cause them to be removed from the list of 4Ps beneficiaries. In one interview researchers had with focal persons, it was revealed that the availability of extra income from ad-hoc or “sideline” jobs (e.g., carpentry, plumbing) was a reason the allowance was used for gambling on certain occasions.

Beneficiaries demanding that their forms be filled-up immediately: For fear that they would be unable to pass the required documents and comply with deadlines (and, thus, be delisted as 4Ps beneficiaries), parents at the onset would demanding that their forms be signed immediately. Such has created conflicts between the applicants and the implementers. After all, implementers are burdened with other tasks aside from their responsibilities related to the 4Ps.

Pawned automatic teller machine (ATM) cards: Some beneficiaries resort to pawning of ATM cards at the early part of the program. For instance, when a beneficiary borrows PhP500 from a private lender, the lender holds the former’s ATM card and sets an interest of 25 percent per month. Such a practice, however, was a source of many conflicts. Take for instance a case where the debtor borrows PhP1,000 but the amount deposited for the month by the program is PhP500 only due to certain deductions arising from non-compliance with certain program conditions. The amount that the lender is to collect falls short of what he had expected to receive.

Delays in the scheduled releases: The program guidelines clearly state that beneficiaries will get a subsidy of PhP1,400 every month if the family has been compliant. However, actual releases would be made every three months, which makes it challenging for beneficiaries who need the money immediately for their family’s health and education expenses. Such a situation also leads them to borrow money for the interim.

Today, the releases are made every two months instead of three. Delays in the releases are either due to beneficiaries’ failure to submit the necessary compliance forms on time or failure of authorized signatories (e.g., a school principal) to sign on time:

Karon nasulbad naman na nila. Sa una every three months mahatag, mao ni problema nila makautang guihapon sila. Karon irelease kada duha ka bulan. Usahay sad sila ang nakalangay diba gani kay usahay ang principal dugay mupirma, labi na kanang

principal nga bag-o pa. (Now, this has been solved. Releases were previously made every three months, which caused beneficiaries to borrow money in the interim. But now, releases are done every two months. At times, the beneficiaries caused the delay. At other times, new principals who are unfamiliar with the forms caused the delay.)

Program is perceived to encourage people to be lazy: There is a persistent perception that the 4Ps is encouraging people to be lazy since this makes them wholly reliant on the government's subsidy. This statement especially came from the non-beneficiaries who believe that they need more assistance than the identified beneficiaries.

Focal persons faced with budgetary constraints: Focal persons are tasked to monitor and follow-up the beneficiaries at the barangay level. For this, they do not receive any allowance---not even for communication. Having a communication allowance is crucial in their monitoring activities since they get in touch with the beneficiaries through their mobile phones.

Moreover, local officials sometimes question requests to include the 4Ps expenses in the local site's Gender and Development budget since they assert that the program is already getting its funding from the DSWD. Focal persons reasoned that activities, specifically at the barangay level, still need financial support because the DSWD funds are not enough. In fact, some focal persons ended up relying on their personal resources to carry out certain activities.

Program is too short: A five-year support from the government is perceived to be too short, particularly since the early phase of the novel program experienced challenges. It took a while for both the beneficiaries and implementers alike to get a better grasp of the program, and by the time they were able to do so, it was already in the second or third year of implementation. In addition, there is no strong program component that teaches income-generating skills to beneficiaries. The inclusion of a livelihood program could give beneficiaries an opportunity to augment their existing income.

Relatedly, the support given to families with children up to the age of 14 years old is perceived as inadequate because these children would still have not graduated from high school at that age. Interviewees think it would be better if the support continues up to such time that children graduate from high school and are enrolled in vocational courses. Such will allow these children

to be eligible for employment if the family does not have the resources to send them through college.

With the challenges mentioned above, the monitoring scheme instituted by the program helped lessened, if not eradicated, the problems faced. Government agencies had quarterly meetings to look into the problems encountered and introduced ways to improve the implementation. One such move was to appoint focal persons in the different barangays to coordinate with the different agencies when solving problems. These focal persons usually receive reports from community residents regarding the compliance of the beneficiaries. Such reports would prompt them to verify the truthfulness of the facts mentioned. They visit homes and discuss the issues with the beneficiary. This is also an opportunity to reach out to beneficiaries regarding problems encountered and to discuss ways for the latter to avoid further complications such as deductions on their monthly subsidy or worse, removal from the list of beneficiaries.

Improvements seen on the beneficiaries

Empowered to take charge of their lives: Beneficiaries have learned how to take care of their children, especially their basic needs, and not to inflict physical harm on them. They have also learned to manage their funds: i.e., priority is given to the needs of the family rather than on gambling and other vices:

Na-empowered sila. For example kahibalo na sila mohandle sa ilang mga bata, kahibalo na sila mohandle sa ilang finances, kahibalo na sila mohandle sa ilang temper nga dili na manapat sa ilang mga bata kay naa man na, apil man na sila sa among FDS. So mao nay akong nakita karon sa ilaha duna man attitude ang tao nga dili madali-dali og change magsugal na gyud na siya, kanang musuyup na gyud na siya, naa na siya pero na minimize na siya dili pareha sa una nga patuyang lang og buhat nga walay nag tan-aw, walay nag-guide nila so ang ilang pamilya nasamot ka rambol samot ka walay nada. So pagtungo sa 4Ps mao nay naka develop nila. (They have been empowered. For example, they now know how to handle their children, their finances and even their temper so they do not resort to hurting their children. These have been taken up in our FDS. There are

negative attitudes that cannot be changed overnight but at least these have been minimized. In the past, when they were not guided, the family was chaotic. Today, with the 4Ps, they have at least improved.

Improvement in the health status: Sawang Calero and Duljo used to belong to the top 10 barangays with the highest number of malnourished children. Such is not the case anymore, thanks to the success of the 4Ps in their area. Moreover, more births are attended now by skilled health workers delivered in the health center, some of which are already PhilHealth-accredited. Children are also regularly submitted for immunizations and weighing. Minors who are sick are prioritized in terms of medicines to be distributed.

Improvement in school attendance: Children consistently attend their classes since they have food for breakfast, which provides them the energy to attend school. They also have funds for transportation and school projects. There are even cases where beneficiaries' children have been part of their school's list of honors.

Sa Tejero, every year mi naay recognition day sa mga bata sa 4Ps. Para inig graduate nila amu iremind sa ilaha nga these people with honors are product of 4Ps. Wala mana sila ma recognize before kay tungod dili sila kapalit aning mga butanga sa ilang mga experiments pero karon daghan na kaayo ming mga bata nga gikan sa regular class nga nabutang na karon sa science class. Mao nang amu irecognize every year nga kining mga bataa gikan sa beneficiaries sa 4Ps. (Every year in Tejero, we have a recognition day for children who are beneficiaries of the 4Ps. In the past, they have not been part of the honors' list because they did not have the resources to buy materials for their experiments and other school requirements. From just being part of the regular class, they are now in the science class. We have the recognition day to remind everyone that these children are beneficiaries of the 4Ps.)

Strengthening institutional partnerships

This part discusses the mechanisms that different government agencies involved in the 4Ps implementation have in place to strengthen their contributions toward the 4Ps goals.

Quarterly meetings headed by the DSWD are conducted among its partner-agencies to discuss the progress of the program's implementation. Challenges faced by implementers are also taken up to immediately respond to these in a coordinated manner. Even prior to the quarterly meetings, the different agencies would already schedule smaller meetings among themselves.

Every month, the Cebu City Advisory Committee meets. The Citilink officer as well as the other government agencies and barangay captains come together to discuss problems encountered, grievances and compliance issues of beneficiaries. The Citilink officer then feeds the meeting minutes back to the regional DSWD so that appropriate actions will be taken.

Kay kung di pud na itrabaho sa Citilink didto sa area, ang region maningil ni Citilink nga nganong suwatan man gyud sa region si Mayor, "Your compliance is very low due to education and we found out nga low siya because you don't have timbangan. You don't have a nurse. " So in that way, aware si mayor. Dili pana aksyonan ni mayor, then ma-aware si DILG. (The Citilink officer coordinates with the regional office of DSWD, which is then tasked to write to the mayor, "Your area's compliance is very low due to problems in the aspect of education," or "We found out that compliance is low because there is no weighing scale or nurse assigned." If the mayor does not act on the problems, then the DILG is informed of his or her inaction.)

As per the DSWD's assessment, they have the best linkage with the Cebu City government. The city extends trainings and educational discussions beyond what is required by the 4Ps. For instance, beneficiaries have been taught about composting, disaster management, and effective communication. Resources allocated for the 4Ps are supplemented by contributions from other government offices. For instance, the DepEd receives support from the Cebu City government through its feeding program:

These kids who go to public schools are really poor and have problems on food, projects, and transportation. Transportation could be excluded, but what really draws attention are the students in the classroom who have not had breakfast or even ate for days. And most of them end up not going to school anymore. The Cebu City Nutrition Council extended its help to us by financing our feeding program for the kids.

In the case of DepEd, the department has a focal person assigned to seek assistance from civic organizations, the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR), businessmen and other individuals who can extend additional help in implementing the 4Ps.

The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) also conduct skills trainings to prepare other members of the family for employment. The Department of Science and Technology (DOST) has actually trained the beneficiaries on hydroponics, which is fitted in the urban area where arable land is relatively scarce.

Summary and Implications

This study interviewed two groups of respondents, the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, using standardized questionnaires. Based on basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the two groups, the impression is that there is no difference between the two groups.

Most of the respondents who answered the survey were mothers. The average ages are 40 and 35 years old for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, respectively. Non-beneficiary mothers tend to have a higher educational level, having reached and/or finished high school as compared to the beneficiaries, who are at or have completed only their elementary schooling. Migration patterns indicate that only a few respondents from both groups were born outside of Cebu. Both groups are either unemployed or earn their income as non-professionals or self-employed individuals. Forms of self-employment include but are not limited to street vending, ownership of a *sari-sari*, *buhi og baboy* (pig raising) and driving of motorcycle transportation known locally as *habal-habal*. Many non-beneficiaries declare that they were unemployed at the time of the survey. Although both groups can be considered relatively poor based on their average income, the non-beneficiaries showed lower average income (less than PhP5,000 per month) than the beneficiaries (who earn an average of PhP5,000 to PhP8,000).

This last finding would seem ironic to many. A closer analysis, however, may better explain the picture. First, there is the probability that the beneficiaries included the government subsidy in

the computation of their monthly income. Second, the study has not and cannot yet rule out the probability that a number of families who live below the poverty line were not chosen as 4Ps beneficiaries. This redounds to the issue of targeting which, admittedly, was one of the concerns of the program during the first few years of its implementation. The persistence of this issue is validated during the focus group discussions conducted. As mentioned earlier (cf. inclusion and exclusion errors), “Some families included in the program were actually not supposed to be there or should not have been prioritized.”

The study also looks into respondents’ type of dwelling units. Majority in both groups mentioned that they own the structure where they live but not the lot. Since this study’s researchers did not delve deeper into the issue of property rights given its typically sensitive nature, one can only surmise or infer from the available data that some of the respondents and participants are informal settlers. Generally, the houses are made up of light materials although most have access to electricity. In this regard, there are slightly more non-beneficiaries who have access to electricity than the beneficiaries. Non-beneficiaries also reported a higher average electricity consumption of PhP457 per month compared to the beneficiaries, who pay PhP285 per month only. As to their water consumption, beneficiaries have a higher bill (PhP316 per month) compared to non-beneficiaries (PhP191 per month). Both groups mentioned that their source of water is the independent provider in Cebu. In terms of garbage disposal, majority place their garbage in identified areas for collection by the city government. Only a few---specifically, those in the rural barangays Tagbao, Sudlon I, and Sudlon II---resort to composting and the dug-type disposal system. Although most respondents have their water-sealed type toilet, there are households in the rural barangays that do not yet have sanitary toilets.

On the overall, the beneficiaries are satisfied with the program’s implementation. They appreciate the seminars and trainings set by the program implementers. Responsible parenthood, and family development and planning were perceived as the most important topics. Other seminars/topics mentioned were values formation, domestic violence laws, and healthcare and immunization programs.

According to the respondents, they know they were accepted because they are considerably poor. Beneficiaries had an average school expenditure of PhP204 per month and a higher expenditure

of PhP436 per month for their healthcare. On the supply side of healthcare, most mentioned that medicines were readily available in their respective healthcare facilities.

Respondents were also satisfied with the way their concerns were handled by program implementers. Consultations, mini-conferences, and available personnel were ready options when concerns and issues arise. Meanwhile, the focus group discussions and key informant interviews brought out the relevant issues and challenges faced by the program's various implementing agencies.

The NHTS-PR data complemented the survey data in many respects of the socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The result of the regression analysis further confirmed that beneficiary households deserve to be in the 4Ps. Moreover, the regression coefficients provided insights on the variables that determine the eligibility of the poor for social protection programs such as the *4Ps*.

It is, however, interesting to note that the poorest of the poor might not be encouraged to participate in the program as the cost of compliance might be greater than their expected benefits.

Overall, Cebu City's 10 beneficiary barangays are compliant to the conditionalities of the program. Nonetheless, there remain areas for improvement. First, limiting the information asymmetry among program implementers should be considered if only so as to streamline the program. Second, although the existing survey data are still limited, the compliance and non-compliance records in the CVS must be seriously taken into consideration by the program implementers. After all, these personnel who closely monitor the beneficiaries' compliance have the biggest responsibility on the ground in making sure the program will be a success. Administering a very large program like 4Ps to thousands of households with various co-responsibilities would require a systematic organization. Consequently, there is a need to gradually create structural adjustments, given the palliative nature of the CCT.

Fourth, the program acknowledges that focus on health, education, and nutrition is not sufficient on its own to move people out of poverty. There is a need for additional programs that complement and link the demand side to the supply of educational and health services.

Although the program is still on-going, results of the study indicate that Pantawid Cebu City has greatly helped beneficiaries attain the program's basic objectives in the short run. The challenge, however, lies on what will happen to the beneficiaries after the program ends. During the survey and focus group discussions, most participants lamented that just as when they have started to fully understand and comprehend the program, they find that it will end soon.

Fifth, a limited data set may hinder a rigorous evaluation on the outcomes of the 4Ps. In Latin America, very rigorous impact studies were possible because there were large data sets available before and after implementation of the conditional cash transfer grants.

In this Philippine study, however, only a single survey was done in areas where beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries live. Government agencies in charge of implementing the 4Ps should take this first step forward by conducting their own regular surveys and opening up their databases for impact evaluation studies. If done properly, research like this will surely aid policymakers in improving the programs and achieving the long-run objective of breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

At this point, one has yet to see how far the current 4Ps has achieved its aim of alleviating intergenerational poverty. The return of investment in the areas of health and education are yet to be translated into human and social capital and this cannot be accomplished overnight.

Appendix A: Comparison APIS 2011 and EADN study income deciles.

APIS 2011, Total Annual Family Income Deciles		EADN Study	APIS 2011
First decile:	PhP50,040.00 and below	Estimated annual family income	
Second decile:	PhP50,040.01 to PhP68,464.00	1 – below PhP60,000.00	' Decile 1 to 2
Third decile:	PhP68,464.01 to PhP85,360.00	2 - PhP60,000.00 to PhP107,988.00	' Decile 2 to 5
Fourth decile:	PhP85,360.01 to PhP103,600.00	3 - PhP108,000.00 to PhP143,988.00	' Decile 5 to 6
Fifth decile:	PhP103,600.01 to PhP125,600.00	4 – above PhP144,000.00	' Decile 6 to 10
Sixth decile:	PhP125,600.01 to PhP155,040.00		
Seventh decile:	PhP155,040.01 to PhP198,000.00		
Eighth decile:	PhP198,000.01 to PhP269,420.00		
Ninth decile:	PhP269,420.01 to PhP407,180.00		
Tenth decile:	above PhP407,180.00		

Appendix B: Pair-wise Correlation Matrix

	children	own_house	own_lot	ebill	bedrm	tv	dvd	efan	hhead_employed	spouse_employed	hurb	num_schools	hhead_male	hhead_educ2	hhead_educ3	water2	water3	water4	house_type2	house_type3	
children	1.00																				
own_house	0.12	1.00																			
own_lot	0.02	-0.04	1.00																		
ebill	-0.10	0.02	-0.10	1.00																	
bedrm	0.03	-0.04	0.06	-0.19	1.00																
tv	0.18	0.22	-0.13	0.33	-0.01	1.00															
dvd	-0.01	-0.11	-0.13	0.38	-0.07	0.32	1.00														
efan	0.08	0.20	0.03	0.47	0.01	0.50	0.17	1.00													
hhead_employed	-0.05	0.12	-0.05	0.02	-0.07	-0.04	-0.05	0.02	1.00												
spouse_employed	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.10	-0.02	-0.10	0.04	-0.38	1.00											
hurb	0.14	-0.07	-0.04	0.19	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.20	-0.02	-0.11	1.00										
num_schools	-0.01	0.04	-0.09	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.07	-0.15	-0.03	0.22	1.00									
hhead_male	-0.04	0.00	0.01	0.04	-0.08	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.23	-0.09	0.06	-0.07	1.00								
hhead_educ2	0.01	0.15	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.06	-0.14	-0.03	0.57	-0.27	-0.06	-0.10	0.09	1.00							
hhead_educ3	0.04	-0.04	-0.08	0.04	-0.05	0.12	0.16	0.10	0.52	-0.27	0.05	-0.12	0.17	-0.18	1.00						
water2	-0.13	0.13	0.04	-0.09	0.01	-0.04	-0.10	-0.14	-0.09	0.01	-0.35	0.09	-0.07	-0.04	-0.14	1.00					
water3	0.11	0.10	-0.05	0.12	-0.02	0.11	0.03	0.10	0.05	-0.01	0.28	-0.08	0.04	0.02	0.11	-0.31	1.00				
water4	0.11	-0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.08	-0.08	0.01	0.26	0.06	0.00	-0.09	0.00	-0.43	-0.51	1.00			
house_type2	0.17	0.08	-0.07	0.24	0.05	0.28	0.10	0.35	-0.01	0.01	0.09	0.09	-0.07	-0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.02	1.00		
house_type3	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0.18	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.07	-0.01	-0.10	0.05	0.00	-0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.03	-0.04	-0.12	1.00	

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