



Assessment of Family Development Session of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): Effects of FDS on Family Life (Final Report)





ASSESSMENT OF FAMILY DEVELOPMENT SESSIONS OF THE PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM:

EFFECTS OF FAMILY DEVELOPMENT SESSIONS ON FAMILY LIFE

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ACRONYM

4Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
AAFP	American Academy of Family Physicians
DOH	Department of Health
EBF	Exclusive breastfeeding
ECCD	Early Child Care and Development
EGK	Emergency Go Kit
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FCMV	Fixed-Cost Minimum-Variance
FDS	Family Development Session
KII	key informant interviews
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Service Administration
PHILVOCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PhP	Philippine Peso
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
USU	Ultimate Sampling Unit
WHO	World Health Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Family Development Session (FDS) is one of the key activities in the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program and was established to respond to the social needs of the family. It is regarded as an important intervention to fulfill the family development thrust of the program, particularly: to serve as an arm to strengthen the program's capacity to fulfill its role of investing into human capital of families and children 0-14 years old; strengthen the capacities of the family members particularly the parents to become more responsive to the needs of the family and their children; to become more socially aware; and be involved and participative in community development activities.

Component 3 focused on the socio-behavioral outcomes and effects of FDS on family life among randomly selected 4Ps beneficiaries. The objectives of this component are: 1) to assess the effects of FDS on family life, particularly on husband-wife relationship, parent-child relationship, child protection, home and financial management, strengthening family values, and active citizenship; 2) to assess the relevance of FDS to household and community needs of the beneficiaries, and as driving force of the partner beneficiaries in attending the FDS; and 3) to identify behavioral changes and values in their perception of family relationships, health, nutrition, education, protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, community participation, and active citizenship.

A three-stage sampling design was used to determine the provinces (primary sampling units, PSU), municipalities or cities (secondary sampling unit, SSU) and barangay (ultimate sampling unit, USU). Prior to sampling, the whole country was stratified to four island groups namely; (1) Luzon island group, (2) Visayas island group, (3) Mindanao island group, and (4) National Capital Region island group. From each of the island groups, a simple random sample of two provinces was obtained. A simple random sample of one "rural-like" and one "urban-like" area (municipality or city) was drawn from each province.

To determine the barangays to be sampled within the municipality/city, probability-proportional to size sampling was used. The auxiliary variable used as size of the barangay is the percentage of household heads who have, at least, a high school education. This variable was considered since it is readily available in the sampling frame as well as researches have established that educational attainment of a respondent plays a role in the quality of answers he/she will give.

The sample size was then computed using the Fixed-Cost Minimum-Variance (FCMV) approach. Under FCMV, the average cost of getting to a barangay and the average cost of a respondent's interview plays a key factor. Stratified random sampling was employed in selecting the households from 16 municipalities in six provinces and four cities/municipalities in NCR with a 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error.

Qualitative and quantitative data collection methods were employed. The qualitative approaches used were focus group discussions among FDS participants, key informant interviews among field implementers such as parent leaders and municipal links, and case



studies among children and adolescents of beneficiaries. For the qualitative part, 16 focus group discussions were comprised of mothers, fathers, and caregivers. Likewise, 16 children, aged 7-12 years old, and 16 adolescents were interviewed as part of the case study.

The quantitative aspects included descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of quantitative data gathered from the survey of beneficiary households. The questionnaire used dichotomous and rating scales. FGD and KII guides consisted of the open-ended questions that were not included in the survey instrument, and other pertinent questions leading to more in-depth discussions on several items.

The case study guide explored possible effects of parental attendance to FDS on the child/adolescent's development, perception of oneself, and his/her family.

Majority of the beneficiaries pointed out the great influence of the modules related to the family on their family life, particularly on parenting, family planning, food preparation, house management, nutrition and health care and that these too helped in improving themselves.

Majority (71.97%) perceived that FDS attendance has a very positive effect on their marital relationship. FGD results show that couples have better relationships now. This was manifested in better communication skills, reduced fighting, lessening of vices, greater motivation to work and earn money, and new family practices such as praying and eating together and other bonding activities.

With FDS attendance, more work sharing between the husband and wife was reported. Even if most of the household chores are still done by the mothers, the fathers were helping out by cooking, caring for the children, marketing, cleaning the house, doing the laundry and ironing.

Although 33% do not perceive marital relationship as a primary difficulty, there was an increase in the number of beneficiaries who regarded this as a major difficulty. This could be due to the mother's increased knowledge on her rights and how an ideal family should be like.

Majority (80.46%) perceived that FDS attendance has a very positive effect on the parent-child relationship. This was manifested in increased use of positive discipline practices (e.g. talking calmly to the child and explaining what is right), greater provision of child's needs, and better personalities and improved character shown by the children.

The top three topics that the beneficiaries wanted more knowledge are on appropriate guidance and discipline (70.91%), health (46.79%), and child care especially when the child is sick (35.15%).

Majority (62.19%) of the 4Ps beneficiaries rated very highly the effect of FDS attendance on their perceptions about child rights and parental duties. Majority (93.79%) of the parents reported that they know about children's rights, and the most familiar rights for them are: to be educated (79.21%), to have a home and a caring family (57.62%), and to be born, given a name and a nationality (46.29%).





Majority (85.78%) reported that they have knowledge of laws related to children's rights with the following rights as the most familiar to them: special protection of children against abuse, exploitation and discrimination (54.51%); anti-Violence against women and children (45.87%); and anti-rape law (38.02%).

Majority (81.98%) reported that their child is not currently working. For the children who are working, the top three occupations they are engaged in are: construction worker, domestic helper, and as sales personnel and cleaning personnel. The children worked in order to help their family and to be able to buy their own needs.

Majority (79.14%) regarded the effect of FDS attendance on the family's planning needs as mostly positive. They learned how to better budget their money, trust the spouse in handling the finances, and prepared a timetable to help manage their time.

Although the majority rated their financial situation as the greatest difficulty in their lives, the percentage of beneficiaries who reported this went down from 81.51% to 66.69%. In relation to health and nutrition, 66.07% said that FDS had a very high effect on the proper management of healthy food and nutrition at home.

For pregnancy, only 26% of the 4Ps beneficiaries who passed on the legitimate signs of pregnancy perceived that FDS affected their knowledge. This could be due to the first prenatal check-up being done only on the 3rd month of pregnancy. For infant care practices, 95.83% of the 4Ps beneficiaries breastfed their babies. They also bring the infant to the health center for check-ups and do complementary feeding on 6th month.

Seventy percent of the 4Ps beneficiaries practiced family planning, with the IUD, calendar method and condom and pills as the most common known family planning methods used. Attendance to FDS has very high effect on their family planning practices.

Around half of the beneficiaries did not view sibling relationship as a primary difficulty in family relations. Majority (61.71%) answered that FDS had a very high effect on the positive state of their family relationships. Majority (60.76%) answered that FDS had a very high effect on the moral and spiritual aspects of the family like praying together or going to church together.





Majority (59.67%) perceived the effect of FDS attendance to their contribution to the community as mostly positive. This can be supported by FGD results wherein beneficiaries expressed a change in their character, greater interest to participate, and better socialization skills.

Majority (75.89%) were aware of the current community situation in terms of education, health, environment and politics. There was increased awareness in all these aspects, but the highest increase noted was on education.

Majority ranked environmental concern and protection very highly as a community concern during FDS attendance (76.29%), with greater emphasis on saving energy, disposing wastes properly, and recycling. Majority ranked their preparation as a family (65.33%) , and as a community (60.19%) for disasters as very high with FDS attendance.

Majority (95.61%) of the 4P's beneficiaries said they regularly attend FDS, with 89.74% attending the FDS 7-12 times in a year. According to the beneficiaries they attend to: gain knowledge that they can apply to their family life; acquire skills like dressmaking, cooking, food preservation and how to conduct a small business; maintain the benefits due them as beneficiaries; and to comply with the requirement set by the program.

In terms of community needs, majority (72.26%) said that cleanliness is a very high need. Cleanliness is the highest among all the identified community needs. Majority said that peace (66.16%), infrastructure improvement (60.53%) and improving public service (69.59%) are very high community needs.

More than half (56.72%) identified community cohesion as a very high need. Some beneficiaries mentioned that they learned to socialize with their neighbors, especially their fellow beneficiaries, because they had to meet and share information on updates about 4P's and FDS.

For the community problems, majority claimed and ranked very highly cleanliness (69.67%), community cohesion (54.67%), lack of peace (62.34%), infrastructure improvement (59.00%), and public service improvement (67.44%) as community problems.

More than half (58.53%) mentioned that FDS has a very high effect on how they keep their communities clean, and 32.33% said that FDS has a high effect. In particular, they pointed to the Brigada Eskwela as an event wherein they help in making their community clean.

Only 28.88% practiced waste segregation. This may seem low but waste segregation significantly increased upon attending FDS.

For bio-intensive and backyard gardening, 33.17% said that it is very highly helpful to their families. Majority (55.29%) rated bio-intensive gardening help towards their communities as very high.





Only 33.75% of the members said they practice backyard gardening. The 4P's beneficiaries who carry out backyard gardening significantly decreased upon membership to 4P's. The reason may be attributed to their being able to purchase food from the market now, and they do not need to plant and harvest their own food.

Around 65% rated very low these aspects: spouses blaming each other, passively obeying the spouse, not listening to each other, not meeting family responsibilities, and not fulfilling spousal responsibility.

More 4P's beneficiaries reported that their child needs love and care, safe drinking water, clothing, shelter, vaccination, medical care, dental care, education, play, religion, environmental awareness and protection, self-confidence, and social skills to be developed. . There are more beneficiaries who see the importance of giving love and care to their children upon FDS attendance. This result was seen for beneficiaries who attended 24 or more sessions a year.

There was a significant increase in the number of beneficiaries who regard themselves as: being able to provide play opportunities for their children; very much involved in their children's religious practice; able to provide for their children's education; able to develop self-confidence in the child, and also able to develop their child's socialization skills.

Most beneficiaries gave very high rating on their claim to provide clothing, shelter, education, love and care, healthy food and safe drinking water, medical care and dental care to their children upon FDS attendance. There was also an increase in the number of beneficiaries providing information on environmental awareness/protection to their children.

More 4P's beneficiaries reported that their child helps more in household chores, showed greater personal hygiene habits, sleeps more at the right time, eats meals with the family more, prays more, and plays more with the parents and siblings upon FDS attendance.

Parents engaged more in story reading or storytelling, taking the time to talk about the day's events with the child, helping the child in their studies, preparing nutritious foods, allowing the child to help with household chores and to play with other children, and ensuring that the child sleep at the right time upon FDS attendance. There was a significant difference in the increase of these practices.

Ratings for positive traits of the child increased more upon FDS attendance. More parents rated very highly that their children are respectful, obedient, and help in house chores. Similarly, more parents reported very high ratings that their teenagers are respectful, obedient, help in house chores, and prayed.

In terms of child and adolescent protection, more beneficiaries rated very highly their practice of positive discipline strategies upon FDs attendance: explaining what the child did wrong and talking calmly when a misbehavior occurred. More parents rated very low their practice





of negative discipline strategies such as spanking, yelling, humiliating, taking away privileges, threatening, locking child in a room, and making the child stand in a corner.

A significant difference was observed in the decrease of these practices. The parents cited the FDS as their source of knowledge regarding positive discipline measures. More 4P's beneficiaries reported that they perform the following duties to their children upon FDS attendance: supervise their play, leisure activities and social interactions; give them a good education; care for their physical and mental health states; give them advice and support; give them moral and spiritual guidance; teach them to be respectful; teach them good manners; and set a good example for their children to follow.

There was a significant difference in the increase of performing parental duties. The parents cited the FDS as their source of knowledge.

For financial management, majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries prioritized food, children's education, medical needs and house bills in the allocation of the additional money from the program. Two-thirds (66.71%) replied that their income and 4Ps allowance were adequate enough for their needs. Majority (71%) also set aside money for their savings.

For home management, the difference in the number of families who did not plan the food they served their families before (85.83%) and upon (91.74%) attending FDS was significant. The food eaten by the 4Ps beneficiaries had not changed much after attending FDS. There was an increase in the number of beneficiaries who perceive that they are able to provide healthy food and safe water now.

For pregnancy and infant care, a third of the beneficiaries passed on their practices during pregnancy. They are the beneficiaries who were able to give half of the list of good pregnancy practices. They attributed their knowledge to their FDS attendance. There was a significant increase in mothers visiting the health center during the 3rd month of pregnancy. There was a significant increase in visits to the health center for the infant check-ups. Allowing newborn screening to be done and breastfeeding also showed significant increases in practice.

However, for food preparation, only 19.44% passed or were able to give half of the list regarding the right practices in preparing and cooking food upon FDS attendance. Washing hands before handling food, washing utensils before cooking, and making sure the food items are fresh all showed significant increases in practice upon FDS attendance.

For family planning, 70% of 4Ps beneficiaries practiced family planning. The methods they commonly used were the calendar method, withdrawal, IUD, and tubal ligation.

In terms of strengthening family values, the moral-spiritual activities by the families were going to church, praying at home, reading and studying the bible, joining religious organizations, and attending religious celebrations. Going to church was the highest moral-spiritual activity done by the beneficiaries before attending FDS (72.38%) and upon attending FDS (84.29%).





The 4Ps beneficiaries were asked to prioritize the time they give to themselves, their spouses, for each child, and the whole family. Majority of them prioritized the four given choices. Giving time for the whole family was the top most priority before attending FDS (92.29%) and upon attending FDS (92.29%).

For active citizenship, majority (75.91%) said they can do something about their desired community, and majority (59.50%) also answered that the FDS had a very high effect to achieve their desired community. Majority (70.98%) of the beneficiaries were familiar with Indigenous People (Aetas) and their rights, with the FDS as their source. However, majority (53.55%) had no knowledge about the farming practices of Indigenous People. Majority (61.14%) did not practice the natural way of farming.

Majority (95.52%) knew what a disaster is, and in particular, they cited storms, floods, and earthquakes. Majority (76.19%) knew how to prevent/avoid the disasters.

Majority (61.90%) answered that FDS attendance had a very high effect on their environmental concern and protection. They also perceived an increase in their active participation on environmental protection and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM). Majority (54.29%) had knowledge about Early Warning Systems (EWS). Majority (61.05%) had no knowledge about the Emergency Go Kit (EGK).

Majority (78.57%) said they participated in the activities of the community even if only 14.5% had positions in the community now. Majority (53.43%) answered that the perceived level of effect of FDS on community participation was very high.







1 INTRODUCTION

The Family Development Session (FDS) is one of the key activities in the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. It was crafted to respond to the social needs of the family.

It is regarded as an important intervention to fulfil the family development thrust of the program, particularly: to serve as an arm to strengthen the program's capacity to fulfil its role of investing into human capital of families and children 0-14 years old; to strengthen the capacities of the family members particularly the parents to become more responsive to the needs of the family and their children; to become more socially aware; and be involved and participative in community development activities.

Component 3 focused on the socio-behavioral outcomes and effects of FDS on family life among randomly selected 4Ps Beneficiaries. The objectives of this component are: 1) to assess the effects of FDS on family life, particularly on husband-wife relationship, parent-child relationship, child protection, home and financial management, strengthening family values, and active citizenship; 2) to assess the relevance of FDS to household and community needs of the beneficiaries, and as driving force of the partner beneficiaries in attending the FDS; and 3) to identify behavioral changes and values in their perception of family relationships, health, nutrition, education, protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, community participation, and active citizenship.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sampling design


A three-stage sampling design was used to determine the provinces (primary sampling units, PSU), municipalities or cities (secondary sampling unit, SSU) and barangay (ultimate sampling unit, USU).

Prior to sampling, the whole country was stratified to four island groups namely: (1) Luzon island group, (2) Visayas island group, (3) Mindanao island group, and (4) National Capital Region island group. From each of the island groups, a simple random sample of two provinces was obtained.

A simple random sample of one "rural-like" and one "urban-like" area (municipality or city) was drawn from each province.

To determine the barangays to be sampled within the municipality/city, probability-proportional to size sampling was used. The auxiliary variable used as size of the barangay is the percentage of household heads who have, at least, a high school education. This variable was considered since it is readily available in the sampling frame as well as researches have





established that educational attainment of a respondent plays a role in the quality of answers he/she will give.

The sample size was then computed using the Fixed-Cost Minimum-Variance (FCMV) approach. Under FCMV, the average cost of getting to a barangay and the average cost of a respondent's interview plays a key factor. FCMV expression is given below,

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{C_{\text{barangay}} (1 - \hat{\rho})}{C_{\text{interview}} \hat{\rho}}}$$

where b = total number of households to be sampled per barangay
barangay = estimated average cost per barangay cluster
Interview = estimated average cost per respondent
= Intraclass-correlation among the different barangays based on the educational attainment of household heads

Stratified random sampling was employed in selecting the households from 16 municipalities in six provinces and four cities/municipalities in NCR with a 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error (Table 1).

2.2 Data Collection

Qualitative and quantitative data collection methods were employed. The qualitative approaches used were focus group discussions among FDS participants, key informant interviews among field implementers such as parent leaders and municipal links, and case studies among children and adolescents of beneficiaries.

For the qualitative part, 16 focus group discussions were comprised of mothers, fathers, and caregivers. Likewise, 16 children, aged 7-12 years old, and 16 adolescents were interviewed as part of the case study.

The quantitative aspects included descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of quantitative data gathered from the survey of beneficiary households.

The data collection was done 26 May 2016 to 04 Aug 2016. The household survey used the pre-tested questionnaire (Attachment 1) containing questions related to individual child development (maternal care, education, nutrition, child protection); family development (family relationships, husband-wife relationship, parent-child relationship, resource management); and community awareness and participation (active citizenship).

The questionnaire used dichotomous and rating scales. FGD and KII guides consisted of the open-ended questions that were not included in the survey instrument, and other pertinent questions leading to more in-depth discussions on several items.



Table 1. List of covered provinces and city/municipality, number of barangays, and target and actual respondents.

Target respondents	Number of Barangays	Municipality	Province
231	148	Pasay	NCR Second District
28	18	San Juan	
49	30	Pasig	NCR Fourth District
7	5	Pateros	
56	34	Tagaytay	Cavite
14	10	Ternate	
21	3	Marcos	Ilocos
126	80	Laoag	
42	27	Dumaguete City	Negros
14	10	Zamboanguita	
112	71	Lambunao	Iloilo
259	164	Iloilo City	
84	54	Surigao City	Surigao
21	14	Malimono	Sarangani
21	13	Alabel	
28	19	Kiamba	
1113	700		TOTAL

The case study guide explored possible effects of parental attendance to FDS on the child/adolescent's development, perception of oneself, and his/her family.

The hired enumerators were trained prior to data collection. Attachment 2 includes the enumerators' guide and visual aids used during the training. An enumerators' responsibility was to interview seven households.

The non-response of 0.9% was due to the rejected questionnaires which contained inconsistent/incomplete answers and there were sampled households which came from sets 5 and above. To correct the error and replace these households, another survey was conducted for this purpose.

2.3 Data Encoding

The 1075 household survey results were encoded using EPI INFO. The database was verified to ensure the accuracy of the encoded data. Computers were rented for three months to do the data encoding. The FGD and KII results were tabulated and summarized.





3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Respondents Profile

3.1.1 Socio-economic condition

Table 2 shows the profile of the respondents. The majority of them were females. In terms of the respondents' educational background, more than half have reached high school level and one-fourth in elementary. The mean age of the respondents was 44 years old. The eldest respondent was 85 years old while the youngest 18 years old. More than three-fourths of the respondents were married. The 62.91% of the respondents were employed full time and 17.51% were unemployed.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents according to socio-economic condition, n=1112.

Indicator	Weighted Percentage Distribution	No. of Respondents
Gender		
Male	29.78	310
Female	70.22	802
Educational attainment		
None	0.81	12
Pre-school	1.32	14
Elementary undergraduate	27.97	296
High school undergraduate	24.93	301
High school graduate	31.78	350
College undergraduate	8.43	87
College graduate	3.53	40
Post graduate	0.03	1
Vocational-Technical	1.20	12
Age		
17-28	5.23	53
29-40	36.08	406
41-52	39.55	442
53-64	14.01	158
65-76	4.63	46
77-88	0.50	7





Civil status		
Single	5.19	57
Married	76.70	841
Widowed	6.33	74
Separated	8.39	95
Live-in	3.39	45
Employment status		
Full time	62.91	693
Part time	19.59	215
Unemployed	17.51	204

Of the 1112 respondents, 33.5% own a farm lot (Figure 1).

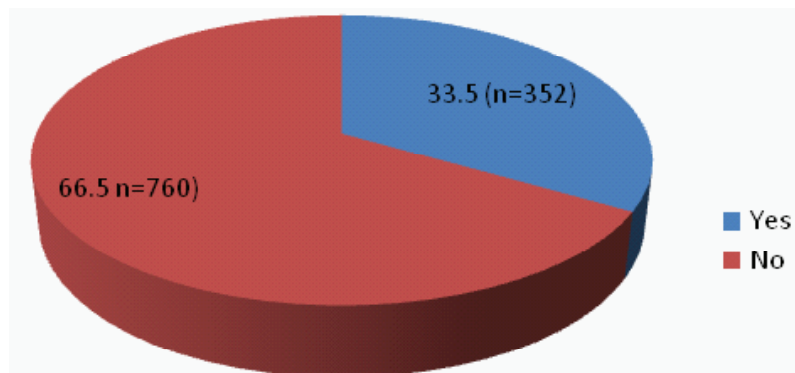


Figure 1. Distribution of respondents according to farm ownership (n=1112).

3.1.2 Family Household Assets

The materials used for the walls of the respondents' houses were mostly wood (45.7%) and concrete (31.97%). More than one fourth of the respondents have walls made of light materials (Figure 2).

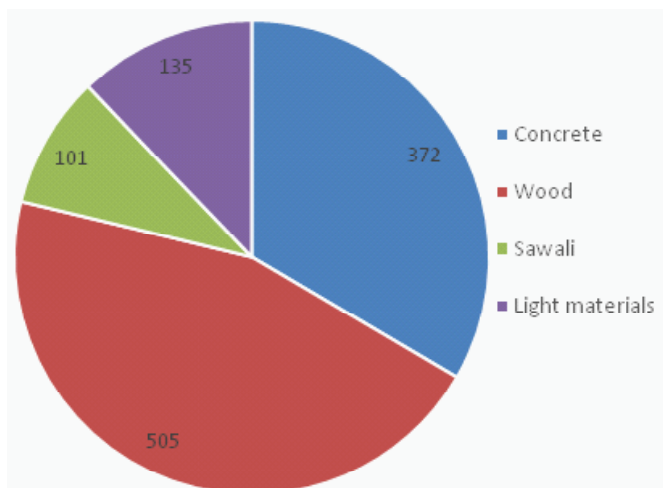


Figure 2. Distribution of respondents according to materials used as walls of their houses (n=1113).

Figure 3 shows most of the respondents occupied the house for free (37.68%). Some own the house and rented the lot (29.36%), and 23.41% owned the house and lot.

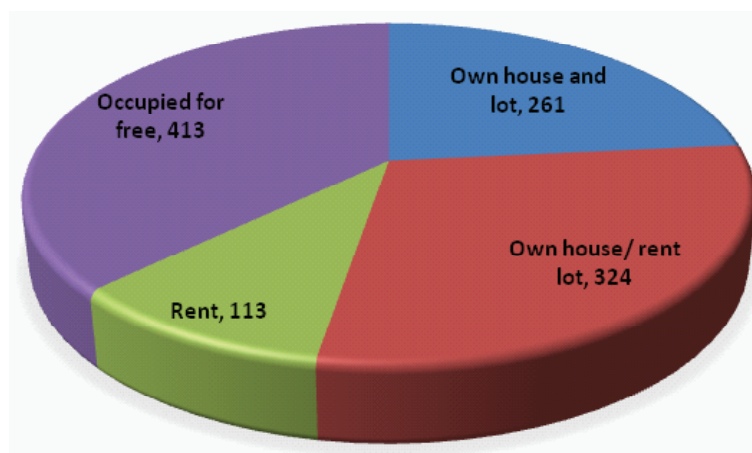


Figure 3. Distribution of respondents according to type of house ownership (n=1113).

Only a few respondents owned vehicles (19.51%) which were acquired mostly when they were already 4Ps members (Table 3). The vehicles were purchased between 1990 and 2016 (Table 4). More than 95% of the beneficiaries owned one vehicle (Table 5). The vehicles mostly owned by the respondents were motorcycles (50.79%) and tricycles (12.04%). About one-third of the respondents owned bicycles (Table 6).



Table 3. Distribution of respondents according to vehicle ownership (n=1112).

Weighted Percentage Distribution	Vehicle Ownership	No. of Respondents
19.51	Yes	211
80.49	No	901

Table 4. Distribution of respondents according to year of purchase of vehicle.

Year of purchase	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution
1990 to 2010	32	23.79
2011	15	10.19
2012	11	3.67
2013	19	12.22
2014	19	15.71
2015	32	20.11
2016	14	14.29

Table 5. Distribution of respondents according to number of vehicles owned.

Number of vehicle owned	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution
1	201	95.71
2	7	3.33
3	1	0.48
5	1	0.48

Table 6. Distribution of respondents according to type of vehicles owned (n=1112).

No. of Respondents	Vehicle type	Weighted Percentage Distribution
59	Bike	30.89
97	Motorcycle	50.79
23	Tricycle	12.04
6	Car	3.14
6	Boat	3.14

More than half of the respondents owned television before and upon membership to 4Ps. An increase in the number of appliances acquired was observed upon membership to 4Ps. These included: DVD player, refrigerator, cellular phone, washing machine, and tablet (Figure 4).



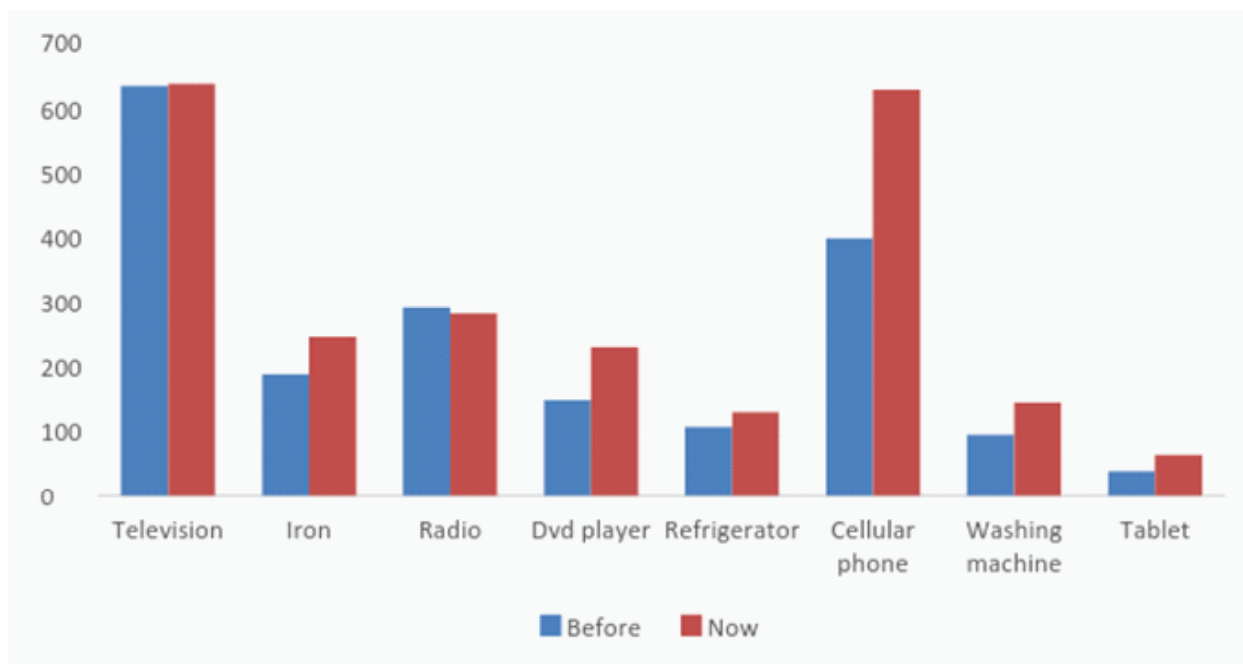


Figure 4. Distribution of respondents according to appliances owned before and upon membership in 4Ps (n=1112).

More than three-fourths (86.38%) of the respondents have electricity (Figure 5). Likewise, 39.64% said that their electricity bill increased upon entry to 4Ps program (Figure 6).

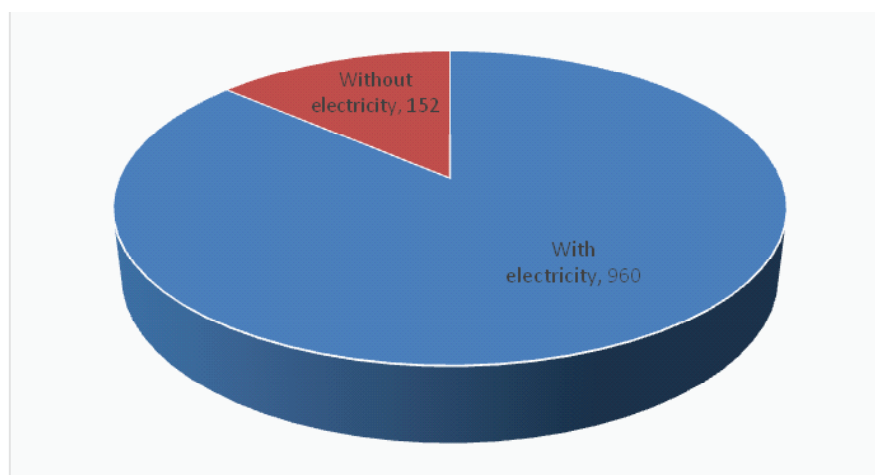


Figure 5. Distribution of respondents according to availability of electricity (n=1112).

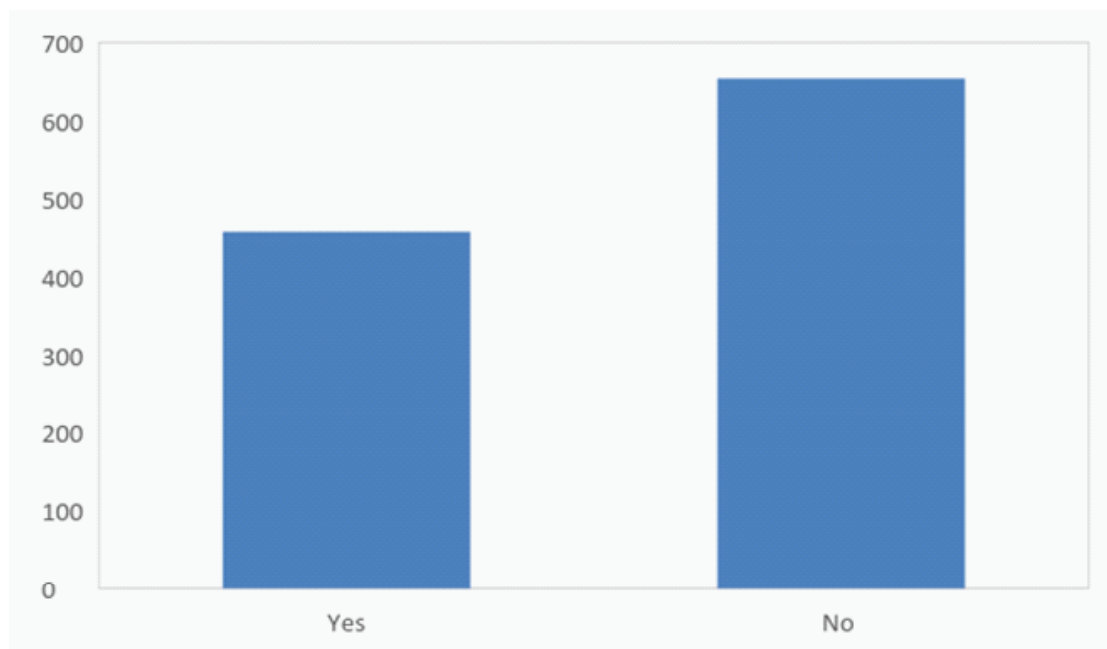


Figure 6. Distribution of respondents according to increase in electric bill (n=1112).

More than half of the respondents (51.73%) use deep well or from the faucet for drinking water (Figure 7). Majority of them (62.85%) use deep well or water from the faucet for domestic needs. Eighty (80) percent of the respondents used the buhos type of toilet (Figure 8).

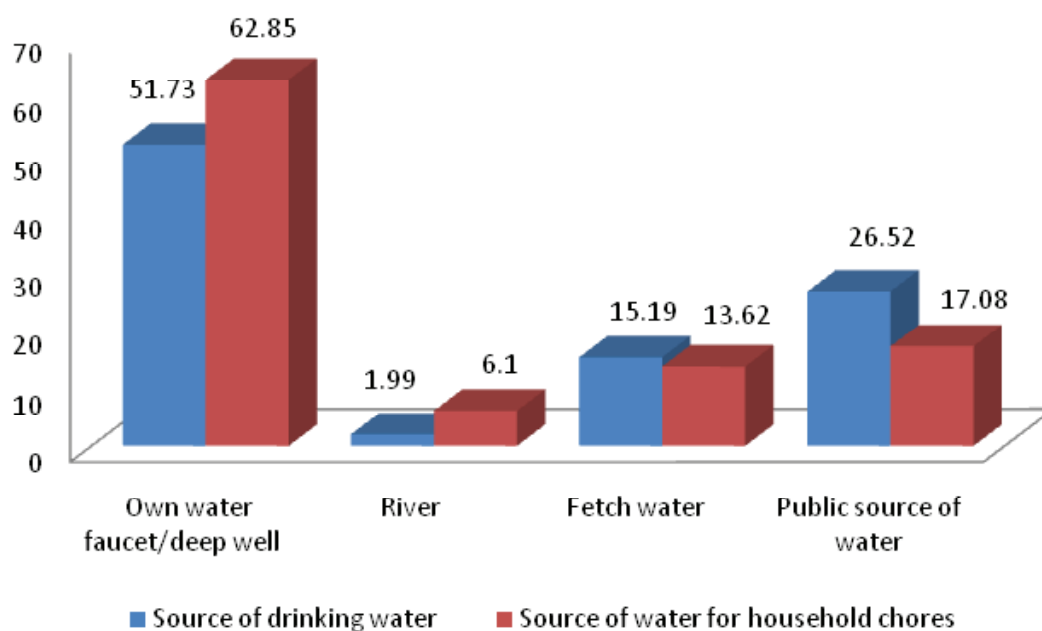


Figure 7. Percentage distribution of respondents according to source of drinking water (n=1112).

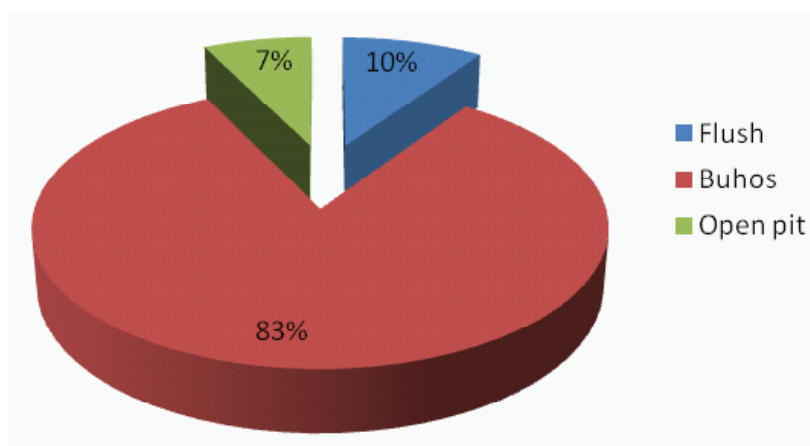


Figure 8. Percentage distribution of respondents according to toilet facilities (n=1112).

3.2 Effects of FDS on Family Life

3.2.1 Family Development Sessions

3.2.1.1 Family Development Sessions helpful topic

The study showed that majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries from the lowest income group declared that the topic on rights and laws was the most useful to them. In addition, the most number of beneficiaries who were working full-time, 29-40 years old, attend FDS 7-12x/year and females expressed that everything they learned from FDS was useful to them (Table 7). Most of the high school graduates claimed that matters regarding education benefitted them the most.

Table 7. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the most helpful topics from FDS (n=1112).

Category	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
All	501	42.57	0.0199
Child	118	10.49	0.0118
Disaster	54	4.21	0.0085
Education	36	3.96	0.0082
Family	174	14.74	0.0136
Health and Nutrition	50	4.63	0.0089
Others	145	15.60	0.0160
Rights and Laws	34	3.80	0.0066



After categorizing the various responses of beneficiaries on how they were helped by the FDS sessions, results showed that half of them (50.70%) claim that household related matters are the ones highly influenced by FDS attendance (Table 8). These are topics on parenting, family planning, food preparation, house management, nutrition and health care.

Table 8. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to various aspects wherein attendance to FDS sessions have helped them (n=1112).

FDS Session	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Relationship with the Family and the Community	46	4.14	0.0079
Household Related	548	50.70	0.0209
Finance	88	7.88	0.0117
Improvement of One's Self	193	18.39	0.0158
Everyday Life and its Improvement	64	3.77	0.0060
Gardening	2	0.11	0.0000
Disaster	34	2.57	0.0072
Education	59	4.58	0.0084
Environment	2	0.05	0.0003
Others	76	7.80	0.0130

It may be said that the goal of the Family Development Sessions has been achieved in terms of enabling household beneficiaries to be more responsive and active in performing their roles and responsibilities. This is true particularly in various aspects of caring for their children such as health, nutrition, and psychosocial needs.

Improvement of one's self was perceived by 18.39% of the respondents to be affected by attendance in FDS. Based on the FGD, the beneficiaries have greater interest in knowing the program, how it can change their lives, and how it helped increase their knowledge during FDS.

The study revealed the various responses of beneficiaries on the perceived effects of attending FDS sessions. Majority claimed that household related matters such as parenting, family planning, food preparation, house management, nutrition, and health care highly influenced them. Beneficiaries are from the lowest income group, elementary undergraduates, full time workers, 4Ps members for 5 years, 41-52 years old and are married.

Ninety-five (95) percent of beneficiaries that attended 7-12 sessions a year reported that the great impact of FDS was on disaster awareness and protection. This may be due to the various disasters that occurred across the nation in the past years. FDS sessions might have focused on disseminating information on disaster awareness and preparation.





More female beneficiaries perceived all the categories to be more helpful for them than the males. The highest number of females perceived that the major influence of attending FDS is on improving oneself. This includes better self-perception and self-valuing, spiritual development, and increase in knowledge, specifically knowing their rights and understanding some laws.

Attendance to FDS may have empowered the females and contributed to their better self-perception. This supports the report of DSWD (2009) that by implementing 4Ps, women were empowered because they are the primary recipients or holders of the monetary transfers. On the other hand, most of the male beneficiaries claimed that FDS attendance contributed to their knowledge of environment related matters like waste segregation and bio-intensive gardening.

3.2.1.2 Practice of learning's from FDS of 4P's beneficiaries

Almost all (98.43%) claimed they are practicing what they have learned from FDS. This is a good sign that beneficiaries acknowledged that their practices may be attributed to their FDS learnings (Table 9).

Results show that majority of the beneficiaries claim they are applying what they have learned from the Family Development Sessions in their daily lives. These beneficiaries comprise of unemployed, married, 41- 52 year-old males, belong to the lowest income group, high school graduates, members of the program for 4 years, and attend the sessions once to six times a year.

Table 9. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries whether they practice or not the learnings from FDS.

Response	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard error
No	17	1.57	0.0050
Yes	1095	98.43	0.0050

3.2.1.3 Perception of 4ps beneficiaries on the amount of learnings from FDS that are being applied in daily life

Table 10 shows that 44.20% of the beneficiaries perceive that they have applied everything they have learned from FDS. Only 14.53% claim they are applying limited knowledge from FDS in their lives. These beneficiaries were mostly male, married, 41-52 years old, high school undergraduates, working full time, belong to the lowest income group, 4Ps members for 5 years and attend FDS in 7-12 times a year.





Table 10. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to amount of learnings from FDS being applied to daily life (n=1112).

Response	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
All	489	44.20	0.0199
Many	459	41.28	0.0208
Few	162	14.53	0.0162

Almost 80% of the 4Ps beneficiaries confirmed that there are no other entities facilitating FDS aside from DSWD authorities (Table 11). Most of the beneficiaries that said yes pointed to the religious and spiritual groups. This was validated by the results on the moral-spiritual development wherein faith was strengthened, going to church, and praying as a family improved upon attending FDS. Praying, as a way to reduce or remove stress, also improved upon FDS attendance.

Table 11. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according Session facilitated/ visited by other entities aside from DSWD authorities (n=1112).

Response	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Yes	197	20.93	0.0168
No	915	79.06	0.0168

Table 12 indicates that involvement in religious groups has a very high effect on the beneficiaries. This can be validated from the FGD results wherein many beneficiaries claim that their FDS were facilitated by pastors or brothers. According to them, this helped their spiritual life (Table 13). However, some expressed that much of the time of the session is allotted to prayer.

Table 12. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of effect of other entities to 4Ps beneficiaries (n=1112).

Level of effect	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Mostly negative	96	8.19	0.0124
Slightly negative	15	0.82	0.0026
Neither negative nor positive	51	6.54	0.0120
Slightly positive	61	6.05	0.0104
Mostly positive	888	78.40	0.0178



Table 13. Other entities facilitating FDS according to 4Ps beneficiaries (n=1112).

Entity	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Banking, Insurance and Micro insurance	1	0.29	0.0029
Election Related	2	0.33	0.0025
Lectures/ Seminars	11	1.05	0.0043
Others	21	1.76	0.0052
Politicians	5	0.83	0.0042
Public Servants	5	0.47	0.0031
Religious/ Spiritual Groups	90	9.85	0.0122
Selling Products	8	1.01	0.0043
Work-related	5	0.36	0.0017

3.2.1.4 Perceived level of effect of various aspects on 4ps beneficiaries before and upon FDS attendance

3.2.1.4.1 Perception of 4ps beneficiaries on the level of effect of FDS to self-perception

Results of this study reveal that 75.17% of the beneficiaries claim that attending FDS has a positive effect on their self-perception (Table 14). This can be a good sign that this part of the 4Ps program is accepted as something contributory to improving one's welfare especially the view of the self.

Attendance to FDS may have opened the respondents' minds on their capabilities as an individual, partner or parent and even as an active agent of the community. In the process, they may have improved their sense of self-worth. This is parallel to the earlier result which shows that the FDS attendance has a major influence on self-improvement among females.

Table 14. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the perceived level of effect of FDS to self-perception (n=1049)

Response	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Mostly negative	2	0.17%	0.0010
Slightly negative	19	1.72%	0.0064
Neither negative nor positive	90	8.13%	0.0132
Slightly positive	165	14.81%	0.0147
Mostly positive	836	75.17%	0.0183

Table 15. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of effect of FDS to self-perception by different factors (n=1113).

Factors	Mostly negative				Slightly negative				Neither negative nor positive				Slightly positive				Mostly positive			
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Distribution	Standard Error
Income Group																				
less than 2525	4	0.178%		0.0010	13	1.69%		0.0066	66	8.38%		0.0137	159	14.89%		0.0151	813	74.86%		0.0189
2526-5021	0				1	3.45%		0.0339	2	2.40%		0.0171	4	11.59%		0.0571	38	82.56%		0.0655
5002-7517	0				0				0				1	18.69%		0.1836	4	81.31%		0.1836
7518-10013	0				0				0				0				5	100.00%		0
10014-12509																				
12510-15005	0				0				0				1	100.00%		0	0			
Educational Attainment																				
None	1	3.32%		0.0352	0				1	3.83%		0.0403	2	14.47%		0.1139	7	78.38%		0.1318
Pre-school	0				0				0				2	13.14%		0.1008	12	86.86%		0.1008
Elementary undergraduate	0				4	2.26%		0.0159	21	10.17%		0.0285	37	12.34%		0.0272	233	75.24%		0.0365
High school undergraduate	1	0.35%		0.0035	7	3.66%		0.0175	20	8.15%		0.0229	41	12.82%		0.0271	231	75.03%		0.036
High school graduate	0				1	0.27%		0.0027	16	7.38%		0.0252	60	18.62%		0.0284	272	73.72%		0.035
College undergraduate	2	0.69%		0.0050	1	1.03%		0.0103	2	3.86%		0.0295	15	14.89%		0.0544	67	79.53%		0.0604
College graduate	0				0				7	15.69%		0.084	5	14.89%		0.0834	28	69.42%		0.1065
Postgraduate	0				0				0				0				1	100.00%		0
Tech./Vocational	0				0				0				2	14.46%		0.1054	10	85.54%		0.1054
Work Status																				
Full Time	2	0.09%		0.0007	12	2.45%		0.01	38	7.37%		0.0163	92	13.36%		0.0181	549	76.73%		0.0232
Part Time	0				1	0.44%		0.0045	13	5.50%		0.0194	42	22.16%		0.0412	159	71.89%		0.0437
Unemployed	2	0.65%		0.0052	1	0.49%		0.0049	17	13.81%		0.0425	31	11.81%		0.0268	153	73.24%		0.0472

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In general, beneficiaries perceived the effects of attending FDS on their various family aspects including one self (Table 15). Self-perception is a significant component of a person's development. It affects how one views the self and his/her relationships. The results show that majority of the beneficiaries claim that attendance to FDS has a very positive effect on them. Specifically, these beneficiaries are 53-64 year old females, elementary undergraduates, married and working full-time.

In addition, these beneficiaries were also from the lowest income group, receive P2501-5001 cash grant, attend FS 7-12 times a year and have been members for 6 years. A minimal number of them claim that attendance to FDS had a very negative effect on their self-esteem and they were mostly females, 29-40 year-olds, married, have been members for 5 years, attend 7-12 times a year, from the lowest income group, high school graduates and full-time workers.

3.2.1.4.2 Perception of 4ps beneficiaries on the level of FDS effect on marital relationship

The majority of the beneficiaries perceive that attending FDS have a very positive view on their marital relationship (Table 16). Several parts of the module may have broadened their perspective on how to better relate with their spouses. This may have improved the dynamics of their relationship. This may include a better understanding of gender roles, communication, intimacy, conflict resolution and managing resources (Olson, 1997).

Findings in the FGD show that couples have better relationships now. They developed better communication skills. Their fighting was reduced. Moreover, vices of spouses that trigger fights between the couple were lessened. Spouses were also encouraged to work so as to augment family finances, specifically for children's education. They have also established a better relationship with children.

The beneficiaries developed new practices, such as praying, bonding, and eating together. *Dati may bisyo ang asawa, ngayon wala na; dati hindi kasama ang asawa sa pagsimba; nagkakaintindihan na at may plano na sa anak; pinapasok na kahit anong trabaho; dati parang aso't pusa nagsasakitan; dati grabe mag-away, ngayon nagkakaroon nalang ng sumbatan.* However, it must be noted that the small number of beneficiaries who regard marital relationship as the main problem increased. According to some mothers, they are now knowledgeable of their rights as women. *"Dati ay laging takot, ngayon mas alam ang karapatan ng babae na dapat ipaglaban."*





Table 16. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the perceived level of FDS effect to marital relationship (n=1049).

Level of Effect	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Mostly negative	17	1.61%	0.0042
Slightly negative	25	2.41%	0.0080
Neither negative nor positive	61	5.85%	0.0111
Slightly positive	191	18.16%	0.0170
Mostly positive	755	71.97%	0.0189

Table 17 shows a high percentage of beneficiaries have a very positive view on the effects of attending FDS on their marital relationship. They are females from the lowest income group, attend sessions 7-12 times a year. Moreover, they were found to be high school undergraduates, part-time workers, members of the program for 6 years, married and are 29-40 years old.

A small number of beneficiaries, on the other hand, claim FDS has a slight negative effect on their relationship with the spouses. These were males, 65-76 year-old, single, have been members for 8 years, and part-time workers. Negative effect was perceived mostly by beneficiaries from the lowest income group and college undergraduates.

3.2.1.4.3 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on the effect of FDS to parent-child relationship

Table 18 shows that 80.46% of the beneficiaries perceive positively the effect of FDS attendance on parent-child relationship. This suggests that beneficiaries now believed their parenting skills have improved. They have adapted new parenting styles from attending FDS and may have understood their children better, thus improving their relationships.

Parents admitted that they had a different approach in parenting before FDS. Now, they are able to relate to their children in a more appropriate manner. Their common responses were: “Noon grabe pamamalo, ngayon naalis na.” “Nawala ang pagiging mainitin ng ulo ko.”

Now that the beneficiaries are able to provide for their children’s needs, they have developed better personalities and character. Statements like these were evident: “Dati pasaway, ngayon hindi na”. “Dati di nakikinig, ngayon kasi may naibibigay na ako.” “Dati tamad pag inuutusan, ngayon dahil may nutrisyon na ok”.”

Children are also able to reach out to their parents and convey their needs easily. In turn, the parents provide for their needs especially school requirements and nutrition. The FGD results show that beneficiaries acknowledge parenting and consequently their relationship with their children improved.





Table 17. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of FDS effect to marital relationship by different factors (n=1113).

Factor	Neither negative nor positive						Mostly positive					
	Mostly negative			Slightly negative			Slightly positive			Mostly positive		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error
Income group												
Less than 2525	19	1.67%	0.0044	27	2.41%	0.0082	65	5.86%	0.0114	208	18.65%	0.0176
2526-5021	0			38	3.45%	0.0339	53	4.76%	0.037	50	4.52%	0.0354
5002-7517	0			0			208	18.69%	0.1836	208	18.69%	0.1836
7518-10013	0			0			0			0		
10014-12509	0			0			0			0		
12510-15005	0			0			0			0		
Educational Attainment												
None	37	3.32%	0.0352	0			43	3.83%	0.0403	118	10.64%	0.105
Pre-school	0			0			363	32.59%	0.2515	73	6.60%	0.0688
Elementary undergraduate	12	1.12%	0.0049	16	1.42%	0.0109	102	9.12%	0.0283	198	17.82%	0.0335
High school undergraduate	27	2.46%	0.0132	36	3.27%	0.0171	47	4.21%	0.015	176	15.79%	0.0325
High school graduate	21	1.93%	0.007	31	2.83%	0.0166	48	4.35%	0.0173	246	22.13%	0.0335
College undergraduate	4	0.32%	0.0032	0			23	2.04%	0.012	166	14.91%	0.0589
College graduate	5	0.45%	0.0046	93	8.35%	0.0788	73	6.57%	0.0378	218	19.61%	0.1044
Postgraduate	0			0			0			0		
Tech./Vocational	0			0			0			81	7.26%	0.0738
Work Status												
Full Time	22	1.94%	0.0063	36	3.27%	0.0117	57	5.14%	0.0137	200	17.96%	0.0215
Part Time	8	0.69%	0.0032	2	0.14%	0.0014	83	7.47%	0.0243	190	17.04%	0.0398
Unemployed	16	1.47%	0.0076	20	1.84%	0.0167	74	6.61%	0.0304	224	20.17%	0.046





Membership in 4PS															
4	15	1.36%	0.0066	20	1.84%	0.0118	116	10.42%	0.0306	242	21.74%	0.0351	719	64.64%	0.0403
5	17	1.57%	0.0084	33	2.95%	0.0134	52	4.70%	0.0151	210	18.87%	0.0295	800	71.91%	0.0331
6	12	1.12%	0.0065	1	0.10%	0.001	48	4.28%	0.021	139	12.46%	0.0359	913	82.04%	0.0405
7	34	3.07%	0.0162	85	7.66%	0.052	10	0.94%	0.0094	166	14.95%	0.05	817	73.38%	0.0651
8	20	1.80%	0.0106	3	0.28%	0.0029	56	5.03%	0.0232	195	17.55%	0.0626	839	75.34%	0.0642
Attendance in FDS															
1 to 6	23	2.05%	0.0138	0			14	1.24%	0.0124	212	19.07%	0.0729	864	77.64%	0.0739
7 to 12	17	1.55%	0.0046	30	2.72%	0.009	68	6.11%	0.012	207	18.63%	0.0184	790	70.99%	0.0204
13 to 18	0			0			0			0			113	100.00%	0
19 to 24	32	2.90%	0.0291	0			116	10.41%	0.0885	110	9.91%	0.088	855	76.78%	0.1165
More than 24	0			0			56	5.02%	0.0563	33	2.93%	0.0334	1025	92.05%	0.0714
Civil Status															
Single	18	1.66%	0.0166	6	0.52%	0.0053	124	11.15%	0.0782	156	14.01%	0.0526	809	72.66%	0.0866
Married	19	1.69%	0.0051	26	2.31%	0.0085	57	5.13%	0.0117	225	20.20%	0.0207	787	70.67%	0.0222
Widowed	20	1.77%	0.0092	0			75	6.72%	0.047	102	9.16%	0.0346	917	82.35%	0.0572
Separated	16	1.40%	0.0139	23	2.08%	0.0147	98	8.80%	0.0479	120	10.75%	0.0503	857	76.98%	0.0656
Live-in	0			141	12.71%	0.1133	57	5.14%	0.0302	153	13.73%	0.0551	762	68.43%	0.1105
Age															
17-28	6	0.56%	0.0057	0			191	17.15%	0.0921	205	18.41%	0.0904	711	63.88%	0.1104
29-40	18	1.61%	0.0061	35	3.14%	0.0165	63	5.66%	0.0181	175	15.75%	0.0258	822	73.84%	0.0313
41-52	19	1.75%	0.0085	33	2.96%	0.0131	60	5.40%	0.0177	221	19.82%	0.0289	780	70.07%	0.0325
53-64	24	2.19%	0.0098	7	0.62%	0.0062	52	4.70%	0.0235	187	16.84%	0.0459	842	75.65%	0.0501
65-76	0			4	0.34%	0.0035	0			318	28.53%	0.1075	792	71.13%	0.1073
77-88	0			0			260	23.35%	0.1688	0			853	76.65%	0.1688
Sex															
Male	15	1.36%	0.0055	8	0.68%	0.0042	90	8.11%	0.0252	203	18.20%	0.0323	798	71.66%	0.0371
Female	19	1.72%	0.0056	35	3.14%	0.0111	54	4.89%	0.012	202	18.15%	0.0207	802	72.10%	0.0231



Table 18. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the perceived level of effect of FDS to parent-child relationship (n=1049).

Response	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Mostly negative	4	0.42%	0.0015
Slightly negative	11	1.06%	0.0054
Neither negative nor positive	25	2.41%	0.0071
Slightly positive	164	15.64%	0.0164
Mostly positive	844	80.46%	0.0175

Table 19 shows that majority of the beneficiaries perceive attending FDS has a positive effect on the parents-child relationship. These perceptions came mostly from females, 53-64 years old, college undergraduates, married and employed full-time. They came from the lowest income group, receiving P2501-5001 as cash grant, have been members of 4Ps for 6 years and attend FDS 7-12 times a year.

Very few beneficiaries perceived FDS attendance had slight negative effects on the parent-child relationship. They were mainly 41-52 years old, working part-time and members for 6 years. A strongly negative view was claimed by the least percent of beneficiaries and they are males, high school graduates, married, have been members for 4 years and from the lowest income group.

3.2.1.4.4 Perception of 4ps beneficiaries on the level of effect of FDS to planning of family's needs

The results of this study reveal that 79.14% of the beneficiaries regard the effect of FDS attendance on the family's planning needs as mostly positive (Table 20). Topics in the FDS modules, specifically on resource management and family planning, may have contributed to their knowledge gain. Some evident responses that arose from the FGD were budgeting finances savings, and time management.

They learned how to budget their money now. They also trusted their partner in handling money. Previously, only one spouse was managing the finances as shown in this statement "Dati asawa nag budget, ngayon humahawak na rin siya ng pera." Training like fish processing seminars gave them ideas on other sources of income.

Due to the cash grant, the beneficiaries are able to provide for their children's needs. One common thread in the FGD is saving for emergency needs. Other statements were: "Ngayon nakapaglagay na ako sa paluwagan". "May savings dahil sa cash card na natanggap". "Natuto rin ang anak magbudget." "Nabibigay ko na ang gustong pagkain ng anak," "Pagnakatanggap yung iba nabili sa Mcdo, Jollibee/nabili ng masarap na ulam". "Nakakapbagburger at halo-halo na."





Table 19. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of effect of FDS to parent-child relationship by different factors (n=1113).

Factor	Mostly negative			Slightly negative			Neither negative nor positive			Slightly positive			Mostly positive		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error
Income group															
less than 2525	12	0.44	0.0015	7	1.01	0.0056	29	2.47	0.0074	138	15.79	0.017	869	80.29	0.0181
2526-5021	0			1	3.45	0.0339	1	1.17	0.0117	3	10.36	0.0561	40	85.02	0.064
5002-7517	0			0			0			1	18.69	0.1836	4	81.31	0.1836
7518-10013	0			0			0			1	14.28	0.1454	4	85.72	0.1454
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0
Educational Attainment															
None	1	3.32	0.0352	0			1	3.83	0.0403	1	10.64	0.105	8	82.21	0.1218
Pre-school	0			0			0			3	45.73	0.2447	11	54.27	0.2447
Elementary															
undergraduate	2	0.19	0.0014	3	0.46	0.0033	7	3.54	0.0189	37	15.03	0.0317	246	80.78	0.035
High school	5	1.04	0.0053	2	1.31	0.0118	7	2.57	0.0133	35	14.29	0.0324	251	80.80	0.0354
undergraduate															
High school	2	0.18	0.0013	3	1.90	0.0139	10	1.82	0.0099	49	17.79	0.0318	286	78.31	0.0338
graduate															
College	1	0.32	0.0032	0			3	1.01	0.006	12	10.08	0.0375	71	88.60	0.0383
undergraduate															
College	0			0			1	2.47	0.0247	6	19.44	0.1031	33	78.09	0.104
graduate															
Postgraduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0
Tech./															
Vocational	0			0			0			0			12	100.00	0





Working Status															
Full Time Part Time Unemployed	6	0.36	0.0017	7	1.64	0.0086	16	2.20	0.0089	87	13.79	0.0195	577	82.01	0.0213
	1	0.15	0.0015	1	0.14	0.0014	7	2.71	0.0159	35	18.79	0.0396	171	78.21	0.0415
	4	0.97	0.0057	0			6	2.82	0.0176	21	18.79	0.0471	172	77.42	0.0486
Membership in 4PS															
4	1	0.11	0.0011	1	0.32	0.0032	8	2.78	0.0165	48	22.71	0.0379	247	74.08	0.0386
5	6	0.58	0.0027	2	0.29	0.0024	13	3.02	0.0118	49	14.82	0.0272	327	81.28	0.0291
6	1	0.56	0.0056	3	0.87	0.0061	6	2.80	0.0193	25	13.90	0.0378	150	81.87	0.0416
7	0			2	7.66	0.052	1	0.33	0.0033	10	7.10	0.0249	91	84.91	0.0551
8	3	0.88	0.0052	0			1	0.33	0.0033	12	10.30	0.0472	105	88.49	0.0474
Attendance in FDS															
1 to 6	1	0.42	0.0043	1	0.39	0.0039	1	1.24%	0.0124	10	9.86	0.0421	60	88.09	0.0444
7 to 12	11	0.44	0.0016	7	1.17	0.0061	27	2.26%	0.0072	130	16.81	0.0181	823	79.32	0.019
13 to 18	0			0			0			0			6	100.00	0
19 to 24	0			0			2	10.41	0.0885	1	0.50	0.0052	25	89.09	0.0885
More than 24	0			0			0			2	7.95	0.0714	4	92.05	0.0714
Civil Status															
Single	0			0			2	1.12	0.0081	12	22.82	0.0853	43	76.06	0.0853
Married	8	0.45	0.0018	5	0.67	0.0042	22	2.20	0.0075	109	16.36	0.0195	695	80.33	0.0205
Widowed	3	1.28	0.0076	0			2	4.90	0.0451	7	6.88	0.0288	61	86.94	0.0525
Separated	0			2	1.41	0.0111	1	3.51	0.0343	11	15.57	0.0579	82	79.52	0.0639
Live-in	0			1	12.71	0.1133	2	1.79	0.013	4	5.09	0.0302	37	80.42	0.111
Age															
17-28	1	0.56	0.0057	0			0			8	30.79	0.1054	43	68.65	0.1054
29-40	3	0.24	0.0014	6	2.65	0.0147	13	2.42	0.0125	52	12.09	0.0229	332	82.60	0.0274
41-52	0			1	0.22	0.0022	12	2.59	0.0112	58	19.03	0.0295	371	78.16	0.0306
53-64	6	1.58	0.0076	0			5	3.68	0.0225	18	9.56	0.0324	128	85.19	0.0387
65-76	1	1.87	0.0187	1	0.34	0.0035	0			4	14.91	0.089	39	82.88	0.0898
77-88	0			0			0			2	23.35	0.1688	5	76.65	0.1688
Sex															
Male	1	0.29	0.0029	2	0.59	0.0041	10	3.32	0.0177	46	17.09	0.0325	251	78.72	0.0349
Female	11	0.48	0.0017	6	1.26	0.0075	20	2.03	0.0067	98	15.03	0.0196	668	81.20	0.021





beneficiaries said that the topic on timetable discussed in FDS was very helpful to them. “Dati di maayos ang time management, nalelate o absent ang anak”, “Nabubudget ang oras para sa anak, asawa at bahay,” and “Dati dalawang beses magluto, ngayon isang beses na lang kasi sayang ang oras.”

Table 20. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the perceived level of effect of FDS to planning of family’s needs.

Response	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
mostly negative	8	0.78	0.0026
slightly negative	9	0.86	0.0043
neither negative nor positive	32	3.01	0.0074
slightly positive	167	15.93	0.0162
mostly positive	833	79.41	0.0176

Most of the beneficiaries perceived a very positive effect of attending FDS on how the family plans for its needs (Table 21). These beneficiaries are married, 53-64 years old, females, unemployed, and have a technical vocational educational attainment. Moreover, they come from the lowest income group, receiving P2501-5001 cash grant, members for 5 years, and attend FDS more than 24 times a year.

There are a few beneficiaries, however, who view the effect to be slightly negative such as the males, widowed, part-time workers, attend FDs 1-6x a year and receive a cash grant of P2501-5001. More so, a very negative impact was perceived by a few 41-52 year-old, college undergraduates and members for 4 years.

3.2.1.4.5 Perception of 4ps beneficiaries on the level of effect of FDS to contribution to community

Table 22 shows that majority of the beneficiaries perceived a positive effect of FDS on their contribution to the community. The FGD results support this perception. The beneficiaries expressed a change in their character and socialization skills. “Dati mahiyain at di nakakalahok”. “Dati nakatambay lang”. “Naalis ang pagkamahiyain, nagkaroon ng mga kaibigan.” “Natutong makihalubilo, coordinate at dati tamad umattend” were some of the usual responses.

They also expressed that their active participation in community activities, such as attending FDS, have taught them how to segregate wastes and clean their surroundings. They also learned new livelihood skills such as dress making, jewelry making, food preservation and cookery. If these learnings would be practiced, these would definitely add to the family income.



Table 21. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries' according to perceived level of effect of FDS to planning of family's needs by different factors (n=1113).

Factor	Neither negative nor positive						Mostly positive		
	Mostly negative			Slightly negative			Slightly positive		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error
Income group									
Less than 2525	14	0.81	0.0027	7	0.81	0.0044	37	3.10	0.0077
2526-5021	0			1	3.45	0.0339	1	1.17	0.0117
5002-7517	0			0			0		
7518-10013	0			0			0		
10014-12509									
12510-15005	0			0			0		
Educational Attainment									
None	1	3.32	0.0352	0			2	14.47	0.1139
Pre-school	0			0			0		
Elementary	2	0.86	0.0063	3	0.50	0.0034	12	3.13	0.0127
High school undergraduate	5	1.04	0.0053	1	1.18	0.0117	6	2.40	0.0132
High school graduate	4	0.72	0.0041	3	1.30	0.0096	14	3.60	0.0167
College undergraduate	1	0.32	0.0032	0			3	2.23	0.0146
College graduate	0			0			1	2.47	0.0247
Postgraduate	0			0			0		
Tech./Vocational	0			1	1.31	0.0141	0		
Work Status									
Full Time	7	0.68	0.0028	7	1.33	0.0069	20	2.21	0.0079
Part Time	2	0.94	0.0080	1	0.14	0.0014	11	5.68	0.0230
Unemployed	4	0.97	0.0057	0			7	2.92	0.0176



Years of Membership in 4Ps															
4	2	0.21	0.0015	3	0.50	0.0035	8	2.19	0.0119	40	21.21	0.0370	251	75.90	0.0377
5	4	0.44	0.0026	4	1.12	0.0080	18	3.27	0.0102	51	12.90	0.0241	319	82.28	0.0267
6	3	2.14	0.0128	0			6	3.59	0.0207	30	16.69	0.0416	146	77.58	0.0457
7	2	1.82	0.0129	1	3.11	0.0305	1	4.55	0.0439	16	13.61	0.0414	84	76.91	0.0617
8	2	0.59	0.0043	0			4	1.85	0.0107	15	14.47	0.0509	100	83.08	0.0517
Attendance in FDS															
1 to 6	2	1.66	0.0132	1	0.39	0.0039	1	1.25	0.0125	10	10.73	0.0436	59	85.97	0.0474
7 to 12	12	0.75	0.0027	6	0.91	0.0049	36	2.97	0.0077	139	17.07	0.0178	805	78.30	0.0190
13 to 18	0			0			0			0			6	100.00	0.0000
19 to 24	0			1	0.99	0.0102	1	9.41	0.0884	2	1.37	0.0104	24	88.23	0.0887
More than 24	0			0			0			1	2.93	0.0334	5	97.07	0.0334
Civil Status															
Single	1	1.66	0.0166	0			2	2.26	0.0178	7	15.96	0.0819	47	80.12	0.0831
Married	10	0.64	0.0024	5	0.94	0.0055	29	1.80	0.0040	122	16.84	0.0191	675	79.79	0.0200
Widowed	2	0.85	0.0061	1	0.43	0.0043	3	7.37	0.0483	7	12.03	0.0529	60	79.32	0.0678
Separated	0			1	1.04	0.0104	2	7.02	0.0470	8	13.52	0.0550	84	78.43	0.0668
Live-in	1	4.58	0.0448	1	0.92	0.0093	2	13.58	0.1127	6	8.58	0.0412	34	72.34	0.1125
Age															
17-28	1	0.56	0.0057	1	0.30	0.0031	1	5.62	0.0543	6	22.20	0.0980	43	71.31	0.1043
29-40	5	0.72	0.0037	4	1.22	0.0085	15	2.66	0.0127	55	14.33	0.0258	327	81.08	0.0284
41-52	1	0.07	0.0007	2	0.96	0.0077	13	2.57	0.0095	66	18.53	0.0279	360	77.87	0.0294
53-64	4	1.62	0.0091	0			7	4.06	0.0227	18	8.95	0.0278	128	85.38	0.0359
65-76	2	5.22	0.0380	0			1	1.87	0.0187	5	20.06	0.1004	37	72.85	0.1029
77-88	0			1	5.44	0.0558	1	17.91	0.1629	1	17.91	0.1629	4	58.73	0.1955
Sex															
Male	2	0.81	0.0060	3	0.68	0.0042	17	4.70	0.0159	42	16.97	0.0319	245	76.84	0.0348
Female	12	0.77	0.0027	5	0.94	0.0059	21	2.29	0.0081	109	15.49	0.0193	655	80.50	0.0207



Other involvements in the community include barangay clean-up, brigada eskwela, seminars in disaster risk reduction and fire drill brigade. Several responses claimed that their attendance and involvement in these activities were primarily obligatory as members of 4Ps and as part of FDS.

Table 22. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the perceived level of effect of FDS to one's contribution to the community (n=1049).

Level of Effect	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Mostly negative	15	1.43	0.0048
Slightly negative	39	3.67	0.0084
Neither negative nor positive	146	13.93	0.0148
Slightly positive	223	21.29	0.0177
Mostly positive	626	59.67	0.0194

Data shows that most of the beneficiaries perceive that attending FDS have a very positive effect on their participation and contribution to the community (Table 23). These beneficiaries were females, married, 29-40 years old, high school undergraduates, working full-time and have been members for 5 years. Similarly, they came from the lowest income group and receive the smallest cash grant.

A few beneficiaries claim that attendance to FDS negatively influenced their community participation slightly. They are college undergraduates and attended 19-24 sessions a year. On the other hand, some beneficiaries claim that they have been very much affected negatively. They are males, 41-52 years old, married, unemployed, members for 6 years and from the lowest income group.

Table 24 shows that 80.46% of the beneficiaries perceived parent-child relationship affected most positively by FDS. On the other hand, 59.67% of the beneficiaries said that their participation and contribution to the community greatly influenced their attendance to FDS. These findings collaborate the FGD results.



Work Status



Years of Membership in 4PS

4	10	1.89	0.0075	12	1.83	0.0064	38	14.12	0.0312	54	23.65	0.0372	192	58.51	0.04
5	5	1.73	0.0107	18	4.14	0.0138	51	13.55	0.0245	91	21.15	0.0292	231	59.43	0.0348
6	1	0.18	0.0018	8	2.5	0.0107	19	12.7	0.0395	35	19.07	0.0401	122	65.56	0.0509
7	2	1.82	0.0129	4	11.1	0.0582	12	10.95	0.0392	18	14.84	0.0497	68	61.29	0.0697
8	2	0.57	0.0041	3	1.48	0.01	13	19.94	0.0594	22	25.18	0.0674	81	52.83	0.067

Attendance in FDS

1 to 6	1	1.24	0.0124	3	2.08	0.0142	7	6.27	0.0265	17	22.88	0.0739	45	67.53	0.0772
7 to 12	18	1.49	0.0053	41	3.95	0.0094	123	14.8	0.0162	197	21.99	0.0191	618	57.77	0.0208
13 to 18	0			0			0			1	4.12	0.0452	5	95.88	0.0452
19 to 24	0			1	0.99	0.0102	2	12.17	0.091	3	2.23	0.0141	22	84.6	0.0919
More than 24	1	5.02	0.0563	0			0			2	19.15	0.1728	3	75.84	0.1903

Civil Status

Single	3	3.84	0.0241	2	2.2	0.0177	5	13.9	0.0797	17	26.35	0.0758	30	26.35	0.0758
Married	11	0.97	0.0045	31	2.88	0.0081	106	13.89	0.0174	166	21.52	0.0204	527	21.52	0.0204
Widowed	4	5.93	0.0455	2	2.34	0.0191	12	24.49	0.0812	10	12.07	0.0524	47	12.07	0.0524
Separated	2	1.4	0.011	8	8.81	0.0411	4	8.24	0.0478	17	24.62	0.0658	64	24.62	0.0658
Live-in	0			2	13.63	0.1127	5	9.37	0.0464	11	17.2	0.0662	27	17.2	0.0662

Age

17-28	1	1.65	0.0166	1	0.52	0.0052	4	10.68	0.079	8	37.36	0.1129	38	49.8	0.1091
29-40	8	1.48	0.0086	22	5.26	0.0174	42	13.29	0.0268	78	18.17	0.0276	254	61.8	0.0346
41-52	3	0.36	0.0024	15	1.91	0.0063	58	15.28	0.0255	94	22.51	0.0289	271	59.94	0.0329
53-64	6	2.68	0.0128	7	7.1	0.0339	21	13.7	0.0416	28	16.31	0.044	95	60.21	0.0578
65-76	1	6.36	0.0611	0			4	10.76	0.0657	11	32.48	0.1077	30	50.39	0.1075
77-88	0			0			2	23.35	0.1688	1	17.91	0.1629	4	58.73	0.1955

Sex

Male	5	0.86	0.0044	15	4.32	0.0169	47	16.81	0.032	71	22.98	0.0341	172	55.03	0.0381
Female	15	1.68	0.0066	31	3.4	0.0096	86	12.71	0.0161	150	20.57	0.0214	522	61.64	0.0241





Table 24. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perception on level of effect of FDS to various aspects.

Level of Effect	Self-perception			Marital relationship			Parent-child relationship			Planning of family needs			Contribution to community		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Mostly negative	2	0.17	0.0010	17	2	0.0042	4	0	0.0015	8	1	0.0026	15	1	0.0048
Slightly negative	18	1.72	0.0064	25	2	0.0080	11	1	0.0054	9	1	0.0043	39	4	0.0084
Neither negative nor positive	85	8.13	0.0132	61	6	0.0111	25	2	0.0071	32	3	0.0074	146	14	0.0148
Slightly positive	155	14.81	0.0147	191	18	0.0170	164	16	0.0164	167	16	0.0162	223	21	0.0177
Mostly positive	789	75.17	0.0183	755	72	0.0189	844	80	0.0175	833	79	0.0176	626	60	0.0194





3.2.2 Husband-Wife Relationship

3.2.2.1 Gender Equality

The beneficiaries reported changes in the work of the fathers at home after attending the FDS (Table 25). Sixty-five (65) percent of the respondents said that their fathers also perform the chores that their mothers usually do. When asked if there were changes in the work of the mothers at home, almost 50% of the respondents said yes. Likewise, 69.87% reported that mothers also perform the work that fathers usually do. According to 86.14% of the 4P's beneficiaries, mothers can do the responsibilities of the fathers at home. Likewise, 88.6% of the respondents affirmed that their fathers can perform responsibilities of the mothers at home.

When the 4P's beneficiaries were asked to rate how FDS affected the work difference or equal work sharing of the fathers and mothers at home, the results show that the differences were rated very highly after attending the FDS (Table 26).

Fathers were reported to cook, care for the children, market, clean the house, as well as wash and laundry clothes after attending the FDS (Table 27). According to the beneficiaries, the work done the most by the father was cooking (53.08%) while ironing is the least work done (16.14%).

Mothers still perform many of the household chores. Mothers were reported to wash the clothes (96.64%), clean the house (95.07%), care for the children (93.87%), cook for the family (93.85%), go to market (87.92%), and iron the clothes (76.94%).

When asked about the activities or responsibilities that the couple should share, the top three answers centered on caring for the growing child (e.g. meeting his needs, guidance and discipline), education related tasks (e.g. helping with their homework and bringing the child to school), and managing the affairs of the home (household chores and budgeting).





Table 25. Distribution of the 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived change in gender roles of a father and a mother (n=1113).

Question	Yes			No		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
<i>May nagbago ba sa mga gawain ni tatay kumpara dati?</i>	531	50.71	0.0207	580	49.20	0.0207
<i>May ginagawa ba si tatay na dapat si nanay ang gumagawa?</i>	734	65.41	0.0209	378	34.59	0.0209
<i>May nagbago ba sa mga gawain ni nanay kumpara dati?</i>	535	49.36	0.0207	576	50.56	0.0207
<i>May ginagawa ba si nanay na dapat si tatay ang gumagawa?</i>	757	69.87	0.0197	354	30.05	0.0197
<i>Maaari bang gampanan ng nanay ang tungkulin ng tatay sa tahanan?</i>	970	86.14	0.0154	142	13.86	0.0154
<i>Maaari bang gampanan ng tatay ang tungkulin ng nanay sa tahanan?</i>	984	88.60	0.0125	128	11.40	0.0125

Table 26. Distribution of the effect of FDS on the differences or fairness on the workload of mother and father as perceived by 4Ps beneficiaries (n=1113).

Level of Effect	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	37	2.89	0.0073
Low	12	1.14	0.0052
Neither Low nor High	47	4.50	0.0096
High	346	28.83	0.0190
Very High	671	62.63	0.0199





Table 27. Distribution of work at home done by the fathers and mothers as perceived by the 4Ps beneficiaries (n=1113).												
Type of work	Father						Mother					
	No			Yes			No			Yes		
	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Cook-ing	514	46.92	0.0214	598	53.08	0.0214	73	6.15	0.0096	1039	93.85	0.0096
Laun-dry	780	73.26	0.0178	332	26.74	0.0178	49	3.36	0.0060	1063	96.64	0.0060
Iron	903	83.86	0.0146	209	16.14	0.0146	203	23.06	0.0187	910	76.94	0.0187
Child-care	531	51.99	0.0207	581	48.01	0.0207	112	6.13	0.0081	1000	93.87	0.0081
Market	560	56.31	0.0204	491	41.61	0.0204	130	11.87	0.0134	977	87.92	0.0134
House Clean	670	60.94	0.0204	442	39.06	0.0204	67	4.93	0.0074	1045	95.07	0.0074





3.2.2.2 Strengthening the Marital Relationship

Table 28 shows that the most frequent negative incident between husband and wife is shouting at each other when conflicts arise at home. This is followed by silence or ignoring each other.

Table 28. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to negative incidents inside the house (n=1113).

Incident	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Nagsisigawan kami kapag may di pagkakasunduan	398	27.48	0.0170
Di nagpapansin o nag-uusap kapag may di pagkakasunduan	351	25.30	0.0165
Hindi pinahihintulutang magtrabaho	41	3.65	0.0072
Naglalayas kapag may di pagkakasunduan	107	6.65	0.0095
Hindi binibigyan ng perang pang-gastos	80	5.10	0.0074
Naglalasing kapag may di pagkakasunduan	126	7.07	0.0091
Nananakit ng iba, maliban sa asawa kapag may di pagkakasunduan	36	1.40%	0.0027
Pinapahiya at sinisiraan ang asawa sa ibang tao	24	1.83%	0.0047
Pinupwersa na makipagtalik	17	1.25%	0.0040

On the other hand, Table 29 shows the most frequent positive incident between husband and wife at home is helping each other in the house chores. This is followed by affectionate gestures.

The three most cited other happenings inside the house were: misunderstandings or conflicts, talking about problems when these arise, and being a happy family.

The top three responses for the sources of information on the negative and positive activities inside the house were: the FDS, the teachings from the parents or family of origin, and from one's own experiences and reflections.





Table 29. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to positive activities inside the house (n=1113).

Incident	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Pinagdiriwang ang mga espesyal na okasyon	343	30.89	0.0143
Naglalambingan	573	51.57	0.0154
Nag-uusap nang mahinahon kapag may di pagkakasunduan	425	38.23	0.0150
Nagdarasal ng sabay	409	36.80	0.0149
Nagtutulungan sa gawaing bahay	693	62.35	0.0150
Humihingi ng paumanhin sa nasaktan	466	41.94	0.0152

Table 30 shows the 4P's beneficiaries' perception of the top three responsibilities of children. These are obeying the parents, studying well, and respecting others.

Table 30. Distribution of perception on children's responsibilities as perceived by 4Ps beneficiaries (n=1113).

Responsibilities	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Obeying parents	953	85.71	0.0108
Sibling interaction	439	39.43	0.0151
Study well	861	77.43	0.0129
Respect for elders and traditions	449	40.38	0.0151
Obeying the law	309	27.71	0.0138
Respect for others	647	58.10	0.0152

Table 31 shows that 61.54% of the respondents had high scores. This means that the respondents checked more than half of the list from the FDS module about children's responsibilities.





Table 31. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries based on their perception on children's responsibilities (n=1113).

Rating	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
High score	724	61.54	0.0202
Low score	388	38.46	0.0202

The beneficiaries were also asked about their sources of information pertaining to their children's needs. Their top three sources were the FDS, the parents or family of origin, as well as one's own experiences and reflections.

3.2.2.3 Perception of marital relationship as a primary difficulty

Table 32 shows that around one third of the beneficiaries do not perceive marital relationship as a primary difficulty before and even now that they are attending FDS. However, results show not much of a difference between respondents with very low and very high rating. This indicates that many beneficiaries are encountering difficult situations with their partners in both time periods.

There is even an increase in the number of beneficiaries, from 23.35% to 30.37%, who regard marital relationship as a major problem in the family now that they are attending 4Ps. The inferential test revealed that the ratings on the level of perception of marital relationship as a major difficulty before and upon attending FDS ($Z=10.047$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different.

Most probably the FDS learnings made couples too critical in analyzing their relationship. They perceive even little difficulties to be a major problem. The concerns on family finances or spouse unemployment may have triggered the conflict. According to Papp, et al. (2009), compared to non-money issues, marital conflicts about money were more pervasive, problematic, and recurrent, and remained unresolved despite more attempts at problem-solving. In addition, attending FDS may have empowered the females more, thereby increasing their self-awareness and confidence, which might have caused conflicts in the family.

Moreover, Papp et al. (2009) state that, when women have found their voices and value, they might have been asking more equality in their relationships. They were ready to take leadership roles and to disconnect from dependency. In exchange, they wanted their men to adopt nurturing and vulnerable characteristics. They also wanted to be their partners in parenting. As women become legitimate wage earners with more powerful voices, they have challenged their chosen partners to participate in a whole new kind of connection that does not accept automatic hierarchy.





The study showed that the largest number of beneficiaries identified the marital relationship as their major problem. These beneficiaries were earning the highest income per week, married, 29-40 years old, working full-time, attend FDS 7-12x a year, and high school undergraduates. Around 34% of them who have been members for 4 years gave a low rating.

These results imply that upon attending FDS, the perception on the matter is relatively low. It must be noted that there was an increase in the percentage when compared to perception before attending FDS as seen in the previous table.

Table 32. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception about marital relationship as their primary difficulty before and upon attending FDS (n= 1112).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	423	37.89	0.0214	356	34.09	0.0207
Low	138	11.57	0.0135	92	9.22	0.0124
Neither High nor Low	165	15.83	0.0168	147	12.84	0.0143
High	116	11.36	0.0147	133	13.47	0.0157
Very High	270	23.35	0.0183	322	30.37	0.0204

3.2.3 Parent-Child Relationship

3.2.3.1 Perception of parent- child relationship as a primary difficulty

Table 33 shows a difference on how 4Ps beneficiaries perceive the parent-child relationship as their primary difficulty prior to and upon attendance in FDS. It also illustrates that the number of beneficiaries who rated the relationship to be very low or low increased when they became 4Ps members. On the other hand, those who rated the difficulty of the parent-child relationship in the family as high or very high initially, 10.40% and 24.70%, decreased to 8.66% and 22.18%, respectively. In both cases, this may be due to the increasing awareness of a desirable parent-child relationship.

The inferential test revealed that the ratings on the level of perception on parent-child relationship as a major difficulty before and upon attending FDS ($Z= 5.733$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different. This may be attributed to a better understanding of oneself and the child's development and needs, given thru lectures in FDS. Relating to the parent and child relationship is not considered to be big a problem as before.

Results show a high number of beneficiaries have a very low perception of parent- child relationship as a primary concern in families. The highest observations were from the lowest income group, high school graduates, full-time workers, married, 29-40 years old, a member for 4 years and attend FDS 7-12 times a year.





The least number of beneficiaries with low level of perception are attending FDS 19-24 times a year, belong to the P2526-5021 income group, and are 17-28 years old. This may be attributed to the young age of beneficiaries who may not have yet fully grasped how it is to be a parent and what should be the desirable relationship between parent and child.

Table 33. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the level of perception that parents' relationship to their children is their primary difficulty before and upon attending FDS (n=1113).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	445	39.45	0.0213	478	42.53	0.0217
Low	111	11.83	0.0152	140	13.89	0.0160
Neither High nor Low	139	13.62	0.0153	140	12.74	0.0143
High	116	10.40	0.0133	91	8.66	0.0125
Very High	301	24.70	0.0188	263	22.18	0.0180

3.2.3.2 Perception of discipline in the family as a primary difficulty

Table 34 demonstrates a difference how beneficiaries perceive discipline as a major concern before and upon attending FDS. The number of beneficiaries who rated discipline very low and low as a primary difficulty prior to 4Ps membership increased when they became FDS attendees. On the other hand, the opposite is true for beneficiaries who rated high and very high when they are in the program.

The inferential test revealed a significant difference with the ratings on the level of perception of discipline in the family as a major difficulty before and upon attending FDS ($Z= 4.22$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$). This may be due to beneficiaries' awareness and gained knowledge on proper disciplining from FDS attendance.

Results revealed that 36-40% of the beneficiaries have a very low perception that discipline in the house is their primary difficulty. The highest observations with very low rating came from beneficiaries in the lowest income group, high school graduates, married, with full-time work, 41-52 years old, members of 4Ps for 4 years and attend FDS 7-12 sessions per year.

The lowest observation with low regard on the matter are part-time employees, single and attend 19-24 sessions per year. The lowest observations were also seen among beneficiaries in the Php 7518-10,103 income group, college graduates, 65-75 years old, and members of the program for 6 years.





Table 34. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the level of perception that discipline in the family is their primary Difficulty before and upon attending FDS (n=1113).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	398	34.50	0.0208	405	36.05	0.0213
Low	121	12.18	0.0150	148	14.38	0.0161
Neither High nor Low	159	14.77	0.0153	174	16.13	0.0160
High	126	12.14	0.0148	123	11.40	0.0136
Very High	309	26.41	0.0194	262	22.04	0.0178



Table 35. Effect of FDS on child development understanding
of FDS attendee according to selected factors.

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	16	1.34	0.0052	10	1.17	0.0057	34	3.56	0.0090	325	27.60	0.0187	670	66.33	0.0194
2526-5021	1	1.17	0.0117	1	0.62	0.0063	4	4.37	0.0221	8	20.76	0.0714	31	73.07	0.0741
5002-7517	0	0	0	1	18.69	0.1836	1	18.69	0.1836	1	51.05	0.2869	2	11.57	0.0981
7518-10013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
10014-12509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000
12510-15005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
Educational Attainment															
None	1	3.32	0.0352	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14.57	0.1147	8	82.10	0.1224
Pre-school	0	0	0	1	32.59	0.2515	0	0	0	4	16.37	0.1099	8	51.04	0.2438
Elementary	4	1.03	0.0055	3	1.68	0.0114	11	3.49	0.0171	99	32.37	0.0392	179	61.43	0.0403
Undergraduate															
High school	4	0.69	0.0040	2	0.71	0.0050	7	2.34	0.0114	100	25.81	0.0354	188	70.44	0.0367
Undergraduate															
High school Graduate	5	2.07	0.0140		0.42	0.0029	18	5.66	0.0206	89	26.89	0.0342	233	64.96	0.0366
College Undergraduate	2	2.07	0.0146	0	0	0	2	2.16	0.0186	22	21.33	0.0613	60	74.44	0.0638
College Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.47	0.0247	14	28.07	0.1008	25	69.45	0.1022
Post Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.00	0.0000	0	0	0
Vocational/ Tec.	0	0	0	1	1.31	0.0141	0	0	0	4	13.07	0.0882	6	85.61	0.0914
Employment Status															
Full Time	6	1.19	0.0073	7	1.62	0.0086	25	4.19	0.0126	208	26.47	0.0239	446	66.53	0.0250
Part Time	3	1.03	0.0064	1	0.08	0.0008	8	3.41	0.0158	65	27.08	0.0436	138	68.40	0.0449
Unemployed	7	2.12	0.0092	3	1.11	0.0072	5	1.85	0.0105	63	30.78	0.0493	125	64.15	0.0500





Number of Years															
4	3	0.74	0.0047	6	2.69	0.0167	15	5.90	0.0238	91	27.70	0.0364	190	62.96	0.0394
5	4	1.47	0.0113	2	0.80	0.0076	10	2.85	0.0134	119	26.93	0.0324	262	67.95	0.0344
6	3	1.32	0.0082	1	0.59	0.0059	7	4.00	0.0170	49	19.88	0.0412	125	74.21	0.0440
7	3	2.15	0.0134	1	0.92	0.0092	4	1.84	0.0107	35	30.37	0.0605	60	64.71	0.0625
8	3	1.49	0.0101	1	0.17	0.0017	3	1.53	0.0102	41	37.06	0.0674	72	59.76	0.0676
No. of Times per Year															
1 to 6	1	1.25	0.0125	0	0	0	2	3.65	0.0337	15	13.50	0.0462	55	81.60	0.0565
7 to 12	16	1.39	0.0056	12	1.39	0.0063	36	3.77	0.0095	313	29.61	0.0199	621	63.84	0.0204
13 to 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.12	0.0452	5	95.88	0.0452
19 to 24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.99	0.0102	4	2.73	0.0153	23	96.27	0.0191
More than 24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7.95	0.0714	4	92.05	0.0714
Civil Status															
Single	0	0	0	1	0.30	0.0031	1	8.29	0.0776	23	32.09	0.0816	32	59.32	0.0946
Married	15	1.57	0.0064	10	1.47	0.0072	28	3.32	0.0096	247	26.47	0.0216	542	67.18	0.0226
Widowed	2	1.79	0.0143	1	1.40	0.0140	2	2.76	0.0196	18	30.46	0.0839	51	63.59	0.0842
Separated	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3.16	0.0195	31	26.15	0.0587	59	70.69	0.0605
Live In	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6.29	0.0464	16	36.95	0.1162	25	56.75	0.1137
Age Bracket															
17-28	0	0	0	2	0.60	0.0044	3	9.25	0.0780	17	15.94	0.0626	31	74.21	0.0931
29-40	7	1.36	0.0055	4	0.58	0.0035	12	3.20	0.0144	106	25.34	0.0315	277	69.52	0.0324
41-52	4	0.58	0.0033	3	2.05	0.0132	15	3.08	0.0125	140	26.96	0.0295	280	67.33	0.0318
53-64	4	3.67	0.0301	0	0	0	6	3.14	0.0184	58	37.51	0.0554	89	55.68	0.0582
65-76	1	1.87	0.0187	1	1.88	0.0189	3	7.10	0.0424	12	28.79	0.1069	29	60.36	0.1067
77-88	0	0	0	1	17.91	0.1629	0	0	0	2	23.35	0.1688	4	58.73	0.1955



3.2.3.3 Effect of FDS on how the 4P's beneficiaries guide their child's development



The majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries gave a very high rating on the FDS effect on how they guide their child's development (Table 35). The majority who rated it as very high are 29-40 years old, married, have a monthly family income of less than P2525, high school undergraduates, work full-time, have been beneficiaries for 6 years, and attend around 19-24 sessions per year.

This result could be due to the combination of influential factors in the respondents' lives. These parents are still young, married, educated, have less time with their child, and attend more than two FDS a month. They not only receive information but they are more often in the company of their FDS link as well as other parents attending the FDS who can provide them support. Also, their monthly income is still below the poverty threshold despite working full-time. These could have motivated them to use the knowledge gained to better guide and care for their child to have a better future.

3.2.3.4 Effects on Child Development Landscape

3.2.3.4.1 Sources of the Child's Happiness and Concerns

When asked what are the sources of their child's happiness, the parents' top three responses centered on: 1) meeting the child's needs and wants like when they have a new toy, clothes or they are able to eat at a fast food restaurant; 2) when they are a happy family and the marital relationship is strong; and 3) when the children are cared for and are being brought up well.

The child's top problems or concerns, according to the parental responses are: 1) their needs and wants are not given due to lack of financial resources; 2) school problems like failing grades and many projects that require financial resources; as well as 3) discipline issues like when the child was scolded for being hard-headed or did not follow what the parents told them to do like house chores.

Three-fourths (76.64%) of the 4P's beneficiaries said that their child sought advice from them. When asked how the child relays his or her concerns to their parents, the majority of the respondents said their child shares what he/ she is going through to them.

The top words they used to describe their child centered on these three responses: 1) mabait (good), 2) masunurin (obedient) and 3) masipag/matulungin (hard-working/helpful).

Case studies were done wherein the participants are 15 children and 15 adolescents of 4Ps beneficiaries. All of the children said that their relationship with their parents is "Ok lang" or just right. When asked how they feel when they are with their parents, all children said they are "okay" or happy. One child emphasized that he feels happy especially when he is with his mother. When asked to whom they are closer emotionally, 9 out of 15 said that they were closer to their mothers, 3 said they were closer to their fathers, and the remaining 3 said they were close to both parents.





With the teenagers, 11 out of 15 said that their relationship with their parents is ok and happy, while 3 said that it was ok with their mother but not with their father. When asked how they feel when they are with their parents, 13 out of 15 said that they were happy. Two (2) teenagers said that it is a warm feeling when you know that you have somebody you can depend on. When asked to whom they are close emotionally, 9 out of 15 said that they are closer to their mothers.

The case study also revealed that there were changes in the family and parenting dynamics such as becoming happier, being able to meet the child's needs better, listening to each other, monitoring the children, giving advice, and more bonding time and activities.

A respondent shared, “Marami pong nagbago sa relasyon namin ng mga anak ko. Dati po sa hirap ng buhay, di po namin maibigay mag-asawa ang wastong pangangailangan ng aming mga anak; ng nasa 4Ps po kami malaking tulong po to sa aming mag-asawa at ng mga anak ko. Naipapasyal na po namin ang aming mga anak, nakapag-aral na po sila ng maayos, nabibilihan na po namin sila ng mga gamit.” [Many things have changed in our relationship with children. Prior to 4Ps, we were not able to meet our children's needs. The 4Ps was a big help to my husband and our children. Now, our children attend school. We are also able to buy their needs, and we can go out as a family.]

Also, the respondents saw that the parents were more understanding of their children especially in guiding them. On the other hand, the children are becoming more responsible, obedient, willing to share their problems and listen to advice, and lessening of vices. A respondent stated, “Malakipagbabagosakanilangsariliatnapagkakatiwalaanatanakakatulong sa gawaing sa bahay.” [My children changed so much. They are now trustworthy and also help in house chores.]

The beneficiaries were also asked what their concerns are about child-rearing other than financial concerns. It came out that their biggest concerns were the child's inappropriate or wrong behaviors like temper tantrums (35.94%), inadequate preparation to deal with illnesses (29.31%), and how to deal with behaviors such as fears, picky eating, and lack of self-confidence (25.06%).

They were also concerned on how to guide and discipline the child, how to help the child grow up well, and how to ensure that the child will finish his or her education.

3.2.3.5 Other Areas of Parenting that the 4P's Beneficiaries Want to Know More Of

The top three topics on parenting that the beneficiaries wish to know more are appropriate guidance and discipline (70.91%), health (46.795), and child caring (35.15%). They also wanted to learn how to motivate children to study well; how to teach children to be God-fearing; how to communicate with people; as well as how to deal with teenagers, and family relationships.



3.2.3.6 Effect of FDS on Parental Perceptions about Appropriate Child Discipline



The majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries rated very highly the effect of the FDS on their perceptions about appropriate child discipline (Table 36). The majority who rated it very highly are 29-40 years old, married, have a monthly family income less than P2525, high school undergraduates, work part time, have been beneficiaries for 4 years, and attend more than 24 sessions per year.

The high rating could be due to their being older parents, work part-time but have low salaries than the other attendees, and attend 2 or more sessions per month. Since they have more time to be with their children and frequently attend the sessions, they have more time to try out various appropriate techniques they learned on guiding their child's behavior.

3.2.3.7 Results of the case study (on views) on disciplining landscape

The results of the case study on discipline and safety revealed that 6 out of 15 children said they will not go with someone they do not know. They sometimes feel uncomfortable with, or afraid of their parents (5 out of 15) when parents get angry due to something they did or should have not done. One respondent felt afraid of teachers who might get angry when they are playing in school. One respondent said that she was afraid of one of her sister's male friends because he made her feel uncomfortable when he is around.

Eight out of 15 reported that their classmate or friend hurt them at school through fights, pushing or punching the shoulder. The reasons for being hurt were attributed to fights during play, teasing or envy.

In terms of discipline strategies, 9 out of 15 said that their parents talk and explain to them what they did was wrong. Moreover, 4 out of 15 experienced being spanked by their parents - using hand, hanger or a broom. When they did something right, 5 out of 15 said they were verbally praised, and 4 out of 15 said they were given a material reward. When they did something wrong, 5 out of 15 said their parents explained to them what was wrong while 3 experienced being spanked.

For the adolescents, 8 out of 15 said they will not go with any person they do not know. They will also be wary of that person. Asked if they were being hurt by somebody, 5 out of 15 said that their parents hurt them verbally or by spanking. Another 5 said that their friend hurt them either emotionally or by punching on the shoulder. When asked how often, 7 out of 15 said it happens occasionally. The reasons reported were: it was also their fault like they did not do something that was expected of them (3 responses); and due to envy or jealousy related to friendships and romantic relationships (4 responses).



Table 36. Effect of FDS on views on disciplining the children of FDS attendees according to selected factors.

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	8	0.54	0.0021	6	0.5	0.0028	39	4.05	0.0096	318	27.55	0.0194	683	67.37	0.02
2526-5021	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.4	0.0171	11	22.9	0.0724	33	74.7	0.0736
5002-7517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	94.22	0.0639	1	5.78	0.0639
7518-10013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100	0
10014-12509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12510-15005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0
Educational Attainment															
None	1	3.32	0.0352	1	3.83	0.0403	1	3.32	0.0352	1	36.28	0.2457	7	53.24	0.2216
Pre-school	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	3	9.77	0.0774	11	90.23	0.0774
Elementary	1	0.31	0.0031	3	1.22	0.0090	8	1.86	0.0071	106	32.31	0.0390	177	64.30	0.0396
Undergraduate	3	1.05	0.0060	1	0.36	0.0036	11	3.89	0.0187	93	24.21	0.0324	193	70.49	0.0362
High school	3	0.45	0.0031	1	0.05	0.0005	16	7.13	0.0239	92	28.34	0.0348	237	64.02	0.0369
College Undergraduate	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	4	1.91	0.0117	20	21.71	0.0649	63	76.38	0.0653
College Graduate	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	13	27.98	0.1018	28	72.02	0.1018
Post Graduate	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000	0	0.00	0
Vocational/ Tec.	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	1	1.31	0.0141	3	16.7	0.1105	7	0.00	0



Employment Status															
Full Time	5	0.60	0.0028	3	0.54	0.0040	28	4.53	0.0129	200	27.29	0.0245	457	67.04	0.0256
Part Time	1	0.44	0.0045	1	0.08	0.0008	6	1.71	0.0081	64	23.60	0.0390	143	74.17	0.0397
Unemployed	2	0.31	0.0022	2	0.69	0.0055	7	4.44	0.0256	69	32.91	0.0496	123	61.65	0.0512
Number of Years															
4	1	0.32	0.0032	1	0.88	0.0088	18	5.50	0.0199	83	20.48	0.0286	203	72.80	0.0341
5	2	0.30	0.0024	2	0.12	0.0009	10	2.45	0.0121	120	31.41	0.0345	263	65.71	0.0347
6	0	0.00	0	2	0.69	0.0060	6	4.42	0.0284	60	27.38	0.0447	117	67.51	0.0490
7	0	0.00	0	1	0.92	0.0092	3	5.80	0.0446	35	33.02	0.0642	65	60.26	0.0681
8	5	3.31	0.0164	0	0	0.0000	4	3.16	0.0191	35	26.64	0.0627	76	66.89	0.0646
Civil Status															
Single	0	0	0	1	0.30	0.0031	3	13.39	0.0855	24	32.04	0.0781	29	54.26	0.0950
Married	7	0.64	0.0026	4	0.56	0.0035	27	2.86	0.0088	246	26.98	0.0222	557	68.95	0.0228
Widowed	1	0.43	0.0043	0	0.00	0	4	4.57	0.0245	22	32.49	0.0808	47	62.51	0.0820
Separated	0	0	0	1	0.37	0.0037	4	2.77	0.0155	25	25.71	0.0611	65	71.15	0.0622
Live-In	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	3	16.20	0.1127	15	28.89	0.0971	27	54.91	0.1131
Age Bracket															
17-28	0	0	0	3.18	0.30	0.0031	17	9.03	0.0780	3	21.41	0.0885	32	69.25	0.1045
29-40	4	0.97	0.0049	13.78	0.25	0.0025	105	4.25	0.0179	14	22.05	0.0273	282	72.48	0.0308
41-52	3	0.36	0.0024	18.02	0.60	0.0060	138	3.91	0.0132	18	29.07	0.0315	282	66.06	0.0327
53-64	1	0.19	0.0019	3.18	0.22	0.0022	55	1.46	0.0092	3	35.32	0.0566	98	62.80	0.0567
65-76	0	0	0	1.06	2.22	0.0193	16	0.58	0.0059	1	41.30	0.1093	27	55.89	0.1084
77-88	0	0	0	2.12	0.00	0.0000	2	35.5	0.2002	2	23.35	0.1688	3	41.14	0.1973



When asked how their parents discipline them, 13 out of 15 said it was through advice or by an explanation of what is wrong and right behavior. When they did something right, 8 said that their parents verbally praised, affirmed and showed them affection. When they did something wrong, 11 said that their parents explain to them why it was wrong and advise them on the right thing to do.

The change in how the parents discipline their children is manifested in the lessening of physical and verbal punishments (spanking and yelling). Instead, parents focus more on explaining to the child the wrong he/she did and why it should not be done again.

A respondent shared, “Dati namamamalo - ngayon, hangga’t maaari, sinasabi ko na sumunod sa magulang para hindi mapalo; pinagsasabihan ang mga anak na maging disente. Galing mismo sa bahay ang impluwensya.” [Before, I used to spank my children. Now, I tell them to be obedient so that they will not be spanked. I tell them to be decent. The influence on the child really comes from the home.]

Despite the positive changes in parents’ disciplining style, the children said that it seems there is no change despite FDS attendance. This probably reflects why the parent is still hot-tempered, the child remains unmotivated and lazy, or the parent still physically punishes the child.

When asked what the parents still need to know or to change, the following categories of responses emerged. The majority of the responses cited child rearing concerns such as meeting the child’s needs, explaining family events to the child, need for bonding activities, guidance and discipline strategies, opening communication lines, values formation, and spiritual development.

Some concerns raised were focused on having a permanent job, medical support, school supply, and shelter so the child can have a better future. There were education concerns such as meeting the school supply needs, motivation to study, value for education, and finishing high school. Program-related concerns were about the continuation of the 4Ps program, additional grants, attendance of the father and the children to the FDS, and the family learning together from the FDS. Lastly, there were a few who cited the lessening of engagement in vices, less time with friends, and fewer expenses.

3.2.4 Child and Adolescent Protection

3.2.4.1 Effect of FDS on Parental Perceptions about Child Rights and Parental Duties

Majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries rated very highly the effect of the FDS on their perceptions about child rights and parental duties (Table 37). The majority who rated it as very high are 29-40 years old, married, have a monthly family income of P2525 or less, high school undergraduates, work full-time, have been beneficiaries for 6 years, and attend 19- 24 sessions per year.





This high rating could be due to the confluence of conditions such as parents' experiences, sharing parental duties of care and protection, and attending the sessions more than once once a month for a long time.

In the FGD, the participants were asked if there were changes in terms of child protection while attending FDS. More than one fourth of the participants (85.85%) responded yes, there were changes. These changes were as follows:

Changes in parents in terms of knowing children's rights and parental duties

This referred to changes in their knowledge and behaviors on children's rights which include using positive discipline strategies, being more loving, and their parental duty to protect their child. One parent shared, "Dapat tayong magulang ang unang magbigay proteksyon sa ating anak at hindi dapat magulang ang unang umaabuso." [We parents should be the first to protect our child and not the one to abuse them.]

Changes due to the 4Ps and FDS

This referred to the perceived changes in their lives such as how the program helped in meeting the child's school needs; finishing elementary and high school education; motivation to study well and finish college education; as well as protecting the child from physical and verbal abuse.

When asked what else they needed to know and change about child protection, they gave several responses. The majority of the responses were about the tasks that the local government unit and community can do to protect the children. These include enforcing the laws; making the punishment for rape and child abuse very harsh; enforcing the curfew for children and teens; fighting drug use; seminars for children on child rights, counseling for child victims and their families; and having police outposts, and barangay tanods going around the community.

Of these responses, some focused on reminding children about curfew observance, engaging in community sports activities, avoiding drugs, studying well, praying hard, and listening to their parents. Also, some responses focused on support to be given to parents and families and how to change oneself.

Support for parents and families refers to affirming what they are doing right, giving them job commendations, conducting continuous seminars, reviewing their lecture notes, and help in guiding the children. Changing oneself involves becoming more hard-working, lessening overprotection of the child, monitoring their child's activities, and conversing with them regularly.





Table 37. Effect of FDS on views on children's right of FDS attendee according selected factors.

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	4	0.12	0.0006	7	0.66	0.0031	41	5.49	0.0116	348	30.47	0.0196	654	63.27	0.0207
2526-5021	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	4	6.92	0.0390	12	20.98	0.0679	30	72.11	0.0746
5002-7517	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	1	18.69	0.1836	3	75.53	0.1995	1	5.78	0.0639
7518-10013	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	5	100	0.0000
10014-12509	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0		
12510-15005	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	1	100	0.0000
Educational Attainment															
None	1	3.32	0.0352	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	2	39.61	0.2377	8	57.07	0.2300
Pre-school	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	1	32.59	0.2515	3	9.96	0.0782	10	57.45	0.2453
Elementary	2	0.19	0.0014	2	0.41	0.0033	16	6.57	0.0242	95	34.35	0.0403	180	58.48	0.0414
Undergraduate															
High school	1	0.12	0.0012	2	0.71	0.0050	10	3.07	0.0138	102	28	0.0361	187	68.1	0.0376
Undergraduate															
High school Graduate	0	0	0.0000	1	0.05	0.0005	15	6.21	0.0223	116	30.75	0.0344	218	62.98	0.0370
College Undergraduate	0	0	0.0000	1	2.82	0.0278	3	4.98	0.0331	28	27.19	0.0703	55	65.01	0.0746
College Graduate	0	0	0.0000	1	2.57	0.0257	1	0.84	0.0085	12	26.45	0.1004	27	70.15	0.1023
Post Graduate	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	1	100	0.0000	0	0	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	1	7.19	0.0731	4	13.07	0.0882	6	79.74	0.1189
Employment Status															
Full Time	3	0.14	0.0008	3	0.56	0.0041	31	7.38	0.0171	223	28.69	0.0241	434	63.24	0.0261
Part Time	0	0	0.0000	2	0.54	0.0047	11	2.92	0.0106	69	31.08	0.0465	134	65.46	0.0469
Unemployed	1	0.15	0.0015	2	1.02	0.0072	5	1.89	0.0106	71	34.78	0.0511	124	62.16	0.0514





Number of Years														
4	1	0.12	0.0012	3	0.76	0.0048	18	8.38	0.0276	98	29.62	0.0364	186	61.12 0.0400
5	1	0.07	0.0007	2	0.27	0.0023	14	4.31	0.0175	123	31.29	0.0344	257	64.06 0.0351
6	1	0.18	0.0018	2	2.14	0.0164	10	8.44	0.0328	54	21.29	0.0401	119	67.96 0.0490
7	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	3	1.55	0.0103	42	40.15	0.0691	58	58.3 0.0693
8	1	0.28	0.0029	0	0	0.0000	2	1.84	0.0130	46	32.08	0.0560	72	65.79 0.0573
No. of Times per Year														
1 to 6	0	0	0.0000	2	1.69	0.0136	2	1.48	0.0128	23	29.73	0.0779	46	67.11 0.0788
7 to 12	4	0.13	0.0006	5	0.59	0.0032	42	6.07	0.0126	335	31.6	0.0205	611	61.61 0.0217
13 to 18	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	1	4.12	0.0452	0	0	0.0000	5	95.88 0.0452
19 to 24	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	1	0.99	0.0102	2	1.37	0.0104	25	97.64 0.0150
More than 24	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	2	19.15	0.1728	4	80.85 0.1728
Civil Status														
Single	0	0	0.0000	1	0.3	0.0031	3	13.47	0.0855	23	32.73	0.0800	30	53.49 0.0955
Married	1	0.04	0.0004	3	0.54	0.0035	29	4.9	0.0127	276	30.43	0.0229	532	64.1 0.0338
Widowed	2	0.85	0.0061	2	1.8	0.0145	4	4.59	0.0241	22	37.35	0.0866	43	55.41 0.0858
Separated	0	0	0.0000	1	1.08	0.0108	7	8.48	0.0410	25	19.14	0.0492	61	71.31 0.0604
Live-In	1	0.92	0.0093	0	0	0.0000	3	2.51	0.0152	16	35.92	0.1064	24	60.65 0.1069
Age Bracket														
17-28	0	0	0.0000	1	0.3	0.0031	2	13.84	0.0909	21	23.96	0.0868	29	61.9 0.1078
29-40	1	0.09	0.0009	3	1.16	0.0074	13	3.44	0.0145	127	29.34	0.0327	262	65.98 0.0340
41-52	1	0.07	0.0007	0	0	0.0000	18	6.69	0.0208	141	28.92	0.0308	282	64.32 0.0332
53-64	2	0.38	0.0027	3	1.44	0.0090	8	4.39	0.0229	55	37.21	0.0574	89	56.57 0.0581
65-76	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	2	2.45	0.0198	17	35.51	0.1042	27	62.05 0.1048
77-88	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	3	41.27	0.1955	1	17.59	0.1582	3	41.14 0.1973



3.2.4.2 Knowledge of Children's Right

Almost 94% of the parents reported that they know about children's rights. The study shows that parents with more knowledge on children's rights are 65-76 years old, cohabiting, had less than P2525 income, vocational/technical graduates, and work part-time, have been beneficiaries for 5 years, and attended 1-6 sessions per year (Table 38).

This knowledge could have been facilitated by the experiences that come with age, having a partner to help in protecting children at home, having a low income than other attendees, and having been a beneficiary for quite some time. Despite the infrequent attendance, knowledge could also be attributed to the media for there have been information campaigns about children's rights since the 1990's.

The beneficiaries were also asked about child rights they know. The top 3 rights of the child that the beneficiaries are most familiar with are: to be educated (79.21%), to have a home and a caring family (57.62%), and to be born, given a name and a nationality (46.29%). Their top three responses on other rights of children they know are: the right to be guided and disciplined, the right to have a religion/church, and the right to be loved.

Further, 67.77% of the respondents have high scores when queried in terms of their knowledge of children's rights (Table 39). They were able to enumerate half of the list of children's rights discussed during the FDS. The highest percentage of beneficiaries who scored high are 41-52 years old, married, belong to the lowest income group of less than 2525, technical/vocational graduates, work full-time, have been beneficiaries for 4 years, and attend 7-12 sessions/year. This result could be due to the experiences of the middle-aged parents, their education, and their attendance to the sessions for quite some time already.





Table 38. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to knowledge on Children's Rights classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Yes			No		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Income Group						
less than 2525	990	94.06	0.0101	65	5.94	0.0101
2526-5021	41	87.06	0.0651	4	12.94	0.0651
5022-7517	5	100				
7518-10013	5	100				
10014-12509						
12510-15005	1	100				
Educational Attainment						
None	12	100				
Pre-school	14	100				
Elementary						
Undergraduate	272	93.62	0.0189	23	6.38	0.0189
High school						
Undergraduate	284	93.11	0.0216	17	6.89	0.0216
High school Graduate	327	92.96	0.0208	23	7.04	0.0208
College						
Undergraduate	83	96.5	0.0186	4	3.5	0.0186
College Graduate	40	100				
Post Graduate	1	100				
Vocational/ Tec.	11	98.69	0.0141	1	1.31	0.0141
Work						
full-time	649	93.31	0.0135	45	6.69	0.0135
part-time	204	96.64	0.0113	12	3.36	0.0113
unemployed	191	93.23	0.028	13	6.77	0.028
No. of Year						
4	289	93.19	0.0237	16	6.81	0.0237
5	374	95.93	0.0093	22	4.07	0.0093
6	177	95.75	0.017	8	4.25	0.017
7	93	94.43	0.0202	11	5.57	0.0202
8	109	84.65	0.0601	12	15.35	0.0601
No. of Attendance						
1 to 6	69	97.69	0.0142	4	2.31	0.0142
7 to 12	933	93.35	0.0111	65	6.65	0.0111
13 to 18	6	100				
19 to 24	29	100				
more than 24	6	100				
Civil Status						
Single	51	82.05	0.0833	6	17.95	0.0833
Married	792	94.23	0.0113	49	5.77	0.0113
Widowed	69	94.56	0.0275	5	5.44	0.0275
Separated	88	96.2	0.0168	7	3.8	0.0168
Live-In	43	99.2	0.0081	1	0.8	0.0081
Age Group						
17 to 28	49	89.24	0.079	4	10.76	0.079
29 to 40	378	93.42	0.0163	28	6.58	0.0163
41 to 52	422	94.94	0.0164	20	5.06	0.0164
53 to 64	144	93.04	0.0207	14	6.96	0.0207
65 to 76	43	97.55	0.0198	2	2.45	0.0198
77 to 88	6	94.56	0.0558	1	5.44	0.0558





Table 39. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to Knowledge on Children's Rights upon attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	High Score			Low Score		
	No. Of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. Of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Income group						
less than 2525	717	28.5	0.034	338	71.5	0.034
2526-5021	27	24.24	0.0296	19	75.76	0.0296
5022-7517	4	19.39	0.0366	1	80.61	0.0366
7518-10013	5	27.88	0.0592		72.12	0.0592
12510-15005	1	27.48	0.0634		72.52	0.0634
Educational attainment						
None	8	17.79	0.1218	3	82.21	0.1218
Pre-school	7	21.62	0.1272	6	78.38	0.1272
Elementary						
undergraduate	207	25.46	0.0369	89	74.54	0.0369
High school						
undergraduate	207	22.35	0.0296	94	77.65	0.0296
High school graduate	231	27.08	0.0315	119	72.92	0.0315
College						
undergraduate	53	35.76	0.0747	34	64.24	0.0747
College graduate	32	9.61	0.042	8	90.39	0.042
Post graduate	1			100		
Vocational/ tec.	7	18.02	0.1133	4	81.98	0.1133
Work status						
Full-time	466	24.77	0.0205	227	75.23	0.0205
Part-time	153	28.29	0.0455	63	71.71	0.0455
Unemployed	135	23.86	0.04	69	76.14	0.04
No. Of years						
4	201	28.5	0.034	104	71.5	0.034
5	265	24.24	0.0296	131	75.76	0.0296
6	135	19.39	0.0366	51	80.61	0.0366
7	69	27.88	0.0592	35	72.12	0.0592
8	84	27.48	0.0634	37	72.52	0.0634
No. Of attendance						
1 to 6	48	23.48	0.0659	25	76.52	0.0659
7 to 12	681	24.72	0.0178	25	75.28	0.0178
13 to 18	3	74.78	0.1769	25	25.22	0.1769
19 to 24	18	34.49	0.1218	25	65.51	0.1218
More than 24	4	21.07	0.1796	25	78.93	0.1796
Civil status						
Single	38	25.8	0.077	19	74.2	0.077
Married	565	25.83	0.0198	276	74.17	0.0198
Widowed	50	29.07	0.0811	24	70.93	0.0811
Separated	72	16.82	0.0496	23	83.18	0.0496
Live-in	29	26.39	0.0798	16	73.61	0.0798
Age						
17 to 28	36	19.84	0.0698	17	80.16	0.0698
29 to 40	281	23.61	0.0277	125	76.39	0.0277
41 to 52	290	27.78	0.0288	152	72.22	0.0288
53 to 64	108	26.34	0.0514	50	73.66	0.0514
65 to 76	32	21.05	0.0755	14	78.95	0.0755
77 to 88	6	18.28	0.163	1	81.72	0.163





3.2.4.3 Knowledge of Laws on Children's Right

Of the total respondents, 85.78% reported that they have knowledge of laws related to children's rights (Table 40). The study shows that respondents with more knowledge of laws on children's rights are 29-40 years old, married, from the lowest income group of P2525, not educated, work part-time, have been beneficiaries for 5 years, and attended 19-24 sessions in a year. This high percentage could be due to their experiences, the knowledge gained from frequently attending the FDS for years and their exposure to mass media.

When asked about laws on child rights they know, they seem to be familiar with the laws listed on the FDS module. The top 3 rights they highlighted the most are: the Special protection of children against abuse, exploitation, and discrimination (54.51%), Anti-Violence against women and children (45.87%), and Anti-rape law (38.02%).

However, 82.73% of the respondents have low scores in terms of their knowledge of laws on children's rights (Table 41). They were not able to enumerate at least half of the laws related to child rights listed and discussed in the FDS.

The respondents who have low scores are aged 65-76 years, married, from the lowest income group of P2525, technical/vocational graduates, unemployed, have been beneficiaries for 7 years, and attend 1-6 sessions a year.

Even if many reported that they know the laws and have been in the program for quite some time, many have low scores in the evaluation. This could be due to their inability to cite the name of the law for some of these were lengthy or could be due to a difficulty in recalling the details of the laws, even if they feel they know something about it or about protecting the child from harm. The infrequency of attendance may be another factor in their low score on knowledge test of laws on child rights.

When asked from whom, or where, they learned these laws, they cited these top three sources: the FDS, television and other mass media, and their own experiences.





Table 40. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to Knowledge on Laws for Children of FDS Attendee classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	No			Yes		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Income group						
Less than 2525	152	15.98	0.0158	903	84.02	0.0158
2526-5021	5	12.76	0.0586	40	87.24	0.0586
5022-7517	1	18.69	0.1836	4	81.31	0.1836
7518-10013				5	100	
12510-15005				1	100	
Educational attainment						
None	1	3.32	0.0352	11	96.68	0.0352
Pre-school	1	32.59	0.2515	13	67.41	0.2515
Elementary						
undergraduate	47	14.07	0.0273	249	85.93	0.0273
High school						
Undergraduate	35	14.76	0.0331	266	85.24	0.0331
High school Graduate	52	16.16	0.0273	298	83.84	0.0273
College						
undergraduate	13	19.61	0.0686	74	80.39	0.0686
College graduate	6	15.14	0.0835	34	84.86	0.0835
Post graduate				1	100	
Vocational/ tec.	3	33.11	0.2049	8	66.89	0.2049
Work status						
Full-time	102	16.45	0.0208	592	83.55	0.0208
Part-time	29	10.44	0.0252	187	89.56	0.0252
Unemployed	28	19.43	0.0451	176	80.57	0.0451
No. Of years						
4	41	15.8	0.0297	264	84.2	0.0297
5	52	14.7	0.0254	345	85.3	0.0254
6	37	24.49	0.0493	148	75.51	0.0493
7	15	12.23	0.0479	89	87.77	0.0479
8	13	9.77	0.0462	108	90.23	0.0462
No. Of attendance						
1 to 6	12	20.1	0.0756	61	79.9	0.0756
7 to 12	144	16.13	0.0162	853	83.87	0.0162
13 to 18				6	100	
19 to 24	1	2.76	0.0277	28	97.24	0.0277
More than 24	1	2.93	0.0334	5	97.07	0.0334
Civil status						
Single	8	18.92	0.0773	49	81.08	0.0773
Married	119	15.27	0.0183	722	84.73	0.0183
Widowed	16	24.58	0.0741	58	75.42	0.0741
Separated	11	13.14	0.0509	85	86.86	0.0509
Live-in	4	12.98	0.0837	40	87.02	0.0837
Age						
17 to 28	7	18.56	0.0921	46	81.44	0.0921
29 to 40	57	15.18	0.0252	349	84.82	0.0252
41 to 52	67	15.37	0.025	375	84.63	0.025
53 to 64	17	17.92	0.0501	141	82.08	0.0501
65 to 76	5	9.99	0.0639	40	90.01	0.0639
77 to 88	4	59.23	0.2014	3	40.77	0.2014



Table 41. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to Knowledge on Laws for Children upon Attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	High score			Low score		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Income group						
Less than -2525	873	86.94	0.0118	181	13.06	0.0118
2526-5021	35	78.01	0.0724	11	21.99	0.0724
5022-7517	5	100				
7518-10013	5	100				
12510-15005	1	100				
Educational attainment						
None	11	89.26	0.1058	1	10.74	0.1058
Pre-school	12	95.91	0.0336	2	4.09	0.0336
Elementary						
undergraduate	247	86.25	0.0253	49	13.75	0.0253
High school						
Undergraduate	251	85.91	0.026	50	14.09	0.026
High school Graduate	284	88.67	0.0191	66	11.33	0.0191
College undergraduate	69	82.11	0.0619	18	17.89	0.0619
College graduate	35	85.89	0.0841	5	14.11	0.0841
Post graduate	1	100				
Vocational/ tec.	11	97.75	0.0239	1	2.25	0.0239
Work status						
Full-time	568	87.12	0.0158	125	12.88	0.0158
Part-time	182	85.13	0.0351	33	14.87	0.0351
Unemployed	170	87.88	0.0316	34	12.12	0.0316
No. of years						
4	249	87.06	0.0228	56	12.94	0.0228
5	329	87.65	0.0218	68	12.35	0.0218
6	156	87.3	0.0329	30	12.7	0.0329
7	89	91.78	0.026	15	8.22	0.026
8	98	77.53	0.0541	23	22.47	0.0541
No. Of attendance						
1 to 6	60	89.79	0.0413	13	10.21	0.0413
7 to 12	824	86.72	0.0122	174	13.28	0.0122
13 to 18	5	95.88	0.0452	1	4.12	0.0452
19 to 24	25	80.87	0.1024	3	19.13	0.1024
More than 24	5	94.98	0.0563	1	5.02	0.0563
Civil status						
Single	48	87.64	0.0538	10	12.36	0.0538
Married	686	86.5	0.0143	155	13.5	0.0143
Widowed	63	86.07	0.0634	12	13.93	0.0634
Separated	88	90.61	0.0453	7	9.39	0.0453
Live-in	36	86.27	0.0587	8	13.73	0.0587
Age						
17 to 28	46	87.15	0.0635	7	12.85	0.0635
29 to 40	337	88.02	0.0212	69	11.98	0.0212
41 to 52	362	85.66	0.0221	81	14.34	0.0221
53 to 64	129	85.25	0.0394	29	14.75	0.0394
65 to 76	39	91.35	0.0393	6	8.65	0.0393
77 to 88	7	100				



Table 42. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to working children of FDS attendee classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Yes			No		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Income group						
Less than 2525	184	22.89	0.0194	870	77.11	0.0194
2526-5021	12	30.36	0.0832	34	69.64	0.0832
5022-7517	3	43.16	0.2697	2	56.84	0.2697
7518-10013	1	14.28	0.1454	4	85.72	0.1454
12510-15005				1	100	
Educational attainment						
None	3	17.9	0.1224	8	82.1	0.1224
Pre-school	1	6.54	0.0682	13	93.46	0.0682
Elementary						
undergraduate	54	21.75	0.0352	242	78.25	0.0352
High school						
Undergraduate	55	22.15	0.0367	246	77.85	0.0367
High school						
Graduate	59	21.93	0.0323	290	78.07	0.0323
College						
undergraduate	18	35.17	0.0774	69	64.83	0.0774
College graduate	8	30.78	0.1123	32	69.22	0.1123
Post graduate				1	100	
Vocational/ tec.	1	19.84	0.1751	11	80.16	0.1751
Work status						
Full-time	111	20.22	0.0226	582	79.78	0.0226
Part-time	47	24.36	0.0425	169	75.64	0.0425
Unemployed	42	32.04	0.0516	161	67.96	0.0516
No. Of years						
4	45	15.92	0.0273	261	84.08	0.0273
5	83	26.34	0.0331	314	73.66	0.0331
6	32	26.31	0.0508	154	73.69	0.0508
7	13	16.58	0.0583	91	83.42	0.0583
8	29	31.49	0.0658	92	68.51	0.0658
No. Of attendance						
1 to 6	17	36.61	0.0857	56	63.39	0.0857
7 to 12	174	21.6	0.0193	824	78.4	0.0193
13 to 18	2	23.13	0.1714	4	76.87	0.1714
19 to 24	6	30.05	0.1195	22	69.95	0.1195
More than 24	1	54.77	0.2806	5	45.23	0.2806
Civil status						
Single	10	18.08	0.067	48	81.92	0.067
Married	152	24.11	0.0224	689	75.89	0.0224
Widowed	8	13.36	0.0545	66	86.64	0.0545
Separated	23	28.55	0.063	72	71.45	0.063
Live-in	7	12.48	0.0533	37	87.52	0.0533
Age						
17 to 28	7	19.96	0.0928	46	80.04	0.0928
29 to 40	73	21.59	0.0289	333	78.41	0.0289
41 to 52	86	26.67	0.0319	356	73.33	0.0319
53 to 64	25	20.47	0.0513	133	79.53	0.0513
65 to 76	5	12.56	0.0678	40	87.44	0.0678
77 to 88	3	53.61	0.2039	4	46.39	0.2039





3.2.4.4 The Child: Working or Not?

According to 81.98% of the 4P's beneficiaries, their child is not currently working. Many of the beneficiaries who do not allow their child to work are 29-40 years old, married, from the less than Php 2525 income group, elementary graduates, work full-time, have been beneficiaries for 4 years, and attend 13-18 sessions in a year (Table 42).

Despite their low income and education, they may have learned about the importance of their children getting an education. Due to the cash grants they receive, they see no reason for the child to help in earning an income. Instead, they wanted their children to focus more on their studies.

When asked what work the child/teenager does, the top three occupations they were engaged in were: construction worker, domestic helper, and as sales and cleaning personnel.

When asked why the child/teenager is working, the top three responses were: to help their family, to have their own money to buy their own needs, and to be able to study.

3.2.4.5 Education of Children

The changes in terms of education were in giving greater importance and higher motivation to study well and to finish their studies. The program helped in giving the parents the capacity to buy the school supplies needed by the children.

One respondent said, “Nung elementary, nag-aaral ng maigi. Noong high school, mas sumipag sa pag-aaral upang matupad ang pangarap.” [He studied very well in his elementary years. When he reached high school, he was more studious because he wanted to fulfil his dream.]

3.2.5 Home and Financial Management

3.2.5.1 Home Management

FDS had a very high effect in time management at home. This was noted by 63.34% of the respondents (Table 43). Only 0.76% said that FDS had a very low effect in the management of time for activities at home. The beneficiaries who answered very highly on this aspect are 29-52 years old; earning less than 2525 pesos; elementary, high school undergraduates and high school graduates; working full-time; members for 4-6 year now; and attended FDS for 7-12 and 19-24 times a year.





Table 43. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the level of FDS effect on perceived management of time at home classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low				Low				Neither High nor Low				High				Very High			
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error
Ages																				
17-28					1	0.30	0.0031		1	8.22	0.0780		18	25.81	0.0924		30	65.67		0.1061
29-40	4	0.98	0.0049		5	1.06	0.0049		16	3.35	0.0133		123	30.10	0.0329		236	64.51		0.0335
41-52	3	0.51	0.0032		2	1.16	0.0108		12	3.47	0.0141		145	30.19	0.0309		255	64.68		0.0324
53-64	1	0.19	0.0019						7	5.89	0.0321		57	35.38	0.0559		84	58.54		0.0579
65-76					2	1.01	0.0078		1	9.30	0.0866		16	32.53	0.0980		24	57.16		0.1064
77-88									2	35.50	0.2002		2	23.35	0.1688		3	41.14		0.1973
Weekly income																				
less than 2525	8	0.60	0.0023		10	0.94	0.0049		37	4.48	0.0103		343	30.68	0.0194		598	63.29		0.0195
2526-5022									2	4.82	0.0372		14	29.47	0.0776		27	65.71		0.0813
5022-7518													4	94.22	0.0639		5	5.78		0.0639
7518-10014																				
10014-12510																				
12510-15005																	1	100.00		
Educational attainment																				
None	1	3.32	0.0352										1	10.64	0.1050		9	86.04		0.1121
Pre-school					1	32.59	0.2515						2	7.73	0.0710		10	59.68		0.2465
Elem. undergrad	2	0.63	0.0045		4	0.59	0.0035		12	7.35	0.0273		97	32.33	0.0383		164	59.11		0.0389
HS undergrad	2	0.70	0.0049			1.06	0.0061		7	1.72	0.0073		106	30.12	0.0370		166	66.40		0.0378
HS grad	3	0.64	0.0041		2	0.13	0.0010		14	4.69	0.0193		106	31.17	0.0351		206	63.36		0.0367
College undergrad									5	4.49	0.0212		26	28.17	0.0706		51	67.33		0.0712
College grad									1	2.47	0.0247		18	43.25	0.1128		19	54.27		0.1131
Post grad													1	100.00						
Vocational									4	13.07	0.0882		7	86.93	0.0882					0.0882



Employment status																	
Length of membership	Full time	5	0.70	0.0031	4	0.90	0.0070	20	3.87	0.0121	221	30.15	0.0248	405	64.38	0.0251	
	part-time				2	0.24	0.0018	10	4.69	0.0233	68	29.51	0.0436	123	65.56	0.0457	
	unemployed	3	0.81	0.0055	4	1.67	0.0089	9	6.22	0.0301	72	34.18	0.0495	104	57.13	0.0515	
Yearly FDS Attendance in FDS	1 to 6				2	1.70	0.0134	1	0.39	0.0039	21	27.29	0.0754	45	70.63	0.0760	
	7 to 12	8	0.66	0.0025	8	0.89	0.0052	37	4.94	0.0112	333	32.29	0.0205	556	61.23	0.0207	
	13 to 18										1	4.12	0.0452	5	95.88	0.0452	
	19 to 24							1	0.99	0.0102	3	1.87	0.0119	23	97.14	0.0162	
	> 24										3	24.16	0.1903	3	75.84	0.1903	



3.2.5.1.1 *Perceived difficulties of beneficiaries before and upon FDS attendance*

3.2.5.1.1.1 *Perception of finances as a primary difficulty*

Table 44 clearly shows that before becoming 4Ps beneficiaries, the majority of them rated their financial situation as their greatest difficulty in their lives. The same pattern was observed now that they are attending FDS, with a difference of around 15% (from 81.51% to 66.69%). There is a slight increase in the percentage, from 1.80% to 3.37% who now consider finances as a minor issue.

This suggests a general decrease in the number of beneficiaries who still consider finances as a major problem. The inferential test results showed that the ratings on the level of perception on finances as a major difficulty before and upon attending FDS ($Z=9.515$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different. Furthermore, this implies that the cash grants and other benefits from 4Ps may have contributed to diminishing financial concerns but still not sufficient or may not have been properly managed based on their needs.

The study revealed that majority of beneficiaries highly perceived finances as a primary difficulty of families even after becoming members of 4Ps. Highest and lowest percentages for very high and very low ratings came from the lowest income group. The highest observations were from elementary undergraduates, part-time workers, married and are 29-40 years old. These results imply that the cash grant may not be enough to sustain the family's needs considering that they have a low educational attainment, and do not have a full-time job. Being a married person may also be equated to feeding more than the self, but also the spouse, the children, and even the extended family.

The age range of the parents may also indicate that most families are in the first five stages of Evelyn Duvall's stage of Family Development. This covers families with very young children and teenagers (Duvall, 1988). He further explained that this is the time when children are growing up so parents have more financial responsibilities in providing health, nutrition, and education to children.

Highest observations were also seen from beneficiaries who have been members of the program for 6 years, and attend FDS 7-12 times a year. The lowest observations came from full-time workers, attending 1 to 6 times FDS sessions in a year, living in a relationship and are 17-28 years old.





Table 44. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception that finances is their primary difficulty before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	23.32	1.80	0.0054	42.4	3.3071	0.0073
Low	16.96	2.07	0.0072	79.5	6.5762	0.0111
Neither High nor Low	76.32	6.25	0.0098	120.8	10.7262	0.0137
High	95.4	8.37	0.0113	123	12.6910	0.0150
Very High	899.9	81.50	0.0163	746.2	66.6995	0.0208

3.2.5.1.1.2 Comparison of all perceived difficulties of 4ps beneficiaries before and upon FDS attendance

In summary, Table 45 shows that there is a higher percentage of 4Ps beneficiaries that perceived difficulty in most aspects before attending FDS. The number of beneficiaries decreased in most aspects after becoming a 4Ps member. The decrease may be attributed to their required attendance in FDS. They have gained knowledge on these various aspects, and changed their practices within their families.

However, it is very clear that there are more beneficiaries who consider marital conflict as a major problem. This may have been caused by a lot of factors. Probably the learnings obtained from FDS have made couples too critical in analyzing their relationship thus even little difficulties are perceived to be a major problem.

The concerns on finances, unemployment, or empowerment of the mothers may have strained their relationship too. Although an increase was observed on this aspect, it is the least concern upon attending FDS compared to the other factors.

It is also very evident that the highest percentage of respondents considered finances as a major problem in both time periods. Maybe this was due to family's insufficiency or inability to manage finances well, in spite of additional cash grant.

Many beneficiaries in the FGD expressed the need for additional sources of income to support parent-child relationship, marital relationship, education, nutrition, resource management and strengthening of family values. All these concerns were anchored on the financial needs of the beneficiaries.

Many of the beneficiaries explained that their relationship with their children is anchored on how well they provide for their children's needs.





Some of the parents said: “Dapat mabigyan ng sapat na pagkain at damit .” “Magandang edukasyon ng bata at ako ng permanenteng trabaho.” “Mabigyan ng pangangailangan sa pag-aaral at iba pa para mawalan ng pagtatampo ang anak.”

Marital relationship was associated with finances and this concern was also raised by beneficiaries in the FGD. The following statements show that marital conflict may be lessened if they have additional finances to provide for the family. “Ang kailangan ay madagdagan ang trabaho upang mapaganda ang relasyon ng mag-asawa.” “Kailangan ang tamang paghawak sa pera.” “Mga pinansyal na pangangailangan ang kailangan para di mag-aaway.”

Provision of education is also a main concern associated with financial stability. According to the beneficiaries, they need additional finances to sustain their children’s educational needs. Some expressed their hope to have free shoes and uniforms for their children so they do not have to consider these in budgeting.

They are also seeking financial aid up to college so as to ensure that their children will have a good future. Provision of more scholarship programs for their children was also mentioned by beneficiaries to unload their financial concerns.

Health concerns may be correlated with financial need. Based on the FGD, many beneficiaries claim that their major needs are free vitamins and medicines or money to purchase these items. They also expressed their concern for public and private hospitals to honor their 4Ps membership so they can avail free hospitalization.

Beneficiaries said that their nutrition needs include new recipes, prioritizing food on the table, and more money to purchase healthy foods. Some wanted to learn how to handle finances properly so they will have enough healthy food for the family. “Matutunan ang dagdag kaalaman kung paano mapayabong ang pera para makabili ng masustansyang pagkain.”

Due to the lack of financial resources, some beneficiaries even mentioned that there are times when they are not able to partake of their last meal for the day. “May oras sa gabi hindi na kami kumakain.”

Management of resources, including finances, is another concern of beneficiaries. FGD findings show that this aspect is very much connected to the financial stability of the family. Most of their statements revolve around the need for stable permanent jobs, livelihood projects, other income sources, “pautang”, need to learn how to budget their finances and be able to save given their limited income, how to start a business, and the need for skills-training so that they can earn without leaving their homes for they have to take care of their children. Beneficiaries felt the need to help each other as a couple so together they can enrich their family, “Magtutungan ang mag-asawa para lumago ang yaman ng pamilya.”

Strengthening family values was also observed to be linked to finances. This was evident in some of the statements in the FGD that highlighted the need for jobs to be able to provide to their families and ensure the education of their children.



Table 45. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of primary difficulty before and upon attending FDS (n=1113)

Aspects	Very High			High			Neither High nor Low			Low			Very Low		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Distribution	Standard Error
Before attending FDS															
Finance	900	81.50	0.0163	95	8.37	0.0113	76	6.25	0.0098	17	2.07	0.0072	23	1.80	0.0054
Marital Relationship	270	23.35	0.0183	116	11.36	0.0147	165	15.83	0.0168	138	11.57	0.0135	423	37.89	0.0214
Parent- Child Relationship	301	24.70	0.0188	116	10.40	0.0133	139	13.62	0.0153	111	11.83	0.0152	445	39.45	0.0213
Discipline	309	26.41	0.0194	126	12.14	0.0148	159	14.77	0.0153	121	12.18	0.0150	398	34.50	0.0208
Sibling Relationship	293	25.20	0.0191	112	10.58	0.0137	146	13.20	0.0147	117	10.85	0.0140	444	40.17	0.0217
Upon attending FDS															
Finance	746	66.70	0.0208	123	12.69	0.0150	121	10.73	0.0137	80	2.07	0.0111	42	6.58	0.0073
Marital Relationship	322	30.37	0.0204	133	13.47	0.0157	147	12.84	0.0143	92	9.22	0.0124	356	34.09	0.0207
Parent- Child Relationship	263	22.18	0.0180	91	8.66	0.0125	140	12.74	0.0143	140	11.83	0.0160	478	13.89	0.0217
Discipline	262	22.04	0.0178	123	11.40	0.0136	174	16.13	0.0160	148	12.18	0.0161	405	14.38	0.0213
Sibling Relationship	257	23.29	0.0187	100	9.58	0.0128	152	13.15	0.0144	134	10.85	0.0144	471	11.45	0.0219



All of these aspects were shown to be associated with finances. This supports the findings that indeed, finances is perceived to be the major difficulty of beneficiaries prior to and upon attending FDS. They have even indicated that the government, NGOs, DSWD, and FDS can address their concerns.

However, it is good to note that many respondents expressed the need to do their part to overcome this challenge. Statements during the FGD include: “Kailangan lang ng sipag at tiyaga.” “Magkaroon ng takot at pagkakilala kay Lord”.

Although beneficiaries claim to have financial instability, they still acknowledge that they can do something about it, thru prayer and faith in God and by continuously searching for ways to sustain their needs.

3.2.5.1.2 Perceived causes of poverty

3.2.5.1.2.1 Perception of unemployment as cause of poverty

Table 46 shows the difference on how the 4Ps beneficiaries perceive unemployment as the cause of their poverty before and upon attending FDS. An increase in percentages of beneficiaries who rated the matter very low to very high was observed. This implies that more beneficiaries do not see the lack of work as their main cause of scarcity.

However, the results show that beneficiaries perceive unemployment as their main cause of inadequacy even after attending FDS. The inferential test revealed that the ratings on the level of perception on unemployment as a cause of poverty before and upon FDS ($Z= 9.614$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different.

This implies the need to improve access to livelihood projects and employment opportunities. The results showed also that the financial aspect is indeed the main concern of families prior to FDS attendance and even up to now.

The majority of the beneficiaries have a very high regard on unemployment as the main cause of their poverty. The highest observations were from the lowest income group, elementary undergraduates, working full time, married and are 29-40 years old. They have been members of 4Ps for 5 years now and have attended FDS 19 - 24 times a year.

The lowest observations were from beneficiaries who rated the matter very low. They have been members for 7 years, attended FDS 19-24 times a year and are preschool graduates.





Table 46. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception that unemployment is their cause of poverty before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	71.02	6.04	0.0107	110.2	8.86	0.0124
Low	33.92	3.53	0.0079	80.56	7.72	0.0118
Neither High nor Low	74.2	6.84	0.0107	115.5	10.31	0.0135
High	97.52	8.63	0.0126	118.7	10.26	0.0131
Very High	835.3	74.94	0.0191	686.9	62.83	0.0213

3.2.5.1.2.2 Perception of lack of education as cause of poverty

Results show a change on how 4Ps beneficiaries perceive the lack of education as a cause of their poverty before and upon FDS attendance (Table 47). An increase in the percentages of beneficiaries in the very low to neither high nor low ratings were observed after they became members of the program. The inferential test shows that the level of perception of the lack of education as a cause of poverty before and upon attending FDS ($Z=8.3$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) is significantly different.

This suggests that more beneficiaries do not regard the lack of education as the primary source of the scarcity of their families. Perceiving the matter as the major reason of poverty was rated very high even before and upon attending family development sessions.

Results revealed that almost majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries perceived very highly the lack of education as the cause of their poverty. The beneficiaries who are married, 29-40 years old, elementary undergraduates and are working full-time had the highest observations. In addition, those who have been members for 5 years, from the lowest income group and attend 7-12 FDS in a year gave a very high rating on this matter.

Lowest observations, on the other hand, came from various ratings. A very low rating came





from beneficiaries attending FDS 1-6x a year. Beneficiaries who have been members for 7 years and are 65-76 years old gave also low ratings. Moreover, lowest observations on a neither high nor low rating came from beneficiaries earning from 7518 to 10,013 pesos.

Table 47. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception that lack of education is their cause of poverty before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	71	6.04	0.0107	110	8.86	0.0124
Low	34	3.53	0.0079	81	7.72	0.0118
Neither High nor Low	74	6.84	0.0107	115	10.31	0.0135
High	97	8.63	0.0126	119	10.26	0.0131
Very High	835	74.94	0.0191	687	62.83	0.0213

3.2.5.1.2.3 Perception of lack of motivation and perseverance as cause of poverty

The data shows a difference in the ratings of beneficiaries on their perception on the lack of motivation and perseverance before and after FDS attendance. Table 48 shows an increase in the number of beneficiaries with a neither high or low, low and very low rating.

The inferential test revealed that the lack of motivation and perseverance as major causes of poverty before and after attending FDS ($Z= 6.252$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different. This suggests that more beneficiaries do not view the matter as a primary cause of their poverty.

Moreover, a decline in the number of beneficiaries with a high and very high perception was observed. This indicates fewer beneficiaries see the matter as a major cause of scarcity. It is evident, however, that lack of motivation and perseverance is very highly perceived before and even upon attending FDS.

Table 48 shows the findings that the beneficiaries perceive highly the lack of motivation and perseverance as causes of poverty. The highest observations came from beneficiaries who were 29-40 years old, married, elementary undergraduates and working full-time. They were also found out to have been members of 4Ps for 5 years, attend FDS 7-12 times a year and belong to the lowest income group.

Lowest observations from beneficiaries who gave a low rating on perception were 53-64 years old, widowed, working part time, have been a member for 6 years and attend FDS 19-24 times a year. Only a few beneficiaries had a high level of perception and they are preschool graduates and earning P2526-5021 weekly.



Table 48. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception that lack of motivation and perseverance is their cause of poverty upon attending FDS by different factors (n=1113).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error
Income Group															
Less than 2525	157	13.92	0.0155	99	10.18	0.0144	190	16.37	0.0159	157	15.55	0.0162	453	43.98	0.0224
2526-5021	13	26.00	0.0767	4	9.04	0.0488	5	15.14	0.0649	4	6.66	0.0383	19	43.16	0.0869
5002-7517	1	5.78	0.0639	0			1	18.69	0.1836	1	51.05	0.2869	2	24.47	0.1995
7518-10013	2	44.11	0.2895	0			0			2	16.87	0.1520	1	39.02	0.2916
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Educational Attainment															
None	1	3.83	0.0403	1	3.831	0.0403	4	28.13	0.1601	2	46.9208	0.2225	3	17.28	0.1200
Pre-school	2	4.28	0.0352	5	76.113	0.1345	1	6.60	0.0688	1	2.04	0.0222	4	10.97	0.0808
Elementary undergraduate	35	7.24	0.0163	16	4.672	0.0187	59	19.64	0.0333	55	17.94	0.0332	130	50.51	0.0433
High school undergraduate	53	17.87	0.0316	28	11.255	0.0293	53	14.34	0.0269	50	16.55	0.0295	118	39.98	0.0420
High school graduate	57	17.01	0.0299	46	12.776	0.0268	55	14.65	0.0257	40	12.41	0.0257	152	43.15	0.0366
College undergraduate	19	21.30	0.0670	3	2.234	0.0146	15	20.50	0.0640	10	17.07	0.0603	40	38.89	0.0727
College graduate	4	14.28	0.0869	2	10.822	0.0812	6	11.66	0.0519	5	14.82	0.0839	22	48.42	0.1133
Postgraduate	0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000	0		
Tech./Vocational	1	7.26	0.0738	2	21.155	0.1751	2	4.50	0.0356	0			6	67.09	0.1863
Work Status															
Full Time	107	14.00	0.0185	65	11.10	0.0188	123	17.16	0.0208	113	18.87	0.0221	285	38.86	0.0264
Part Time	34	14.82	0.0356	13	2.94	0.0099	35	16.32	0.0345	23	8.85	0.0255	110	57.07	0.0485
Unemployed	32	15.12	0.0363	25	14.13	0.0402	38	12.80	0.0268	28	10.77	0.0261	81	47.18	0.0523



Years of Membership in 4Ps															
4	37	13.30	0.0269	37	13.14	0.0304	56	19.65	0.0328	45	12.87	0.0249	130	41.04	0.0400
5	74	18.42	0.0285	30	6.54	0.0166	57	13.01	0.0241	58	14.75	0.0260	177	47.28	0.0364
6	16	9.00	0.0321	11	6.97	0.0290	42	16.82	0.0350	29	15.32	0.0354	88	51.88	0.0529
7	19	9.50	0.0271	10	9.52	0.0438	27	26.61	0.0616	18	27.04	0.0692	31	27.33	0.0598
8		14.25	0.0396	16	20.96	0.0673	14	8.42	0.0266	15	14.69	0.0515	50	41.68	0.0736
Number of Times Attending FDS/year															
1 to 6	4	9.07	0.0604	3	4.23	0.0341	11	16.20	0.0682	23	32.09	0.0751	32	38.40	0.0806
7 to 12	164	15.21	0.0163	98	10.79	0.0153	178	15.69	0.0157	135	14.34	0.0164	423	43.97	0.0231
13 to 18	0			1	11.57	0.1186	1	31.59	0.2546	0			4	56.84	0.2606
19 to 24	2	4.77	0.0399	1	2.79	0.0280	5	30.06	0.1256	5	16.46	0.0945	15	45.92	0.1272
More than 24	2	19.15	0.1728	0			1	5.02	0.0563	1	5.02	0.0563	2	70.82	0.2094
Civil Status															
Single	8	20.67	0.0872	6	11.91	0.0780	8	9.801	0.0392	8	17.79	0.0658	25	39.83	0.0897
Married	127	13.75	0.0166	80	10.13	0.0161	147	16.935	0.0184	120	13.99	0.0171	367	45.20	0.0253
Widowed	14	18.65	0.0702	4	3.49	0.0203	13	14.475	0.0598	14	21.85	0.0741	30	41.53	0.0848
Separated	19	16.53	0.0506	8	11.77	0.0500	17	15.668	0.0498	15	19.26	0.0586	36	36.77	0.0681
Live-in	4	5.09	0.0302	4	12.98	0.0837	11	14.892	0.0564	7	24.65	0.1121	18	42.39	0.1067
Age															
17-28	12	22.10	0.0904	7	13.43	0.0802	10	21.18	0.0969	4	9.61	0.0610	20	33.685	0.1010
29-40	65	12.64	0.0204	36	6.65	0.0152	74	14.64	0.0222	59	17.64	0.0289	172	48.439	0.0355
41-52	69	13.97	0.0233	41	14.02	0.0273	83	19.94	0.0277	57	11.65	0.0196	192	40.425	0.0333
53-64	22	18.93	0.0509	15	6.02	0.0182	19	8.44	0.0276	32	19.13	0.0455	70	47.472	0.0586
65-76	5	10.06	0.0566	3	11.77	0.0873	10	14.79	0.0629	10	27.60	0.0974	18	35.790	0.1042
77-88	0			0			1	18.28	0.1630	2	10.89	0.0807	4	70.833	0.1732



3.2.5.1.2.4 Perception of lack of discipline in spending money as cause of poverty



Many beneficiaries, up to the present time, perceive highly the lack of discipline in spending money as a cause of poverty (Table 49). The number of beneficiaries that do not regard the matter to contribute highly to poverty increased. Consequently, this implies there is less number of beneficiaries that regard it as major factor.

The inferential test revealed that the ratings on the level of perception on the lack of discipline in spending money before and upon attending FDS ($Z=8.3$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that even if there are beneficiaries that regard lack of discipline in spending money contributed to their poverty, there was a general decrease on the number of beneficiaries with this perception.

Topics on financial management in the FDS modules may have helped households to properly manage financial resources. This lessens the tendency for the beneficiaries to overspend. It was mentioned several times in the FGD that what they need is to learn how to budget their finances and find other sources of income like livelihood projects, extra work and “pautang” schemes.

Table 49. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on lack of discipline in spending money as their cause of poverty before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	208	17.12	0.0162	239	19.96	0.0173
Low	69	6.99	0.0119	113	10.59	0.0135
Neither High nor Low	158	14.42	0.0154	152	13.73	0.0149
High	161	16.81	0.0171	155	16.72	0.0170
Very High	516	44.66	0.0218	454	39.00	0.0210

Results of the study reveal that the highest observations came from married, 29-40 years old, elementary undergraduates, working full-time but in the lowest income group beneficiaries (Table 50). Similarly, data shows that highest observations were from beneficiaries that have been members for 5 years and attend FDS 7 to 12 a year.

Both the highest and lowest observations were from beneficiaries receiving P2500 cash grant. The lowest observation with a high rating came from beneficiaries who have technical-vocational training and have attended FDS 13-18 times a year. Lowest observations were also obtained from the youngest group, part-time workers and members for 8 years.

A low perception was also observed from beneficiaries receiving P2526-5021 a week. Lastly, a very low perception on the matter was from cohabiting partners.



Table 50. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the perceived effect of FDS on financial management at home classified by different socio-economic factors.

FACTORS	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Ages															
17-28				2	0.60	0.0044	3	11.74	0.0817	20	24.26	0.0782	25	63.39	0.1023
29-40	2	0.49	0.0035	2	0.48	0.0034	18	4.63	0.0171	101	25.09	0.0309	261	69.30	0.0325
41-52	2	0.38	0.0032	3	0.89	0.0064	12	2.36	0.0110	124	26.45	0.0291	276	69.93	0.0304
53-64	3	1.01	0.0068	1	0.19	0.0019	7	8.62	0.0411	49	27.42	0.0510	89	62.76	0.0572
65-76				1	0.34	0.0035	4	3.70	0.0221	15	39.40	0.1067	23	56.55	0.1063
77-88							1	17.91	0.1629	3	40.95	0.2017	3	41.14	0.1973
Weekly income															
Less than 2525	7	100.00		9			44			296			640		
2526-5022		100.00					1			14			28		
5022-7518		98.14	0.0186		1.86	0.0186				2			3		
7518-10014		95.99	0.0126		2.79	0.0086		1.22	0.0095				5		
10014-12510															
12510-15005		96.25	0.0076		2.50	0.0053		0.21	0.0014		0.90	0.0051	1	0.13	0.0013
Educational attainment															
None	1	3.32	0.0352				2	6.65	0.0522	1	3.83	0.0403	7	86.20	0.0834
Pre-school										3	9.77	0.0774	10	90.23	0.0774
Elem. undergrad				4	1.32	0.0091	13	8.12	0.0257	86	24.76	0.0348	176	65.80	0.0384
HS undergrad	1	0.35	0.0035	1	0.35	0.0035	12	2.24	0.0077	89	26.61	0.0352	181	70.45	0.0359
HS grad	4	0.84	0.0049	3	0.41	0.0029	14	3.78	0.0155	92	32.17	0.0368	218	62.81	0.0372
College undergrad	1	1.03	0.0103				3	6.09	0.0464	22	16.90	0.0481	56	75.98	0.0624
College grad										16	34.14	0.1048	22	65.86	0.1048
Post grad										1	100.00				
Vocational				1	1.31	0.0141	1	7.26	0.0738	2	4.50	0.0356	7	86.93	0.0882





3.2.5.1.2.5 Perception on large family size as cause of poverty

Results reveal that the beneficiaries' perception that a big family may cause poverty have changed now that they have attended FDS (Table 51). The increased percentages in the very low and low rating suggest there are less number of individuals that view family size as a contributing factor to financial stability. The inferential test revealed that the ratings on the level of perception on big family size as a major cause of poverty before and upon attending FDS ($Z = 6.522$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different.

Findings show that 55.55% of the beneficiaries perceived very highly that a big family is a cause of poverty before attending FDS. The percent of beneficiaries slightly decreased when they attended FDS. These beneficiaries are 29-40 year-olds, married, working full-time, high school undergraduates, belong to the lowest income group, and have been members for four years.

Table 51. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception that large family size is their cause of poverty before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	150	11.87	0.0135	178	14.01	0.0147
Low	66	5.75	0.0094	101	9.30	0.0127
Neither High nor Low	156	13.63	0.0144	172	15.43	0.0156
High	143	13.20	0.0152	128	12.08	0.0143
Very High	598	55.55	0.0216	533	49.18	0.0221

3.2.5.1.3 Comparison of Perceived Cause of Poverty

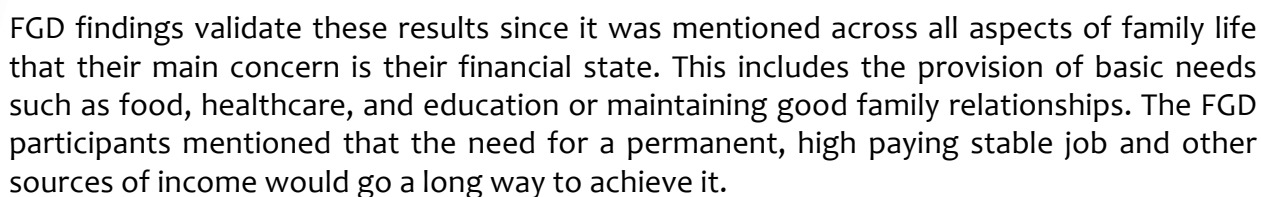
Table 52 summarizes the levels of perception made by 4Ps beneficiaries on the factors that may cause poverty. A general decrease was observed in the number of beneficiaries that consider these factors may lead to the family's poor condition before and after attending FDS.

Results reveal that unemployment is the most viewed factor that contributes to poverty, with lack of discipline in the proper handling of finances as the least factor. This is congruent with the findings in Table 52 that shows the 4Ps beneficiaries perceived their family's financial state to be the most difficult aspect they have encountered before and after attending FDS. Likewise, the highest percentage of 4Ps beneficiaries rated the lack of discipline in handling finances the lowest before and after attending FDS. This implies that it is the factor least likely to contribute to family's financial condition.



Table 52. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of cause of poverty before and upon attending FDS.

Perceived Cause of Poverty	Very High			High			Neither High nor Low			Low			Very Low		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error
Before attending FDS															
Unemployment	835	74.94	0.0191	98	8.64	0.0126	74	6.84	0.0107	34	3.54	0.0079	71	6.04	0.0107
Lack of Education	685	62.59	0.0208	171	15.47	0.0154	124	11.47	0.0142	51	4.32	0.0084	82	6.16	0.0094
Lack of Motivation	537	50.31	0.0218	184	16.68	0.0158	178	14.81	0.015	69	5.50	0.0098	143	12.71	0.0148
Lack of Discipline	516	44.66	0.0218	161	16.81	0.0171	158	14.42	0.0154	69	6.99	0.0119	208	17.12	0.0162
Large Family	598	55.55	0.0216	143	13.20	0.0152	156	13.63	0.0144	66	5.75	0.0094	150	11.87	0.0135
Upon attending FDS															
Unemployment	687	62.83	0.0213	119	10.26	0.0131	116	10.32	0.0135	81	3.54	0.0118	110	7.72	0.0124
Lack of Education	574	50.64	0.0221	172	16.66	0.0161	147	15.00	0.0164	103	4.32	0.0114	117	8.29	0.0126
Lack of Motivation	476	43.89	0.0217	164	15.49	0.0158	196	16.23	0.0155	103	5.50	0.0139	173	10.03	0.0152
Lack of Discipline	454	39.00	0.021	155	16.72	0.017	152	13.73	0.0149	113	6.99	0.0135	239	10.59	0.0173
Large Family	533	49.18	0.0221	128	12.08	0.0143	172	15.43	0.0156	101	5.75	0.0127	178	9.30	0.0147



3.2.6.1 Nutrition Knowledge

The 4Ps beneficiaries claimed that the FDS contributed so much to their nutrition knowledge (Table 53). According to the respondents, their sources of information on nutrition were mostly from FDS, health center, family and experiences (Figure 9).



The 4Ps beneficiaries who perceived very highly the effect of FDS on nutrition knowledge have family monthly income of PhP 7,518.00-10,013.00; high school undergraduates; full-time employees; 4Ps members for five years; married parents; attended 19 to 24 FDS; 29 to 40 years old; and visits the health center (Table 54).

The FGD results collaborate the very high effect of FDS in their nutrition knowledge. Most of the FGD participants said that FDS contributed in changing the nutrition condition of their family. The common changes mentioned were active participation in the nutrition and health programs of the community such as feeding and weighing of children, and availing of vitamin supplementation, immunization and deworming services at the health center and schools. “Sa pamamagitan ng FDS ay nababantayan ang kalusugan ng mga bata” [Through FDS, the health status of their children are being monitored.] The children are required to have a check-up every month at the health center. It was also mentioned that “kapag may sakit ang anak, kailangan mag pacheck up sa health center dahil requirement ng 4Ps” [The parent is required to bring their sick child to the health center as 4Ps beneficiary.]

It was also mentioned in the FGD that they were able to attend mother's classes on food selection and preparation, as well as cooking demonstrations wherein nutritious food items were used. The three basic food groups were also discussed in the FDS.



The FGD participants claimed that their children learned to eat the right foods due to the increased nutrition knowledge of the parents and caregivers. The children also increased their vegetable consumption and lessened the intake of junk food. They also mentioned that their children's weight increased and reached their desirable weight. The FGD participants emphasized that they now have enough money to buy food and prepare nutritious meals. On the other hand, some 4Ps beneficiaries raised in the FGD that FDS did not change their nutrition situation, saying "walang naalala na tinuro sa FDS, a cookbook is not enough."

Table 53. Distribution of the effect of FDS on knowledge about nutrition as perceived by 4Ps beneficiaries (n=1112).

Response	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	8	1.13	0.0055
Low	11	0.96	0.0048
Neither Low nor High	45	4.13	0.0095
High	348	28.55	0.0184
Very High	701	65.23	0.0189

About 66.07% of the beneficiaries said that FDS had a very high effect on the proper management of healthy food and nutrition at home. Only 0.66% of them answered that FDS had a very low effect. The beneficiaries who replied very highly on the effect of FDS in the management of time in the home were 29-52 years old, elementary undergraduates, high school undergraduates and high school graduates, full-time workers, 4 to 5 years in the 4Ps program, attends FDS 7-12 times in a year, with income of less than 2525 pesos.



Table 54. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the perceived effect of FDS on management of healthy food and classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

FACTORS	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Income Group															
Less than 2525	5	0.69	0.0047	7	0.43	0.0021	33	3.90	0.0095	339	29.26	0.0189	65.72	0.0193	
2526-5021										13	24.56	0.0722	75.44	0.0722	
5022-7517										3	43.16	0.2697	56.84	0.2697	
7518-10013													100.00		
10014-12509															
12510-15005							1	100.00							
Educational Attainment															
None	1	3.32	0.0352				1	3.32	0.0352	2	40.11	0.2366	7	53.24	0.2216
Pre school										2	7.73	0.0710	12	92.27	0.0710
Elementary	2	1.63	0.0153	2	0.17	0.0012	11	4.62	0.0169	98	30.02	0.0367	183	63.56	0.0391
HS UG				2	0.70	0.0049	7	1.52	0.0065	100	29.77	0.0381	192	68.02	0.0385
HS Graduate	1	0.28	0.0029	3	0.62	0.0050	15	6.75	0.0231	110	29.08	0.0333	221	63.26	0.0362
College UG	1	1.03	0.0103							22	25.44	0.0705	64	73.52	0.0706
College Graduate															
Post Grad							16	33.59	0.1058				24	66.41	0.1058
Tech/ Vocational							1	100.00							
							4	13.07	0.0882	7	86.93	0.0882			

Work															
Full time	3	0.87	0.0070	4	0.55	0.0032	24	4.71	0.0132	222	27.93	0.0238	440	65.95	0.0246
Part time	1	0.44	0.0045	2	0.24	0.0018	5	3.30	0.0173	72	30.54	0.0443	135	65.48	0.0458
Unemployed	1	0.15	0.0015	1	0.15	0.0015	4	1.34	0.0075	61	31.15	0.0496	136	67.20	0.0497
No. of Year															
4							13	6.29	0.0231	94	28.03	0.0363	198	65.68	0.0388
5	3	1.57	0.0115	5	0.97	0.0052	11	2.70	0.0123	129	28.67	0.0317	248	66.09	0.0332
6				1	0.10	0.0010	4	1.11	0.0065	58	25.58	0.0450	122	73.21	0.0452
7							3	6.37	0.0451	34	31.65	0.0638	67	61.98	0.0680
8	2	0.57	0.0041	1	0.28	0.0029	3	3.47	0.0207	39	36.01	0.0674	75	59.67	0.0679
No. of Attendance															
1 to 6										22	29.21	0.0769	51	70.79	0.0769
7 to 12	5	0.75	0.0051	7	0.47	0.0023	32	4.20	0.0103	323	29.90	0.0197	630	64.67	0.0203
13 to 18										1	4.12	0.0452	5	95.88	0.0452
19 to 24							2	3.78	0.0300	5	9.81	0.0511	21	86.41	0.0603
more than 24										3	24.16	0.1903	3	75.84	0.1903
Civil Status															
Single				2	3.29	0.0297	1	8.29	0.0776	23	34.43	0.0835	31	54.00	0.0955
Married	4	0.83	0.0059	5	0.32	0.0017	20	2.59	0.0080	268	28.51	0.0217	543	67.76	0.0222
Widowed	1	0.43	0.0043				5	10.15	0.0516	18	30.50	0.0860	50	58.93	0.0864
Separated							4	2.82	0.0156	31	26.96	0.0580	60	70.22	0.0594
Live-in							3	16.20	0.1127	15	34.22	0.1014	27	49.57	0.1100
Age Group															
17 to 28				2	3.26	0.0296	2	8.81	0.0780	21	33.17	0.1053	28	54.76	0.1093
29 to 40	3	0.57	0.0036				8	2.98	0.0149	138	28.97	0.0311	257	67.48	0.0324
41 to 52	1	1.09	0.0108	2	0.29	0.0023	15	3.68	0.0132	127	26.36	0.0288	297	68.58	0.0311
53 to 64	1	0.19	0.0019	1	0.62	0.0062	4	3.99	0.0232	53	30.66	0.0539	99	64.53	0.0552
65 to 76				2	1.01	0.0078	2	2.45	0.0198	16	45.18	0.1083	25	51.36	0.1074
77 to 88							2	35.82	0.1935				5	64.18	0.1935



3.2.6.2 Pregnancy

3.2.6.2.1 Knowledge on the legitimate signs of pregnancy upon attending FDS

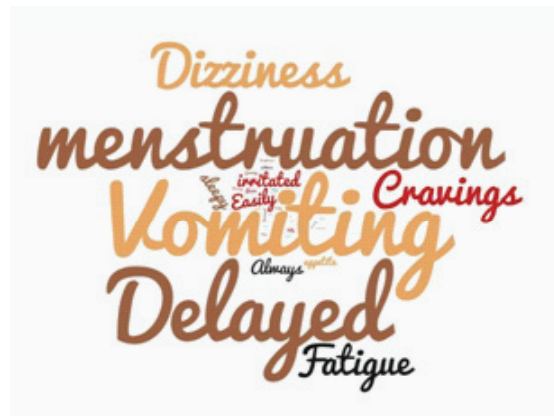


Figure 10. Other signs of pregnancy as perceived by the respondents.

Only 26% of the 4Ps beneficiaries have high scores on the legitimate signs of pregnancy perceived that FDS affected their knowledge. The common legitimate signs mentioned were movement and heartbeat of the baby from the ultrasound (Table 55).

Other signs of pregnancy enumerated by the respondents were vomiting, delayed menstruation, dizziness and craving for food (Figure 10). According to the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), the usual first sign of pregnancy is a missed menstrual period.

Also, some mild cramping and a little bleeding when the fertilized egg implants itself in the uterus may be experienced. The other common signs mentioned during the first trimester were breast changes, constipation, fatigue, frequent urination, growing belly, heartburn, morning sickness, skin changes, vaginal changes, and visible veins (AAFP, 2015).

The study showed that 7 out of 10 4Ps beneficiaries' knowledge on legitimate signs of pregnancy have low scores (Table 56) and claimed that FDS had an effect on their knowledge. The low scores on knowledge on the legitimate signs may be due to the first monthly check-up during pregnancy. It was observed that almost half of the 4Ps mothers had their first check-up at the third month of pregnancy.

Consequently, the highest number of check-up visits was nine, which is still within the range of World Health Organization (WHO) standards. The WHO recommends a minimum of eight contacts for antenatal care. This can reduce perinatal deaths by up to 8 per 1000 births. WHO recommends pregnant women to have their first contact in the first 12 weeks of gestation, with subsequent contacts at 20, 26, 30, 34, 36, 38 and 40 weeks. However, the study showed that more than 50% of the 4Ps mothers had their first check-up only on the third month. This practice lessens the opportunities to detect and manage potential problems of pregnancy.





Table 57 shows the profile of 4Ps mothers who have low scores on the knowledge of legitimate signs of pregnancy. They have monthly income of less than PhP 2,525.00; are high school graduates; full-time and unemployed members; five years of being 4Ps member; single parents; and between 41 to 52 years old. Their low scores may be attributed to their low attendance in the FDS. Eighty-six percent (86.8%) of the 4Ps mothers who have low scores attended only 1 to 6 sessions.

Table 55. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to knowledge on the legitimate signs of pregnancy (n=1112).

Category	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Movement of baby	492	40.48	0.0211
Heartbeat of baby	336	29.70	0.0202
Visual imaging through Ultrasound	230	19.03	0.0164

Table 56. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to who have high or low scores on the knowledge of the legitimate signs of pregnancy (n=1112).

Category	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
High score	318	26.93	0.0194
Low score	794	73.06	0.0194

Table 57. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries who have high/low scores on knowledge on the legitimate signs of pregnancy according to perceived effect of FDS (n=1112).

RATING	High scores			Low scores		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	1	4.61	0.0473	8	95.39	0.0473
Low	3	14.27	0.0965	20	85.73	0.0965
Neither low or high	3	3.11	0.0210	39	96.89	0.0210
High	67	18.95	0.0300	243	81.05	0.0300
Very High	244	32.64	0.0260	483	67.36	0.0260





3.2.6.2.2 Beliefs in pregnancy upon attending FDS

Results of the study show that 83.54% of the 4Ps beneficiaries have low scores on knowledge. Most of them do not know if the FDS had an effect on their beliefs (Table 58). The remaining 16.45% of the beneficiaries have high scores on their beliefs in pregnancy upon attending FDS (Table 59).

Table 60 shows the number of beneficiaries according to beliefs on pregnancy. The top 3 beliefs : 1) kailangan munang kumonsulta sa doktor bago uminom ng kahit anong gamot; 2) ang malulusog na nagdadalang-tao ay maaari pa ring magbyahe, mag ehersisyo at magtrabaho iwasan lamang ang sobrang pagod; at 3) ang mga nagdadalang-tao ay dapat komportable ang pakiramdam.

The other beliefs in pregnancy mentioned by the respondents are: the care for self (stress-free, personal hygiene, enough rest); don't perform strenuous activities (exercise, less work); eat nutritious foods; and have prenatal check-up. Many of the respondents have superstitious beliefs (i.e. sleeping time, clothes to wear) and food fallacies (i.e. do not eat sour food, eggplant, seafood).

The highest percentage of 4Ps that have high score on the knowledge test on legitimate signs of pregnancy were the families with monthly income of less than PhP 2,525.00; high school undergraduates; part-time employment status; four years of being 4Ps member; attended 7 to 12 FDS in a year; married; and are 29 to 40 years old. Only 16.67% had high score and visited the health center upon attending FDS.

Table 58. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to whether they have high or low scores on beliefs on pregnancy upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Category	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
High score	194	16.45	0.0158
Low score	918	83.54	0.0158





Table 59. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries who have high or low scores on the beliefs on pregnancy according to perceived effect of FDS (n=1112).

RATING	High scores			Low scores		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	1	4.61	0.0473	8	95.39	0.0473
Low	2	13.18	0.0960	21	86.82	0.0960
Neither low or high	3	3.09	0.0208	39	96.91	0.0208
High	38	11.78	0.0256	271	88.22	0.0256
Very High	150	19.59	0.0212	578	80.41	0.0212

Table 60. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to beliefs in pregnancy (n=1112).

BELIEFS	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Ang katawan ng babae ay maaring bumalik sa normal na kundisyon pagkatapos ng apat hanggang anim na linggo	199	16.44	0.0154
Ang malulusog na nagdadalang-tao ay maaari pa ring magbyahe, mag ehersisyo at magtrabaho iwasan lamang ang sobrang pagod	425	36.96	0.0209
Ang mga nagdadalang-tao ay dapat kumportable ang pakiramdam	409	35.42	0.0211
Kailangan uminom ng mas maraming tubig ang nagdadalang-tao	324	26.49	0.0187
Ang pagtatalik ay hindi nakakasama sa malulusog na nagdadalang-tao	153	12.28	0.0141
Ang pangangalaga ng ngipin ay kasama sa pangangalaga habang nagdadalang-tao	158	12.32	0.0145
Ang paninigarilyo at pag inom ng alkohol habang nagdadalang-tao ay ipinagbabawal	384	32.47	0.0198
Ang pag inom ng kape at softdrinks ay limitahan	393	34.30	0.0205
Kailangan munang kumonsulta sa doktor bago uminom ng kahit anong gamot	570	49.56	0.0220



3.2.6.3 Infant Care Practices

Table 61 lists the most mentioned practices on infant care. These are: breastfeeding the baby on the first hour of life (pagpapasuso sa unang oras ng pagkapanganak para makuha ng sanggol ang kolostrum); bringing the baby immediately to the health center if vomiting, gasping for breath, or diarrhea is observed (dalhin agad sa health center/clinic ang bata kung ito ay nagsusuka, mabilis ang paghinga o nagtatae); giving the baby complementary food at six months (pakainin ang sanggol sa ikaanim na buwan lamang); and the baby's weight increases every month (ang malusog na bata ay tumataas ang timbang kada buwan). The respondents claimed that their sources of information were the health center, parents, personal experience, and FDS.



Figure 11. Sources of information of the respondents on infant care.

More than 45% of the 4Ps beneficiaries have high scores on their test on infant care practices upon attending FDS. The difference between high and low scores is only small (Table 62). Of the 4Ps beneficiaries who have high scores, 48.76% perceived that FDS had an effect on their knowledge in caring for their infants. The 57.53% of respondents with low scores believed FDS has a very high effect on infant care (Table 63). Figure 11 shows that health center, parents, and own experience were the most common information sources of the respondents.

The common profile of the 4Ps beneficiaries who had high and low scores on their knowledge on infant care were being married and having an income below Php 2,525.00. The beneficiaries who got high scores were high school graduates; part-time employees; 29 to 40 years old; 4Ps members for 4 years; and attended FDS 7 to 12 times a year. The ones who had low scores were high school undergraduates; full time employees; members for more than 4 years; attending more in FDS, and older than those who had high scores on their knowledge on infant care (over 40 years old).



Table 61. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according on the knowledge on infant care (n=1112).

KNOWLEDGE	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Breastfeeding/pagpapasuso sa unang oras pagkapanganak para makuha ng sanggol ang kolostrum	707	62.51	0.0212
Dalhin agad sa health center/clinic ang bata kung ito ay nagsusuka, mabilis ang paghinga o nagtatae	529	46.62	0.0220
Pakainin ang sanggol sa ikaanim na buwan lamang	431	38.47	0.0214
Ang malusog na bata ay tumataas ang timbang kada buwan	357	31.54	0.0205
Pasusuhin ang sanggol ng 8-12 beses isang araw	325	28.13	0.0197
Madalas na dumalo sa growth monitoring promotion	258	21.93	0.0181
Kung mahina ang sanggol, painumin ng gatas ng ina gamit	244	20.46	0.0176
Maaaring magpasuso ng sanggol sa iba't ibang posisyon	216	18.64	0.0169
Maaring kolektahin ang gatas ng ina	186	15.97	0.0163
Karapatan ng ina na magkaroon ng lactation break	157	13.79	0.0154
Maaaring dalhin ang sanggol sa loob ng lactation station	148	12.61	0.0143

Table 62. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries who had high/low scores according to practices on taking care of infant upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Category	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
High score	522	45.81	0.0219
Low score	590	54.19	0.0219





Table 63. Distribution of the effect of FDS on knowledge on infant care as perceived by 4Ps beneficiaries (n=1112).

Rating	High score			Low score		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	3	55.86	0.2363	6	44.14	0.2363
Low	5	85.87	0.1094	14	14.13	0.1094
Neither Low nor High	20	66.06	0.1102	47	33.94	0.1102
High	156	48.76	0.0408	168	51.24	0.0408
Very High	337	42.47	0.0266	356	57.53	0.0266

3.2.6.4 Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding Practices

Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) is recommended from birth to 6 months. According to the WHO, the advantages of EBF include a lower risk of gastrointestinal infection for the baby; more rapid maternal weight loss after birth; and delayed return of menstrual periods. No reduced risks of other infections or of allergic diseases have been demonstrated. No adverse effects on growth have been documented with exclusive breastfeeding for six months among study participants.

However, a reduced level of iron has been observed in some developing country settings (WHO, 2011). On the onset of 6th month, complementary food is given to children because the breastmilk is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional requirements of infants. Complementary food is given from 6 to 24 months while breastfeeding is still ongoing. These two feeding practices promote optimal growth of children.

It is nice to note that 95.83% of the 4Ps beneficiaries breastfed their children (Table 64). However, only 10% of 4Ps beneficiaries are practicing exclusive breastfeeding (Table 65). This is about 1/5 (48.8%) of the national prevalence rate of exclusive breastfeeding (FNRI, 8th NNS, 2015).



Figure 12. Sources of information on feeding practices.





Only 3 out of 10 4Ps beneficiaries expressed breastmilk (Table 67). The 4Ps beneficiaries also claimed very highly that the FDS influenced their breastfeeding practices (Tables 68-69). FDS was also on top of the list of their sources of information, which include the health center, parents, and experiences (Figure 12).



Figure 13. Common complementary food given to the children.

Adding up the number of mothers (10.75%) who breastfed their 0-5 month old babies, a total of 10.33% did so with complementary feeding (Table 66). This is also lower than the national data of 29.2%.

The most common complementary foods given to the children were rice, porridge, potato and cereals (Figure 13). The quantity and quality of complementary foods are critical in preventing malnutrition.

Growth faltering is most evident between 6 to 12 months when low nutrient density begins to replace breast milk (WHO, 2013). After about two years of age, it is very difficult to reverse stunting that occurred at an earlier stage.

Table 64. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to practice on breastfeeding upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Responses	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Breastfeeding	1057	95.83	0.0055





Non-breastfeeding	55	4.17	0.0055
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Table 65. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to mothers practices on exclusive breastfeeding by month upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Age range in months	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
1	21	0.54	0.0012
2	35	2.79	0.0041
3	35	2.88	0.0047
4	20	3.67	0.0076
5	27	0.87	0.0021
6	113	10.57	0.0108
More than 6 months	861	78.69	0.0617

Table 66. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the mother's practice of breastfeeding with complementary food upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Age range in months	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
0	1	0.03	0.0003
1	13	0.68	0.0033
2	24	1.96	0.0051
3	27	2.04	0.0051
4	29	2.89	0.0068
5	34	2.73	0.0066
6	335	30.16	0.0201
7	38	3.50	0.0076
8	29	2.05	0.0052
9	21	1.03	0.0026
10	3	0.14	0.0010





11	1	0.03	0.0003
12 to 23	217	17.42	0.0378
24 and above	340	35.34	0.0568

Table 67. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to mothers collecting own breastmilk upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Responses	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Express breastmilk	376	33.63	0.0206
Do not express breastmilk	736	66.37	0.0206

Table 68. Distribution of effect of FDS on the practice of breastfeeding as perceived by 4Ps beneficiaries (n=1112).

Rating	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	10	100	0
Low	18	96	0.0357
Neither Low nor High	57	88	0.0396
High	306	95	0.0112
Very High	666	97	0.0065

Table 69. Distribution of perceived effect of FDS on expressing breastmilk (n=1112).

Rating	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	3	48	0.1865
Low	5	19	0.1032
Neither Low nor High	14	16	0.0597
High	104	39	0.0396
Very High	250	33	0.0257



3.2.6.5 Family Planning Practices

Seven out of 10 4Ps beneficiaries practiced family planning (Table 70). The most common and known family planning method used were IUD (42.14%), calendar method (38.52%) as well as condom and pills (each at 36.77%). Table 71 shows that the number of 4Ps beneficiaries using artificial method is higher than the natural method.



Figure 14. Source of information on family planning

The respondents claimed that FDS and the health center were their major sources of information on family planning (Figure 14).

Table 70. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries who practice family planning upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Category	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Practicing family planning	794	71.14	0.0198
Not practicing family planning	318	28.86	0.0198





Table 71. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries knowledge on family planning methods upon attending FDS (n=1112).

CATEGORY	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Natural			
Calendar Method	457	38.52	0.0199
Basic Temperature	104	8.73	0.0130
Mucus Consistency Analysis	100	8.43	0.0128
Withdrawal	408	29.40	0.0185
Artificial method			
Condom	497	36.77	0.0198
Pills	865	36.77	0.0198
IUD	487	42.14	0.0217
Tubal Ligation	285	21.70	0.0163
Vasectomy	163	14.12	0.0155
Abortion	92	7.69	0.0125

The respondents most desired number of children was 3 (Table 72). They chose to have fewer children because of their poverty and financial incapability to provide care, have a good life and meet the challenges of having children (Table 73).

Table 72. Distribution of the 4Ps beneficiaries according to the desired number of children (n=1112).

Number of children	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
1	61	4.77	0.0081
2	243	22.34	0.0182
3	426	37.65	0.0213
4	182	15.02	0.0152
5	92	8.14	0.0120
6	46	5.66	0.0113
7	33	3.24	0.0079
8	14	1.46	0.0053
9	5	0.73	0.0040
10	4	0.48	0.0032
12	2	0.11	0.0009





Table 73. Distribution of the 4Ps beneficiaries according to the reasons of having less than 5 children (1112).

Reasons	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Poverty and financial capability of the family	399	40.54%	0.0219
Preferred number and sexes of children	104	11.03%	0.0157
Provide care and good life	129	15.22%	0.0172
Challenges in having children	124	15.07%	0.0185
Education-related concerns	73	8.44%	0.0135
Others	87	9.70%	0.0151

Those who chose to have 5 or more children said that they cannot change the present situation, and parents are capable to raise more children (Table 74). The large number of 4Ps beneficiaries practicing family planning reflects the 4Ps decision to have fewer children.

Table 74. Distribution of the 4Ps beneficiaries according to the reasons of having more than 5 children (1112).

Reasons	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution
Poverty and Financial Capability of the Family	57	29.52
Preferred number and sexes of children	49	23.84
Provide care and good life	17	8.11
Challenges in having children	16	9.45
Education-related concerns	8	4.01
Others	49	25.07

3.2.7 Family Values

When the 4Ps beneficiaries were asked, “How much does FDS affect family relationships?”, 61.71% answered that FDS had a very high effect in the state of their family relationships (Table 75). Only 0.68% answered that it had a low effect.

The profile of the 4Ps beneficiaries who said that FDS has a very high effect on their family relationships were married, elementary graduate, high school undergraduate, high school graduate, full-time workers, 4-5 years member in the 4Ps program, attended FDS 7-12 times a year, 29-53 years old, and have an income of less than 2525 pesos.





When asked; “How much does FDS affect the spiritual and moral aspects of the family?”, 60.76% of the respondents answered that FDS had a very high effect on the moral and spiritual aspects of the family (Table 76). Only 1.05% of them replied that FDS had a very low effect on the moral and spiritual aspects of the family.

Majority of the respondents (59.09%) attended FDS 7-12 days only in a year. It cannot be generalized then that the more number of days a 4Ps member attend FDS, the more it will affect the moral and spiritual aspects of the family.

There might be other factors that affected the very high moral and spiritual aspects of the family. Majority of the respondents who are members for 4-6 years said that FDS affected very highly their family’s moral and spiritual values. The highest percentage (62.57%) was noted among beneficiaries who are members for 5 years and the least was observed (0.53%) for those who rated it for the same length of membership.

It was also observed that majority of the 29-64 years olds answered that the effect of FDS was very high on the family’s spiritual and moral aspects. The highest percentage was noted among 29-40 years olds. The least was observed (0.72%) in the very low category in the same age bracket.





Table 75. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their rating on family relationship classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

FACTORS	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error
Income Group															
Less than 2525	38	3.62	0.0059	10	0.90	0.0030	47	4.42	0.0065	337	31.96	0.0148	623	59.10	0.0156
2526-5021	1	2.33	0.0230	1	2.33	0.0230				12	25.58	0.0666	32	69.77	0.0701
5022-7517							1	20.00	0.1790	2	40.00	0.2192	2	40.00	0.2192
7518-10013													5	100.00	
10014-12509															
12510-15005													1	100.00	
Educational Attainment															
None	1	3.32	0.0352							2	39.61	0.2377	8	57.07	0.2300
Pre school	1	32.59	0.2515							4	42.36	0.2454	8	25.05	0.1389
Elementary	12	3.44	0.0146	3	0.96	0.0064	14	9.64	0.0307	100	28.82	0.0360	168	57.14	0.0403
HS UG	10	5.27	0.0241	2	0.71	0.0050	15	3.76	0.0108	88	24.14	0.0351	187	66.12	0.0396
HS Graduate	11	1.87	0.0076	3	0.18	0.0011	13	6.95	0.0243	110	29.57	0.0345	213	61.42	0.0368
College UG	1	1.02	0.0102				4	5.21	0.0313	28	23.99	0.0628	54	69.78	0.0675
College Graduate	2	2.92	0.0253	2	5.04	0.0357	1	2.47	0.0247	13	19.41	0.0776	22	70.16	0.0906
Post Grad										1	100.00				
Tech/ Vocational	2	26.78	0.2031				1	1.31	0.0141	5	26.22	0.1415	3	45.69	0.2145
Work															
Full time	27	4.08	0.0115	5	0.49	0.0029	33	7.96	0.0172	216	26.08	0.0233	412	61.38	0.0255
Part time	6	3.58	0.0210	3	0.99	0.0065	11	3.78	0.0153	64	27.10	0.0426	131	64.55	0.0464
Unemployed	6	3.25	0.0244	2	1.02	0.0072	4	3.63	0.0251	71	32.50	0.0495	120	59.60	0.0515
No. of Years															
4	7	3.39	0.0179	4	1.04	0.0057	13	6.32	0.0243	107	30.72	0.0369	174	58.53	0.0395
5	14	2.05	0.0087	2	0.11	0.0008	21	8.76	0.0236	115	25.62	0.0315	245	63.46	0.0346
6	7	6.33	0.0290	2	0.77	0.0062	5	2.72	0.0168	53	20.16	0.0397	118	70.01	0.0478
7	5	4.29	0.0310	1	0.91	0.0091	7	8.27	0.0459	33	27.03	0.0554	57	59.49	0.0679
8	5	7.93	0.0493	1	1.63	0.0162	1	0.92	0.0092	43	37.38	0.0674	70	52.14	0.0684



No. of Attendance															
1 to 6	5	5.84	0.0417	1	1.30	0.0130	1	1.25	0.0125	20	15.97	0.0486	46	75.64	0.0638
7 to 12	34	3.87	0.0100	10	0.67	0.0027	46	7.07	0.0133	324	29.35	0.0195	584	59.04	0.0203
13 to 18										1	4.12	0.0452	5	95.88	0.0452
19 to 24							1	0.99	0.0102	3	4.48	0.0309	24	94.52	0.0330
more than 24										2	21.23	0.1809	4	78.77	0.1809
Civil Status															
Single				2	1.97	0.0170	2	9.97	0.0783	24	33.94	0.0837	29	54.13	0.0954
Married	33	4.79	0.0121	6	0.60	0.0029	36	6.48	0.0141	259	26.06	0.0211	507	0.0228	0.0228
Widowed	2	0.85	0.0061	1	0.43	0.0043	3	4.14	0.0240	23	37.57	0.0866	45	57.02	0.0859
Separated	2	0.64	0.0046	1	1.08	0.0108	4	2.08	0.0121	28	23.57	0.0535	60	72.63	0.0557
Live-in	2	1.71	0.0125				2	13.63	0.1127	17	38.50	0.1073	23	46.16	0.1074
Age Group															
17 to 28	2	1.03	0.0075	2	1.95	0.0169	2	8.52	0.0780	17	13.19	0.0455	30	75.31	0.0871
29 to 40	13	2.34	0.0102	7	1.53	0.0066	16	4.60	0.0174	128	28.27	0.0319	242	63.26	0.0337
41 to 52	16	5.36	0.0188				17	7.52	0.0219	135	26.32	0.0296	275	60.80	0.0326
53 to 64	5	4.81	0.0272				7	3.78	0.0194	52	31.05	0.0539	93	60.36	0.0571
65 to 76	3	3.12	0.0211				4	14.93	0.0891	16	33.60	0.1037	22	48.34	0.1067
77 to 88				1	5.44	0.0558	1	17.59	0.1582	3	41.27	0.1955	2	35.70	0.1966
Sex															
Male	15	7.73	0.0247	4	0.96	0.0061	19	9.43	0.0279	89	21.06	0.0298	182	60.82	0.0383
Female	24	2.19	0.0079	6	0.57	0.0025	29	5.09	0.0130	262	30.10	0.0222	481	62.05	0.0236



Table 76. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their perceived effect of FDS on their families' moral and spiritual aspects classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

FACTORS	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
No. of attendance															
1 to 6				12	1.45	0.0144		4.35	0.0246		21.74	0.0497		72.46	0.0538
7 to 12	1	1.17	0.0035	12	1.17	0.0035		6.80	0.0082		31.77	0.0152		59.09	0.0160
13 to 18	3			68			1	16.67	0.1522	1				83.33	0.1522
19 to 24	16			317				3.70	0.0364	3	11.11	0.0605	3	85.19	0.0684
> 24	53			589			5			24	50.00	0.2042	3	50.00	0.2042
Length of membership															
4	6	2.08	0.0084	2	1.39	0.0069		7.99	0.0160	1	27.08	0.0262	2	61.46	0.0287
5	4	0.53	0.0038	6	1.60	0.0065	2	5.08	0.0114		30.21	0.0238		62.57	0.0250
6	24			20	1.14	0.0080	14	7.43	0.0198	10	31.43	0.0351	5	60.00	0.0371
7	83	1.02	0.0102	120			58	9.18	0.0292	35	33.67	0.0478	43	56.12	0.0502
8	188	1.75	0.0123	248			111	4.39	0.0192	58	35.96	0.0450	70	57.89	0.0463
Ages															
17-28	1	2.00	0.0198	1	2.00	0.0198	3	6.00	0.0336	19	36.00	0.0679	29	54.00	0.0705
29-40	3	0.78	0.0045	5	1.31	0.0058	24	6.01	0.0121	120	29.50	0.0233	253	62.40	0.0248
41-52	3	0.72	0.0041	2	0.48	0.0034	33	7.43	0.0129	133	29.98	0.0224	271	61.39	0.0239
53-64	3	2.01	0.0115	4	2.68	0.0132	7	4.70	0.0173	52	32.89	0.0385	91	57.72	0.0405
65-76	1	2.33	0.0230				3	6.98	0.0389	14	30.23	0.0701	28	60.47	0.0746
77-88							2	28.57	0.1708	2	28.57	0.1708	3	42.86	0.1871





Table 77 shows a change in the number of beneficiaries that perceive sibling relationship as a major concern of the family. The respondents who rated it low before they attended FDS slightly increased in number after attending FDS. The beneficiaries who initially rated the same matter high decreased when they became members of the program.

Results from the inferential test show that the ratings on the level of perception on sibling relationship as a major difficulty before and after attending FDS ($Z = 4.828$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. These results imply that FDS attendance may have contributed to their awareness on how important siblings are, and to their knowledge gain on how to properly relate with siblings so as to have a better quality of family life.

The study shows quite a high number of beneficiaries perceived very low the sibling relationship as a primary difficulty before and after attending FDS. The highest observations came from the lowest income group, high school graduates, 4 years as member, full-time workers, attend 7-12 times of FDS in a year, married, and 29-40 years old. The lowest observations with high regard on the matter were from beneficiaries who are college graduates, unemployed, have been members for 6 years, and 17-28 years old. On the other hand, some of the lowest observations came from 19-24 year olds, single beneficiaries and income group P2526-5021. These beneficiaries have low perception on the topic rated neither high nor low.

Table 77. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception that sibling relationship is their primary difficulty before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	444	40.17	0.0217	471	42.52	0.0219
Low	117	10.85	0.0140	134	11.45	0.0144
Neither High nor Low	146	13.20	0.0147	152	13.15	0.0144
High	112	10.58	0.0137	100	9.58	0.0128
Very High	293	25.20	0.0191	257	23.29	0.0187

3.2.8 Active Citizenship

3.2.8.1 Awareness on Community Situation

Table 78 shows three-fourths of the respondents (75.89%) were aware of the current community situation while 24.11% were unaware. The factors that were considered in assessing this awareness are education, health, environment, neighbors, and politics.





Table 78. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to awareness on the current community situation (n=1112).

Response	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
No	294	24.11	0.0159
Yes	818	75.89	0.0159

Table 79 shows a change on how respondents perceived community awareness on education after attending FDS. Before attending FDS, 29.52% of the 4Ps beneficiaries perceived the matter neither high nor low, 29.51% perceived it very high, and only 10.47% had low perception on the matter. Upon attending FDS, the percent of respondents who viewed education very highly more than doubled, from 29.51% to 73.09%. Likewise, the percent of respondents with neither high nor low response decreased tremendously, from 29.52% to 7.82%.

Table 79. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on community awareness on education before and upon attending FDS.

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	156	13.27	0.0138	40	3.38	0.0076
Low	121	10.47	0.0124	11	1.16	0.0047
Neither High nor Low	314	29.52	0.0193	85	7.82	0.0118
High	193	17.24	0.0153	168	14.54	0.0147
Very High	329	29.51	0.0190	809	73.09	0.0177

Upon attending FDS (Table 80), the respondents who rated very highly their awareness of education are high school graduates (74.34%), 29-40 year-old (75.67%), part-time employees (73.81%), members of the 4Ps for six years (78.23%). The respondents who gave a low awareness rating on education are elementary undergraduate (0.06%), full-time employees (0.093%) and 29-40 years old (1.67%).

The inferential test results revealed that the ranking on community awareness on education before and after membership to 4P's ($Z = 23.04$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive changes in community awareness on education increased upon membership to 4P's.





Table 80. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to their views on community awareness on education upon attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors.

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	0			0			1	3.83	0.0403	2	14.07	0.1129	8	82.10	0.1224
Preschool	0			0			1	6.54	0.0682	3	41.48	0.2459	10	51.98	0.2439
Elementary Undergraduate	17	4.73	0.0158	1	0.06	0.0006	20	9.00	0.0275	47	15.45	0.0293	211	70.77	0.0379
High school Undergraduate	8	4.18	0.0192	4	3.06	0.0170	27	7.39	0.0200	43	14.90	0.0330	218	70.47	0.0396
High school Graduate	11	2.96	0.0119	4	0.92	0.0049	29	8.60	0.0224	49	13.19	0.0254	258	74.34	0.0323
College Undergraduate	1	0.19	0.0019	1	1.03	0.0103	5	6.06	0.0368	17	15.67	0.0454	63	77.05	0.0568
College Graduate	2	1.21	0.0092	0			2	2.92	0.0253	5	6.99	0.0377	31	88.88	0.0473
Post Graduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	1	1.31	0.0141	0			0			1	7.26	0.0738	10	91.42	0.0762
Age Bracket															
17-29	4	9.60	0.0780	0			2	6.19	0.0546	7	14.53	0.0812	39	69.69	0.1072
29-40	16	2.77	0.0078	6	1.67	0.0092	40	9.49	0.0206	52	10.41	0.0202	292	75.67	0.0281
41-53	10	2.27	0.0095	4	1.41	0.0083	30	6.69	0.0174	71	17.03	0.0262	328	72.61	0.0302
53-65	5	3.35	0.0192	0			11	9.92	0.0419	29	16.04	0.0391	113	70.70	0.0538
65-77	4	9.24	0.0636	0			2	0.92	0.0070	6	18.72	0.0907	33	71.12	0.1019
77-89	1	17.59	0.1582	0			0			2	35.82	0.1935	4	46.58	0.1988
Employment Status															
Full Time	32	4.56	0.0116	5	0.93	0.0053	50	7.80	0.0152	100	13.85	0.0184	507	72.86	0.0235
Part Time	5	1.62	0.0080	3	0.97	0.0063	17	7.26	0.0253	36	16.34	0.0371	154	73.81	0.0421
Unemployed	3	1.11	0.0072	2	2.18	0.0173	18	8.54	0.0300	32	15.03	0.0372	148	73.14	0.0460
Length of membership (years)															
4	16	5.35	0.0171	2	1.42	0.0113	29	8.65	0.0217	47	16.38	0.0296	212	68.20	0.0368
5	10	1.76	0.0086	3	0.68	0.0039	24	9.50	0.0240	59	15.59	0.0266	300	72.47	0.0308
6	4	1.82	0.0100	3	0.85	0.0061	16	5.65	0.0224	27	13.45	0.0370	136	78.23	0.0425
7	4	3.67	0.0183	2	4.03	0.0317	8	6.18	0.0231	14	7.05	0.0228	75	79.07	0.0474
8	6	6.64	0.0447	0			7	3.80	0.0169	21	14.28	0.0489	86	75.29	0.0614





Before attending the FDS 29.09% had a very high community awareness on health. This increased to 63.71% upon FDS attendance (Table 81).

Table 81. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on community awareness on health before and upon attending FDS.

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	136	12.03	0.0140	51	4.97	0.0098
Low	115	9.39	0.0117	15	1.31	0.0048
Neither High nor Low	275	25.69	0.0191	95	9.29	0.0129
High	254	23.79	0.0178	233	20.72	0.0167
Very High	333	29.09	0.0182	718	63.71	0.0190

Table 82 shows that before attending FDS, 33.57% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are high school graduates ranked community awareness on health neither high nor low, but only 1.53% who are college graduates ranked it very low. In addition, 36.14% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are between 29-40 years old ranked community awareness on health very highly, and only 4.35% of the 65-76 years old beneficiaries ranked it low. Moreover, 30.54% of the beneficiaries who are employed full-time ranked it neither high nor low, and only 87.86% who are unemployed ranked it very low. Finally, 34.15% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for four years ranked community awareness on health very highly, but only 6.13% who have been members for seven years ranked it low.

Upon attending FDS, 65.92% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are high school undergraduates ranked community awareness on health very high, and only 0.56% who are elementary undergraduates ranked it low. In addition, 67.01% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are between ages 29-40 ranked community awareness on health very high while only 1.11% ranked it very low.

Moreover, 30.54% of the beneficiaries who are employed full-time ranked community awareness on the environment very high, and only 7.86% of the unemployed ranked it very low. The inferential test results revealed that the ranking on community awareness on health before and after membership to 4P's ($Z = 21.36$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that, the number of beneficiaries who perceive changes in community awareness on health increased upon membership to 4P's.





Table 82. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiary according to the rating on their views on the community awareness on health classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	0			0			2	39.61	0.2377	4	28.64	0.1614	5	31.75	0.1677
Pre-school	2	33.78	0.2502	0			0			1	6.54	0.0682	11	59.68	0.2465
Elementary Undergraduate	20	6.60	0.0218	4	0.56	0.0034	23	10.99	0.0291	55	21.68	0.0351	193	60.18	0.0403
High school Undergraduate	12	4.99	0.0197	4	3.06	0.0170	25	9.40	0.0277	63	16.63	0.0297	197	65.92	0.0403
High school Graduate	14	3.89	0.0130	4	0.92	0.0049	36	8.91	0.0190	73	23.75	0.0340	223	62.53	0.0363
College Undergraduate	2	2.07	0.0146	2	1.22	0.0105	5	6.11	0.0368	24	24.38	0.0637	53	66.22	0.0700
College Graduate	1	0.76	0.0078	0			1	0.84	0.0085	12	16.16	0.0599	27	82.23	0.0619
Post Graduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	0			0			2	14.46	0.1054	1	1.31	0.0141	8	84.23	0.1079
Age Bracket															
17-29	2	8.78	0.0780	0			5	15.44	0.0908	8	15.25	0.0828	37	60.53	0.1113
29-40	25	4.84	0.0105	3	1.11	0.0085	34	7.39	0.0183	81	19.64	0.0297	263	67.01	0.0326
41-53	16	4.88	0.0176	12	2.31	0.0092	35	8.78	0.0204	98	21.20	0.0273	282	62.83	0.0328
53-65	4	3.13	0.0190	0			15	11.00	0.0377	37	25.06	0.0522	102	60.82	0.0574
65-77	3	8.57	0.0634	0			4	13.48	0.0718	8	18.32	0.0899	30	59.63	0.1084
77-89	0			0			2	35.50	0.2002	1	17.91	0.1629	4	46.58	0.1988
Employment Status															
Full Time	40	6.76	0.0149	6	1.07	0.0054	53	8.27	0.0151	136	19.27	0.0217	458	64.63	0.0253
Part Time	4	1.18	0.0066	4	1.11	0.0065	23	13.60	0.0367	43	18.75	0.0373	140	65.37	0.0459
Unemployed	6	2.80	0.0122	4	2.42	0.0174	19	8.15	0.0281	54	28.11	0.0468	120	58.52	0.0511
Length of membership (years)															
4	14	5.70	0.0213	4	1.58	0.0114	29	11.81	0.0290	61	18.48	0.0303	197	62.43	0.0392
5	16	4.14	0.0149	3	0.68	0.0039	22	7.28	0.0213	88	23.94	0.0315	267	63.96	0.0329
6	7	4.26	0.0198	5	1.59	0.0085	19	8.90	0.0268	34	18.48	0.0434	120	66.76	0.0498
7	7	5.79	0.0227	2	4.03	0.0317	14	13.34	0.0448	15	11.27	0.0472	66	65.56	0.0661
8	6	6.64	0.0447	0			12	6.95	0.0254	35	26.91	0.0532	68	59.50	0.0653



Table 83 shows that before attending the FDS, 28.70% answered neither high nor low and only 11.06% answered very low on their environmental awareness. Upon attending the FDS, 53.62% rated very highly their awareness of the environment. Only 2.65% of the respondents gave a low awareness rating.

Table 83. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on community awareness on environment before and upon attending FDS.

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	144	11.06	0.0122	66	4.65	0.0081
Low	129	11.90	0.0139	30	2.65	0.0059
Neither High nor Low	319	28.70	0.0193	177	17.12	0.0163
High	241	22.86	0.0185	239	21.96	0.0171
Very High	279	25.48	0.0173	601	53.62	0.0185

Table 84 shows that 32.41% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are high school graduates ranked community awareness on the environment neither high nor low before attending FDS. Only 1.19% who have pre-school education ranked it very low. In addition, 30.16% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are between ages 65-76 ranked community awareness on the environment very low, and only 30.16% of the beneficiaries between ages 41-52 ranked it neither high nor low. Moreover, 27.46% of the beneficiaries who are employed full-time ranked community awareness on environment neither high nor low while only 8.52% who are unemployed ranked it very low. The 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for five years ranked community awareness on the environment neither high nor low (31.96%), and only 8.26% who have been members for seven years ranked it low.

Upon attending FDS, 55.80% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are college graduates ranked community awareness on the environment very high, and only 2.25% who have finished vocational/technical courses ranked it high. The 4P's beneficiaries who are between ages 29-40 ranked community awareness on environment very high (56.65%), and only 1.43% of the beneficiaries between ages 53-65 ranked it very low. Moreover, 52.44% of the beneficiaries who are employed full-time ranked community awareness on environment very high, while only 1.15% who are unemployed ranked it low. The 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for five years ranked community awareness on environment very high (52.85%), while only 0.35% who have been members for four years ranked it low.

The inferential test results revealed that the ranking on community awareness on environment before and after membership to 4P's ($Z = 19.57$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive changes in community awareness on environment increased upon membership to 4P's.





Table 84. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiary according to the rating on their views on the community awareness on environment classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	0			0			3	10.48	0.0702	6	82.37	0.0987	2	7.15	0.0561
Pre-school	0			0			4	73.82	0.1424	4	17.47	0.1133	5	8.71	0.0547
Elementary Undergraduate	17	4.19	0.0138	7	2.72	0.0125	42	19.30	0.0360	60	19.96	0.0333	169	53.83	0.0413
High school	21	6.85	0.0209	8	3.16	0.0141	47	14.82	0.0272	64	20.68	0.0344	161	54.49	0.0411
Undergraduate	22	4.58	0.0140	11	2.82	0.0096	60	16.01	0.0266	69	23.25	0.0333	188	53.33	0.0350
High school Graduate	4	2.66	0.0156	3	2.44	0.0151	13	10.86	0.0416	25	26.40	0.0633	41	57.64	0.0728
College Undergraduate	1	2.57	0.0257	0			5	22.38	0.1048	8	19.25	0.0880	25	55.80	0.1145
College Graduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Post Graduate	0			0			2	14.46	0.1054	1	2.25	0.0239	8	83.30	0.1105
Vocational/ Tec.	0			0											
Age Bracket															
17-29	2	9.87	0.0790	0			10	15.42	0.0669	11	22.86	0.1010	31	51.85	0.1092
29-40	33	6.58	0.0146	11	2.52	0.0101	61	15.78	0.0259	80	18.47	0.0275	222	56.65	0.0344
41-53	21	2.44	0.0063	15	3.00	0.0086	72	19.96	0.0292	88	21.37	0.0276	246	53.24	0.0316
53-65	3	1.43	0.0090	4	3.97	0.0232	29	16.27	0.0420	46	29.22	0.0525	76	49.12	0.0569
65-77	5	11.02	0.0657	0			3	5.82	0.0386	15	33.51	0.1058	22	49.65	0.1094
77-89	1	17.59	0.1582	0			2	35.82	0.1935	0			4	46.58	0.1988
Employment Status															
Full Time	46	4.83	0.0104	22	3.52	0.0090	103	16.72	0.0210	147	22.49	0.0230	375	52.44	0.0253
Part Time	13	4.60	0.0182	4	1.20	0.0067	41	19.62	0.0373	43	17.20	0.0363	113	57.38	0.0463
Unemployed	7	4.05	0.0174	3	1.15	0.0072	33	15.79	0.0389	48	25.36	0.0454	112	53.65	0.0519
Length of membership (years)															
4	19	3.77	0.0101	3	0.35	0.0020	54	20.30	0.0347	65	23.33	0.0352	164	52.26	0.0390
5	20	4.75	0.0141	11	2.96	0.0106	60	19.11	0.0297	77	20.33	0.0290	228	52.85	0.0340
6	11	3.25	0.0122	7	3.22	0.0129	25	11.80	0.0324	48	23.15	0.0404	94	58.58	0.0497
7	10	6.41	0.0232	5	6.19	0.0341	18	16.79	0.0512	16	12.82	0.0442	55	57.78	0.0681
8	6	7.25	0.0453	3	3.47	0.0207	19	8.89	0.0251	33	31.91	0.0677	59	48.48	0.0659





Table 85 shows an increase in the level of perception of the beneficiaries on community awareness of neighbors before and after attending FDS. From a very high ranking before FDS (26.89%), this increased to 44.89% after attending the sessions. The respondents who gave a low rating before FDS was 10.20%, and this halved after FDS (4.95%).

Table 85. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on community awareness on neighbors before and upon attending FDS.

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	156	14.08	0.0144	111	10.46	0.0129
Low	123	10.20	0.0128	49	4.95	0.0097
Neither High nor Low	285	26.11	0.0186	161	16.24	0.0157
High	244	22.73	0.0176	253	23.45	0.0180
Very High	304	26.89	0.0183	537	44.89	0.0202

Before attending FDS, 29.61% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are elementary undergraduates ranked community awareness on relationship with neighbors neither high nor low. Only 1.31% of beneficiaries who took vocational/technical course ranked it low. In addition, 29.21% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are between ages 29-40 ranked community awareness on relationship with neighbors very high while only 3.05% of the beneficiaries between ages 65-76 ranked it low.

Moreover, 26.39% of the beneficiaries who are employed full-time ranked community awareness on relationship with neighbors very high while only 4.27% of those who are employed part-time ranked it low before FDS. Finally, 26.83% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for five years ranked community awareness on relationship with neighbors neither high nor low while only 6.08% of the beneficiaries who have been members for eight years ranked it low (Table 86).

Upon attending FDS, 44.79% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are elementary undergraduates ranked community awareness on relationship with neighbors very high, while only 2.04% who had pre-school education ranked it very low. In addition, 46.95% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are between ages 41-52 ranked the relationship with neighbors very high, but only 0.58% of who are 65-76 years old ranked it very low. Moreover, 43.64% of the beneficiaries who are employed full-time ranked community awareness on relationship with neighbors very high, but only 4.27% who are unemployed ranked it low. More than 46% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for four years ranked community awareness on relationship with neighbors very high, but only 1.36% of them who have been members for six years ranked it low.





Table 86. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiary according to the rating on their views on the community awareness on classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	1	36.28	0.2457	1	3.83	0.0403	2	13.96	0.1121	1	10.64	0.1050	6	35.29	0.1765
Pre-school	1	2.04	0.0222	0			2	13.14	0.1008	3	36.14	0.2481	7	48.68	0.2437
Elementary Undergraduate	27	7.92	0.0206	16	6.51	0.0205	34	17.20	0.0355	64	23.58	0.0359	156	44.79	0.0403
High school Undergraduate	28	10.14	0.0260	18	7.83	0.0255	54	18.13	0.0326	64	19.74	0.0341	138	44.17	0.0413
High school Graduate	45	13.76	0.0257	8	1.78	0.0087	53	18.03	0.0282	82	25.33	0.0342	162	41.09	0.0352
College Undergraduate	5	6.96	0.0382	2	2.07	0.0146	11	4.54	0.0176	31	30.07	0.0694	38	56.36	0.0745
College Graduate	3	9.56	0.0788	2	9.11	0.0788	3	11.24	0.0811	7	13.03	0.0571	24	57.05	0.1139
Post Graduate	0			0			1	100.00	0.0000	0			0		
Vocational/ Tec.	2	8.51	0.0755	1	7.36	0.0738	1	7.36	0.0738	2	26.78	0.2031	5	50.18	0.2114
Age Bracket															
17-29	8	26.59	0.1018	3	9.30	0.0780	4	8.43	0.0569	13	24.25	0.0947	24	31.44	0.0951
29-40	38	9.06	0.0175	23	6.46	0.0176	63	15.37	0.0267	88	22.57	0.0320	194	46.54	0.0346
41-53	39	7.77	0.0176	14	3.18	0.0112	64	18.02	0.0277	105	24.08	0.0297	221	46.95	0.0335
53-65	17	12.91	0.0395	7	6.08	0.0284	23	14.90	0.0390	40	28.26	0.0541	70	37.85	0.0560
65-77	7	18.05	0.0846	1	0.58	0.0059	7	22.54	0.0974	6	9.91	0.0472	23	48.92	0.1093
77-89	1	17.59	0.1582	0			0			1	17.91	0.1629	5	64.50	0.2002
Employment Status															
Full Time	77	12.13	0.0173	30	4.81	0.0120	101	17.65	0.0220	152	21.77	0.0230	334	43.64	0.0260
Part Time	16	5.19	0.0205	7	4.27	0.0232	40	15.10	0.0297	47	27.42	0.0472	105	48.03	0.0485
Unemployed	18	10.38	0.0325	12	6.24	0.0228	20	12.48	0.0383	55	25.01	0.0447	99	45.89	0.0521
Length of membership (years)															
4	30	10.89	0.0256	14	4.16	0.0148	47	16.59	0.0270	64	21.96	0.0347	152	46.40	0.0391
5	30	9.29	0.0209	20	6.40	0.0194	49	15.76	0.0281	93	24.55	0.0322	205	44.00	0.0348
6	14	7.62	0.0265	3	1.36	0.0104	39	21.33	0.0470	49	27.52	0.0467	81	42.18	0.0530
7	20	14.75	0.0419	7	9.64	0.0421	12	13.92	0.0529	20	14.02	0.0412	45	47.67	0.0709
8	18	14.39	0.0507	4	2.43	0.0137	15	11.34	0.0474	28	25.95	0.0604	56	45.89	0.0678



The inferential test results revealed that the ranking on community awareness on relationship with neighbors before and after membership to 4P's ($Z=17.01$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive changes in community awareness on relationship with neighbors increased upon membership to 4P's.

Table 87 shows how the respondents viewed community awareness of politics before and after attending FDS. Before attending FDS, 34.06% of them perceived politics to be very low, with 21.86% perceiving it neither high nor low. Upon attending FDS, the beneficiaries with very low level of perception decreased to 23.64%. The one who gave neither high nor low perception also dropped to 14.39%. Before FDS attendance, 8.17% of the beneficiaries perceived community awareness of politics very highly. This increased to 37.13% when they attended FDS.

Table 87. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on community awareness on politics before and upon attending FDS.

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	364	34.06	0.0201	261	23.64	0.0183
Low	139	12.39	0.0146	80	7.06	0.0107
Neither High nor Low	270	21.86	0.0173	178	14.39	0.0149
High	161	13.52	0.0143	186	17.78	0.0165
Very High	178	18.17	0.0158	408	37.13	0.0195

Upon attending FDS, 45.91% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are elementary undergraduates ranked community awareness on politics very high. In addition, 40.27% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are between ages 41-53 ranked community awareness on politics very high, but only 0.82% of them ages 17-29 ranked it low. Moreover, 37.26% of the beneficiaries who are employed full-time ranked community awareness on politics very high while only 5.41% of them who are unemployed ranked it low. Finally, 40.88% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for four years ranked community awareness on politics very high, but only 3.48% of the beneficiaries who have been members for eight years ranked it low (Table 88). The inferential test results revealed that the ranking on community awareness on politics before and after membership to 4P's ($Z=23.04$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive changes in community awareness on politics increased upon membership to 4P's.



Table 88. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiary according to the rating on their views on the community awareness on politics classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	6	75.56	0.1389	0			3	17.28	0.1200	2	7.15	0.0561	0		
Pre-school	1	2.35	0.0255	0			2	34.63	0.2495	2	7.73	0.0710	8	55.28	0.2444
Elementary Undergraduate	53	15.41	0.0279	18	6.74	0.0212	43	11.53	0.0248	54	20.41	0.0348	127	45.91	0.0405
High school Undergraduate	74	27.88	0.0397	31	10.22	0.0249	50	13.80	0.0255	41	13.83	0.0310	105	34.26	0.0390
High school Graduate	93	26.22	0.0322	22	6.83	0.0191	57	18.35	0.0311	57	18.27	0.0303	120	30.33	0.0329
College Undergraduate	21	27.81	0.0712	4	2.70	0.0154	16	10.64	0.0403	21	24.41	0.0624	24	34.44	0.0753
College Graduate	7	23.79	0.1049	4	6.45	0.0370	6	11.27	0.0514	5	15.50	0.0861	17	42.99	0.1132
Post Graduate	1	100.00	0.0000	0			0			0			0		
Vocational/ Tec.	3	15.84	0.1082	0			0			2	4.50	0.0356	6	79.66	0.1192
Age Bracket															
17-29	19	49.53	0.1090	2	0.82	0.0062	8	15.67	0.0720	7	12.46	0.0792	16	21.53	0.0726
29-40	91	22.67	0.0285	36	8.77	0.0176	63	12.83	0.0236	66	16.17	0.0277	151	39.55	0.0348
41-53	94	18.27	0.0258	30	8.12	0.0208	71	14.59	0.0233	74	18.75	0.0264	173	40.27	0.0333
53-65	39	27.58	0.0510	12	4.59	0.0168	30	20.11	0.0499	27	17.31	0.0449	51	30.41	0.0534
65-77	16	36.41	0.1012	0			3	1.84	0.0111	12	31.39	0.1069	15	30.36	0.0937
77-89	1	18.28	0.1630	0			3	53.42	0.1988	0			3	28.30	0.1690
Employment Status															
Full Time	166	23.11	0.0225	43	6.46	0.0131	110	15.16	0.0201	110	18.00	0.0218	263	37.26	0.0258
Part Time	50	24.53	0.0441	19	10.45	0.0313	28	11.42	0.0293	36	13.69	0.0317	83	39.91	0.0480
Unemployed	45	24.54	0.0455	17	5.41	0.0156	40	14.94	0.0288	39	21.58	0.0458	63	33.53	0.0485
Length of membership (years)															
4	69	19.71	0.0296	22	8.53	0.0238	45	12.91	0.0260	47	17.96	0.0332	123	40.88	0.0398
5	93	25.21	0.0315	32	7.17	0.0178	67	15.72	0.0268	52	12.55	0.0243	153	39.34	0.0349
6	34	17.49	0.0399	10	5.48	0.0233	35	14.55	0.0335	43	28.81	0.0520	64	33.67	0.0494
7	40	37.52	0.0683	10	8.59	0.0364	12	16.93	0.0600	20	15.30	0.0435	22	21.66	0.0587
8	24	24.45	0.0653	6	3.48	0.0165	20	10.36	0.0281	23	23.29	0.0628	47	38.43	0.0633



3.2.8.2 Disaster Response

Before membership to 4Ps, 40.48% of the beneficiaries ranked their family's preparation for disaster very high, while only 7.33% ranked it low. Upon membership to 4P's, 60% of the beneficiaries ranked their family's preparation for disaster very high while only 2.10% ranked it very low. This means that even before and after joining 4P's, most of the beneficiaries ranked their family's preparation for disaster very high (Table 89).

Table 89. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on preventing disasters with respect to family before and upon attending FDS.

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	160	14.48	0.0109	83	7.52	0.0081
Low	82	7.33	0.0080	23	2.10	0.0044
Neither High nor Low	217	19.52	0.0122	131	11.81	0.0100
High	203	18.19	0.0119	207	18.57	0.0120
Very High	451	40.48	0.0152	668	60.00	0.0151

Upon attending FDS, 55.09% of the 4P's beneficiaries whose monthly income is less than Php 2, 525 ranked their family's preparation for disaster very high, and only 1.07% of those who have a monthly income between Php2, 526.00-5,021.00 ranked it low. In addition, 57.80% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are high school undergraduates ranked their family's preparation for disaster very high, while only 1.03% of college undergraduates ranked it low.

In addition, 60.39% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are between ages 29-40 ranked their family's preparation for disaster very high while only 1.93% ranked it low. Finally, 53.81% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for five years ranked their family's preparation for disaster very high while only 0.84% of the beneficiaries who have been members for four years ranked it low (Table 90).

The inferential test results revealed that the ranking on family's ability to respond to disaster before and after membership to 4P's ($Z= 17.15$, $p\text{-value}= 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive their families are able to respond to disaster increased upon membership to 4P's.



Table 90. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to effect of FDS on their level of family disaster prevention classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	0			0			0			3	17.28	0.1200	8	82.72	0.1200
Pre-school	1	32.59	0.2515	0			1	6.60	0.0688	3	10.93	0.0820	8	49.88	0.2437
Elementary	17	8.83	0.0232	4	1.24	0.0062	41	16.61	0.0338	50	18.50	0.0343	183	54.82	0.0406
Undergraduate	25	8.57	0.0212	8	1.84	0.0073	39	15.45	0.0337	51	16.34	0.0311	177	57.80	0.0417
High school	27	7.30	0.0196	10	4.28	0.0193	39	14.68	0.0305	76	23.61	0.0325	198	50.13	0.0367
Undergraduate	5	9.95	0.0558	1	1.03	0.0103	4	3.41	0.0182	16	20.01	0.0613	60	65.59	0.0740
College Undergraduate	6	16.97	0.0855	0			5	14.90	0.0839	6	18.38	0.0887	22	49.75	0.1138
College Graduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Post Graduate	1			0			1	7.26	0.0738	1	24.53	0.2041	8	60.94	0.2072
Vocational/Tec.															
Age Bracket															
17-29	4	9.24	0.0585	0			10	32.63	0.1101	6	10.50	0.0591	33	47.63	0.1096
29-40	27	7.61	0.0195	11	1.93	0.0065	51	12.87	0.0262	73	17.21	0.0262	245	60.39	0.0347
41-53	34	10.70	0.0236	11	2.63	0.0121	43	11.28	0.0231	95	23.37	0.0298	259	52.01	0.0337
53-65	15	8.66	0.0322	2	3.69	0.0305	19	16.29	0.0467	21	19.23	0.0494	101	52.11	0.0580
65-77	3	4.42	0.0278	0			7	20.81	0.0968	10	19.13	0.0900	25	55.64	0.1072
77-89	0			0			1	17.91	0.1629	1	17.59	0.1582	5	64.50	0.2002
Length of membership (years)															
4	17	8.53	0.0254	4	0.85	0.0048	40	15.48	0.0323	63	24.50	0.0365	181	50.65	0.0392
5	33	9.13	0.0207	8	2.54	0.0123	48	15.66	0.0283	73	18.86	0.0290	234	53.81	0.0351
6	16	7.95	0.0278	4	1.87	0.0099	21	14.98	0.0439	20	9.60	0.0271	124	65.60	0.0514
7	6	4.31	0.0190	4	2.49	0.0139	13	12.45	0.0489	25	19.70	0.0490	55	61.06	0.0656
8	11	14.90	0.0496	2	5.45	0.0446	10	4.56	0.0178	25	25.53	0.0634	73	49.56	0.0682

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Table 91 shows that before attending FDS 38.36% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have a family monthly income less than Php2, 525.00 ranked community awareness on disaster response very high, while only 3.53% of those who have a monthly income between Php2, 526.00-5,021.00 ranked it low. In addition, 38.86% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for four years ranked community awareness on disaster response very high, and only 2.06% of the beneficiaries who have been members for six years ranked it low.

Finally, 41.57% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are elementary undergraduates ranked community awareness on disaster response very high while only 2.04% of them who had pre-school education ranked it low.

Upon attending FDS, 55.09% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have a family monthly income less than Php2,525.00 ranked community awareness on disaster response very high while only 1.07% of those who have a monthly income between Php2,526.00-5,021.00 ranked it low (Table 92). In addition, 53.81% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for five years ranked community awareness on disaster response very high, while only 0.85% of them who have been members for six years ranked it low.

Finally, 41.57% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are elementary undergraduates ranked community awareness on disaster response very high while only 1.03% of those are college undergraduates ranked it low.

Table 91. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on preventing disasters by the community before and upon attending FDS.

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	54	4.95	0.0067	122	11.05	0.0097
Low	21	1.90	0.0042	75	6.76	0.0078
Neither High nor Low	91	8.19	0.0085	180	16.19	0.0114
High	206	18.48	0.0120	232	20.86	0.0125
Very High	740	66.48	0.0146	502	45.14	0.0154





Table 92. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the rating on community's ability in disaster prevention classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	0			0			0			2			10		
Pre-school	0		0.2515	1		0.2515	0		0.2515	3		0.2515	10		0.2515
Elementary	10		0.0232	5		0.0232	19		0.0232	53		0.0232	209		0.0232
Undergraduate	17		0.0212	5		0.0212	33		0.0212	52		0.0212	194		0.0212
High school	18		0.0196	8		0.0196	32		0.0196	68		0.0196	224		0.0196
College Undergraduate	5		0.0558	0		0.0558	4		0.0558	18		0.0558	59		0.0558
College Graduate	3		0.0855	1		0.0855	2		0.0855	5		0.0855	29		0.0855
Post Graduate	0			0			0			0			1		
Vocational/ Tec.	1			0			1			4			5		
Age Bracket															
17-29	3	3.61	0.0240	0			3	11.81	0.0736	11	28.94	0.1058	36	55.63	0.1112
29-40	18	5.59	0.0168	4	0.65	0.0037	36	8.46	0.0202	81	19.93	0.0290	267	65.37	0.0339
41-53	21	5.43	0.0151	12	2.90	0.0136	38	9.06	0.0185	77	21.98	0.0301	294	60.63	0.0335
53-65	8	3.72	0.0145	5	2.68	0.0126	11	11.11	0.0454	27	25.30	0.0538	107	57.19	0.0591
65-77	3	5.61	0.0328	0			2	3.80	0.0271	10	26.38	0.1025	31	64.21	0.1046
77-89	0			0			1	17.59	0.1582	1	17.91	0.1629	5	64.50	0.2002
Length of membership (years)															
4	39	14.09	0.0286	18	5.62	0.0189	40	11.63	0.0236	67	25.48	0.0364	141	43.19	0.0377
5	34	8.33	0.0189	40	8.54	0.0188	67	16.83	0.0280	90	22.80	0.0304	165	43.49	0.0356
6	19	10.59	0.0319	6	1.43	0.0070	34	21.90	0.0455	34	19.92	0.0437	92	46.16	0.0530
7	16	13.31	0.0423	3	1.53	0.0103	21	13.73	0.0345	19	23.61	0.0647	45	47.81	0.0706
8	14	9.16	0.0356	7	3.81	0.0169	18	10.11	0.0294	22	35.02	0.0703	59	41.89	0.0663







3.2.8.3 Environmental Concern and Protection

As shown in Tables 93-94, 57.81% of the 4P's beneficiaries before attending FDS ranked environment concern for the next generation very high have a family monthly income less than Php2,525.00, while only 2.46% of those who have a monthly income between Php2,526.00-5,021.00 ranked it neither high nor low. In addition, 61.23% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for four years ranked concern for the next generation very high while only 2.53% of the beneficiaries who have been members for eight years ranked it low.

Finally, 48.16% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are elementary undergraduates ranked environmental concern for the next generation very high while only 2.04% of those who have an educational attainment of pre-school ranked it low.

Upon attending FDS, 73.19% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have a family monthly income less than Php2, 525.00 ranked environmental concern for the next generation very highly, while only 1.07% ranked it low. In addition, 73.30% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for four years ranked environmental concern for the next generation very high, while only 0.07% of the beneficiaries who have been members for five years ranked it low.

Finally, 85.02% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are elementary undergraduates ranked environmental concern for the next generation very high while only 0.25% of those are college undergraduates ranked it low.

Table 93. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on environmental care before and upon attending FDS.

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	74	6.67	0.0077	19	1.71	0.0040
Low	65	5.81	0.0072	6	0.57	0.0023
Neither High nor Low	157	14.10	0.0107	68	6.19	0.0074
High	166	14.95	0.0110	170	15.24	0.0111
Very High	650	58.48	0.0152	849	76.29	0.0131



Table 94. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to rating on environmental concerns for the next generations classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	0			0			0			2	46.92	0.2225	10	53.08	0.2225
Pre-school	0			0			0			3	45.73	0.2447	11	54.27	0.2447
Elementary															
Undergraduate	4	1.04	0.0055	3	0.25	0.0015	19	7.82	0.0262	47	21.38	0.0367	223	69.51	0.0382
High school															
Undergraduate	6	3.30	0.0161	0			21	7.70	0.0250	43	15.42	0.0322	230	73.57	0.0389
High school Graduate	6	3.09	0.0134	2	0.36	0.0029	17	6.49	0.0227	54	14.74	0.0267	270	75.33	0.0339
College Undergraduate	1	2.82	0.0278	1	0.37	0.0037	4	2.66	0.0156	14	9.13	0.0289	67	85.02	0.0426
College Graduate	1	8.34	0.0784	0			5	14.72	0.0869	6	13.71	0.0817	28	63.23	0.1153
Post Graduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	0			0			1	7.26	0.0738	0			11	92.74	0.0738
Age Bracket															
17-29	2	5.14	0.0448	0			4	9.60	0.0780	11	25.51	0.1002	36	59.75	0.1115
29-40	5	2.21	0.0112	2	0.32	0.0025	29	7.70	0.0219	55	11.86	0.0224	315	77.91	0.0297
41-53	8	3.30	0.0130	3	0.21	0.0012	23	5.37	0.0150	78	20.68	0.0282	329	70.44	0.0318
53-65	1	0.62	0.0062	1	0.11	0.0011	7	7.36	0.0370	17	12.11	0.0381	131	79.81	0.0492
65-77	1	1.87	0.0187	0			3	10.31	0.0864	6	23.33	0.1023	35	64.50	0.1115
77-89	1	17.42	0.1569	0			1	17.91	0.1629	2	35.50	0.2002	3	29.17	0.1732
Length of membership (years)															
4	3	1.53	0.0099	3	0.26	0.0015	20	8.89	0.0274	40	16.02	0.0334	239	73.30	0.0382
5	8	3.37	0.0133	1	0.07	0.0007	21	6.67	0.0200	67	17.82	0.0279	299	72.07	0.0324
6	2	3.47	0.0242	0			14	8.00	0.0341	24	10.97	0.0289	145	77.55	0.0463
7	3	2.15	0.0133	1	0.92	0.0092	5	5.76	0.0440	20	19.15	0.0514	74	72.02	0.0632
8	2	1.83	0.0129	1	0.33	0.0033	7	2.62	0.0118	18	21.34	0.0667	92	73.89	0.0665



The 4Ps beneficiaries said these factors will help their environment: saving energy, proper waste disposal, recycling, avoid cutting trees, avoid using plastics, join environmental organizations, and ban poaching of endangered species. Table 95 shows that before attending FDS only 33.14% saved energy. However, upon attending FDS this increased to 43.81%.

Before attending FDS only 45.33% of the respondents practiced proper waste disposal. This increased to 64.19% upon attending FDS. Before attending FDS, only 33.05% of the respondents recycled items but this increased to 54% upon attending FDS.

Before attending FDS, only 27.52% avoided cutting trees, and upon attending FDS this increased to 37.62%. Before attending FDS, only 22.48% reduced their use of plastics. Upon attending FDS, this increased to 36.95%.

Before attending FDS only 2.10% joined environmental organizations. This increased to 26.86% after attending FDS, which shows a significant increase. Before attending FDS, 10.19% of the respondents did not poach on endangered species. This increased to 18.67% after attending FDS. There is a favorable increase in all aspects. Hence, attending FDS had a positive effect in terms of environmental concern and protection.

The inferential test results revealed that the ranking on environmental care before and after membership to 4P's ($Z = 15.00$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who care for the environment increased upon membership to 4P's.

Before attending FDS, 45.49% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have a family monthly income less than Php2,525.00 ranked family's preparedness for disaster very high. Only 2.58% of respondents with a monthly income between Php7,518.00-10,013.00 ranked it neither high nor low (Table 96).

In addition, 46.17% of the respondents who have been members of the 4P's for four years ranked family's preparedness for disaster very high. However, only 4.01% of the beneficiaries who have been members for six years ranked it low. In terms of education, 46.09% who are high school graduates ranked family's preparedness for disaster very high. Only 0.76% of respondents who are college graduates ranked it low (Table 96).

Upon attending FDS, 61.99% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have a family monthly income less than Php2,525.00 ranked family's preparedness for disaster very high, and only 1.12% ranked it very low. In addition, 61.39% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for four years ranked family's preparedness for disaster very high, but only 0.28% of the beneficiaries who have been members for five years ranked it very low. 64.44% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are high school undergraduates ranked family's preparedness for disaster very high while only 0.46% ranked it very low.





Table 95. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on how to help the environment before and upon attending FDS.											
Type of work at home	Before attending FDS						Upon attending FDS				
	No			Yes			No			Yes	
	No. of re-spondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted Percentage
Save power	743	66.86	0.0145	369	33.14	0.0145	624	56.19	0.0153	488	43.81
Proper waste disposal	608	54.67	0.0154	504	45.33	0.0154	399	35.81	0.0148	713	64.19
Recycle materials	744	66.95	0.0145	368	33.05	0.0145	511	46.00	0.0154	601	54.00
Avoid cutting trees	806	72.48	0.0138	306	27.52	0.0138	693	62.38	0.0150	419	37.62
Avoid using plastic materials	862	77.52	0.0129	250	22.48	0.0129	701	63.05	0.0149	411	36.95
Join environmental organizations	1089	97.90	0.0044	23	2.10	0.0044	813	73.14	0.0137	299	26.86
Ban poaching	999	89.81	0.0093	113	10.19	0.0093	904	81.33	0.0120	208	18.67



Table 96. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to rate of family's preparedness for disaster classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	0			0			0			2	46.92	0.2225	10	53.08	0.2225
Pre-school	0			1	32.59	0.2515	0			4	41.58	0.2457	8	25.83	0.1415
Elementary Undergraduate	5	1.58	0.0078	6	3.88	0.0182	23	9.04	0.0263	64	25.70	0.0394	197	59.79	0.0417
High school Undergraduate	2	0.46	0.0037	5	2.11	0.0128	43	15.23	0.0317	53	17.76	0.0335	197	64.44	0.0409
High school Graduate	5	1.65	0.0100	5	1.66	0.0101	50	13.17	0.0274	68	21.36	0.0330	222	62.16	0.0365
College Undergraduate	0			2	1.35	0.0109	11	16.63	0.0598	15	13.77	0.0508	59	68.25	0.0715
College Graduate	0			0			5	14.60	0.0840	12	22.29	0.0897	23	63.11	0.1087
Post Graduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	0			0			1	2.25	0.0239	2	31.80	0.2053	8	65.95	0.2049
Age Bracket															
17-29	0			1	1.65	0.0166	6	23.24	0.1012	12	21.98	0.0904	34	53.13	0.1110
29-40	4	0.80	0.0042	4	1.96	0.0117	58	16.21	0.0285	74	18.14	0.0294	265	62.89	0.0347
41-53	6	1.55	0.0084	11	4.20	0.0170	52	9.99	0.0199	96	25.46	0.0312	277	58.79	0.0333
53-65	1	0.19	0.0019	4	1.63	0.0092	11	5.88	0.0316	22	16.82	0.0468	120	75.47	0.0526
65-77	1	3.35	0.0331	0			3	8.89	0.0559	14	31.27	0.1071	28	56.48	0.1096
77-89	0			0			3	40.95	0.2017	1	17.91	0.1629	3	41.14	0.1973
Length of membership (years)															
4	2	0.43	0.0034	5	3.44	0.0196	34	12.76	0.0307	64	21.97	0.0356	200	61.39	0.0392
5	7	1.79	0.0088	11	3.79	0.0153	42	9.75	0.0214	73	23.64	0.0327	263	61.03	0.0355
6	1	1.01	0.0101	2	0.74	0.0060	21	13.25	0.0400	39	22.78	0.0477	122	62.21	0.0534
7	1	0.92	0.0092	1	0.91	0.0091	18	20.99	0.0614	21	16.77	0.0491	63	60.41	0.0694
8	1	0.28	0.0029	1	0.92	0.0092	18	12.86	0.0482	22	15.77	0.0432	78	70.17	0.0606

[illegible]



The inferential test results revealed that the ranking on family's preparation for disaster before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = 17.81$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive that their families are prepared for disasters increased upon membership to 4P's.

As shown in Table 97, before attending FDS, 43.72% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have a family monthly income less than Php2,525.00 ranked community's ability to prepare for disaster very high while only 5.75% of those who have a monthly income between Php2,526.00-5,001.00 ranked it low. In addition, 45.14% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for five years ranked community's ability to prepare for disaster very high while only 3.15% of the beneficiaries who have been members for eight years ranked it low. Finally, 45.25% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are high school graduates ranked community's ability to prepare for disaster very high while only 3.32% of those who have an educational attainment below pre-school ranked it neither high nor low.

After attending FDS, Table 97 shows 59.59% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have a family monthly income less than Php2,525.00 ranked community's ability to prepare for disaster very high, and only 2.14% said very low. In addition, 61.21% of the 4P's beneficiaries who have been members for four years ranked community's ability to prepare for disaster very high while only 0.75% ranked it very low. Likewise, 66.16% of the 4P's beneficiaries who are high school undergraduates ranked community's ability to prepare for disaster very high, and only 0.46% ranked it very low.

The inferential test results revealed that the ranking on community's preparedness for disaster responses before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = 17.23$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means the number of beneficiaries who perceive that their families are prepared for disaster increased upon membership to 4P's.



Table 97. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to community's ability to prepare for a disaster classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Educational Attainment															
None	0			0			0			3	50.75	0.2131	8	49.25	0.2131
Pre-school	0			1	32.59	0.2515	0			5	17.88	0.1144	7	49.53	0.2437
Elementary Undergraduate	8	5.19	0.0198	5	3.04	0.0156	27	11.18	0.0285	64	26.35	0.0388	192	54.23	0.0424
High school Undergraduate	6	2.44	0.0132	2	0.46	0.0037	35	11.19	0.0254	65	19.75	0.0334	193	66.16	0.0396
High school Graduate	7	2.41	0.0115	8	1.45	0.0058	42	12.61	0.0266	76	24.28	0.0343	215	59.24	0.0361
College Undergraduate	2	2.07	0.0146	2	1.35	0.0109	6	8.27	0.0473	24	28.76	0.0710	52	59.54	0.0760
College Graduate	0			1	2.47	0.0247	2	10.82	0.0812	7	4.72	0.0202	30	81.99	0.0848
Post Graduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	0			0			2	9.51	0.0792	2	31.73	0.2052	7	58.76	0.2075
Age Bracket															
17-29	2	4.61	0.0337	0			5	16.35	0.0915	10	15.77	0.0815	36	63.26	0.1082
29-40	8	2.93	0.0128	4	1.37	0.0088	42	11.11	0.0233	93	22.38	0.0314	258	62.20	0.0349
41-53	11	2.95	0.0117	10	3.09	0.0139	49	11.10	0.0214	101	24.69	0.0306	272	58.17	0.0339
53-65	1	0.62	0.0062	5	1.82	0.0095	14	11.66	0.0424	31	24.24	0.0537	107	61.66	0.0583
65-77	2	9.71	0.0680	1	1.88	0.0189	4	5.00	0.0286	10	28.19	0.1055	29	55.21	0.1096
77-89	0			0			0			3	53.42	0.1988	4	46.58	0.1988
Length of membership (years)															
4	3	0.75	0.0047	4	2.35	0.0164	37	13.00	0.0303	72	22.68	0.0335	189	61.21	0.0388
5	14	4.92	0.0161	10	2.63	0.0116	38	11.93	0.0238	80	21.27	0.0310	256	59.25	0.0362
6	3	3.50	0.0220	3	0.92	0.0062	16	7.09	0.0241	40	26.91	0.0511	123	61.58	0.0534
7	1	0.92	0.0092	1	0.92	0.0092	11	10.56	0.0424	27	22.99	0.0613	65	64.61	0.0680
8	3	2.83	0.0188	2	1.85	0.0131	13	9.54	0.0461	29	31.32	0.0643	74	54.47	0.0689



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3.2.8.4 Disaster Preparedness



Table 98 shows that before attending FDS almost half of the respondents (45.52%) rated very high the family preparedness for disasters. This increased to 65.33% upon attending FDS. Likewise, those who answered very low (9.24%) decreased significantly to 1.14%.

On the other hand, before attending FDS almost half of the respondents (44.76%) had a very high rating and this increased to 60.19% upon attending FDS. Only 8.95% of the respondents rated very low community preparedness and this decreased further to 0.67% upon attending FDS (Table 99).

Table 98. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to family's disaster preparedness before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	103	9.24	0.0089	13	1.14	0.0033
Low	93	8.38	0.0086	20	1.81	0.0041
Neither High nor Low	226	20.29	0.0124	134	12.00	0.0100
High	184	16.57	0.0115	219	19.71	0.0123
Very High	506	45.52	0.0154	726	65.33	0.0147

Table 99. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to community's disaster preparedness before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	100	8.95	0.0088	7	0.67	0.0025
Low	93	8.38	0.0086	20	1.81	0.0041
Neither High nor Low	197	17.71	0.0118	89	8.00	0.0084
High	225	20.19	0.0124	327	29.33	0.0141
Very High	497	44.76	0.0154	669	60.19	0.0151





3.3 Relevance of FDS to household and community needs of the beneficiaries, and the driving force of the partner beneficiaries in attending the FDS

3.3.1 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on the level of effect of FDS to contribution to community

Table 100 shows that majority of 4Ps beneficiaries perceive a mostly positive effect of FDS on their contribution to the community. This finding is supported by the FGD results wherein beneficiaries expressed a change in their character and socialization skills. “Dati mahiyain at di nakakalahok”, “Dati nakatambay lang,” “Naalis ang pagkamahiyain, nagkaroon ng mga kaibigan”, “Natutong makihalubilo, coordinate” and “Dati tamad umattend” were some of the usual responses.

They also expressed their active participation in community activities, attending FDS where they were taught how to segregate garbage and clean their surroundings. They also learned new livelihood skills such as dressmaking, jewelry making, food preservation and cookery. If these learnings would be practiced, this would definitely add on to their income as a family. Other involvements in the community include barangay clean-up, brigada eskwela, seminars on disaster risk reduction and fire drill brigade. Several responses claimed that their attendance and involvement in these activities were primarily obligatory as members of 4Ps and part of FDS.

Table 100. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the perceived level of effect of FDS to one’s contribution to the community (n=1049).

Level of perception	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Mostly negative	479.7	1.43	0.0048
Slightly negative	1229	3.67	0.0084
Neither negative nor positive	4660	13.93	0.0148
Slightly positive	7120	21.29	0.0177
Mostly positive	2.00E+04	59.67	0.0194

3.3.2 Relevance and motivation to households and communities

This section assessed the relevance of Family Development Sessions to households and community needs of the beneficiaries and the driving force of the partner beneficiaries in attending the FDS. Specifically, the questions are:

- Is FDS well received only because attendance is a conditionality?
- How do the beneficiaries feel about cash transfer being conditional on their attendance of the family development sessions?





In this section, the level of awareness of 4P's beneficiaries were described and their perception of families' needs were analysed. The beneficiaries' perception of communities' needs and problems were also evaluated. The beneficiaries' perception of maintaining the cleanliness of the communities and bio-intensive gardening were discussed.

In each sub-section, the weighted percentage distribution of each variable was discussed first, covering the before and upon the beneficiary's' membership to 4P's. Some results of the FGD will supplement the weighted percentage distribution.

Each variable was cross-tabulated with the beneficiaries' weekly income, monthly grant, number of attendance to FDS, length of membership to 4P's, etc. The results of inferential statistics were discussed to show whether a significant change took place in the beneficiaries' perception before and upon membership to 4P's.

3.3.3 Profile of 4P's recipients

Table 101 shows the weighted percentage distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to their weekly income. Results showed 95.13% of the 4P's beneficiaries have a weekly income of less than Php2,500.00. Only 0.10% each of the beneficiaries have a weekly income between Php10,014.00 to Php12,509.00 and between Php12,510.00 to Php15,005.00.

Table 101. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to weekly income (n=1049).

Weekly income (PHP)	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution
Less than 2,525	999	95.13
2,526 - 5,021	40	3.81
5,022 - 7,515	3	0.29
7,518 - 10,013	6	0.57
10,014 - 12,509	1	0.1
12,510 - 15,005	1	0.1





Table 102 shows 35.6% of the 4P's beneficiaries have been members of the program for five years and only 9.3% for seven years. How the beneficiaries were recruited into the program can be seen in Figure 15. The most common ways (see the big letters) were:

- interview, either by staff or the barangay captain, in their respective barangay hall
- participation in a house-to-house survey
- selection by the DSWD, either in the municipal or regional level

Table 102. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to length of membership (n=1049).

Number of Years	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution
4	289	27.5
5	374	35.6
6	175	16.7
7	98	9.3
8	114	10.9

3.3.4 4P's beneficiaries' awareness of FDS

Almost all the 4P's beneficiaries, or 93.42%, know what the acronym 4P's stand for, and only 6.58% said they do not know about 4P's (Table 103). In addition, 95.61% of the 4P's beneficiaries said they regularly attend FDS, and only 4.39% said they do not. This means that majority of the beneficiaries know about 4P's and regularly attend FDS (Table 104).



Table 103. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to awareness of the meaning of 4P's (n=1049).

Awareness of 4Ps	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error *
Yes	1039	93.42	0.0077
No	73	6.58	0.0077

* An estimated error less than 0.04 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Table 104. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries who regularly attend Family Development Sessions.

Participation in FDS	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Yes	1063	95.61	0.0063
No	49	4.39	0.0063

Note: An estimated error less than 0.04 signifies that the findings are reliable.

To the question what FDS means, most 4P's recipients responded correctly that it meant Family Development Session. Some of the beneficiaries said that FDS signifies monthly meetings among 4P's members. Some beneficiaries said that they have forgotten what the acronym FDS represents (Figure 16).



Table 105 shows the number of times the 4P's beneficiaries attended FDS in a year. More than three fourths of the respondents have attended 7 to 12 times a year.

Table 105. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to number of times attended FDS in a year





Number of Times Attended FDS In a year	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution
1 to 6	73	6.56
7 to 12	998	89.74
13 to 18	6	0.53
19 to 24	29	2.61
>24	6	0.53

Focus group discussions were conducted as part of the study. One of the topics discussed in FGD was why they attend FDS. Their responses were to:

- gain the knowledge they can apply to their families
- acquire skills like dressmaking, cooking, food preservation and how to conduct business
- maintain the benefits due them
- comply with the requirement

On the other hand, some beneficiaries said that sometimes they cannot attend FDS because of work; family emergencies; sickness, and conflicts with their schedule.

Almost a quarter of 4P's beneficiaries, or 24.59%, attend FDS during Tuesdays. Only 5.82% of them attend on Fridays (Table 106). This means that the beneficiaries schedule for FDS varies, either weekday or weekends.

Table 106. Distribution of days in which the beneficiaries attend FDS (n=1049).

Days Attending FDS	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Sunday	123	11.05	0.0097
Monday	115	10.30	0.0094
Tuesday	274	24.59	0.0133
Wednesday	136	12.20	0.0101
Thursday	152	13.63	0.0106
Friday	87	7.82	0.0083
Saturday	65	5.82	0.0072
Undetermined	162	14.59	0.0109

Note: An estimated error less than 0.04 signifies that the findings are reliable.





In summary, 95.61% of the 4P's beneficiaries mentioned that they regularly attend FDS. In fact, 89.74% said they attend from 7 to 12 times in a year. During the FGD, some beneficiaries mentioned that they are motivated to attend FDS because they gain knowledge and apply it to their families and their children. They also acquire skills like dressmaking, cooking, food preservation, and business. Some said that they regularly attend FDS because they do not want their benefits reduced. They attend because it is a requirement.

3.3.5 Perception of family needs

The 4P's beneficiaries' perception of family needs was studied, with a focus on these six variables namely: food, shelter, clothing, education, payment of bills, and medicine. The 4P's recipients' perception of family needs before and upon membership to 4P's were compared.

3.3.5.1 Perception of food as family need.

Before membership to 4P's, 87.61% of the beneficiaries said that food is a very high need, and only 0.57% claimed it to be a very low need. Upon membership to 4P's, 81.70% of the beneficiaries claimed that food is still a very high need, and only 0.57% said that it is a very low need. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries classified food as a very high need (Table 107).

Table 107. Distribution of beneficiaries' perception of food as a family need before and upon membership to 4P's.

Level of Perception on Food	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Very Low	6	0.57	0.0023	6	0.57	0.0023
Low	8	0.76	0.0027	58	5.24	0.0069
Neither high nor low	48	4.29	0.0063	57	5.15	0.0068
High	75	6.77	0.0078	82	7.34	0.0081
Very High	974	87.61	0.0102	908	81.70	0.0119

Note: An estimated error less than 0.04 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Results of the inferential test show that the level of perception on food as a priority of the family before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -5.369$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive food as a family priority was reduced upon membership to 4P's.





During the FGD, some beneficiaries said that they became aware of nutritious foods upon attending FDS. They are now able to feed their children more nourishing food. Some beneficiaries mentioned that they are now able to purchase more meat or protein rich food for their families after becoming members of 4P's.

Some beneficiaries also recommend that their children should attend the lectures on food and nutrition. By doing so, they can convince their children to eat fruits and vegetables which are healthier for them. They also recommend that children learn about exercise and physical activities.

3.3.5.2 Perception of shelter as family need

Before membership to 4P's, 78.93% of the beneficiaries said that shelter is a very high family need, and only 2.48% claimed it to be a low need (Table 108). Upon membership to 4P's, 74.64% of the beneficiaries said that shelter is also a very high need, and only 2.86% of them said that it is a very low need. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries classified shelter as a very high need.

Table 108. Distribution of beneficiaries' perception of shelter as a need of the family before and upon membership to 4P's

Level of Perception on Shelter	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
Very Low	32	2.86	0.0051	32	2.86	0.0051
Low	28	2.48	0.0048	73	6.58	0.0077
Neither high nor low	63	5.62	0.0071	88	7.91	0.0083
High	112	10.10	0.0093	89	8.01	0.0084
Very High	878	78.93	0.0126	830	74.64	0.0134

Note: An estimated error less than 0.04 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Before membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income of less than Php2, 525.00 classified shelter as a very high need of the family. Only 0.12% of beneficiaries with a monthly income between Php12, 510 to Php15,005 ranked it as a very high need. However, some data regarding the weighted percentage distribution and standard error have no observation, therefore, this measure is not reliable.

Before membership to 4P's, 3.85% of beneficiaries who have been members for five years said that shelter is a very high need of the family. However, 31.51% of the beneficiaries who





have been members for eight years gave it a low rating (Table 109).

Upon membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income below Php2,525.00 identified shelter as a very high need of the family. Only 0.12% of them with a monthly income between Php12,510.00 to Php15,005.00 classified it as a very high need. However, some data regarding the weighted percentage distribution and standard error have no observation thus this is not a reliable measure.

Upon membership to 4P's, 17.39% of the beneficiaries who have been members for five years identified shelter as a very high need of the family and only 8.30% of them who have been members for eight years also identified it as a high family need (Table 110). However, some data did not meet the criteria for standard error thus this is not a reliable measure.

The inferential test results show that the level of perception of shelter as a priority of the family before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -4.254$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive shelter as a family priority is decreased upon membership to 4P's.





Table 109. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived need for shelter before attending FDS classified by 3 different factors (n=1113).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	32	100.00	0.0000	28			61			105			829		
2526-5021	0	100.00	0.0000	0			1			6			38		
5002-7517	0	99.47	0.0053	0	0.53	0.0053	0			1			4		
7518-10013	0	97.68	0.0102	0	2.07	0.0099	0	0.24	0.0024	0			5		
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0	95.61	0.0077	0	2.92	0.0053	0	0.57	0.0035	0	0.79	0.0044	1	0.12	0.0012
Number of Years															
4	10	30.00	0.0837	6	33.33	0.0861	16	20.00	0.0731	30	10.00	0.0548	244	6.67	0.0456
5	11	23.08	0.0827	13	46.15	0.0978	19	3.85	0.0377	42	23.08	0.0827	312	3.85	0.0377
6	6	25.42	0.0567	1	30.51	0.0600	13	20.34	0.0524	11	13.56	0.0446	155	10.17	0.0394
7	3	26.42	0.0428	6	37.74	0.0471	8	9.43	0.0284	14	12.26	0.0319	72	14.15	0.0339
8	2	27.78	0.0156	1	35.51	0.0166	6	17.63	0.0133	16	8.21	0.0095	95	10.87	0.0108





Table 110. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to rating on shelter after attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1113).

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income (Php)															
Less than 2525	32	100.00	0.0000	71			85			87			780		
2526 - 5021	0	99.06	0.0068	2	0.94	0.0068	3			1			39		
5002 - 7517	0	97.93	0.0148	0	2.07	0.0148	0			1			4		
7518 - 10013	0	98.59	0.0113	0	1.08	0.0108	0	0.32	0.0032	0			5		
10014 - 12509															
12510 - 15005	0	95.48	0.0080	0	2.97	0.0054	0	0.59	0.0036	0	0.83	0.0047	1	0.12	0.0012
Number of Years															
4	10	30.00	0.0837	22	33.33	0.0861	24	16.67	0.0681	25	16.67	0.0681	224	3.33	0.0328
5	11	30.43	0.0554	25	34.78	0.0574	24	8.70	0.0339	30	8.70	0.0339	306	17.39	0.0457
6	5	27.71	0.0492	6	27.71	0.0492	20	22.89	0.0461	15	8.43	0.0305	139	13.25	0.0372
7	5	28.57	0.0493	6	33.33	0.0515	7	16.67	0.0407	16	17.86	0.0418	69	3.57	0.0203
8	1	26.95	0.0159	13	36.91	0.0173	12	16.73	0.0133	3	8.30	0.0099	92	11.11	0.0112





3.3.5.3 Perception of clothing as family need

Before membership to 4P's, 58.63 % of the beneficiaries said that clothing is a very high need, and only 4.67% claimed it to be a very low need of the family (Table 111). Upon membership to 4P's, 55.10% of the 4P's beneficiaries said that clothing is a very high family need, while only 4.67% said that it is a very low need. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's, most of the 4P's beneficiaries classified clothing as a very high family need.

Table 111. Distribution of beneficiaries' perception of clothing as a need of the family before and upon membership to 4P's

Level of Perception on Clothing	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error*	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error*
Very Low	52	4.67	0.0065	52	4.67	0.0065
Low	61	5.53	0.0071	98	8.77	0.0087
Neither	176	15.82	0.0113	188	16.87	0.0116
High	171	15.35	0.0111	162	14.59	0.0109
Very High	652	58.63	0.0152	613	55.10	0.0154

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Before membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income of less than Php2,525.00 classified clothing as a very high need of the family. Only 0.16% of beneficiaries with a monthly income between Php7,518.00 to Php10,013.00 ranked it neither high nor low. However, some data regarding the weighted percentage distribution and standard error have no observation, therefore, this measure is not reliable (Table 112).

Before membership to 4P's, 10.34% of beneficiaries who have been members for five years identified clothing as a very high need of the family. Only 9.04% of them who have been members for six years said it is a high family need (Table 112).

Upon membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income below Php2,525.00 identified clothing as a very highly family need. Only 0.17% of 4P's beneficiaries with a monthly income between Php7,518.00 to Php10,013.00 classified it as neither high nor low family need. However, some data regarding the weighted percentage distribution and standard error have no observation, therefore, this is not a reliable measure.

Upon membership to 4P's, 18.48% of the beneficiaries who have been members for five years identified clothing also as a very high need of the family. Only 8.13% of the beneficiaries who have been members for eight years classified clothing as a high family need (Table 113).

The inferential test results revealed that the perception of clothing as a priority need of the family before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -2.623$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0087$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive clothing as a priority of the family decreased upon membership to 4P's.





Table 112. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to rating on clothing before attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1113).

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	51	98.29	0.0171	59	1.71	0.0171	166			157			621		
2526-5021	1	97.33	0.0190	2	2.67	0.0190	6			13			23		
5002-7517	0	94.53	0.0210	0	2.83	0.0128	0			1	2.07	0.0160	4	0.58	0.0058
7518-10013	0	96.36	0.0118	0	3.48	0.0117	2	0.16	0.0016	0			3		
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0	96.50	0.0083	0	2.21	0.0054	1	0.78	0.0048	0	0.51	0.0043	0		
Number of Years															
4	16	30.61	0.0659	15	40.82	0.0702	55	14.29	0.0500	39	8.16	0.0391	180	6.12	0.0343
5	21	24.14	0.0562	24	39.66	0.0643	56	12.07	0.0428	64	13.79	0.0453	231	10.34	0.0400
6	7	31.33	0.0360	7	31.93	0.0362	29	16.27	0.0287	28	9.04	0.0223	115	11.45	0.0247
7	4	22.98	0.0332	8	37.27	0.0381	16	16.15	0.0290	22	13.04	0.0266	53	10.56	0.0242
8	3	27.64	0.0180	6	35.45	0.0193	20	17.56	0.0154	18	8.13	0.0110	73	11.22	0.0127





Table 113. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived need for clothing after attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1113).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	49	96.27	0.0238	94	3.73	0.0238	180			153			579		
2526-5021	3	98.49	0.0101	3	1.51	0.0101	5			7			27		
5002-7517	0	96.59	0.0139	0	2.28	0.0115	0			1	0.56	0.0056	4	0.58	0.0058
7518-10013	0	95.51	0.0191	0	2.79	0.0117	1	0.17	0.0017	1	1.52	0.0151	3		
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0	96.07	0.0088	0	2.58	0.0059	1	0.82	0.0050	0	0.53	0.0045	0		
Number of Years															
4	17	32.65	0.0670	33	36.73	0.0689	56	16.33	0.0528	41	10.20	0.0433	158	4.08	0.0283
5	19	33.70	0.0493	30	30.43	0.0480	55	8.70	0.0294	60	8.70	0.0294	232	18.48	0.0405
6	8	29.94	0.0344	8	29.38	0.0343	36	19.21	0.0296	29	9.04	0.0216	104	12.43	0.0248
7	5	25.49	0.0352	8	37.25	0.0391	17	17.65	0.0308	23	14.38	0.0284	50	5.23	0.0180
8	2	25.78	0.0182	18	37.89	0.0202	23	16.96	0.0156	8	8.13	0.0114	69	11.25	0.0131



3.3.5.4 Perception of education as family need



Before membership to 4P's, 82.84% of the 4P's beneficiaries said that education is a very high need, while only 1.24% said that it is a very low need of the family (Table 114). Upon membership to 4P's, 79.98% of the beneficiaries said that education is a very high need while only 1.14% said that it is a very low need of the family. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's, most of the 4P's beneficiaries identified education as a very high need of the family.

Table 114. Distribution of beneficiaries' perception of education as a need of the family before and upon membership to 4P's.

Level of Perception on Education	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error*	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error*
Very Low	14	1.24	0.0034	13	1.14	0.0033
Low	16	1.43	0.0037	61	5.53	0.0071
Neither	56	5.05	0.0068	70	6.29	0.0075
High	105	9.44	0.0090	78	7.05	0.0079
Very High	921	82.84	0.0116	889	79.98	0.0124

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Before membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income of less than Php2,525.00 classified education as a very high family need. Only 0.11% of beneficiaries with a monthly income between Php12,510.00 to Php15,005.00 said education is a very high need of the family. However, some data regarding the weighted percentage distribution and standard error have no observation, therefore, this is not a reliable measure.

Only 13.33% of beneficiaries who have been members for five years said education is a very high need of the family. Only 7.55% of beneficiaries who have been members for seven years said it is a high need of the family (Table 115).

Upon membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income below Php2,525.00 classified education as a very high need of the family. Only 0.11% of 4P's beneficiaries with a monthly income between Php12,510.00 to Php15,005.00 classified it as a very high need. However, some data regarding the weighted percentage distribution and standard error have no observation, therefore, this measure is not reliable.

Upon membership to 4P's, 22.41% of the beneficiaries who have been members for five years identified education as a very high need of the family. Only 5.17% of the beneficiaries who have been members for five years identified it as high need (Table 116). However, some data do not meet the criteria for standard error thus this measure is not reliable.





Results of the inferential test show that the level of perception of education as a priority need of the family before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -3.406$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0007$) are significantly different. This means that before membership to 4P's, the number of beneficiaries who perceive education as a priority of the family decreased upon membership to 4P's.

During the FGD, some beneficiaries recommended that 4P's also provide for their children's school uniform and shoes. They also requested for assistance in providing more books for their schools' libraries. Some 4P's beneficiaries recommended that 4P's also provide for the college education of their children and not just elementary and high school education.





Table 115. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their perceived need of education before attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (N=1113).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	14	100.00	0.0000	16			53			101			871		
2526-5021	0	100.00	0.0000	0			3			4			38		
5002-7517	0	96.38	0.0227	0	3.62	0.0227	0			0			5		
7518-10013	0	98.12	0.0110	0	1.88	0.0110	0			0			5		
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0	95.96	0.0072	0	2.62	0.0049	0	0.57	0.0033	0	0.74	0.0042	1	0.11	0.0011
Number of Years															
4	6	46.15	0.1383	2	30.77	0.1281	10	7.69	0.0739	28	15.38	0.1001	260		
5	4	13.33	0.0878	7	46.67	0.1289	25	6.67	0.0644	40	20.00	0.1033	319	13.33	0.0878
6	1	16.98	0.0516	1	45.28	0.0684	10	16.98	0.0516	15	7.55	0.0363	159	13.21	0.0465
7	2	26.26	0.0442	3	38.38	0.0489	4	14.14	0.0350	10	9.09	0.0289	85	12.12	0.0328
8	0	28.19	0.0153	2	34.64	0.0161	7	17.26	0.0128	13	9.21	0.0098	99	10.70	0.0105





Table 116. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to how they perceive the need for education upon attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1113).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	14	100.00	0.0000	16			53			101			871		
2526-5021	0	100.00	0.0000	0			3			4			38		
5002-7517	0	96.38	0.0227	0	3.62	0.0227	0			0			5		
7518-10013	0	98.12	0.0110	0	1.88	0.0110	0			0			5		
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0	95.96	0.0072	0	2.62	0.0049	0	0.57	0.0033	0	0.74	0.0042	1	0.11	0.0011
Number of Years															
4	4	33.33	0.1361	21	33.33	0.1361	12	8.33	0.0798	28	25.00	0.1251	241		
5	4	34.48	0.0624	18	29.31	0.0598	25	8.62	0.0369	30	5.17	0.0291	319	22.41	0.0548
6	1	16.67	0.0459	5	36.36	0.0592	13	18.18	0.0475	13	16.67	0.0459	154	12.12	0.0402
7	3	35.14	0.0555	3	37.84	0.0564	12	16.22	0.0429	4	5.41	0.0263	82	5.41	0.0263
8	0	27.06	0.0153	14	35.88	0.0166	8	17.28	0.0131	4	9.18	0.0100	94	10.61	0.0106



Table 117. Distribution of beneficiaries' perception of bills payment as a need of the family before and upon membership to 4P's.

Level of Perception on Bills	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error*	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error*
Very Low	58	5.24	0.0069	478	4.29	0.0063
Low	49	4.39	0.0063	85	7.63	0.0082
Neither	121	10.87	0.0096	122	10.97	0.0097
High	140	12.58	0.0102	158	14.20	0.0108
Very High	744	66.92	0.0145	700	62.92	0.0149

*An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Table 118. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to rating on monthly bills before attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors(n=1113)

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	56	5.12	0.0090	46	4.60	0.0095	119	13.07	0.0160	133	11.33	0.0133	702	65.89	0.0214
2526-5021	2	2.30	0.0164	1	4.84	0.0469	1	3.45	0.0339	5	10.27	0.0501	36	79.14	0.0720
5002-7517	0			2	69.74	0.2176	0			1	5.78	0.0639	2	24.47	0.1995
7518-10013	0			0			0			1	39.02	0.2916	4	60.98	0.2916
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0			0			1	100.00	0.0000	0			0		
Number of Years															
4	10	2.93	0.0103	29	1.94	0.0074	6	9.94	0.0287	7	14.42	0.0283	6	70.76	0.0383
5	10	7.76	0.0191	28	7.54	0.0197	6	10.65	0.0219	4	10.89	0.0220	1	63.17	0.0351
6	28	1.78	0.0087	43	4.13	0.0218	24	16.36	0.0444	17	10.56	0.0307	8	67.17	0.0513
7	37	5.54	0.0284	48	7.47	0.0404	24	19.48	0.0551	14	8.61	0.0288	17	58.90	0.0680
8	222	4.12	0.0187	249	0.92	0.0092	124	16.91	0.0670	61	9.39	0.0283	88	68.66	0.0675
Civil Status															
Single	2	1.12	0.0081	2	1.04	0.0075	7	10.67	0.0421	11	11.27	0.0516	35	75.90	0.0672
Married	50	5.81	0.0106	35	4.75	0.0109	100	14.28	0.0188	93	9.76	0.0137	563	65.41	0.0241
Widowed	4	6.69	0.0469	3	6.45	0.0469	6	7.61	0.0415	14	13.67	0.0529	47	65.58	0.0805
Separated	1	0.32	0.0032	5	3.63	0.0184	5	8.60	0.0479	20	28.03	0.0678	64	59.42	0.0717
Live-In	1	0.80	0.0081	3	13.81	0.0857	2	1.59	0.0116	2	4.26	0.0353	36	79.54	0.0902
Age Bracket															
17-28	1	0.56	0.0057	2	1.08	0.0079	8	16.16	0.0823	7	13.78	0.0739	34	68.42	0.1012
29-40	18	3.59	0.0121	19	5.85	0.0183	46	12.05	0.0257	56	12.41	0.0222	267	66.11	0.0344
41-52	29	7.55	0.0180	19	4.73	0.0144	48	13.82	0.0260	51	10.98	0.0209	296	62.93	0.0338
53-64	8	4.10	0.0154	5	3.08	0.0154	15	8.99	0.0323	17	10.30	0.0319	112	73.52	0.0470
65-76	2	2.22	0.0193	2	8.23	0.0633	3	16.33	0.0959	7	7.81	0.0357	31	65.41	0.1061
77-88	0			1	5.44	0.0558	1	18.28	0.1630	1	17.59	0.1582	4	58.68	0.1976



Table 119. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to rating on monthly bills after attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors(n=1113)

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	47	4.54	0.0089	80	7.98	0.0126	120	11.65	0.0143	152	14.40	0.0160	657	61.43	0.0215
2526-5021	1	1.23	0.0123	4	8.20	0.0499	1	4.84	0.0469	3	7.97	0.0479	36	77.76	0.0745
5002-7517				1	18.69	0.1836				2	56.84	0.2697	2	24.47	0.1995
7518-10013										1	39.02	0.2916	4	60.98	0.2916
10014-12509															
12510-15005															
Number of Years															
4	8	2.90	0.0130	20	8.81	0.0259	5	7.14	0.0151	12	18.23	0.0343	2	62.92	0.0400
5	23	6.34	0.0179	27	5.44	0.0145	13	12.21	0.0241	8	14.62	0.0261	14	61.40	0.0356
6	32	1.68	0.0086	46	8.36	0.0320	23	14.75	0.0416	12	10.19	0.0307	10	65.02	0.0521
7	46	8.32	0.0325	58	13.34	0.0506	23	11.73	0.0402	15	10.70	0.0391	16	55.91	0.0687
8	196	1.22	0.0098	246	10.05	0.0462	121	14.81	0.0607	57	14.92	0.0511	80	59.00	0.0678
Civil Status															
Single	2	1.12	0.0081	2	8.81	0.0775	7	10.65	0.0420	11	8.37	0.0330	35	71.05	0.0848
Married	36	4.20	0.0094	64	6.84	0.0122	96	13.02	0.0173	118	15.29	0.0188	527	60.64	0.0242
Widowed	3	7.37	0.0483	2	5.13	0.0389	8	6.11	0.0261	13	12.12	0.0512	48	69.26	0.0760
Separated	4	7.13	0.0405	15	19.40	0.0618	4	2.58	0.0151	16	18.11	0.0568	56	52.78	0.0716
Live-In	2	1.59	0.0116	2	9.49	0.0813	5	8.69	0.0465	1	3.46	0.0343	34	76.76	0.0926
Age Bracket															
17-28	2	1.08	0.0079	3	14.36	0.0909	6	6.32	0.0306	8	20.88	0.0969	33	57.36	0.1111
29-40	14	3.12	0.0118	32	6.80	0.0168	39	9.51	0.0212	63	16.19	0.0276	259	64.39	0.0344
41-52	24	7.06	0.0181	36	9.32	0.0217	57	13.85	0.0239	58	13.89	0.0248	266	55.89	0.0340
53-64	5	1.81	0.0093	10	4.65	0.0166	15	11.15	0.0393	24	14.19	0.0354	104	68.20	0.0515
65-76	2	3.75	0.0268	4	9.48	0.0562	3	11.77	0.0873	3	2.81	0.0203	33	72.20	0.0987
77-88	0			0			1	18.28	0.1630	1	5.44	0.0558	5	76.28	0.1678





3.3.5.5 Perception of bills payment as family need

Before membership to 4P's, 66.92% of the beneficiaries said that paying bills is a very high need, and only 5.24% claimed it to be very low need of the family (Table 117). Upon membership to 4P's, 62.92% of the beneficiaries claimed that paying bills is a very high need, while only 4.29% said that it is a very low need of the family. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's most of the beneficiaries classified paying bills as a very high need of the family.

Before becoming members of 4P's, 0.92% of beneficiaries who are now members for eight years identified payment of bills as a low need of the family. Only 1.78% of the beneficiaries who are now members for six years gave it a very low ranking. Before membership to 4P's, 65.41% of married beneficiaries classified payment of bills as a very high need of the family. Only 0.32% of beneficiaries who are separated said it is a very low need.

Before membership to 4P's, 62.93% of beneficiaries who are 41-52 years old identified payment of bills as a very high family need. Only 0.56% of 17-28 year-old beneficiaries claimed it as a very low need (Table 118).

Upon membership to 4P's, 61.43% of the beneficiaries with a monthly income below Php2,525 said that payment of bills is a very high need of the family. Only 1.23% of 4P's beneficiaries with a monthly income between Php2,526 to Php5,021 claimed payment of bills as a very low priority.

Only 3.93% claimed payment of bills as a very low priority. Upon membership to 4P's, 10.05% of the beneficiaries who have been members for eight years identified payment of bills as a low need of the family. Only 1.22% of them identified it as a low family need. However, some data does not meet the criteria for standard error, therefore, this is not a reliable measure. Upon membership to 4P's, 60.64% of beneficiaries who are married claimed payment of bills as a very high need of the family. Only 1.12% of single beneficiaries identified it as a very low need. Likewise, 55.89% of beneficiaries who are 41-52 years old beneficiaries said payment of bills as a very high family need. Only 1.08% of beneficiaries 17-28 years old ranked it very low (Table 119).

Inferential test results show that the perception of payment of bills as a priority need of the family before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -2.006$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0448$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive payment of bills as a priority decreased upon membership to 4P's.

3.3.5.6 Perception of medicine as a family need

Before membership to 4P's, 68.26% of the beneficiaries said that medicine is a very high need of the family, and only 3.15% claimed it as a very low need (Table 120). Upon membership to 4P's, 65.87% of the beneficiaries claimed that medicine is a very high need of the family while





only 3.34% said that it is a very low need. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries classified medicine as a very high need of the family.

Table 120. Distribution of beneficiaries' perception of medicine as a need of the family before and upon membership to 4P's

Level of Perception on Medicine	Before Membership to 4Ps			Upon Membership to 4Ps		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error*	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error*
Very Low	37	3.15	0.0054	35	3.34	0.0055
Low	78	3.05	0.0053	34	7.05	0.0079
Neither	109	11.63	0.0099	129	9.82	0.0092
High	155	13.92	0.0107	155	13.92	0.0107
Very High	733	68.26	0.0144	759	65.87	0.0146

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signify that the findings are reliable.

Before membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income of less than Php2,525.00 identified medicine as a very high need of the family. Only 0.14% of the 4P's beneficiaries with monthly income between Php12,510.00 to Php15,005.00 said it is a very high family need. However, some data regarding the weighted percentage distribution and standard error have no observation therefore this measure is not reliable.

Likewise, 38.17% of beneficiaries who are now members for eight years highlighted medicine as a low need of the family. Only 3.64% of the members for four years said it is a neither high nor low need of the family.

Before membership to 4P's, 2.56% of beneficiaries who are married identified medicine as a very high need of the family. Only 0.67% of single beneficiaries said that medicine is a very low need. Before membership to 4P's, 64.76% of 41-52 years old beneficiaries identified medicine as a very high family need. Only 2.71% of 29-40 years old beneficiaries said medicine is a low need of the family (Table 121).

Upon membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income below Php2,525.00 classified medicine as a very high need of the family (Table 122). Only 0.14% of 4P's beneficiaries with a monthly income between Php12,510.00 to Php15,005.00 said medicine is a very high family need.

In terms of membership to 4P's, 40.96% of the beneficiaries who are now members for eight years identified medicine as a low need of the family. Only 4.83% of them who are members for seven years identified it as a very high need. Upon membership to 4P's, 1.95% beneficiaries who are married and 0.45% singles said medicine is a very high family need. Likewise, 62.10% of 41-52 year olds said it is a very high need and only 0.58% of 65-76 year olds claimed it as neither high nor low family need.





The inferential test results show that the perception of medicine as a priority need of the family before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -1.743$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0814$) are not significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive medicine as a priority of the family before and upon membership to 4P's remains the same to a certain extent.



Table 121. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perception of medicine as a family need before attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1113)

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	35	100.00	0.0000	33			126			150			711		
2526-5021	0	93.00	0.0672	0			3	7.00	0.0672	4			38		
5002-7517	0	98.47	0.0095	1	1.53	0.0095	0			1			3		
7518-10013	0	97.99	0.0103	0	1.33	0.0078	0	0.67	0.0067	0			5		
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0	95.48	0.0082	0	3.24	0.0060	0	0.21	0.0014	0	0.92	0.0052	1	0.14	0.0014
Number of Years															
4	6	23.68	0.0971	18	40.72	0.1138	4	3.64	0.0241	4	19.06	0.0966	2	12.90	0.0991
5	7	18.51	0.0810	18	51.22	0.1104	3	14.80	0.0896	2	9.57	0.0708	3	5.90	0.0370
6	36	26.87	0.0557	51	36.44	0.0611	22	21.99	0.0560	15	9.83	0.0338	5	4.87	0.0322
7	47	29.25	0.0515	50	40.65	0.0584	19	9.82	0.0309	17	12.57	0.0378	22	7.70	0.0212
8	209	27.10	0.0226	260	38.17	0.0263	137	15.77	0.0179	66	8.19	0.0147	88	10.78	0.0160
Civil Status															
Single	1	0.67	0.0069	0	76.98	0.0983	6	12.42	0.0757	8	9.92	0.0729	41		
Married	27			28	79.30	0.0936	91	16.55	0.0915	118	1.59	0.0115	578	2.56	0.0256
Widowed	4	2.16	0.0103	3	73.90	0.0515	8	6.83	0.0315	12	11.50	0.0361	47	5.60	0.0287
Separated	3	5.65	0.0236	2	78.25	0.0444	17	3.60	0.0132	14	10.71	0.0366	59	1.78	0.0114
Live-In	0	6.27	0.0135	1	76.82	0.0225	6	5.87	0.0126	3	7.55	0.0131	34	3.49	0.0091
Age Bracket															
17-28	2	8.73	0.0780	0			8	6.33	0.0281	4	8.32	0.0568	38	76.61	0.0932
29-40	11	3.30	0.0138	11	2.71	0.0107	43	11.17	0.0239	58	16.78	0.0281	283	66.03	0.0349
41-52	15	4.22	0.0143	14	3.15	0.0112	54	17.67	0.0287	60	10.20	0.0168	299	64.76	0.0329
53-64	3	2.84	0.0216	5	3.74	0.0199	19	12.19	0.0367	19	9.94	0.0298	111	71.30	0.0503
65-76	3	5.69	0.0332	4	14.02	0.0715	3	10.13	0.0655	11	17.77	0.0890	24	52.39	0.1086
77-88	1	5.44	0.0558	0			1	18.28	0.1630	2	35.01	0.1950	3	41.27	0.1955





Table 122. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their perception of medicine as a family need upon attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1113).

Factors	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	37	100.00	0.0000	75			107						686		
2526-5021	0	98.82	0.0070	3	1.18	0.0070	1						38		
5002-7517	0	99.42	0.0042	0	0.29	0.0029	0			0	0.29	2.12	3		
7518-10013	0	95.77	0.0223	0	1.63	0.0103	1	2.59	0.0200				4		
10014-12509															
12510-15005	0	95.36	0.0084	0	3.39	0.0063	0	0.22	0.0015	0	0.53	0.00	1	0.14	0.0014
Number of Years															
4	10	35.26	0.1145	13	28.17	0.1006	5	8.52	0.0542	8	18.77	0.0866	1	9.28	0.0868
5	29	42.70	0.0803	22	25.46	0.0712	8	10.55	0.0516	4	6.90	0.0381	15	14.40	0.0600
6	32	22.65	0.0453	41	41.19	0.0662	16	14.35	0.0462	13	14.02	0.0475	7	7.80	0.0425
7	56	36.86	0.0601	53	37.22	0.0599	27	16.21	0.0434	10	4.88	0.0175	10	4.83	0.0191
8	179	23.34	0.0215	267	40.96	0.0268	129	16.34	0.0191	69	9.22	0.0157	88	10.14	0.0149
Civil Status															
Single	3	11.72	0.0877	0	63.90	0.1144	4	10.76	0.0593	5	13.04	0.0832	45	0.58	0.0059
Married	25			59	75.80	0.0697	82	6.06	0.0365	118	16.18	0.0627	557	1.95	0.0133
Widowed	4	2.25	0.0126	4	80.27	0.0461	6	2.64	0.0127	15	8.69	0.0275	45	6.15	0.0353
Separated	3	2.52	0.0124	12	81.30	0.0407	13	7.53	0.0281	13	6.60	0.0271	55	2.05	0.0120
Live-In	1	6.30	0.0128	3	76.24	0.0229	4	6.42	0.0140	4	7.49	0.0132	32	3.55	0.0093
Age Bracket															
17-28	3	16.95	0.1010	2	6.14	0.0545	3	2.46	0.0179	6	5.42	0.0268	38	69.02	0.1071
29-40	12	3.39	0.0138	25	4.52	0.0120	37	10.04	0.0217	60	13.71	0.0242	271	68.33	0.0328
41-52	14	4.19	0.0152	32	7.61	0.0197	52	13.41	0.0241	56	12.70	0.0237	288	62.10	0.0335
53-64	4	2.63	0.0209	14	12.46	0.0417	15	10.44	0.0323	22	10.10	0.0294	103	64.37	0.0550
65-76	4	10.78	0.0587	5	11.34	0.0590	1	0.58	0.0059	6	14.54	0.0880	29	62.76	0.1041
77-88	0			0			1	18.28	0.1630	3	40.45	0.1962	3	41.27	0.1955



In summary, before membership to 4P's, 87.61% of beneficiaries identified food as a very high need, and clothing as a very low need (58.63%) (Figure 17). The same trend was observed for food and clothing. Food was identified by 81.70% of the respondents as a very high need of the family. Clothing was identified by 55.11% of the respondents as the least need of the family (Figure 18).

Except for medicine, the inferential test revealed that the 4P's beneficiaries' perception of all family needs significantly decreased after becoming members of 4P's (Table 123). When a family is more financially stable, the less their basic needs.

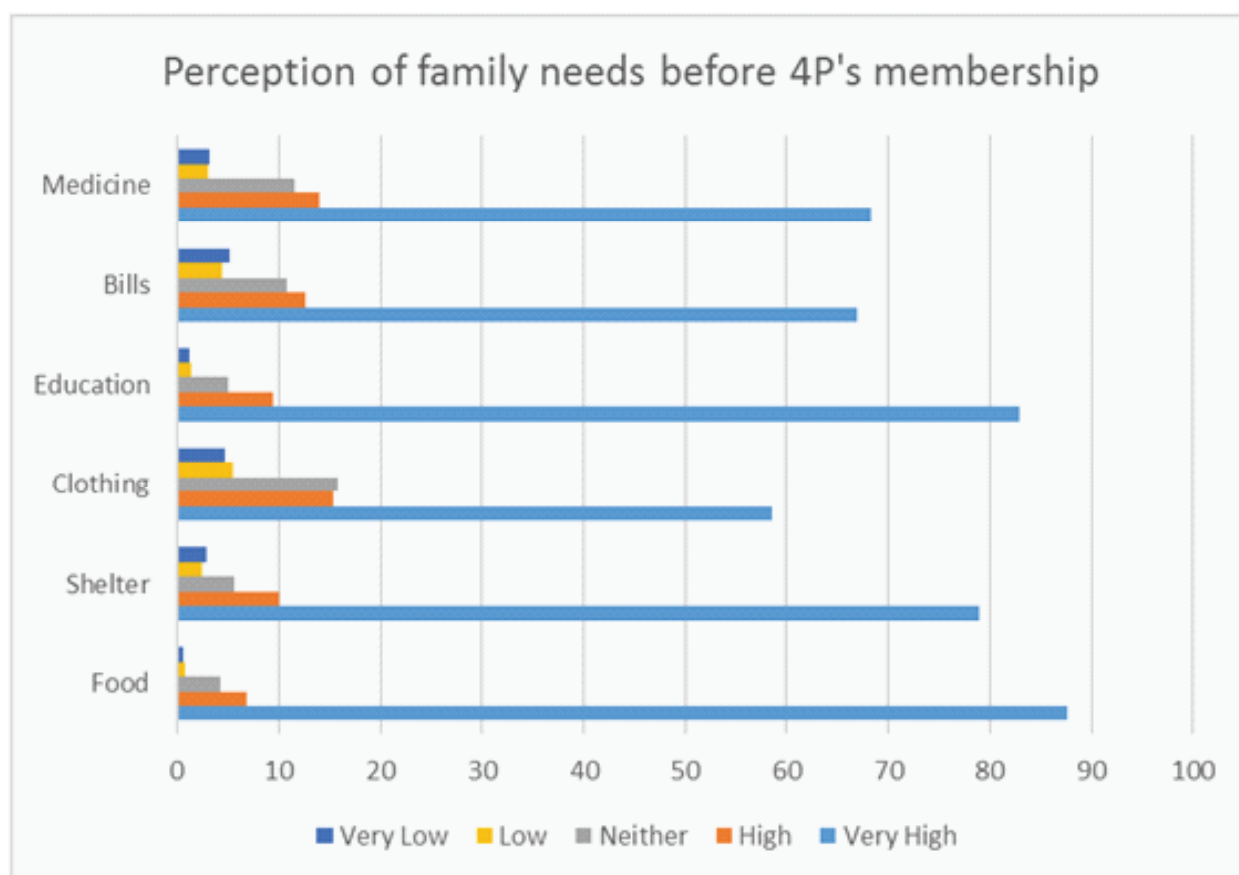


Figure 17. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to ranking of family needs before membership to 4P's

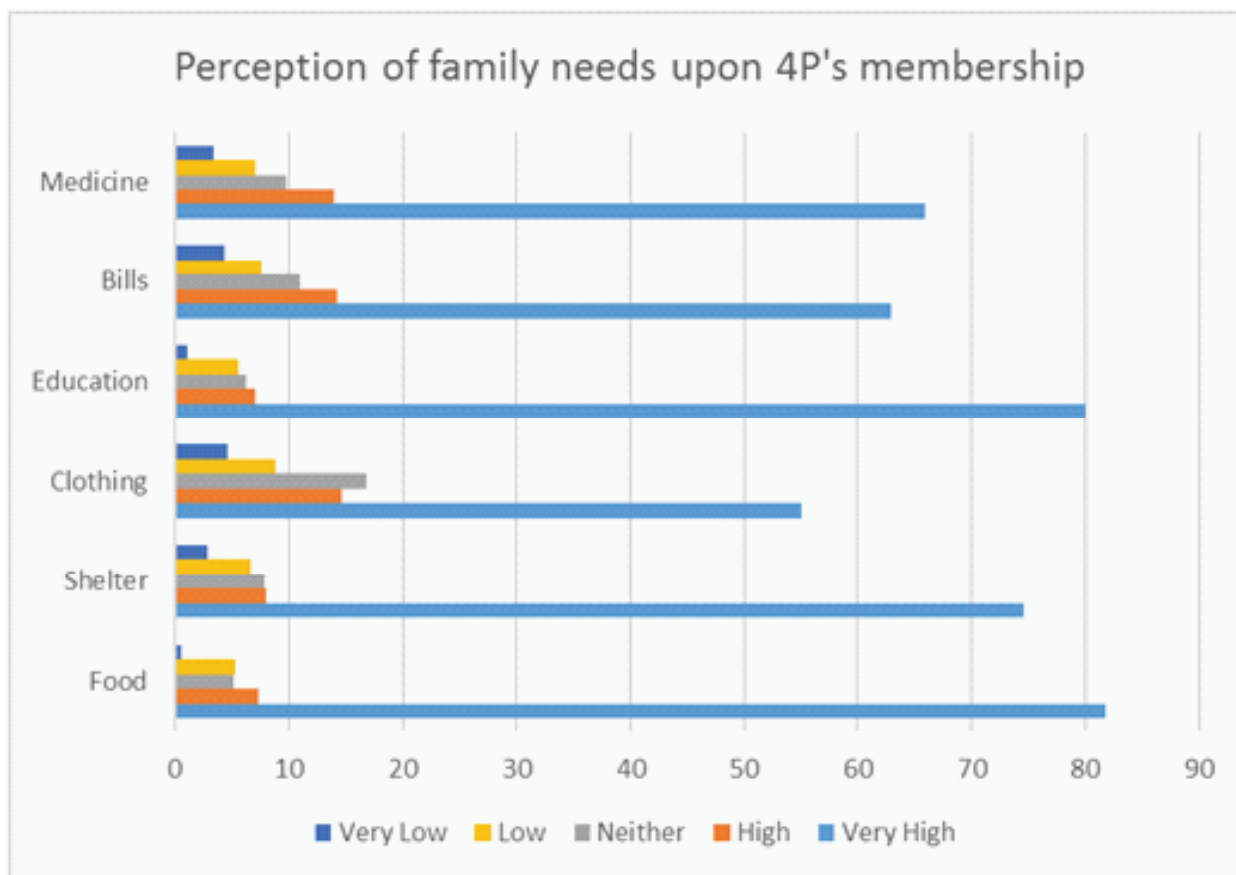


Figure 18. Graphical representation of the distribution of beneficiaries according to ranking of family needs upon membership to 4P's.

Table 123. Inferential test on the perception of family needs before and upon membership to 4P's.

Variables (Before and Upon attending FDS)	Test Statistic	P-Value
Food	-5.369	0.0001
Shelter	-4.254	0.0001
Clothing	-2.623	0.0087
Education	-3.406	0.0007
Bills payment	-2.006	0.0448
Medicine	-1.743	0.0814

Note: A p-value less than 0.05 indicates a significant difference





3.3.6 Perception of community needs

This sub-section discusses the 4P's beneficiary's perception of the needs of their community. It focuses on their opinions on community necessities. It looks at five variables namely: cleanliness, community cohesion, peace, infrastructure improvement, and public service improvement.

3.3.6.1 Perception of cleanliness as a community need

Before membership to 4P's, 69.49% of the beneficiaries said cleanliness is a very high need of the community. Only 2.96% claimed it was a very low need (Table 124). Upon membership to 4P's, 72.26% of the beneficiaries claimed that cleanliness is a very high need while only 3.05% said it as a very low need. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's, many beneficiaries consider cleanliness as a very high need of the community.

Table 124. Distribution of beneficiaries' according to perception of cleanliness as a community need before and upon membership to 4P's

Level of Perception on Cleanliness	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	33	2.96	0.0052	34	3.05	0.0050
Low	35	3.15	0.0054	60	5.43	0.0070
Fair	100	8.96	0.0088	76	6.86	0.0078
High	172	15.44	0.0112	138	12.39	0.0102
Very High	773	69.49	0.0142	804	72.26	0.0138

*An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Before membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income of less than Php2,525.00 identified cleanliness as a very high need of the community. Only 0.59% of the 4P's beneficiaries with monthly income between Php2,526.00 to Php5,021.00 said it is a low need. However, the data regarding weighted percentage distribution and standard error have no observation therefore this is not a reliable measure (Table 125).

Upon membership to 4P's, most of the beneficiaries with a monthly income below Php2,525.00 identified cleanliness as a very high need of the community. Only 0.97% of the 4P's beneficiaries with monthly income between Php2,526.00 to Php5,021.00 said it is a low need.

Inferential test revealed that the perception of cleanliness as a community need before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = 1.51$, $p\text{-value} = 0.131$) are not significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive cleanliness as a need of the community, before and upon membership to 4P's, remains the same to a certain extent.



Table 125. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their perception of their community cleanliness before attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1113).

Factors	Very Low				Low				Neither High nor Low				High				Very High			
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income																				
Less than 2525	14	1.50		0.0059	8	0.62		0.0030	74	8.78		0.0138	345	29.68		0.0191	614	59.41		0.0203
2526-5021	1	1.07		0.0107	0				2	2.30		0.0164	13	24.69		0.0731	30	71.94		0.0747
5002-7517	0				0				1	18.69		0.1836	2	69.74		0.2176	2	11.57		0.0981
7518-10013	0				0				0				0				5	100.00		
10014-12509																				
12510-15005	0				0				1	100.00			0				0			
Educational Attainment																				
None	1	3.32		0.0352	0				0				2	14.57		0.1147	8	82.10		0.1224
Pre-school	0				0				0				3	40.32		0.2465	11	59.68		0.2465
Elementary																				
Undergraduate	6	3.62		0.0191	3	0.73		0.0046	24	13.62		0.0337	107	30.44		0.0366	155	51.59		0.0402
High school																				
Undergraduate	2	0.47		0.0037	3	0.58		0.0039	18	4.79		0.0190	90	24.71		0.0318	188	69.45		0.0357
High school																				
Graduate	5	0.99		0.0049	2	0.80		0.0075	29	10.66		0.0272	108	31.47		0.0358	206	56.08		0.0377
College																				
Undergraduate	0				0				5	2.94		0.0157	33	37.11		0.0735	49	59.95		0.0737
College Graduate	0				0				2	1.53		0.0112	12	26.12		0.1045	27	72.35		0.1045
Post Graduate	0				0				0				0				1	100.00		
Vocational/ Tec.	0				0				0				4	13.07		0.0882	7	86.93		0.0882
Employment Status																				
Full Time	7	1.33		0.0074	4	0.71		0.0043	46	8.31		0.0171	224	29.47		0.0242	412	60.18		0.0255
Part Time	1	0.14		0.0014	3	0.66		0.0047	16	8.79		0.0302	71	29.25		0.0435	124	61.16		0.0478
Unemployed	6	3.48		0.0187	1	0.15		0.0015	17	9.95		0.0371	65	30.09		0.0473	115	56.32		0.0523

3.3.6.2 Perception of community cohesion as a community problem

Before membership to 4P's, 56.35% of the beneficiaries said that community cohesion is a very high need, and only 6.39% claimed it as a very low need (Table 126). Upon membership to 4P's, 56.72% of the beneficiaries identified community cohesion as a very high need, and only 5.34% said that it was a very low need. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's, many beneficiaries consider community cohesion as a very high need of the community.

Table 126. Distribution of beneficiaries' according to perception of community cohesion as a community need before and upon membership to 4P's (n=1112).

Level of Perception on Community Cohesion	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error*	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error*
Very Low	71	6.39	0.0076	59	5.34	0.0069
Low	54	4.86	0.0066	75	6.77	0.0078
Fair	155	13.92	0.0107	153	13.73	0.0106
High	209	18.78	0.0121	194	17.45	0.0117
Very High	623	56.05	0.0153	631	56.72	0.0153

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

The inferential test results show that the perception of community cohesion as a need of the community before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z= 1.202$, $p\text{-value}= 0.2292$) are not significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive community cohesion as a need of the community, before and upon membership to 4P's, remains the same to a certain extent.

Some beneficiaries mentioned that they learned how to mingle with other people from their community during FGD. They also learned to socialize and engage their neighbors especially their fellow 4P's beneficiaries. They had to meet and share updates on 4P's and the points taken up during FDS.

3.3.6.3 Perception of peace as a community need

Before membership to 4P's, 64.29% of the beneficiaries said that peace is a very high need of their community. Only 3.62% claimed peace as a very low need (Table 127). Upon membership to 4P's, 66.16% of them claimed that peace is a very high need, while only 3.91% said it to be a very low need. However, the data does not meet the criteria for standard error therefore this is not a reliable measure.





Table 127. Distribution of beneficiaries' according to perception of peace as a community need before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).						
Level of Perception on Peace	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error*	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error*
Very Low	40	3.62	0.0058	43	3.91	0.0060
Low	41	3.71	0.0257	68	6.10	0.0074
Fair	133	12.00	0.1003	103	9.25	0.0089
High	182	16.38	0.1414	162	14.59	0.0109
Very High	716	64.29	0.6138	757	66.16	0.0146

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Inferential test results show that the respondents perceived peace as a community need before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z= 0.996$, $p\text{-value}= 0.3192$) are not significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive peace as a community need before and upon membership to 4P's remains the same to a certain extent.

3.3.6.4 Perception of infrastructure improvement as a community need

Before membership to 4P's, 58.72% of the beneficiaries said that infrastructure improvement is a very high need of the community. Only 6.96% claimed it was a very low need (Table 128). Upon membership to 4P's, 60.53% of them said that infrastructure improvement is a very high need, while only 6.39% claimed it to be a very low need. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's many beneficiaries consider infrastructure improvement as a very high need of the community.

Table 128. Distribution of beneficiaries' according to perception of infrastructure improvement as a community need before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).						
Level of Perception on Infrastructure	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error*	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error*
Very Low	77	6.96	0.0079	71	6.39	0.0076
Low	59	5.34	0.0069	83	7.44	0.0081
Fair	147	13.25	0.0104	143	12.87	0.0103
High	175	15.73	0.0112	142	12.77	0.0103
Very High	653	58.72	0.0152	673	60.53	0.0151

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.





Results of the inferential test show that the perception on improvements of infrastructure as a need of the community before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z= 1.027$, $p\text{-value}= 0.3043$) are not significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive improvements to infrastructure as a need of the community, before and upon membership to 4P's, remains the same to a certain extent.

3.3.6.5 Perception of public service improvement as a community need.

Before membership to 4P's, 68.45% of the beneficiaries said that improvement of public service is a very high need of the community. Only 3.43% claimed it was a very low need (Table 129). Upon membership to 4P's, 69.59% of the beneficiaries claimed that infrastructure improvement is a very high need of the community, and only 3.72% said it was a very low need. This means that even before and upon membership to 4P's many beneficiaries consider improvement of public service as a very high need of the community.

Table 129. Distribution of beneficiaries' according to perception of public service improvement as a community need before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception on Public Service	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error*	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error*
Very Low	38	3.43	0.0056	41	3.72	0.0058
Low	36	3.24	0.0055	61	5.53	0.0071
Fair	115	10.30	0.0094	101	9.06	0.0089
High	162	14.59	0.0109	135	12.11	0.0101
Very High	761	68.45	0.0144	774	69.59	0.0142

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Inferential test results show that the perception on improvements of public service as a community need before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z= -0.008$, $p\text{-value}= 0.9939$) are not significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive improvements of public service as a need of the community, before and upon membership to 4P's, remains the same to a certain extent.

Some beneficiaries remarked that they became more interested in their barangays and the barangay council upon membership to 4P's. They tried to access more services provided by their barangays. They now visit their barangay clinics more often since this is a 4P's requirement.





Before membership to 4P's, the community need given a very high priority by 69.49% beneficiaries is cleanliness, while 56.05% identified community cohesion as the lowest priority (Figure 19). Upon membership to 4P's, the 72.26% of beneficiaries perceived cleanliness as a very high community need while 56.72% said community cohesion is the lowest need. The inferential test results reveal that none of the 4P's beneficiaries' perception of the community needs significantly changed. This means that the 4P's beneficiaries' perception of community needs remains the same to a certain extent (Table 130).

Table 130. Inferential test results on the perception of community needs before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).		
Variables (Before and Upon attending FDS)	TEST STATISTIC	P-VALUE
Cleanliness	1.51	0.131
Peace	0.996	0.3192
Public service improvement	-0.008	0.9939
Community cohesion	1.202	0.2292
Infrastructure improvement	1.027	0.3043
Note: A p-value less than 0.05 indicates a significant change before and upon 4P's membership		

3.3.7 Perception of community problems

This sub-section discusses the perception of 4P's beneficiaries on the problems of their communities. It looks at five variables namely: cleanliness, community cohesion, peace, infrastructure improvement, and public service improvement.

3.3.7.1 Perception of cleanliness as a community problem

Before joining 4P's, 65.66% of the beneficiaries said that cleanliness is a very high problem in their community, and only 2.77% said it is a very low problem (Table 131). Upon membership to 4P's, 69.67% of the beneficiaries claimed that cleanliness is still a very high problem in their community. Only 2.97% of them said that it was a very low problem. This means that many of the beneficiaries' view cleanliness as a very high problem before and even upon membership to 4P's.

The inferential test results show that the perception of cleanliness as a community problem before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -4.584$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries, before becoming 4P's members, perceive cleanliness as a problem of the community increased upon membership to 4P's.





Table 131. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries' perception of cleanliness as a problem of the community before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception on Cleanliness	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error*	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error*
Very Low	33	2.77	0.0071	34	2.97	0.0074
Low	35	4.57	0.0106	60	5.51	0.0104
Fair	100	10.71	0.0141	76	7.13	0.0112
High	172	16.28	0.0166	138	14.70	0.0158
Very High	773	65.66	0.0214	804	69.67	0.0204

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

3.3.7.2 Perception of community cohesion as a community problem.

Before membership to 4P's, 54.55% of the beneficiaries said that community cohesion is a very high problem in their community, while only 6.55% said it is a very low problem (Table 132). Upon membership to 4P's, 54.67% of the beneficiaries claimed community cohesion as a very high problem in their community, and only 5.63% said that it was a very low problem. This means that many of the beneficiaries' view community cohesion as a very high problem before and upon membership to 4P's.

Table 132. Distribution of beneficiaries' perception of community cohesion as a problem of the community before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception on Community Cohesion	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error*	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error*
Very Low	71	6.55	0.0108	59	5.63	0.0101
Low	54	5.65	0.0107	75	8.03	0.0128
Fair	155	13.79	0.0150	153	12.53	0.0136
High	209	19.45	0.0172	194	19.15	0.0176
Very High	623	54.55	0.0214	631	54.67	0.0214





* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Results of the inferential test reveal that the perception on community cohesion as a problem of the community before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -4.584$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries before becoming members of the 4P's, who perceive community cohesion as a problem of the community increased upon membership to 4P's.

3.3.7.3 Perception of peace as a community problem.

Before membership to 4P's, 61.79% of the beneficiaries said the lack of peace is a very high problem in their community while only 3.51% claimed it as a very low problem (Table 133). Upon membership to 4P's, 62.34% of the beneficiaries said that lack of peace is a very high problem in their community, and only 3.73% said that it was a very low problem. This means that many of the beneficiaries view lack of peace as a very high problem before and upon membership to 4P's.

Table 133. Distribution of beneficiaries' according to perception of peace as a community problem before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).						
Level of Perception on Peace	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error*	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error*
Very Low	40	3.51	0.0086	43	3.73	0.0086
Low	41	4.65	0.0100	68	6.31	0.0109
Fair	133	13.67	0.0156	103	11.08	0.0141
High	182	16.37	0.0161	162	16.54	0.0169
Very High	716	61.79	0.0217	736	62.34	0.0216

*An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Results of the inferential test reveal that the perception of peace as a problem of the community before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -3.74$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0002$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries, before 4P's, who perceive peace as a problem of the community increased upon membership to 4P's.



3.3.7.4 Perception of infrastructure improvement as a community problem.

Before membership to 4P's, 57.64% of the beneficiaries said that infrastructure improvement is a very high problem in their communities. Only 6.80% said it is a low problem (Table 134). Upon membership to 4P's, 59% of the beneficiaries said that infrastructure improvement is a very high problem in their community while only 6.75% said it was a very low problem. This means that many of the beneficiaries view lack of infrastructure as a very high problem before and upon membership to 4P's.

Table 134. Distribution of beneficiaries' according to perception of infrastructure improvement as a community problem before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Level of Perception on Infra-structure	Before 4P's Membership			Upon 4P's Membership		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	77	6.8	0.0109	71	6.75	0.0112
Low	59	5.36	0.0096	83	7.93	0.0125
Fair	147	14.68	0.0160	143	12.18	0.0137
High	175	15.52	0.0153	142	14.14	0.0155
Very High	653	57.64	0.0219	673	59	0.0218

Results of the inferential test show that the perception on improving infrastructure as a problem of the community before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -6.545$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries, before membership to 4P's, who perceive improvements to infrastructure as a problem of the community increased upon membership to 4P's.

3.3.7.5 Perception of public service improvement as a community problem.

Before membership to 4P's, 65.73% of the beneficiaries said that public service improvement is a very high problem in their community, while only 3.48% said that it is a low problem. Upon membership to 4P's, 67.44% of the beneficiaries identified lack of public service as a very high problem in their community while only 3.77% said that it was a very low problem. This means that many of the beneficiaries view lack of public service as a very high problem before and upon membership to 4P's (Table 135).

The inferential test results show that the perception on improvements to public service as a community problem before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -5.145$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who perceive improvements to public service as a problem of the community increased upon membership to 4P's.



During the FGD, some beneficiaries recommended that FDS should provide them more avenues to volunteer in their communities. They want to be involved in their local schools, businesses, and churches. They want to contribute to their communities.

Table 135. Distribution of beneficiaries' according to perception of public service improvement as a community problem before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).						
Level of Perception on Public Service	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error*	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error*
Very Low	38	3.51	0.0079	41	3.77	0.0081
Low	36	3.48	0.0077	61	5.54	0.0104
Fair	115	12.74	0.0158	101	9.82	0.0133
High	162	14.53	0.0144	135	13.44	0.0152
Very High	761	65.73	0.0209	774	67.44	0.0206

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

In summary, before membership to 4P's, 65.73% of beneficiaries identified public service improvement as a very high community problem. Community cohesion was identified as the least problem of the community by 54.55% of the respondents (Figure 20). Upon membership to 4P's, 69.67% of the beneficiaries identified cleanliness as a very high community problem. The least identified problem is community cohesion (54.67%) (Figure 21). The inferential test results reveal that the 4P's beneficiaries' perception of the different variables of community needs significantly increased (Table 136).

Table 136. Results of the inferential test on the perception of community problems before and upon membership to 4P's.

Variables (Before and Upon attending FDS)	Test Statistic	P-Value
Cleanliness	-4.584	0.0001
Peace	-3.74	0.0002
Public service improvement	-5.145	0.0001
Community cohesion	-4.01	0.0001
Infrastructure improvement	-6.545	0.0001

Note: A p-value less than 0.05 signifies a significant change before and upon 4P's membership





3.3.8 Keeping the Community Clean

This sub-section discusses the impact of FDS on the beneficiaries' attitude on keeping their communities clean. It analyzes the FDS effect on beneficiaries' knowledge and beliefs on keeping their communities clean. It looks at cleaning behaviors and waste segregation.

3.3.8.1 FDS impact on beneficiaries' attitude on keeping the community clean.

More than half of the 4P's beneficiaries (58.53%) mentioned that FDS has a very high effect on how they keep their communities clean. Another 32.32% of them said that FDS has a high effect on how they keep their communities clean. On the other hand, only 0.76% of the 4P's beneficiaries said that FDS has a low effect on how they keep their communities clean (Table 137).

Table 137. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to FDS impact on keeping the community clean (n=1112).

Level of Perception on Keeping the Community Clean	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error*
Very low	15	1.33	0.0035
Low	8	0.76	0.0027
Neither high nor low	78	7.05	0.0080
High	359	32.32	0.0144
Very high	651	58.53	0.0152

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

More than four fifths of the 4P's beneficiaries (91.10%) said that they are aware of the 3R's of waste management, and only 8.80% of them said they were not (Table 138). Before membership to 4P's, only 13.54% of the beneficiaries said that they segregate their trash and 86.46% said they do not. Upon membership to 4P's, 28.88% of the beneficiaries said that they segregate their trash while 71.12% said that they do not segregate (Table 139).

Table 138. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to their knowledge of the types of garbage.

Knowledge on Types of Garbage	No. of Respondents	PERCENT
Yes	957	91.1
No	93	8.8





Table 139. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to practice of waste segregation (n=1112).

Response	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Yes	961	13.54	0.0106	791	28.88	0.014
No	151	86.46	0.0106	321	71.12	0.014

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

Inferential test results show that the 4P's beneficiaries who segregate their trash before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = 10.686$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries who segregate their trash increased upon membership to 4P's.

When asked to identify the words in the acronym 3R's of waste management, many 4P's beneficiaries were able to identify the word "recycle". They were also able to identify the words "reduce and reuse". On the other hand, some participants mentioned biodegradable and plastic as the types of garbage.

During the FGD, some beneficiaries mentioned that FDS taught them how to initiate and maintain cleanliness in their communities. In relation to this, they were also given the chance to volunteer in cleaning their children's schools during summer breaks. In this activity, called "Brigada Eskwela", parents are asked to clean, repair, and repaint their children's schools.

In summary, an increase in the number of beneficiaries segregating trash was noted when they joined the program, from 13.54% to 28.88%. Inferential test revealed that the level of segregation being done by the 4P's beneficiaries on their trash before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = 10.686$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) significantly increased. Some beneficiaries mentioned in the FGD that FDS taught them how to initiate and maintain the cleanliness of their communities. They were also given the chance to volunteer in cleaning their children's schools during summer breaks under the "Brigada Eskwela" program.

3.3.8.3 Bio-intensive and backyard gardening

This sub-section discusses the 4P's beneficiaries' perception of the benefits of biointensive and backyard gardening. It looks at the beneficiaries' practices on planting and gardening, which include where and what they are planting.

One third of 4P's beneficiaries (33.17%) said backyard gardening is helpful to their families, while 66.82% said it was not helpful (Table 140).





Table 140. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to ranking of helpfulness of backyard gardening.

Response	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard error
Yes	743	33.17	0.0145
No	369	66.82	0.0145*

*An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

In addition, 55.29% of the beneficiaries claimed that the module on biointensive gardening provides a very high benefit to their communities, and only 4.29% said that it had a very low benefit (Table 141).

Table 141. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to bio-intensive gardening benefits (n=1112).

Rating	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard error*
Very low	48	4.29	0.0063
Low	45	4.00	0.0061
Neither high nor low	165	14.87	0.0110
High	240	21.54	0.0127
Very high	615	55.29	0.0154

* An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.

When asked what biointensive gardening is, the answers of the 4P's beneficiaries were: planting vegetables and other plants in their backyards, using natural fertilizers in order to increase soil nutrients, using animal manure and composting for fertilizers and "paghahalaman". "Paghahalaman" can be literally translated as planting or gardening (Fig 22).

The 4P's beneficiaries learned about bio-intensive gardening from barangays, 4P's, FDS through their municipal links and schools (Figure 23).

Before membership to 4P's, 41.75% of the beneficiaries claimed that they perform backyard gardening. After joining 4P's, only 33.75% of the members said they practice backyard gardening (Table 142). This means that many of the beneficiaries practice backyard gardening before and upon membership to 4P's. Moreover, 33.17% of the beneficiaries said that the vegetable garden near their homes helped their families but 66.82% said that it did not help them. This means that most of the beneficiaries did not find backyard gardening advantageous for them.





Table 142. Distribution of 4P's beneficiaries according to practice of backyard gardening before and upon membership to 4P's (n=1112).

Response	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Yes	737	41.75	0.0152	645	33.75	0.0146
No	375	58.25	0.0152	464	66.25	0.0146

Note: An estimated error less than 0.0443 signifies that the findings are reliable.


A little more than one-third (37.48%) of the beneficiaries with weekly income below Php2,500 practice backyard gardening after membership to 4P's. On the other hand, 29.05% of the beneficiaries from the same income group practice backyard gardening before membership to 4P's. Moreover, 41.34% of beneficiaries who graduated high school practice backyard gardening upon membership to 4P's while only 6.13% of beneficiaries with pre-school education practice backyard gardening before membership to 4P's. In addition, 40.89% of beneficiaries who are employed full-time practice backyard gardening upon membership to 4P's while only 26.22% of those who are employed part-time practice backyard gardening before membership to 4P's. Then, 63.86% of beneficiaries who attend FDS 19-24 times in a year practice backyard gardening upon membership to 4P's while only 28.46% of those who attend FDS 7-12 times a year practice backyard gardening before membership to 4P's. Beneficiaries who are 41-52 years old practice backyard gardening (36.14%) upon membership to 4P's, while only 30.27% of beneficiaries aged 29-40 years practice backyard gardening before membership to 4P's.

When asked where the 4P's recipients sow their vegetables and other plants, many of them answered that they use pots. Some mentioned that they utilize old plastic containers as pots. Moreover, some 4P's members said that they plant beside their houses. Using small unused portions of lot. They also mentioned using vacant lots as their gardens (Figure 24)

When asked what the 4P's recipients planted in their backyard gardens, most of them said that they sow vegetables. In addition, some mentioned that they plant root crops like sweet potatoes as well as eggplants, okra, malunggay, and tomatoes (Figure 25).

More than half (69.63%) of the 4P's beneficiaries with income below Php2,525.00 found backyard gardening helpful to their families, while only 30.37% did not. Likewise, 68.72% of the 4P's beneficiaries who receive monthly income below Php2,500.00 found backyard gardening helpful to their families, while only 31.28% did not. The 4P's beneficiaries who said that backyard gardening was not helpful to their families include: 64.71% are high school graduates; 29.43% are full time employees; 28.45% are part-time employees; and 34.62% are members of the program for eight years.





Result of the inferential test reveal that the 4P's beneficiaries who did backyard gardening before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -6.725$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different. This means that the number of beneficiaries before membership to 4P's that practice backyard gardening decreased upon membership to 4P's.

3.3.9 General discussion of findings for objective II

In summary, 95.61% of the 4P's beneficiaries mentioned that they regularly attend FDS. In fact, 89.74% said they attend 7 to 12 times in a year. Some beneficiaries mentioned in the FGD that they are motivated to attend FDS because they gain knowledge and apply these to their families. They acquire skills like dressmaking, cooking, food preservation, and business. Some of them said that they regularly attend FDS because it is a requirement and they do not want their benefits reduced.

Upon membership to 4P's, 81.70% of the beneficiaries said that they need food very highly, and 55.10% said clothing is their lowest need.

Results of the inferential test reveal that the 4P's beneficiaries' perception of all family needs, except medicine, significantly decreased upon membership to 4P's. When the family is more financially stable, the less thought is given on basic needs.

Upon membership to 4P's, 72.26% of beneficiaries said cleanliness is a very high need of community. The lowest need was community cohesion (56.72%). The inferential test showed that none of the 4P's beneficiaries' perception of the community needs significantly changed.

Upon membership to 4P's, 69.67% of beneficiaries said cleanliness is a very high community problem, while the lowest is community cohesion (54.67%). Inferential test results show that the 4P's beneficiaries' perception of the 5 variables of community needs significantly increased. The beneficiaries perceive the variables not only as a community need but also as a community problem. These problems deplete their resources and productivity.

Before membership to 4P's, 13.54% of the beneficiaries said that they segregate their trash. When they became members of 4P's, 28.88% of the beneficiaries claimed that they segregate their trash. The inferential test results reveal that the waste segregation by 4P's beneficiaries before and upon membership to the program ($Z = 10.686$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) significantly increased.

Some beneficiaries mentioned in the FGD that FDS taught them how to start cleaning



their communities and how to sustain these efforts. They were also given the opportunity to volunteer in cleaning their children's schools during summer breaks, with the "Brigada Eskwela" program.

Before membership to 4P's, 41.75% of the beneficiaries claimed that they practice backyard gardening. However, upon membership, only 33.75% of the beneficiaries did it. The inferential test results show that the 4P's beneficiaries who carry out backyard gardening before and upon membership to 4P's ($Z = -6.725$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) significantly decreased. This can be attributed to the increased capacity of the beneficiaries to purchase food without the help of backyard gardening.

3.4 BEHAVIORAL CHANGES, VALUES AND PERCEPTION OF BENEFICIARIES (Objective 3)

3.4.1 Husband-Wife Relationship

3.4.1.1 Strengthening the Marital Relationship

Table 143 shows the causes of conflict between husband and wife before and upon FDS attendance. Results showed that the causes of conflict were rated very low before attending FDS. The percentage of respondents with a very low rating also increased during attendance. There were more parents who said that the spouses blamed each other, passively obeyed the spouse, did not listen to each other, did not meet the family responsibilities, and did not meet the responsibility to the spouse were very low causes of their conflict. Of these, not meeting the family responsibilities and spousal responsibilities had the highest percentages (68.47%). This means that these are the least manifested causes of marital conflict. These positive changes in marital relations may be the result of the parents' attendance in the seminars and the application of the knowledge they have gained on fostering better marital relations.

Table 143. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to causes of discussion/conflict between husband and wife (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Passively obeyed						
Very Low	586	56.62%	0.0207	657	65.06%	0.0194
Low	113	11.09%	0.0143	128	9.29%	0.0122
Neither Low nor High	166	15.39%	0.0151	170	13.58%	0.0137
High	99	5.66%	0.0082	64	4.22%	0.0076
Very High	147	11.24%	0.0121	93	7.85%	0.0103





Not listening to each other						
Very Low	508	52.70%	0.0215	580	59.35%	0.0209
Low	110	11.34%	0.0148	138	12.20%	0.0148
Neither Low nor High	165	13.38%	0.0146	164	10.97%	0.0126
High	134	9.16%	0.0109	85	7.21%	0.0109
Very High	195	13.41%	0.0124	145	10.28%	0.0105
Not Doing the Responsibility to the Family						
Very Low	631	65.43%	0.0199	676	68.47%	0.0194
Low	81	6.01%	0.0098	110	7.76%	0.0112
Neither Low nor High	136	10.16%	0.0123	133	9.41%	0.0117
High	108	7.28%	0.0107	71	5.67%	0.0102
Very High	157	11.12%	0.0125	122	8.69%	0.0105
Not Meeting the Responsibility to the Spouse						
Very Low	Very Low	631	65.43%	0.0199	676	68.47%
Low	Low	81	6.01%	0.0098	110	7.76%
Neither Low nor High	Neither Low nor High	136	10.16%	0.0123	133	9.41%
High	High	108	7.28%	0.0107	71	5.67%
Very High	Very High	157	11.12%	0.0125	122	8.69%

3.4.2 Parent-Child Relationship

3.4.2.1.1 Needs of children

3.4.2.1.1.1 Perceived level of considering the various needs of children of 4Ps beneficiaries before and upon FDS attendance

3.4.2.1.1.1.1 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering love and care as needs of children

Table 144 shows an increase in the number of respondents who perceive that love and care are needed by their children upon FDS attendance. Even before attending FDS, more than three-fourths of them considered these aspects as very high needs of their children. Specifically, there were more 4P's beneficiaries who reported that their children need love and care, safe drinking water, clothing, shelter, vaccination, medical care, dental care, education, play, religion, environmental awareness and protection, self-confidence and development of social skills. Education showed the highest percentage (85.94%), while play had the lowest percentage (46.59%). This may be attributed to the focus of the 4Ps program which is provision of education to children. The low consideration placed on importance of play reflects the least importance placed on it in the holistic development of the child.





Table 144. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of love and care as need of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Consideration of Love and Care as Children's needs	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	56	5.06	0.01	61	5.48	0.0101
Low	10	0.93	0.0033	22	2	0.0048
Neither Low nor High	19	1.75	0.0069	59	5.28	0.011
High	68	6.08	0.0113	121	10.91	0.0132
Very High	959	86.18	0.016	850	76.33	0.0182

3.4.2.1.1.2 Perception of 4ps beneficiaries on considering of healthy food and safe drinking water as needs of children

Table 145. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of healthy food and safety drinking water as needs of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	45	4.06	0.0089	49	4.39	0.0095
Low	46	4.16	0.0096	5	0.49	0.002
Neither Low nor High	74	6.66	0.0108	37	3.35	0.0094
High	146	13.11	0.0151	105	9.41	0.0136
Very High	802	72.02	0.0193	917	82.36	0.0173

3.4.2.1.1.3 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering of clothing as needs of children





Table 146. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of clothing as their children's needs before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	45	4.06	0.0089	49	4.39	0.0095
Low	46	4.16	0.0096	5	0.49	0.002
Neither Low nor High	74	6.66	0.0108	37	3.35	0.0094
High	146	13.11	0.0151	105	9.41	0.0136
Very High	802	72.02	0.0193	917	82.36	0.0173

3.4.2.1.1.4 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering shelter as need of children

Table 147. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of shelter as need of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	66	5.9	0.0103	68	6.13	0.0106
Low	44	3.97	0.0079	22	2.01	0.0057
Neither Low nor High	99	8.88	0.0121	49	4.42	0.0086
High	148	13.26	0.0156	129	11.61	0.0151
Very High	757	68	0.0197	844	75.83	0.0193

3.4.2.1.1.5 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering vaccination as need of children

Table 148 shows 68.58% of the respondents said vaccination is a high need of their children even before attending FDS. After attending FDS the percent of respondents increased to 76.18%.





Table 148. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of vaccination as need of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	76	6.82	0.0116	76	6.87	0.0113
Low	39	3.54	0.008	13	1.19	0.0045
Neither Low nor High	112	10.04	0.0133	73	6.56	0.0115
High	123	11.02	0.0143	102	9.2	0.0133
Very High	763	68.58	0.0198	848	76.18	0.0188

3.4.2.1.1.6 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering medical care as needs of children

In terms of medical care as a need of children, 70.24% of the beneficiaries perceived it as a very high need of their children (Table 149). The results after attending FDS slightly decreased.

Table 149. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of medical care as a need of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Medical Care of Children	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	69	6.22	0.0109	83	7.48	0.012
Low	16	1.48	0.0053	34	3.06	0.0067
Neither Low nor High	94	8.43	0.0135	152	13.66	0.0158
High	152	13.63	0.0156	153	13.72	0.0153
Very High	782	70.24	0.0198	691	62.08	0.0206

3.4.2.1.1.7 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering dental care as a need of their children



Table 150 shows a decrease in percent of beneficiaries who perceived dental care as a very high need of their children after attending FDS.

Table 150. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of dental care as a need of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	74	6.61	0.0112	86	7.7	0.0116
Low	40	3.6	0.0074	86	7.77	0.0113
Neither Low nor High	137	12.27	0.0151	190	17.05	0.0169
High	194	17.44	0.0172	172	15.41	0.0152
Very High	669	60.09	0.0209	579	52.06	0.0203

Table 151. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to rating on importance of different educational activities for their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Activity	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Allowance															
Before attending FDS	73	6.57	0.0077	50	4.5	0.0064	173	15.52	0.0112	162	14.57	0.0109	654	58.86	0.0152
Upon attending FDS	38	3.43	0.0056	21	1.9	0.0042	96	8.67	0.0087	170	15.24	0.0111	787	70.76	0.0140
Homework															
Before attending FDS	53	4.76	0.0066	60	5.4	0.0070	136	12.19	0.0101	171	15.33	0.0111	692	62.29	0.0150
Upon attending FDS	24	2.19	0.0045	29	2.6	0.0049	82	7.33	0.0080	168	15.05	0.0110	810	72.86	0.0137
School work															
Before attending FDS	51	4.57	0.0064	53	4.8	0.0066	127	11.43	0.0098	189	16.95	0.0116	692	62.29	0.0150
Upon attending FDS	21	1.90	0.0042	30	2.7	0.0050	72	6.48	0.0076	180	16.19	0.0114	809	72.76	0.0137

Breakfast	30	2.67	0.0050	27	2.4	0.0047	94	8.48	0.0086	115	10.29	0.0094	847	76.19	0.0132
Before attending FDS															
Upon attending FDS	14	1.24	0.0034	17	1.5	0.0038	42	3.81	0.0059	89	8.00	0.0084	950	85.43	0.0109
Buying school supplies															
Before attending FDS	50	4.48	0.0064	41	3.7	0.0058	113	10.19	0.0093	172	15.43	0.0112	736	66.19	0.0146
Upon attending FDS	18	1.62	0.0039	22	2.0	0.0043	54	4.86	0.0066	150	13.43	0.0105	868	78.10	0.0128
School event participation															
Before attending FDS	56	5.05	0.0068	38	3.4	0.0056	144	12.95	0.0104	180	16.19	0.0114	693	62.38	0.0150
Upon attending FDS	30	2.67	0.0050	27	2.4	0.0047	85	7.62	0.0082	171	15.33	0.0111	800	72.00	0.0139



3.4.2.1.1.8 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering education as a need of children

Education is perceived very highly as a need of children by the beneficiaries now that they are attending FDS. This may be brought about by their increased awareness on the significant role of education in the lives of their children. The core of the 4P's program is the provision of education to children as a means of uplifting the lives of the family.

Table 151 shows how the 4P's beneficiaries gave importance on the different educational activities before and during FDS attendance. Findings reveal that the respondents perceived these activities as very high needs of children, which include giving allowance, doing homework and school work, having breakfast, buying school supplies and participating in school events. More parents perceived these needs to be very high after attending FDS, with breakfast the highest (85.43%) and allowance the least (70.76%).

3.4.2.1.1.9 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering play as a need of children

Table 152 shows that before attending FDS, more parents perceived play as a very high need (46.59%). After attending FDS, there was an increase in the percentage of parents who said play is a very low, low, and neither a high nor low, need of their children. The percentage of parents who perceived play as a high or very high need of children decreased. It is good to note that upon FDS attendance, there is an increase in percentage of respondents who gave a very high rating for play as a need of children. Although the number does not represent the majority, the increase from 40.85% to 46.59% is a good sign of looking into the vital role of play in holistic child development.

Table 152. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of play as a need of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	115	10.37	0.013	119	10.71	0.0133
Low	47	4.18	0.0075	96	8.62	0.01
Neither Low nor High	224	20.13	0.0174	246	22.14	0.0182
High	208	18.72	0.0172	197	17.69	0.0163
Very High	519	46.59	0.0213	455	40.85	0.0208



3.4.2.1.1.10 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering religion as a need of children

Before attending FDS, more than half of the 4P's beneficiaries (63.17%) perceived religion as a very high need of their children (Table 153). This decreased slightly when they attended FDS (55.71%). This was also observed for parents who said it is a high need (from 19.45% to 18.70%). This result may be due to the influence of FDS and their own personal spiritual growth as parents.

Table 153. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of religion as a need of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	64	5.78	0.0104	90	8.08	0.0118
Low	38	3.38	0.0073	63	5.62	0.0093
Neither Low nor High	91	8.22	0.0116	132	11.89	0.0135
High	216	19.45	0.0175	208	18.7	0.0169
Very High	703	63.17	0.0207	620	55.71	0.0205

3.4.2.1.1.11 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering environmental awareness and protection as a need of children

Similar observations for religion and play can be seen in the parent's perception of environmental awareness and protection as a need of their children. Before attending FDS, 60.10% of parents perceived it as very high need (Table 154). This may be attributed to the several natural calamities that occurred in their communities, which alarmed the beneficiaries of the need to prepare their own children.



Table 154. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of environmental awareness and protection as needs of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	75	6.75	0.011	91	8.18	0.0119
Low	29	2.59	0.0062	54	4.84	0.0077
Neither Low nor High	114	10.23	0.0126	173	15.56	0.0153
High	226	20.34	0.0182	205	18.39	0.0173
Very High	669	60.1	0.021	590	53.02	0.0208

3.4.2.1.1.1.12 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering self-confidence as a need of children

Self-confidence is essential in child development for it goes hand in hand with decision making, personality development and socialization skills of the children. This need must be laid down in the early years so that the child will have a strong foundation in coping with various challenges of growing up. Table 155 shows beneficiaries perceiving it as a very high need of the children (69.18%) even before FDS attendance. Findings revealed that after attending FDS, the different levels of perception (low, very low, neither high nor low, and high) by the respondents increased. Only the percent of parents who perceived it as very high decreased to 60.28%.

Table 155. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration self-confidence as a need of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	49	4.44	0.0096	45	4.08	0.0089
Low	29	2.63	0.0072	67	6.04	0.0093
Neither Low nor High	65	5.87	0.0107	115	10.31	0.0128
High	199	17.89	0.0172	215	19.29	0.0172
Very High	770	69.18	0.02	671	60.28	0.0204



3.4.2.1.1.13 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on considering development of socialization skills as a need of children's

Development of socialization skills is an essential component of child's development. It is the foundation of personality and character. Table 156 shows that 60.95% of the 4P's beneficiaries perceived this aspect as a very high need of their children. After attending FDS, results for all levels of perception on this aspect increased. However, the parents who perceived it as a very high need decreased to 50.56% because the parents may have realized that socialization skills is an important need of children.

Table 156. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of consideration of socialization as a need of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	87	7.85	0.0117	97	8.73	0.0121
Low	42	3.77	0.008	82	7.36	0.0105
Neither Low nor High	116	10.45	0.0144	161	14.46	0.0153
High	189	16.97	0.0163	209	18.81	0.0172
Very High	678	60.95	0.0212	564	50.65	0.0211

3.4.2.1.2 Provision of needs of children

3.4.2.1.2.1 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of love and care for the children

It can be seen from Table 157 that there is an increase in percentage of beneficiaries, from 76.93% to 88.34%, that gave a very high rating before they were not attending FDS and now that they are giving love and care to their children. The other ratings all went down. This signifies that there are more beneficiaries who see the importance of giving love and care to their children. This is a good sign for child development since love and care are the bases of any person's drive to provide all the needs necessary for growth and development of another person. This increase in number of beneficiaries may be attributed to knowledge gained from FDS and other sources, such as seminars and media.





Table 157. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their provision of love and care to their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112)

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	25	1.34	0.0039	5	0.38	0.0018
Low	37	1.55	0.0048	7	0.32	0.0014
Neither high or low	68	8.07	0.013	22	2.42	0.0078
High	123	12.12	0.0147	75	8.54	0.0132
Very high	859	76.93	0.0183	1002	88.34	0.0147

3.4.2.1.2.2 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of play opportunities for the children

Table 158 reflects an increase in the number of beneficiaries that perceived play as a high and very high need after attending FDS. They see themselves as able to provide play opportunities for their children. This may be due to knowledge gained from attending these sessions. This may also be due to lesser concern for play as something significant to contribute to a child's holistic development. Beneficiaries may not fully appreciate that playing can largely influence the child's physical, cognitive, socio-emotional, creative development (Fabes and Martin, 2000).

Play is not considered a very important aspect in the child's development. It is evident that the percent of mothers who said play is perceived very highly (54.43%). These beneficiaries with a very high perception that they are able to provide play opportunities to their children are married, 29-40 years old, members for 6 years, and from the lowest income group. The lowest and highest scores came from unemployed, high school undergraduates and attend FDS 7 to 12 times year.

The inferential test, results reveal that the level of perception on providing play opportunities to children before and upon attending FDS ($Z= 11.718$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different.





Table 158. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their perception on provision of play opportunities for their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	68	6.10	0.0074	38	3.43	0.0056
Low	105	9.44	0.0090	60	5.43	0.0070
Neither high or low	227	20.40	0.0124	182	16.40	0.0114
High	218	19.64	0.0123	226	20.31	0.0124
Very high	494	44.42	0.0153	605	54.43	0.0154

3.4.2.1.2.3 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of religious practices to children

Table 159 shows an increase in the number of beneficiaries that are very much involved in religious practices of their children's now that they attending FDS. This applies to the percent of mothers who perceived very highly this aspect of their children's lives. This may be supported by the results of the FGD which shows that religion is one of the major influences in their lives. This may be due to FDS or from their individual practices and beliefs.

A child's religion is initially set by the parents. The very high perception came from 53-64 years old, married, part-time workers, high school undergraduates and 7 to 12 times a year attendance to FDS. The lowest perception came from a limited number of college graduates, unemployed, widowed, 29-40 year olds and attending FDS 19 to 24 times a year. Highest and lowest percentages came from the lowest income group, and beneficiaries who have been members for 6 years.

The inferential test results show that the level of perception on provision of religious practices to their child before and upon attending FDS ($Z=13.015$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) are significantly different.





Table 159. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their provision of religious practice to their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	56	5.05	0.0068	24	2.19	0.0045
Low	80	7.15	0.0080	37	3.34	0.0055
Neither high or low	178	16.02	0.0113	130	11.73	0.0099
High	195	17.54	0.0117	182	16.40	0.0114
Very high	603	54.24	0.0154	738	66.35	0.0146

3.4.2.1.2.4 Perception 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of education to children

More than three-fourths of beneficiaries (86.56%) claim they are able to provide education to their children now that they are attending FDS (Table 160). The mindset of household members may have been influenced by the 4Ps program since education is its core. One of the cash grant conditions is for beneficiaries to send their children to school and must be present, 85% of the time. The financial aid may have helped them in their child's education, but more so, the importance of education may have been clearly defined thru FDS. Education was very much highlighted during the FGD, such as parents now are more capable of providing uniforms, allowance, school materials and projects of their children. It is important to note that majority of them said their children are more inspired to study and pursue a college degree. They have higher grades and greater chances of becoming scholars in their respective schools.

The data revealed that highest and lowest perception came from unemployed beneficiaries, receiving P2501-5001 and attend FDS 7 to 12 times year. Majority of the beneficiaries perceived very highly that they are able to provide education to their children. They were 29-40 year olds, married, and high school undergraduates, members for 6 years and from the lowest income group. Since education is a major component of the 4Ps program, it is a must that the children of beneficiaries are attending school. Consequently, this gives them the financial edge to support their child's education. It is expected that parents give a high regard on this aspect.





Table 160. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their provision of education to their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	30	2.67	0.0050	13	1.14	0.0033
Low	43	3.91	0.0060	8	0.76	0.0027
Neither high or low	80	7.15	0.0080	37	3.34	0.0055
High	123	11.06	0.0097	91	8.20	0.0085
Very high	836	75.21	0.0133	963	86.56	0.0105

3.4.2.1.2.5 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on the provision of clothing to children

Table 161 shows that more beneficiaries perceive they are able to provide more for the necessities of their children, such as clothing, now that they are attending FDS. This may be due to additional sources of finances that enable them to purchase the clothing needs of their children. A limited number of beneficiaries still perceive that necessities are big concerns for them.

The study shows that the highest and lowest perception came from unemployed beneficiaries. It also reveals that around 50% of beneficiaries perceived very highly their capabilities in providing clothes for their children. They were married, high school graduates, 29-40 years old, belong to the lowest income group and have been members for 6 years. On the other hand, a very low perception was given by a limited number of beneficiaries who are college graduates, widowed, 41-52 year olds and have been members of 4Ps for 8 years.

Table 161. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their provision of clothing to their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	59	5.34	0.0069	25	2.29	0.0046
Low	96	8.67	0.0087	37	3.34	0.0055
Neither high or low	221	19.83	0.0123	146	13.16	0.0104
High	189	16.97	0.0116	201	18.11	0.0119
Very high	547	49.19	0.0154	702	63.11	0.0149





3.4.2.1.2.6 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of shelter to children

Findings show an increase in the number of beneficiaries, from 64.73% to 77.31%, who have very high perception of providing houses to the family now that they are attending FDS (Table 162). The low to high perception declined when compared to data before attending FDS. Having a place to stay would usually be costly. The additional family income brought by being a 4Ps beneficiary may have elevated the chances of the family to provide a humble home. They might have also been beneficiaries of other housing programs by the local government.

The results indicate that both the highest and lowest percentages come from high school undergraduates. Most beneficiaries with low perception are members who are separated from their spouses. This might have been the view since husband and wife are leaving in different houses, thus affecting their perspective on whether they are providing the right home to their child. Findings suggest that majority of them are not able to provide this basic need even after being members of 4P's for 8 years and attending FDS often.

Table 162. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their provision of shelter to their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	41	3.72	0.0058	19	1.72	0.0040
Low	65	5.82	0.0072	20	1.81	0.0041
Neither high or low	124	11.15	0.0097	72	6.48	0.0076
High	162	14.59	0.0109	141	12.68	0.0103
Very high	720	64.73	0.0148	860	77.31	0.0129

3.4.2.1.2.7 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of environmental awareness and protection to children

An increase was observed on the number of beneficiaries that perceived highly and very highly their providing environmental awareness to their children (Table 163). This may be attributed to their attendance to FDS and seminars conducted in their barangays. Since the country often encounters various turbulent weather conditions that are anchored on environmental degradation, the media and probably the parents themselves may have inculcated the importance of environmental conservation to the children for their own safety and preservation.





The study shows that highest and lowest percentages on a very high and very low perception in developing environmental awareness and protection in children came from the lowest income group, 29-40 years old, unemployed, high school undergraduates and attend FDS 7 to 12 times a year. The highest perceptions came from married individuals and have been members of 4Ps for 6 years.

The inferential test results show that the level of perception on the provision of environmental awareness and protection to children before and upon attending FDS ($Z = 13.284$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$) are significantly different.

Table 163. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their environmental awareness and protection to their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	45	4.00	0.0061	23	2.10	0.0044
Low	85	7.63	0.0082	34	3.05	0.0053
Neither high or low	197	17.73	0.0118	124	11.15	0.0097
High	222	19.92	0.0123	239	21.45	0.0127
Very high	564	50.71	0.0154	692	62.25	0.0150

3.4.2.1.2.8 *Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on development of self confidence in children*

Table 164 reflects the changes on the perception of beneficiaries in providing the needs of their child to trust in oneself. Majority of them claim to be able to provide this completely to their child prior to attending FDS and now that they are members of 4Ps. There was an increase in the number of beneficiaries that perceived this very highly now that they are attending FDS. This majority who claim to have very high perception suggests that many parents see the significance of building up self-confidence and esteem among the children. Developing confidence and trust in oneself enables a person to make own decisions and choices which are integral in holistic development across the lifespan of any person (Fabes and Martin, 2000).

The highest perception came from married beneficiaries who have been members for 6 years. Both the lowest and highest perception came from unemployed, high school undergraduates, from the lowest income group, 29-40 year olds and attend FDS 7 to 12 times a year.





The inferential test results reveal that the level of perception on developing self-confidence in children before and upon attending FDS ($Z= 12.689$, $p\text{-value}= 0.0001$) are significantly different.

Table 164. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their perception of the development of self confidence in children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Perception on Developing Self-Confidence of their Children	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	23	2.10	0.0044	10	0.86	0.0028
Low	70	6.29	0.0075	22	2.00	0.0043
Neither high or low	133	11.92	0.0100	63	5.62	0.0071
High	189	16.97	0.0116	177	15.92	0.0113
Very high	698	62.73	0.0149	841	75.60	0.0133

3.4.2.1.2.9 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on development of socialization skills to children

Aside from physical development, socialization skills must also be developed among children for this lays down the foundation of character and personality of a child (Berger, 1998). Table 165 presents that 66.35% of the beneficiaries are developing very highly their children's socialization skills now that they are attending FDS. This increase may be due to their attendance in FDS or other factors such as participation in other seminars in schools and influence of media. Socialization skills may be developed particularly during play, thus it is necessary that these opportunities be provided to the child. Prosocial responses may be developed if children have warm and secure relationships with their caregivers. If parents frequently talk and reason with their children about prosocial activities or allow them to understand the importance of helping others, they become more emphatic and prosocial (Fabes and Martin, 2000).

Findings reveal that the beneficiaries who perceived highly that they were able to develop the socialization skills in their children are married, part time workers, 29-40 year olds, high school graduates, members for 6 years, attend FDS 19 - 24 times a year and from the lowest income group. The ones with low perception were 65-70 year olds, unemployed, cohabiting and college graduates.

The inferential test results show that the level of perception on the development of socialization skills among the children before and upon attending FDS ($Z=12.878$, $p\text{-value}= 0.0001$) are significantly different.





Table 165. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their perception of development of socialization skills of their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Perception on Developing Socialization Skills of their Children	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	59	5	0.0069	30	2.67	0.0050
Low	86	8	0.0082	32	2.86	0.0051
Neither high or low	166	15	0.0110	127	11.44	0.0098
High	206	18	0.0120	186	16.68	0.0115
Very high	595	53	0.0154	738	66.35	0.0146

3.4.2.1.2.10 Comparison on the level of perception on the provision of various needs to children

Results show that majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries perceived very highly that they were able to provide for their children's vaccination, love and education before attending FDS. They have perceived very highly the provision of vaccination may have been given perceived very high since it is one of the concerns that must be addressed even at birth and regularly followed throughout childhood. In addition, health centers provide free vaccination, which families can readily avail. Provision of love may have been perceived highly by many, since all other provision of needs stem from loving his or her child. Emphasis may have been put on education since it is a key element in the development of a child. On the other hand, the highest number of respondents that had very low perception was on the provision of dental care and play opportunities.

Upon attending FDS, most beneficiaries perceive very highly their claim on providing education, love, care, healthy food and safe drinking water to their children (Table 166). Since the core of the 4Ps program is education, it is expected that more respondents will give a very high perception on providing education for their children upon attending FDS. The financial aid given them may have helped in providing education as a basic need, more so, that its importance may have been clearly defined in FDS. The increase in the number of beneficiaries (from 76.93% to 88.34%) that provided love to their children very highly upon attending FDS may be attributed to parents' awareness of valuing oneself and their families. Their understanding of parental roles and child's needs may have been acquired from various sources like seminars, media or FDS. In addition, the high perception on provision of healthy food and safe drinking water may be attributed to possible other sources of income such





as cash grant received from 4Ps. Again, a high number claimed lowest perception for provision of play opportunities upon FDS attendance, similar to data before they become members. It may be said that parents were not really aware of the importance of play to child development, or most likely, they perceive it as an ordinary part of childhood but not necessarily contributory to holistic development. This result may have been different if the respondents were less than 4 years members of 4P's. It was only lately that the Early Child Care and Development (ECCD) module was developed and became part of the FDS modules. This particular module highlighted very much the importance of play to child's wellbeing.

3.4.2.1.3 Activities of the Child at Home Before and Upon FDS Attendance

The findings showed that all the activities of the children were perceived very highly before and while attending FDS. Increases in percentage per activity were noted (Table 167). Specifically, there were more 4P's beneficiaries who reported that their children help more in household chores, show better personal hygiene habits, sleep at the right time, eat meal with the family more, prays more, and play more with the parents and siblings. Of these, eating with the family showed the highest percentage (78.59%) while sleeping at the right time had the lowest percentage (63.34%). Based on FGD results, these increases may be due to the greater information they acquired from attending the FDS, other parenting seminars, and the media as well as their application of these information into their daily family living. Spehr and Curnow (2011) stated that programs which aim to improve knowledge and change attitudes have intrinsic value since they may lead to changes in behavior.

The results of the inferential tests reveal that the perception on the child's activities before and upon attending FDS are significantly different. This was true for household chores ($Z=13.478$, $p=.0001$), personal hygiene ($Z=13.654$, $p=.0001$), sleeping on time ($Z=5.331$, $p=.0001$), eating with the family ($Z=7.632$, $p=.0001$), praying ($Z=11.29$, $p=.0001$) and playing with family members ($Z=9.48$, $p=.0001$).



Table 166. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of primary difficulty before and after attending FDS (n=1113)

Aspect	Very High			High			Neither High nor Low			Low			Very Low			
	No. of respon-	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard error	No. of respon-	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard error	No. of respon-	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard error	No. of respon-	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard error	No. of respon-	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard error	
Before Attending FDS	Finance	899.9	81.5	0.01633	95.4	8.37	0.0113	76.32	6.25	0.0098	16.96	2.07	0.0072	23.32	1.8	0.0054
	Marital Relationship	270.3	23.35	0.01827	115.5	11.36	0.0147	165.4	15.83	0.0168	137.8	11.57	0.0135	422.9	37.89	0.0214
	Parent-Child Relationship	301	24.7	0.01877	115.5	10.4	0.0133	138.9	13.62	0.0153	111.3	11.83	0.0152	445.2	39.45	0.0213
	Discipline	308.5	26.41	0.0194	126.1	12.14	0.0148	159	14.7735	0.0153	120.8	12.18	0.015	397.5	34.5	0.0208
	Sibling Relationship	292.6	25.2	0.01911	112.4	10.58	0.0137	146.3	13.2	0.0147	116.6	10.85	0.014	444.1	40.17	0.0217
After Attending FDS	Finance	746.2	66.7	0.0208	123	12.69	0.015	120.8	10.73	0.0137	79.5	2.07	0.0111	42.4	6.58	0.0073
	Marital Relationship	322	30.37	0.0204	133	13.47	0.0157	147	12.84	0.0143	92	9.22	0.0124	356	34.09	0.0207
	Parent-Child Relationship	262.9	22.18	0.018	91.16	8.66	0.0125	139.9	12.74	0.0143	139.9	11.83	0.016	478.1	13.89	0.0217
	Discipline	261.8	22.04	0.0178	123	11.4	0.0136	173.8	16.13	0.016	148.4	12.18	0.0161	404.9	14.38	0.0213
	Sibling Relationship	256.5	23.29	0.0187	99.64	9.58	0.0128	151.6	13.15	0.0144	133.6	10.85	0.0144	470.6	11.45	0.0219



Table 167. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to rating on Children's activities before and upon Attending FDS (n=1112).

ACTIVITIES	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Before Attending FDS	House-hold chores	115	8.14	0.0112	53	3.64	0.0079	159	14.25	0.0158	169	15.98	617	58	0.0216
	Personal Hygiene	85	5.66	0.0095	57	3.87	0.0076	125	13.02	0.0154	180	16	665	61.45	0.0213
	Sleeping Habit	74	5.19	0.009	50	3.4	0.0078	146	14.02	0.0152	205	18.13	637	59.26	0.0215
	Eating	73	4.47	0.0082	38	1.54	0.0038	78	8.21	0.0121	166	14.8	756	70.99	0.0192
	Praying	90	5.46	0.0091	75	5.13	0.0087	160	14.01	0.0157	193	17.99	594	57.41	0.0214
	Playing	83	5.1	0.0083	66	5.56	0.0107	155	15.13	0.016	200	16.58	608	57.63	0.0209
After Attending FDS	House-hold chores	49	4.75	0.0095	11	1	0.0051	95	6.06	0.0091	186	15.83	772	72.36	0.0197
	Personal Hygiene	38	3.86	0.0089	15	1.23	0.0042	75	6.86	0.0119	174	15.7	810	72.36	0.0198
	Sleeping Habit	47	4.63	0.009	37	2.3	0.0053	142	10.93	0.0134	209	18.8	677	63.34	0.021
	Eating	45	3.55	0.0077	16	0.82	0.0024	61	4.9	0.0095	164	12.14	826	78.59	0.0174
	Praying	53	4.39	0.0087	30	1.85	0.0054	146	11.38	0.0137	205	18.86	678	63.52	0.0208
	Playing	53	4.79	0.0087	31	2.61	0.0069	124	10.39	0.0136	217	18.44	687	63.77	0.0202



3.4.2.1.4 Activities 4P's Beneficiaries Do for the Child's Development or with the Child before and upon FDS Attendance

The results show an increase in the percent of beneficiaries who joined in the various activities of their children after attending FDS (Table 168). The parents reported that they are more engaged in story reading or story telling; taking the time to talk about the day's events with their children; helping them in their studies; preparing nutritious food; letting the children help with household chores; allowing the children to play or the parents play with the children; and helping the children to sleep at the right time. Of these, the highest percentage of beneficiaries (64.92%) are into helping the children in their studies. Reading a story to the child was done by the least percent of the beneficiaries (14.94%). Their increased participation may be due to the greater information acquired from attending the FDS and/or other sources of parenting information and their application in their daily family living.

The inferential tests results reveal that the 4P's beneficiaries' activities for their child development before and upon attending FDS are significantly different. This was true for storytelling ($Z=3.902$, $p=.0001$); talking about the day's events ($Z=-9.437$, $p=.0001$); helping child in studies ($Z=10.97$, $p=.0001$); preparing nutritious food ($Z=9.178$, $p=.0001$); letting the child help in household chores ($Z=12.665$, $p=.0001$); child play ($Z=5.222$, $p=.0001$); and sleeping on time ($Z=7.796$, $p=.0001$).

Table 168. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to Children's activities before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Activity	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Story Telling	181	14.43	0.0138	229	14.94	0.0134
Talk about the day	382	29.66	0.0179	508	36.45	0.0184
Help in school	602	53.72	0.0212	764	64.92	0.0205
Nutritious Food	395	33.12	0.0189	517	39.22	0.0195
Help in household chores	427	38.64	0.0202	618	49.65	0.0206
Play	235	18.9	0.0166	292	22.03	0.0172
Sleep	331	27.82	0.0198	435	32.91	0.02



When parents were asked about the other activities to develop the child, the three most frequent responses were: 1) to educate the child at home about God, prayers and love; 2) remind them to be respectful; and 3) care for them by meeting their needs such as giving them nutritious foods and vitamins.

When asked from whom or where they learned about these activities, their top three responses were from attending FDS, their own experiences, and their own parents or experiences of their families of origin.

3.4.2.1.5 Traits of the Child Aged 12 and Below Before and Upon FDS Attendance

Table 169 shows the child's traits before and while the parents are attending the FDS. Results show that the positive traits were rated very highly by the beneficiaries before and during their attendance to FDS. An increase was noted further while they were attending the FDS. More parents (70.38%) said that their children were highly respectful, obedient, and help in house chores. The highest percentage was noted for their being respectful.

Results also show that the negative traits were rated very low. The percentage of beneficiaries who rated the negative traits as very low increased during FDS attendance. More parents rated very low that the children tell lies, answer back or argue, and fight back. Of these, fighting had the highest percentage (75.20%) which means this is the least manifested negative trait. The positive changes in children's traits may be due to the parents' application of the knowledge they have gained on fostering better parent-child relationship.

The inferential tests results show that the ratings on the following child's traits before and upon attending FDS are significantly different: respectfulness ($Z=7.963$, $p=.0001$), obedience ($Z=7.613$, $p=.0001$), and helping in household chores ($Z=7.953$, $p=.0001$).

When parents were asked what they do when their child does something right, their top three responses were: praise the child, give material rewards or prizes such as buying a toy he/she likes, or eating in a fast food restaurant, and show their child how happy they are about the good behavior.

When asked what they do when their child does something wrong, the top response was to talk positive and negative actions to the child calmly and explain what was wrong about what he/she did. However, the next two answers are not positive discipline techniques. They said they scold or shout at the child.



Table 169. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to rating of Children's traits before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Traits	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Before Attending FDS	Lying	708	66.14	0.0196	110	9.66	0.013	171	13.89	0.0142	57	5.67	66	4.63	0.0082
	Respectfulness	105	9.91	0.0133	24	1.93	0.0058	122	7.98	0.0113	172	15.45	689	64.73	0.0202
	Obedience	88	8.67	0.0129	34	2.81	0.007	129	8.48	0.0112	188	17.92	673	62.11	0.0206
	Household Chores	105	9.58	0.0135	42	4.99	0.0101	143	10.28	0.0129	161	13.08	660	62.07	0.021
	Arguing	676	61.99	0.0207	128	12.42	0.0146	189	15.46	0.0154	56	5.55	63	4.58	0.0085
	Fighting	787	73.36	0.0185	119	11.73	0.0142	131	8.47	0.01	35	3.23	40	3.22	0.0075
Upon Attending FDS	Lying	731	70.64	0.0182	96	7.76	0.0112	124	10.41	0.0127	71	6.81	89	4.38	0.0063
	Respectfulness	91	9.46	0.0137	16	1.77	0.0061	56	3.19	0.0062	169	15.2	780	70.38	0.0197
	Obedience	75	8.59	0.0135	27	2.49	0.0067	73	5.07	0.0087	170	15.43	767	68.42	0.0201
	Household Chores	96	10.79	0.0149	25	2.82	0.0076	90	5.92	0.0094	140	11.85	760	68.63	0.0204
	Arguing	693	65.23	0.0197	109	9.75	0.0129	136	12.21	0.0143	73	6.83	101	5.98	0.0088
		798	75.2	0.0178	103	9.35	0.0127	88	7.13	0.0104	45	3.71	78	4.61	0.008





3.4.2.1.6 Traits of the Teenage Child before and Upon FDS Attendance

Table 170 shows the teenage child's traits before and during FDS attendance. Results show that the positive traits were rated very highly before and during attendance, but their increased further during FDS attendance. More parents reported very highly that their teenage children were obedient, helped in house chores, respectful and pray. Of these, becoming more respectful had the highest percentage (76.79%).

The parents also rated the negative traits very low both before and during FDS attendance. However, the percent of beneficiaries that rated these traits very low decreased during FDS attendance. Less parents gave very low ratings on their teenage children's use of drugs, engagement in early sex, having early pregnancy, and smoking cigarettes. Using drugs had the highest percentage (96.57%) which means this was the least manifested trait. The decrease in the parental reporting could be due to their difficulties in adjusting to the child, who is also making adjustments as they go through the adolescent years and all its demands and issues on independence and identity formation (Dusek, 1996).

The inferential tests results show that all the teenager's traits before and upon attending FDS are significantly different, that is except for using drugs which came out as the least problematic trait. This was true for obedience ($Z=9.814$, $p=.0001$), helping in house chores ($Z=10.023$, $p=.0001$), engaging in premarital sex ($Z=2.054$, $p=.0001$), early pregnancy ($Z=2.506$, $p=.0001$), praying ($Z=9.033$, $p=.0001$), smoking ($Z=2.673$, $p=.0001$), respectfulness ($Z=7.915$, $p=.0001$), and drinking ($Z=2.061$, $p=.0001$).

When asked what they usually do when their teenage child does something right, their top responses were to: praise the child; give him material rewards such as money and load; and show how happy they are over the good behavior.

On the other hand, when asked what they do when their teenage child does something wrong, their top responses were to: talk to the teen and tell him what was wrong about the behavior and give advice; scold, shout at or curse the teen; and use punishment such as spanking, taking away privileges, and ignoring the child.



Table 170. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to their rating on their teenage children's traits before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Traits	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Before Attending FDS	112	8.54	0.0122	47	3.23	0.0078	92	9.07	0.0126	164	15.3	0.0144	696	63.86	0.02
	1064	97.01	0.0069	30	1.32	0.0037	8	0.58	0.0021	5	0.58	0.0033	4	0.52	0.0043
	82	7.37	0.012	39	2.08	0.0059	82	9.25	0.0139	148	13.74	0.0142	761	67.57	0.0204
	1025	93.43	0.0102	34	1.62	0.0041	20	1.77	0.0049	8	0.79	0.0046	24	2.39	0.0067
	1039	94.94	0.0087	31	1.44	0.0039	17	1	0.0028	6	0.33	0.0016	19	2.29	0.0072
	107	8.98	0.0129	65	4.22	0.0083	116	11.28	0.0134	138	11.57	0.0134	687	63.96	0.0199
	1004	92.42	0.0104	38	2.07	0.0049	30	1.66	0.0035	12	0.86	0.0032	29	2.98	0.0081
	81	6.07	0.0104	33	1.96	0.0057	59	4.78	0.0091	169	16.38	0.0152	771	70.81	0.0188
	994	90.77	0.0121	45	3.03	0.007	30	1.96	0.0052	12	0.78	0.0025	32	3.47	0.0085
	66	6.23	0.0111	18	1.64	0.0051	74	6.73	0.0114	147	13.98	0.0146	807	71.42	0.0196
Upon Attending FDS	1060	96.57	0.0075	11	0.89	0.0037	5	0.37	0.0018	5	0.79	0.0043	31	1.37	0.0047
	49	5.81	0.0112	11	1.03	0.0045	50	5.39	0.0109	141	12.65	0.0145	862	75.11	0.0189
	1017	92.85	0.0103	16	1.23	0.0041	19	1.74	0.0049	10	0.88	0.0047	51	3.31	0.007
	1025	93.38	0.0105	17	1.61	0.0058	15	1.06	0.0035	10	0.68	0.0034	46	3.27	0.0075
	78	7.86	0.0125	34	2.64	0.0066	102	9.24	0.0119	124	10.09	0.0123	774	70.17	0.0195
	992	91.58	0.0108	22	1.52	0.0043	28	1.93	0.0046	12	0.77	0.0025	58	4.19	0.0087
	54	5.52	0.0104	10	0.99	0.0046	48	3.13	0.0066	147	13.58	0.0143	853	76.79	0.0179
	984	89.58	0.013	29	2.8	0.007	34	2.46	0.0062	13	1.23	0.0045	53	3.93	0.0085

3.4.3 Child and Adolescent Protection



3.4.3.1 How the 4P's Beneficiaries Disciplined their Child Before and Upon FDS Attendance

Table 171 shows how the 4P's beneficiaries rated their discipline methods before and during FDS attendance. Findings show that they rated the two positive discipline methods, explaining what the child did wrong and talking calmly to the child, very highly before and during FDS attendance. Also, the percentage of beneficiaries who rated it very highly increased while attending the sessions. Of these, explaining what the child did wrong had the highest percentage (75.35%).

Results also show that the 7 negative discipline methods, to include spanking, yelling, humiliation, taking away privileges, locking the child in a room, making the child stand in a corner, and threatening the child were rated very lowly before and during FDS attendance. Likewise, the percentage of those who rated these disciplinary methods very low increased while attending the sessions. Of these, locking the child in a room had the highest percentage (95.05%), meaning this was the least done to the child. More parents rated very lowly that they spanked, yelled at, humiliated, took away privileges from, threatened, locked the child in a room, and made the child stand in a corner.

The positive changes in the parental discipline may be due to their acquired knowledge from attending the FDS modules on positive parenting and/or from other parenting sources. Also, the Anti-Corporal Punishment Act of 2010 was quite controversial and talked about in the media. This could also be their motivation to use appropriate discipline methods. The penalties for using physical force and verbal assaults are quite harsh and shameful.

The inferential tests results show that all the ratings on how the parents discipline the child before and upon attending FDS are significantly different, except for the 2 positive discipline methods. The results were significant for spanking ($Z=-11.762$, $p=.0001$), shouting ($Z=-8.624$, $p=.0001$), humiliation ($Z=-6.427$, $p=.0001$), lessening privileges ($Z=-4.1$, $p=.0001$), locking the child in a room ($Z=-7.479$, $p=.0001$), making the child stand in a corner ($Z=-6.77$, $p=.0001$), and threatening the child ($Z=-6.11$, $p=.0001$).

When asked from whom or where they learned about these discipline methods, the parents identified top three sources namely, 1)the FDS, 2)self-learnings or what they learned from their own experiences, and 3) from their parents and families of origin.



Table 171. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to rating on disciplining methods before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Traits	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Before Attending FDS	Whipping/Spanking	702	67.02	0.0194	115	10.57	0.0137	135	10.32	0.0131	68	5.07	93	7.02	0.0094
	Shouting	565	53.65	0.0209	142	14.43	0.0151	189	14.12	0.0136	90	7.44	126	10.36	0.0122
	Humiliation	960	90.8	0.0108	40	3.89	0.009	42	2.26	0.004	30	1.17	39	1.88	0.0042
	Lessening Privileges	731	68.8	0.0195	92	9.39	0.0133	108	9.38	0.0128	81	5.95	100	6.48	0.0087
	Locking in	973	91.86	0.0101	41	3.46	0.0076	34	1.81	0.0052	27	1.4	37	1.47	0.0034
	Standing in Corner	964	90.88	0.0106	47	3.83	0.0081	30	1.43	0.0033	19	0.86	53	3.01	0.006
	Talking Softly	116	12.16	0.0144	39	3.08	0.0067	94	7.29	0.011	137	14.71	726	62.77	0.021
	Threatening	804	72.05	0.0183	61	6.68	0.0112	82	7.73	0.0113	65	6.01	101	7.53	0.0095
	Explaining	92	8.58	0.0117	33	2.6	0.0061	69	5.29	0.0094	118	9.55	800	73.99	0.0187
	Whipping/Spanking	832	77.72	0.0176	119	9.28	0.0125	103	7.8	0.0112	28	2.58	31	2.63	0.0063
Upon Attending FDS	Shouting	661	58.57	0.0208	151	14.88	0.0156	163	12.43	0.0134	53	5.33	84	8.79	0.0126
	Humiliation	1011	93.4	0.0095	49	3.14	0.0068	32	2.15	0.0055	7	0.23	13	1.08	0.0039
	Lessening Privileges	778	70.48	0.0191	94	8.64	0.0125	103	9.04	0.0128	56	5.59	81	6.25	0.0091
	Locking in	1027	95.05	0.0078	47	2.67	0.0055	25	1.6	0.0051	3	0.21	10	0.49	0.0019
	Standing in Corner	1010	93.27	0.0093	59	3.69	0.007	18	0.94	0.0028	3	0.2	21	1.9	0.0057
	Talking Softly	157	13.24	0.0141	40	2.66	0.0062	56	5.78	0.0109	103	11.91	756	66.4	0.0204
	Threatening	864	76.72	0.0172	66	5.67	0.0098	65	6.06	0.0091	43	5.01	74	6.54	0.01
	Explaining	139	10.13	0.0118	36	2.16	0.0053	42	3.55	0.0076	89	7.81	806	76.35	0.0177



3.4.3.2 Parental Duties of 4P's Beneficiaries to their Children before and upon FDS attendance

Table 172 shows more 4P's beneficiaries reported they perform the following duties to their children while attending the FDS: supervise their play, leisure activities and social interactions; give them a good education; care and maintain for their physical and mental health states; give them advice and support; give them moral and spiritual guidance; teach them to be respectful; teach them good manners; and set a good example for their children to follow. Of these, giving the child a good education had the highest percentage (73.00%) while supervising the play/leisure activities had the lowest percentage (18.11%).

These increases may be due to the greater information they acquired from attending the FDS and/or other parenting seminars and their application of these information into their daily family living and child rearing.

Table 172. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to Parental Responsibilities to Children Before and Upon Attending FDS (n=1112).

Activity	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Look Over	217	15.16	0.014	281	18.11	0.014
Give Education	740	65.99	0.0204	866	73	0.0199
Physical and Mental Care	331	26.93	0.0186	446	34.29	0.0189
Give Advice and Support	477	40.06	0.0211	616	48.83	0.0207
Give Moral and Spiritual Advice	310	23.33	0.017	428	29.35	0.0181
Show Respect	428	26.77	0.0184	393	31.16	0.0189
Teach Good Moral	638	55.78	0.0219	781	63.5	0.0211
Set a Good Example	274	22.43	0.0173	354	26.46	0.0179





The results of the inferential tests show that the parental duties before and upon attending FDS are significantly different. This was significant for supervising child play ($Z=6.882$, $p=.0001$), giving education ($Z=9.104$, $p=.0001$), caring for the child's physical and mental states ($Z=9.381$, $p=.0001$), giving advice and support ($Z=10.077$, $p=.0001$), giving moral and spiritual advice ($Z=10.058$, $p=.0001$), showing respect ($Z=8.926$, $p=.0001$), teaching good moral values ($Z=10.754$, $p=.0001$), and setting a good example ($Z=7.924$, $p=.0001$).

When asked from whom or where they learned about these parental duties, the top three responses were: the FDS, their experiences and their parents or families of origin.

3.4.4 Home and Financial Management

3.4.4.1 Financial

Majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries have a weekly income of less than 2525 pesos. This group prioritized food (96.30%), children's education (92.23%), medical needs (62.99%) and house bills (64.48%) in allocating weekly income. On the other hand, clothing (41.70%) and strolling (21%) were not that prioritized (Table 173).

Majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries prioritized food, children's education, medical needs and house bills in the allocation of the additional money from Pantawid Pamilya Program (Table 174). On the other hand, clothing and strolling with the family were not that prioritized. The top most priority allocation of the additional money from Pantawid Pamilya was on food (92.88%). The least priority was strolling with the family (18.52%).



Table 173. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to priorities in budget allocation classified by family's weekly income (n=1112).

Table 173. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to priorities in budget allocation classified by family's weekly income (n=1112).

Budget Allocation	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage	Standard Error
Food	1	0.03	0.0003	2	0.33	0.0031	5	0.20	0.0011	24	3.13	0.0094	964	96.30	0.0099
less than 2525													43	1	
2526-5022													5	1	
5022-7518													5	1	
7518-10014													1		
12510-15005															
Clothing	103	7.81	0.0096	79	8.65	0.0131	196	20.09	0.0184	191	21.74	0.0184	427	41.70	0.0209
less than 2525	5	15.31	0.0651	5	7.61	0.0396	11	29.41	0.0812	5	15.01	0.0230	17	32.66	0.0786
2526-5022				2	69.74	0.2176	1	5.78	0.0639				2	24.47	0.1995
5022-7518	1	5.09	0.0563	1	39.02	0.2916							3	55.89	0.2895
7518-10014							1	1							
12510-15005															
Children's Education	8	0.30	0.0012	4	0.51	0.0033	21	1.44	0.0042	55	5.52	0.0105	908	92.23	0.0117
less than 2525				1	3.45	0.0339	1	4.84	0.0469				41	91.71	0.0564
2526-5022													5	100.00	
5022-7518													5	100.00	
7518-10014													1	100.00	
12510-15005	Medical Needs														
Medical Needs	23	2.58	0.0065	24	1.81	0.0050	104	12.08	0.0151	179	20.54	0.0180	666	62.99	0.0206
less than 2525							2	8.29	0.0564	4	9.64	0.0504	37	82.07	0.0715
2526-5022							1	5.78	0.0639				4	94.22	0.0639
5022-7518										1	39.02	0.2916	4	60.98	0.2916



Majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries said that their income was not enough for the needs of their families (76.74%). Only 20.86% of them said that their income was enough for their needs (Table 175). To address the insufficient income, the families did various things. The top answers given were: borrow money, budget and work more.

Table 175. Percentage of families whose income is enough or not enough for the family before attending FDS (n=1112)			
Income enough before being a member of FDS	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
No	831	76.74	0.0185
Yes	219	23.26	0.0185
Total	1,050		

The respondents were also asked if their income plus the money given by Pantawid Pamilya Program were already enough for their needs. Results show that 66.71% replied that the combined amount was already enough for their family (Table 176). Only 33.29% answered that their income plus the amount from Pantawid Pamilya was still not enough for their families.

Table 176. Percentage of families whose income is enough or not enough for the family upon attending FDS (n=1112).			
Salary enough upon being a member of FDS	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard error
No	359	33.29	0.0201
Yes	691	66.71	0.0201

When asked if they set aside a certain amount for savings, 71.31% said yes and 28.69% said no (Table 177). Also, when asked if saving money was important, 98.24% of them said yes and only 1.76% said saving was not important (Table 178). The beneficiaries learned about saving money from FDS, parents, and oneself. The FGD revealed that the beneficiaries save money for emergencies. The respondents knew the importance of saving money for the families and that they were actually saving money.



**Table 177. Distribution of 4PS Beneficiaries according to saving money (n=1050).**

Saving money for emergency Purposes	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard error
No	276	28.69	0.0194
Yes	774	71.31	0.0194

Table 178. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their views on the importance of saving money (n=1050).

Is saving money Im- portant	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard error
No	23	1.76	0.0048
Yes	1,027	98.24	0.0048

3.4.4.2 Home

3.4.4.2.1 Health and Nutrition

3.4.4.2.1.1 Behavioral change on health and nutrition knowledge and practices

The families did not plan the food they served their families before (85.83%) and upon (91.74%) attending FDS. There was a decrease on planning the foods being served for the family before (14.17%) and upon (8.26%) attending FDS (Table 179). Results of the inferential test show that the ratings on food plan ($Z=-8.325$, $p=0.0001$) is significantly different.

Table 179. Distribution of 4Ps Beneficiaries according to their family's Food Plan (n=1112).

Response	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Re-spondents	Weighted Percent-age Distri-bution	Standard Error	No. of Re-spondents	Weighted Percent-age Distri-bution	Standard Error
Yes	231.1	14.17	0.0117	125.1	8.26	0.0087
No	880.9	85.83	0.0117	986.9	91.74	0.0087

3.4.4.2.1.2 Food Being Served in the Family from Before and Upon Attending FDS

The respondents were also asked: "What were the usual food eaten by the family during breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snacks before and upon attending FDS?" The usual food eaten during breakfast were rice, vegetables, fish and none before attending FDS. Upon attending FDS, their breakfast includes rice, egg, and bread. Before attending FDS, the foods eaten for lunch were rice, fish, vegetables, and meat. Upon attending FDS, the food for lunch



includes rice, egg, bread. Prior to FDS attendance, the usual foods for dinner were rice, fish, vegetables, and meat. Upon attending FDS, vegetables were eliminated from their dinner were rice, meat, chicken, and fish. Before attending FDS, their snacks were bread, juice, biscuit, or none at all. Upon attending FDS, their snacks choices were coffee, bread, or still none at all. It was observed that the food eaten by the 4Ps beneficiaries did not change even after attending FDS. It was also observed that rice was the staple food eaten every meal. Beneficiaries also partake breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Eating healthy foods have mental and physical benefits such as reducing the incidence of cardiovascular diseases, cancer and more (Simonson, 2011).

3.4.4.2.1.3 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of healthy food and safe drinking water to children

Table 180 shows around 13.25 % increase in the number of beneficiaries who perceive that they are able to provide healthy food and safe water now that they were attending FDS. Only 0.67% of the beneficiaries claim they are not providing healthy foods. Information gained from attending FDS may have inculcated the importance of providing their children nutritious food. Several responses from the FGD revolve around a better understanding of nutritious foods, the importance of eating vegetables every day, lessening consumption of junk food and powdered juice. Many have shared that their families like to eat vegetables now than before. Other projects in the barangay, spearheaded by nutrition and health officers, may have also influenced them as shown in the following statements: “Dahil sa mga programang nagbibigay ng pagkain sa mga malnourished, ang anak ko ngayon ay hindi na kulang sa timbang”. Additional income due to cash grants received may have enabled them to purchase enough healthy foods for their children. This was highlighted in the FGD by the beneficiaries when they discussed the availability of food at home due to the cash grant. These were reflected in their statements, “Lagi nang may bigas at nakakaing gulay, isda, gatas at iba pa”, and “ Sa isang lingo napapakain na ng karne, dati wala”. However, provision of safe water may also depend on existing sources of potable water in their respective areas.

The study shows that majority of the respondents perceive that they are able to completely provide all the healthy food and safe water needed by their children. These were mainly coming from 29 to 40 year-olds, unemployed and high school undergraduates. It must be noted that around 97% claimed their inability to provide these two basic needs. They were mostly from the low-income groups who are receiving a small amount of cash grant. A high percentage of beneficiaries have a low perception of this provision, and they belong to the beneficiaries who are separated, members for 7 years now, and attend FDS 13-18 times a year.





Table 180. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their provision of healthy food and safe drinking water their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before attending FDS			Upon attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very low	19	1.72	0.0040	7	0.67	0.0025
Low	50	4.48	0.0064	10	0.86	0.0028
Neither high or low	126	11.34	0.0098	35	3.15	0.0054
High	148	13.35	0.0105	144	12.96	0.0104
Very high	769	69.11	0.0143	916	82.36	0.0118

3.4.4.2.1.4 Practices during pregnancy

The study shows that 68.66% of the 4Ps beneficiaries have low scores on their responses on the practices during pregnancy, and only about one-third scored high (Table 181). They mentioned the need to take care of themselves by eating healthy foods and having a regular check-up. The 4Ps beneficiaries who have high scores on their practices claimed that the FDS have a very high effect on them (Table 182).

The respondents who gained low scores on their responses were not sure if the FDS had an effect on their practices during pregnancy. Table 183 shows their practices during pregnancy before and upon attending FDS. The study shows that majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries visited the health center before and upon attending FDS during pregnancy (Table 184). The percentage who did not visit the health center dropped from 7.9% to 3.7%. The increase in health center visits shows a significant increase ($z=4.695$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) before and upon attending FDS.

The month the 4Ps beneficiaries started their check-up before and upon attending FDS significantly improved ($z=4.429$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$). The majority of the respondents had their first check-up pregnancy on the 3rd month of their pregnancy before and upon attending FDS (Table 185). More 4Ps beneficiaries had their first check-up on the 3rd month of their pregnancy upon attending FDS than before.





As a result, there was also significant a change in the practices during pregnancy. The significant changes observed in the 4Ps beneficiaries' practices during pregnancy were: eating foods rich in folic acid and Vitamin A ($z=2.439$, $p\text{-value}=0.0147$); anti-tetanus and anti-typhoid vaccination ($z=6.136$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$); being ready for emergency ($z=6.467$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$); and regular consultation with doctor ($z=14.368$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$). This indicates that FDS and visits to health center may have contributed to improving their knowledge and practices. Other practices observed during pregnancy such as avoiding sweets and fatty foods, as well as anti-tetanus and anti-typhoid vaccinations have no significant change before and upon attending FDS. The number of check-ups during pregnancy has improved significantly ($z=-13.185$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) before and upon attending FDS. Most of the 4Ps beneficiaries had nine check-ups before (40.63%) and upon (57.77%) attending FDS (Table 186).

The significant changes in practices during pregnancy may be due to the intensive campaign and implementation of delivering health services. In 2005, DOH launched the Formula One for Health to ensure availability and accessibility of essential health for all. At present, DOH implements the A to Z health programs such as Adolescent and Youth Health Program, Breastfeeding TSEK, Micronutrient Program, Family Planning, Garantisadong Pambata.

Table 181. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries who had high/low score according to practices during pregnancy upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Category	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
High Score	386	31.34	0.0200
Low Score	726	68.66	0.0200

Table 182. Distribution of perceived effect of FDS on the knowledge on habits/practices on pregnancy (n=1112).

Rating	Pass			Fail		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Average	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Average	Standard Error
Very Low	3	24.14	0.1484	6	75.86	0.1484
Low	2	10.74	0.0914	21	89.26	0.0914
Neither low or high	7	7.72	0.0349	35	92.28	0.0349
High	94	26.50	0.0338	215	73.50	0.0338
Very High	279	35.88	0.0263	448	64.12	0.0263





Table 183. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries on the practices during pregnancy before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Practice	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Average	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Average	Standard Error
Avoid sweet and fatty foods	313	26.84	0.0196	327	27.20	0.0193
Eat foods rich in folic acid and Vitamin A	347	28.46	0.0192	382	30.91	0.0194
Drink iron and folic acid tablets	272	22.32	0.0183	296	24.42	0.0185
Vaccination of anti-tetanus and anti-typhoid	228	20.67	0.0176	313	27.16	0.0195
Ready for emergency	263	22.05	0.0178	355	30.56	0.0200
Regular consultation with doctor				581	51.60	0.0215

Table 184. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries who visits in the health center before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Status of visits	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Visit	1024	92.15	0.0121	1072	96.34	0.0078
Did not visit	88	7.85	0.0121	40	3.66	0.0078





Table 185. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries by number of check-up during pregnancy before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Number of visits	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
1	60	5.08	0.0095	40	3.78	0.0087
2	46	3.74	0.0082	24	2.13	0.0062
3	93	8.49	0.0118	45	4.62	0.0096
4	107	9.64	0.0130	45	2.69	0.0055
5	60	5.41	0.0101	48	3.75	0.0079
6	141	12.64	0.0145	103	10.08	0.0135
7	60	5.86	0.0108	53	5.34	0.0106
8	47	3.84	0.0090	67	6.03	0.0110
9	436	40.63	0.0214	633	57.77	0.0214
10	25	2.11	0.0055	23	1.43	0.0042
11	3	0.26	0.0015	3	0.26	0.0015
12	20	1.39	0.0039	22	1.57	0.0041
14	1	0.03	0.0003	0	-	-
15	2	0.06	0.0004	0	-	-
16	1	0.09	0.0009	1	0.09	0.0009
17	1	0.09	0.0009	1	0.09	0.0009
18	6	0.56	0.0023	4	0.39	0.0019
20	1	0.09	0.0009	0	-	-





Table 186. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to when they started to have a check-up during pregnancy before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Month	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error
1	116	7.66	0.0105	117	9.48	0.0131
2	113	8.56	0.0111	92	6.77	0.0098
3	608	58.59	0.0215	756	69.41	0.0200
4	94	7.68	0.0112	58	4.55	0.0085
5	53	5.42	0.0106	33	3.84	0.0096
6	73	7.74	0.0122	29	3.06	0.0085
7	16	1.16	0.0036	8	0.67	0.0034
8	18	1.41	0.0051	3	0.29	0.0024
9	20	1.77	0.0064	16	1.91	0.0071

3.4.4.2.1.5 Practices in taking care of infants

The notable improved practice on taking care of infant before and upon attending FDS was the visit to the health center (Table 187). Despite this improvement, the number of visits to the health center was only 4 to 7 visits per year (Table 188). Most of the practices mentioned before and upon attending FDS were newborn screening and breastfeeding. Although the practices in taking care of infants are considerably good, the change in practices before and upon attending FDS did not make any significant difference on cleaning the navel of babies, skin-to-skin contact, vaccination, and bathing infants. These may be old practices that the respondents learned from their parents and experiences. The newborn screening ($z=-7.795$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) and breastfeeding ($z=8.33$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) have significant change before and upon attending FDS.





Table 187. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries by practices on taking care of infant before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Practices	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Visiting health center				1077	96.07	0.0091
Cleaning baby's navel	464	41.02	0.0216	459	40.76	0.0215
Skin-to-Skin Contact	219	20.56	0.0181	226	21.57	0.0186
Vaccination	550	47.91	0.0214	540	48.28	0.0217
newborn screening	189	16.45	0.0157	299	26.01	0.0189
Bathing infant	519	43.90	0.0217	501	42.83	0.0216
Breast-feeding	796	70.66	0.0199	712	61.81	0.0214

Table 188. Distribution of 4PS beneficiaries by practices on taking care of infant according to the number of visits to health center before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Number of visits	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
0 to 3	1053	93.57	0.0108	1022	91.12	0.0132
4 to 7	38	2.93	0.0069	67	6.17	0.0112
8 to 11	17	3.21	0.0082	20	2.45	0.0074
12 to 15	4	0.29	0.0015	2	0.17	0.0012
16 to 19				1	0.09	0.0009



3.4.4.2.1.6 Practices in preparing food/meals for children



Table 189 shows that 76.14% of the 4Ps beneficiaries use iodized salt. It was also quite alarming that only 19.44% passed their practices in preparing and cooking food upon attending FDS (Table 190). Those who failed perceived that the FDS effect on their practices is very high (Table 191). This can be attributed to the significant increase in practices before and upon attending FDS on washing hands before handling food ($z=-6.216$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$), washing utensils before cooking ($z=-4.218$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$), and making sure the food items are fresh ($z=-4.419$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$). Likewise, there was also significant increase in their knowledge of the things to consider in preparing and cooking food such as cutting meat, vegetables, and fruits in small pieces ($z=4.585$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$); preparing more frequent meals for growing children ($z=7.016$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$); adding enough quantity of food ($z=11.383$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$); preparing viscous food for 6-month old babies ($z=4.075$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$); and preparing family meals suitable for children ($z=5.297$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$).

Table 189. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to utilization of iodized salt upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Response	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error
Iodized Salt	844	76.14	0.0181
Non-iodized Salt	268	23.86	0.0181

Table 190. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries who passed/failed according to practices in preparing/cooking food upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Category	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error
High score	225	19.44	0.0175
Low score	887	80.56	0.0175





Table 191. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to practices in preparing/cooking food before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Practice	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Re-spondents	Weighted Percent-age Distri-bution	Stan-dard Error	No. of Re-spondents	Weight-ed Per-centage Distribu-tion	Stan-dard Error
Washing hands before handling food	689	60.99	0.0214	776	67.99	0.0206
Washing utensils before cooking	646	56.27	0.0219	701	61.63	0.0216
Making sure of food freshness	551	48.48	0.0220	676	61.09	0.0213

Table 192. Distribution of 4PS beneficiaries according to things to consider in preparing/cooking food before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Responses	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respon-dents	Weighted Percent-age Distri-bution	Stan-dard Error	No. of Re-spondents	Weighted Percent-age Dis-tribution	Standard Error
Cutting meat, vegetables and fruits in small pieces	745	67.20	0.0208	817	71.00	0.0200
Preparing more frequent meals for growing children	259	22.94	0.0179	345	29.84	0.0190
Adding Food Quantity	178	14.77	0.0151	281	23.53	0.0185
Preparing vis-cous food for six-month old babies	264	23.38	0.0185	314	26.77	0.0194
Preparing food for family suit-able for children	296	25.97	0.0184	364	31.75	0.0198



3.4.4.2.1.7 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of vaccination to children

Prior to becoming a member of 4Ps, 82.08% of beneficiaries perceived very highly their capabilities as parents to provide the needed vaccination of their children (Table 193). Upon attending FDS, however, a drop in the number of beneficiaries with the same perception was observed. There is an increase in the number of beneficiaries who had perceived very low, low, neither high nor low and high on these aspects. These findings show that attendance to FDS may not have contributed to their abilities to sustain the prescribed vaccination of their children. Although most vaccinations are given for free in the barangay health centers, the parents may not be knowledgeable enough on the type of vaccinations needed and when these must be administered. This is contrary to the requirements of cash grant provision in the Pantawid Pamilya Program that, compliance to a set of conditions, including free vaccination for children 0-5 years old. At the point of data gathering, their children have grown, and this aspect may no longer be applicable to them anymore.

Table 193. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their provision of vaccination to their children before and upon attending FDS.

Rating	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	33	1.53	0.0038	17	2.96	0.0052
Low	67	1.62	0.0039	18	6.01	0.0073
Neither High nor Low	104	5.82	0.0072	65	9.34	0.0090
High	124	8.96	0.0088	100	11.15	0.0097
Very High	784	82.08	0.0118	913	70.54	0.0141

3.4.4.2.1.8 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of medical care to children

Contrary to the results on the provision of vaccination, Table 194 shows an improvement in the number of beneficiaries who regard that they have very high capabilities in providing medical needs of their children. Information campaigns of government agencies and even media may have influenced the beneficiaries' perception, aside from possible learnings from FDS. Similarly, barangay health offices provide various medical services to the community indigents and 4Ps members. The availability of these services in the community increases the chances of supporting the children's medical needs. FGD results show that the cash grant received have supported their medical needs. Some of the statements of the beneficiaries were "Nakakabili na ng vitamins at gamot dahil sa 4 Ps," "Bumaba ang insidente ng may sakit", and "Mas napacheck-up ang mga anak." These statements show that the beneficiaries can better provide for the medical needs of their children.



Although there is a general improvement in the number of beneficiaries claiming to have a very high capability of providing needed vaccinations, 97% have a very low perception of their capability.

Table 194. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their provision of medical care to their children before and upon attending FDS.

Rating	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	36	3.24	0.0055	20	1.81	0.0041
Low	75	6.77	0.0078	18	1.62	0.0039
Neither High nor Low	128	11.53	0.0099	78	6.96	0.0079
High	183	16.49	0.0115	160	14.39	0.0108
Very High	689	61.96	0.0150	836	75.21	0.0133

3.4.4.2.1.9 Perception of 4Ps beneficiaries on provision of dental care to children

Table 195 shows an increase in the number of beneficiaries that have a very high perception of their capability to provide dental care for their children. A decrease in the number of beneficiaries that gave very low and low perception was observed. This suggests that more beneficiaries are now more confident in providing for the dental needs of their children. They may have learned of the importance of dental care from attending FDS. Availment of dental services in the barangay health center may also be a practice. Thus, parents may indeed perceive that they are really providing the dental needs of their children.

Results show that 51.38% have a very high perception that they are able to provide for the dental needs of their children. This may include the provision of materials needed in cleaning the teeth and availing the accessible dental services. These beneficiaries receive a minimal cash grant, have been members for 6 years, 29 to 40 year olds, working part-time, high school undergraduates and attend FDS 4 to 6 times a year. Both the highest and lowest perception came from married beneficiaries from the lowest income group.



Table 195. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to level of perception on their provision of dental care to their children before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Rating	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	73	6.58%	0.0077	34	3.05%	0.0053
Low	889	8.01%	0.0084	52	4.67%	0.0065
Neither High nor Low	193	17.35%	0.0117	139	12.49%	0.0102
High	186	16.68%	0.0115	186	16.68%	0.0115
Very High	571	51.38%	0.0154	702	63.11%	0.0149

3.4.4.2.1.10 Family planning practices

Seven out of 10 4Ps beneficiaries practiced family planning. It was observed that artificial methods were practiced by more mothers (Table 196). The study shows that there was a significant decrease in the use of a condom ($Z= 5.858$, $p\text{-value}= 0.0001$) and pills ($Z= 2.743$, $p\text{-value}= 0.0001$) before and upon attending FDS. It was also found out that the use of calendar method ($Z= -5.027$, $p\text{-value}= 0.0001$), withdrawal ($Z= 6.123$, $p\text{-value}= 0.0001$), IUD ($Z= 5.927$, $p\text{-value}= 0.0001$) and tubal ligation ($Z= 7.553$, $p\text{-value}= 0.0001$) as a family planning method significantly increase before and upon attending FDS.

Table 196. Distribution of 4PS beneficiaries according family planning methods used before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Family Planning Method	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Calendar Method	239	22.24	0.0181	290	23.89	0.0183
Basic Temperature	103	9.74	0.0136	105	9.70	0.0135
Mucus Consistency Analysis	103	9.67	0.0134	106	9.96	0.0136
Condom	497	36.77	0.0198	258	17.54	0.0155
Pills	865	77.32	0.0182	534	47.44	0.0208
Withdrawal	216	16.69	0.0158	288	18.40	0.0156
IUD	173	17.26	0.0172	240	18.39	0.0171



Tubal Ligation	145	12.70	0.0152	224	17.07	0.0165
Vasectomy	103	9.55	0.0134	102	8.46	0.0121
Abortion	98	9.23	0.0133	98	9.49	0.0136

3.4.4.3 Family Values

Valuing the strengths and weaknesses of the 4Ps beneficiaries was studied. Results show that 58.19% had a very high valuing of one's strengths before attending FDS, and 68.76% upon attending FDS. The least percent of respondents was observed before attending FDS (2.76%) and upon attending FDS 1.24% had low valuing of one's strength (Table 197). On the other hand, the majority of the respondents before attending FDS had a very low valuing of one's weakness. Only 18.1% of the respondents before attending FDS answered very highly in valuing one's weakness. It was interesting to note that upon attending FDS, only 19.81% of the respondents answered very low in valuing one's weakness. It was also observed that there was an increase of valuing one's weaknesses from 18.1 % to 59.62% in the very high category upon attending FDS. To know if there was a significant difference on the 4Ps beneficiaries on valuing one's strengths and weaknesses, an inferential statistic test was done. Results show that the ratings on valuing of one's strengths ($Z=9.61$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$) and weaknesses ($Z=20.473$, $p=0.0001$) before and upon attending FDS are significantly different. This was due to their attendance in FDS where valuing of strengths and weaknesses were being discussed and how to improve their strengths and lessen their weaknesses were also highlighted.

Table 197. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to valuing the strengths and weaknesses (n=1112).

Before Attending FDS				Upon Attending FDS			
Value	No. of respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	Value	No. of respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
1	214	20.38		1	192	18.29	
2	29	2.76		2	13	1.24	
3	100	9.52		3	44	4.19	
4	96	9.14		4	79	7.52	
5	611	58.19		5	722	68.76	
Total	1,050	100		Total	1,050	100	





Weaknesses Before Attending FDS				Strengths Upon Attending FDS			
Value	No. of respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error	Value	No. of respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
1	571	54.38		1	208	19.81	
2	55	5.24		2	32	3.05	
3	136	12.95		3	90	8.57	
4	98	9.33		4	94	8.95	
5	190	18.1		5	626	59.62	
Total	1,050	100		Total	1,050		

The 4Ps' beneficiaries were asked how they de-stress themselves. Table 198 shows their responses: having enough time for the family, having some vices, singing, dividing household chores, massaging the head, smoking, having clear household rules, drinking liquor, spending more than what one can afford, watching television, listening to radio or music, praying, resting or sleeping, and getting angry. The top three ways the beneficiaries use to de-stress are: resting, watching television, and praying. The least method used to de-stress was gambling. It was also noted that the ways to reduce or remove stress increases before and upon attending FDS except for vices, singing and massaging.

Table 198. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to ways on reducing or removing stress before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

WAY	No		Yes	
	No. of respondents	Percent	No. of respondents	Percent
Time for family				
Before Attending FDS	787	74.95	263	25.05
Upon Attending FDS	653	62.19	397	37.81
Gambling				
Before Attending FDS	1,018	96.95	32	3.05
Upon Attending FDS	1,019	97.05	31	2.95
Singing				
Before Attending FDS	772	73.52	211	20.1
Upon Attending FDS	921	87.71	129	12.29
Division of HH chores				
Before Attending FDS	876	83.43	174	16.57
Upon Attending FDS	777	74	273	26
Massaging the Head				





Before Attending FDS	843	80.29	207	19.71
Upon Attending FDS	914	87.05	136	12.95
Smoking				
Before Attending FDS	1,013	96.48	37	3.52
Upon Attending FDS	1,005	95.71	45	4.29
Clear HH Rules				
Before Attending FDS	939	89.43	111	10.57
Upon Attending FDS	873	83.14	177	16.86
Drinking Liquor				
Before Attending FDS	1,014	96.57	36	3.43
Upon Attending FDS	1,001	95.33	49	4.67
Spending more				
Before Attending FDS	970	92.38	80	7.62
Upon Attending FDS	897	85.43	153	14.57
Watching TV				
Before Attending FDS	666	63.43	384	36.57
Upon Attending FDS	516	49.14	534	50.86
Listening to Radio or Music				
Before Attending FDS	854	81.33	196	18.67
Upon Attending FDS	745	70.95	305	29.05
Praying				
Before Attending FDS	750	71.43	630	60
Upon Attending FDS	300	28.57	420	40
Resting or Sleeping				
Before Attending FDS	623	59.33	427	40.67
Upon Attending FDS	479	45.62	571	54.38
Getting Angry				
Before Attending FDS	946	90.1	104	9.9
Upon Attending FDS	911	86.76	139	13.24

Table 199 shows more than four-fifth of the respondents do not practice any vice. Smoking (10.86%) and drinking liquor (9.24%) were the top most vices and having multiple partners (0.10%) being the least (Table 200).



**Table 199. Distribution of 4Ps Beneficiaries according to vices at present.**

Vice	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution
No	869	82.76
Yes	181	17.24
Total	1,050	100

Table 200. Distribution of 4Ps according to the type of vices at present.

Type of Vices	No	Yes
Smoking	89.14	10.86
Drinking Liquor	90.76	9.24
Gambling	97.43	2.57
Using drugs	99.81	0.19
Multiple partners	99.90	0.10
Engaging in Sexual Activity for a Fee	99.81	0.19

The 4Ps' beneficiaries respond differently to the day to day problems encountered by the family (Table 201). Their responses include crying, laughing, engaging in a recreation, doing nothing, consulting other people, doing simple things such as massaging the head, talking to the family, praying and thought out. The beneficiaries' topmost way of coping with the day's problems was by praying before attending FDS (45.05%) and upon attending FDS (60.35%). Doing nothing was the least mentioned way by 5.05% of the respondents before attending FDS, and 6.0% upon attending FDS. Although all the ways how they respond to problems increased before and upon attending FDS, only praying ($Z=6.7278$, $p=0.0001$) shows significant difference. This was attributed to their attendance in FDS, wherein moral and spiritual aspects of family life had been discussed. In the focus group discussion, the beneficiaries said they attended prayer groups and bible studies. Prayer gives them a sense of optimism as well as enable each one to hope and let go of unwanted thoughts (Rad, 2014).





Table 201. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to their Ways in responding the Day to Day Problems before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Ways	No		Yes	
	No. of respondents	Percent	No. of respondents	Percent
Crying				
Before Attending FDS	858	81.71	192	18.29
Upon Attending FDS	835	79.52	215	20.48
Laughing				
Before Attending FDS	946	90.1	104	9.9
Upon Attending FDS	902	85.9	148	14.1
Recreation				
Before Attending FDS	868	82.67	182	17.33
Upon Attending FDS	797	75.9	253	24.1
Doing Nothing				
Before Attending FDS	997	94.95	53	5.05
Upon Attending FDS	987	94	63	6
Consultation				
Before Attending FDS	817	77.81	233	22.19
Upon Attending FDS	719	68.48	331	31.52
Massaging the Head				
Before Attending FDS	960	91.43	90	8.57
Upon Attending FDS	871	82.95	179	17.05
Talk in the family				
Before Attending FDS	709	67.52	341	32.48
Upon Attending FDS	588	56	462	44
Praying				
Before Attending FDS	577	54.95	473	45.05
Upon Attending FDS	416	39.62	634	60.38
Thought Out				
Before Attending FDS	683	65.05	367	34.95
Upon Attending FDS	569	54.19	481	45.81



About 94.03% of the beneficiaries said that they do things together as a family. Only 5.95% of them did not do things together as a family (Table 202).

Table 202. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries who do things together (n=1112).

	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Yes	1040	94.03	0.0106
No	72.08	5.97	0.0106

Regarding who does the tasks at home, Table 203 shows that 82.59% of the fathers and mothers helped their children in going to school, and this task appears to be the highest. The least task done by the parents was washing the dishes (48.60%). For the children, washing the dishes was done by almost half of them (40.85%) and fixing the bed the least task (0.02%) done. For the relatives living with the family, the task most done was fixing the bed (39.31%) and helping the children in going to school (0.23%) being the least. When tabulated for all family members, fixing the bed (26.63%) was the highest activity while dropping off the children in school and fetching afterwards (3.12%) being the least. It was also noted that the tasks were mostly done by fathers or mothers.

The 4Ps families performed various activities together. These include eating, going to church and praying, doing household chores, attending fiestas or celebrations, watching television or movie, reading stories, strolling, and playing. The activity done together by most of the families was eating before (73.53%) and upon attending (79.66%) FDS. The least activity done was reading stories before (13.74%) and upon attending (17.21%) FDS (Table 204). It was observed that all activities done together by the family increases upon attending FDS. Results of the inferential tests show that the various activities done together as family, such as eating ($Z=-7.719$, $p=0.0001$), going to church ($Z=-13.73$, $p=0.0001$), doing household chores ($Z=-9.939$, $p=0.0001$), attending fiesta ($Z=-8.4$, $p=0.0001$), reading stories ($Z=-7.854$, $p=0.0001$) and playing ($Z=-8.523$, $p=0.0001$) are significantly different. On the other hand, watching television and strolling together were not significantly different.



Table 203. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to the different household chores performed(n=1112).

Activity	Mother/Father			Children			Relative			All		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percent- age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percent- age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percent- age Distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percent- age Distribution	Standard Error
Wash the dishes	463	43.60	0.0214	403	40.85	0.0209	14	1.07	0.0042	232	14.47	0.0125
Wash the clothes	845	74.50	0.0188	122	12.97	0.0154	8	0.96	0.0051	137	11.57	0.0126
Cooking	918	81.90	0.0168	88	9.06	0.0132	16	1.57	0.0058	90	7.47	0.0109
Help the child go to school	926	82.59	0.0165	123	13.73	0.0154	6	0.23	0.0011	56	3.45	0.0066
Bring/fetch the child to/from school	894	76.68	0.0188	161	19.80	0.0182	10	0.40	0.0017	48	3.12	0.0060
Help in doing the assignments and projects of child/ren	810	73.02	0.0191	180	19.52	0.0177	16	0.57	0.0018	106	6.88	0.0086
Clean the house	560	49.94	0.0213	215	21.75	0.0188	14	1.67	0.0067	323	26.63	0.0186
Fix beddings	387	49.94	0.0213	407	0.02	0.0002	10	39.31	0.0212	309	23.11	0.0166
Clean the table after meals	435	41.56	0.0208	389	35.60	0.0202	12	1.98	0.0076	277	20.86	0.0150
Play with the child/ren	608	57.60	0.0213	244	21.62	0.0176	19	1.25	0.0039	241	19.53	0.0163





Table 174. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to the allotment of the additional money from Pantawid Pamilya (n=1112).

Activity the family does together	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Before attending FDS															
Pagsasalu-salo sa pagkain	87	5.69	0.0102	32	2.56	0.0066	69	6.41	0.0108	127	11.81	0.0146	797	73.53	0.0195
Pagdarasal	143	10.50	0.0129	93	6.51	0.0098	307	28.63	0.0200	163	16.16	0.0163	405	38.19	0.0199
Paggawa ng gawing bahay	71	5.47	0.0102	66	4.38	0.0085	127	9.82	0.0127	195	19.27	0.0168	653	61.06	0.0209
Pagdalo ng pista o handaan	614	51.84	0.0217	129	10.30	0.0124	168	15.99	0.0161	64	79.29	0.0130	138	13.94	0.0150
Pagbabasa ng mga kuwento	571	51.32	0.0215	124	11.32	0.0142	182	16.42	0.0158	78	7.21	0.0112	156	13.74	0.0138
Paglalakad	352	30.82	0.0185	145	12.15	0.0139	217	19.45	0.0171	227	22.25	0.0186	171	15.33	0.0147
Paglalaro	427	37.63	0.0210	126	11.98	0.0122	203	17.53	0.0165	118	11.62	0.0136	239	21.23	0.0166
Upon attending FDS															
Pagsasalu-salo sa pagkain	41	4.05	0.0094	17	1.52	0.0054	59	4.13	0.0076	112	10.63	0.0139	882	79.66	0.0179





Pagdarasal	101	8.45	0.0118	55	3.42	0.0065	178	16.06	0.0158	171	14.92	0.0151	607	57.14	0.0202
Paggawa ng gawing bahay	32	8.45	0.0118	28	2.18	0.0057	100	6.57	0.0101	192	18.16	0.0165	761	69.74	0.0198
Pagdalo ng pista o handaan	558	48.60	0.0217	105	9.34	0.0121	155	14.66	0.0158	96	9.76	0.0139	198	17.63	0.0160
Pagbabasa ng mga ku- wento	533	49.31	0.0216	101	10.53	0.0142	159	14.60	0.0150	103	8.35	0.0114	216	17.21	0.0148
Paglalakad	427	40.49	0.0205	94	8.09	0.0113	214	19.28	0.0172	138	13.62	0.0153	239	18.52	0.0153
Paglalaro	381	34.39	0.0205	96	8.76	0.0121	183	17.23	0.0163	157	15.79	0.0162	295	23.83	0.0169



3.4.4.3.1 Moral Spiritual

The moral spiritual activities by the families were going to church, praying at home, reading and studying the bible, joining religious organizations and attending religious celebrations. Going to church was the highest spiritual moral activity done by the beneficiaries before attending FDS (72.38%) and by 84.29% upon attending FDS (Table 205). The least was joining religious organizations before attending FDS (16.68%) and by 19.71% upon attending FDS. Also, there were increases in all spiritual activities done by the families before and upon attending FDS.

The inferential test results reveal that the spiritual and moral activities of the family before and upon attending FDS which were going to church FDS ($Z=-13.73$, $p=0.0001$), praying at home ($Z=-9.939$, $p=0.0001$), reading and studying the bible ($Z=-8.4$, $p=0.0001$) and joining in religious organizations ($Z=-7.854$, $p=0.0001$) are significantly different. This is mainly due to FDS where developing the moral and spiritual aspects of the family was strengthened. Moral and spiritual activities led to value oriented families and these give numerous benefits such as understanding and appreciation of others' differences (Bedley, 2000). However, joining in religious celebrations ($Z=-1.254$, $p=0.2098$) is not significantly different.

Table 205. Distribution of 4Ps' beneficiaries according to their activities in morality and spirituality before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Activities	No		Yes	
	No. of respondents	Percent	No. of respondents	Percent
Going to church				
Before attending FDS	290	27.62	760	72.38
Upon attending FDS	165	15.71	885	84.29
Praying at home				
Before attending FDS	522	49.71	528	50.29
Upon attending FDS	376	36.58	652	63.42
Reading the bible				
Before attending FDS	840	80	210	20
Upon attending FDS	75.52	75.52	24.48	100
Joining Religious Organization				
Before attending FDS	873	83.14	177	16.86
Upon attending FDS	843	80.29	207	19.71
Joining Religious Celebrations				
Before attending FDS	674	64.19	376	35.81
Upon attending FDS	597	56.84	453	43.14



Majority of the moral spiritual activities were attended by mothers and fathers, followed by the children, and relatives or someone living with the family (Table 206). The highest moral spiritual activity done by the fathers and mothers was praying at home (92.57%). The least activity they did was going to church (89.9%). It was also observed that the highest moral spiritual activity done by the children was going to church (8.48%), and their least activity was praying at home (5.81%). The highest moral spiritual done by the relatives living with the family was joining in religious celebrations (2.29%). The least activity was joining religious organizations (1.05%). According to the beneficiaries they learned about these activities through FDS, family members, relatives, oneself, and experience. Thus, parents can be role models to their children in terms of attending these moral and spiritual activities.

Table 206. Family members of the 4Ps Beneficiaries who are joining in the moral spiritual activities (n=1112)

Activities	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution
Member		
No	292	27.81
Yes	758	72.19
Going to Church		
Mother/Father	944	89.9
Children	89	8.48
Other members of the family/household	17	1.62
Praying at Home		
Mother/Father	972	92.57
Children	61	5.81
Other members of the family/household	17	1.62
Reading or Studying the Bible		
Mother/Father	968	92.19
Children	65	6.19
Other members of the family/household	17	1.62
Joining Religious Organizations		
Mother/Father	958	91.24
Children	81	7.71
Other members of the family/household	11	1.05
Joining Religious Celebrations		
Mother/Father	953	90.76
Children	73	6.95
Other members of the family/household	24	2.29





The 4Ps beneficiaries were asked how they prioritized the time they give to themselves, their spouses, for each child, and the whole family. Table 207 shows the results on how they prioritized the four given choices. Giving time for the whole family was the top most priority before attending FDS (92.29%) and upon attending FDS (92.29%). The least priority was giving time to self before attending FDS (52.50%) and upon attending FDS (59.07%).

Results of the inferential test show that the time prioritization to self ($Z=-8.325$, $p=0.0001$); to spouse ($Z=-7.395$, $p=0.0001$); to children ($Z=-7.709$, $p=0.0001$); and to the whole family ($Z=-8.795$, $p=0.0001$) are all significant. Thus, all members of the family are important to them and giving ample time to each one is necessary.

Majority of the fathers and mothers devoted their vacant hours in praying, sleeping or resting, and talking to their children. Praying was most prioritized by the mothers during their vacant time (64.48%) while talking to children (62.18%) for the fathers. The least prioritized activity by mothers (5.62%) and fathers (6.92%) was drinking liquor with friends. According to the beneficiaries, FDS and their own family taught them how to allocate their vacant time (Table 2087).

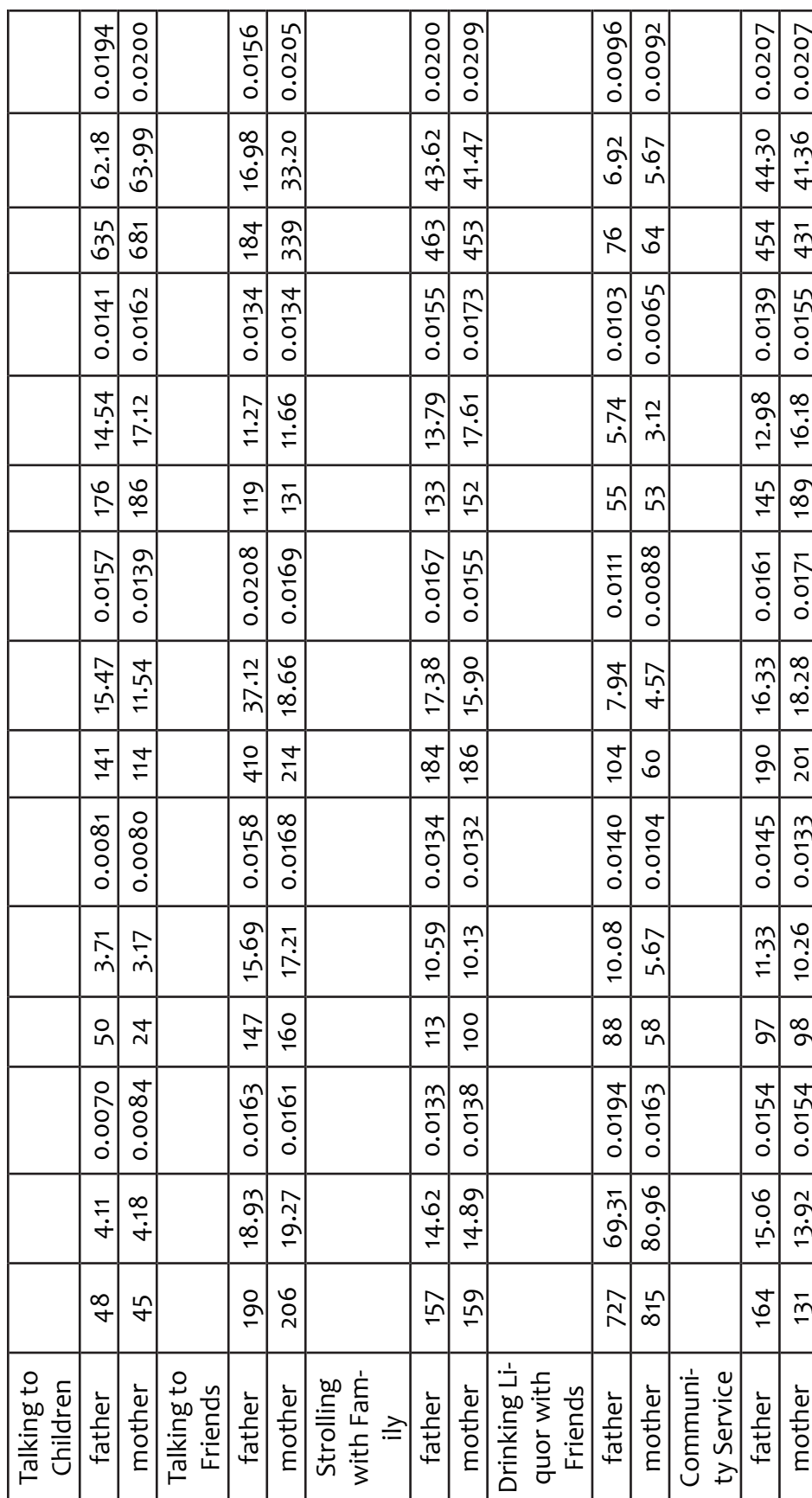


Table 207. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the persons they prioritize to give their time before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

People Given Time	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
SELF															
Before attending FDS	133	8.65	0.0104	74	6.30	0.0110	182	16.29	0.0160	160	16.27	0.0149	501	52.50	0.0207
Upon attending FDS	112	8.20	0.0105	44	5.55	0.0113	135	10.85	0.0131	181	16.32	0.0150	578	59.07	0.0197
SPOUSE															
Before attending FDS	97	7.05		67	3.81	0.0074	129	11.97	0.0140	179	19.08	0.0168	578	58.09	0.0198
Upon attending FDS	82	7.23	0.0102	33	3.09	0.0084	116	8.77	0.0119	177	17.05	0.0158	642	63.86	0.0193
EACH CHILD	352	30.82	0.0185	145	12.15	0.0139	217	19.45	0.0171	227	22.25	0.0186	171	15.33	0.0147
Before attending FDS	38	2.38	0.0061	35	1.55	0.0042	37	5.07	0.0110	94	8.16	0.0114	846	82.83	0.0165
Upon attending FDS	17	1.49	0.0052	7	0.85	0.0043	26	2.67	0.0082	85	6.82	0.0109	915	88.16	0.0145
WHOLE FAMILY	41	4.05	0.0094	17	1.52	0.0054	59	4.13	0.0076	112	10.63	0.0139	882	79.66	0.0179
Before attending FDS	37	0.99	0.0041	33	0.82	0.0046	31	1.38	0.0056	72	4.53	0.0087	877	92.29	0.0116
Upon attending FDS	12	0.99	0.0041	8	0.82	0.0046	18	1.38	0.0056	59	4.53	0.0087	953	92.29	0.0116

Table 208. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to allocation of vacant time among fathers and mothers (n=1112).

Activity	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Praying															
father	79	7.24	0.0101	71	5.82	0.0100	145	13.86	0.0148	128	12.89	0.0149	627	60.19	0.0205
mother	48	6.85	0.0125	28	2.74	0.0069	92	8.02	0.0119	145	13.91	0.0153	737	68.48	0.0195
Listening to radio															
father	517	68.48	0.0195	94	12.83	0.0143	172	14.71	0.0150	98	8.22	0.0106	169	15.62	0.0150
mother	429	44.17	0.0215	103	12.59	0.0148	186	15.90	0.0155	137	10.68	0.0121	195	16.67	0.0149
Watching TV															
father	193	18.04	0.0165	72	6.90	0.0107	180	16.57	0.0165	138	14.09	0.0159	467	44.40	0.0212
mother	210	21.41	0.0179	74	5.70	0.0084	198	20.15	0.0182	176	14.17	0.0147	392	38.58	0.0209
Sleeping or resting															
father	77	5.93	0.0093	44	4.24	0.0091	128	12.22	0.0147	160	15.76	0.0160	641	61.84	0.0206
mother	67	44.40	0.0212	48	3.11	0.0055	129	12.88	0.0152	205	18.70	0.0172	601	58.16	0.0211
Playing with Children															
father	105	10.68	0.0137	91	8.33	0.0124	193	18.22	0.0170	159	15.33	0.0141	502	47.43	0.0205
mother	97	9.48	0.0124	60	5.92	0.0107	194	18.88	0.0174	190	18.81	0.0161	509	46.90	0.0205



3.4.4.4 Active Citizenship

3.4.4.4.1 Desired and Current Situation of Community

Table 209 shows the respondents' views on the desired and current situation of their community. One third of the respondents (35.28%) did not say the distance between the desired and the present situation of the community far or near.

Table 209. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to views on distance between desired and current situation (n=1112).

Rating	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	175	15.50	0.0152
Low	116	11.31	0.0142
Neither High nor Low	399	35.28	0.0199
High	201	20.34	0.0168
Very High	222	17.58	0.0144

Table 210 shows the characteristics of the 4Ps beneficiaries who answered neither high nor low with respect to the desired community upon attending FDS. They have incomes less than PhP 2,525.00, elementary undergraduates, full time employees, members for 5 years, and ages 41-52.



Table 210. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the rate of desired communities upon attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	170	15.67	0.0156	111	11.63	0.0147	371	34.49	0.0203	195	20.83	0.0174	208	100.00	0.1739
2526-5021	3	5.75	0.0373	4	4.37	0.0221	20	47.63	0.0870	6	11.06	0.0508	12	200.00	0.3119
5002-7517	1	5.78	0.0639	0			4	94.22	0.0639	0			0		
7518-10013	1	39.02	0.2916	0			2	53.30	0.2891	0			2	7.68	0.0682
12510-15005	0			0			1	100.00	0.0000	0			0		
Educational Attainment															
None	3	10.99	0.0732	0			4	46.26	0.2226	3	32.02	0.1765	1	10.74	0.1058
Pre-school	3	35.83	0.2484	1	2.23	0.0242	6	46.82	0.2439	3	15.12	0.1058	0		
Elementary															
Undergraduate	37	14.70	0.0300	28	7.76	0.0202	120	38.33	0.0396	52	21.98	0.0362	59	17.22	0.0295
High school Undergraduate	42	14.15	0.0290	39	12.46	0.0281	99	28.03	0.0368	61	24.26	0.0388	59	21.10	0.0330
High school Graduate	66	14.91	0.0243	29	11.82	0.0276	117	37.19	0.0369	61	18.97	0.0278	77	17.10	0.0223





College Undergraduate	14	17.44	0.0559	13	21.07	0.0652	31	35.56	0.0744	16	14.10	0.0523	14	11.83	0.0437
College Graduate	4	21.74	0.1051	6	13.25	0.0815	18	37.42	0.1006	4	13.09	0.0834	7	14.50	0.0822
Post Graduate	0			0			1	100.00	0.0000	0			0		
Vocational/ Tec.	5	26.96	0.1776	0			3	34.05	0.2049	0			3	38.99	0.2072
Employment Status															
Full Time	116	15.90	0.0196	68	11.66	0.0186	252	37.49	0.0257	115	16.43	0.0193	143	18.53	0.0189
Part Time	35	15.83	0.0352	27	10.27	0.0303	81	36.50	0.0473	40	25.51	0.0466	33	11.90	0.0276
Unemployed	24	13.71	0.0363	21	11.21	0.0319	66	25.95	0.0406	47	28.61	0.0511	46	20.52	0.0381
Length of membership (years)															
4	55	18.07	0.0313	33	12.75	0.0271	96	27.52	0.0352	66	24.46	0.0348	55	17.19	0.0281
5	54	12.86	0.0238	34	9.39	0.0208	157	39.56	0.0346	67	20.40	0.0306	85	17.79	0.0253
6	32	17.14	0.0394	24	12.83	0.0391	58	27.57	0.0450	34	21.40	0.0473	37	21.07	0.0414
7	19	21.49	0.0589	10	5.20	0.0198	46	54.94	0.0682	14	5.52	0.0186	16	12.85	0.0379
8	15	10.41	0.0376	15	18.66	0.0633	41	32.61	0.0641	21	21.43	0.0586	29	16.90	0.0371
Age Bracket															
17-28	10	11.63	0.0596	7	23.92	0.1002	18	35.79	0.1078	4	13.36	0.0826	14	15.30	0.0583
29-40	77	20.22	0.0282	46	10.88	0.0218	137	35.05	0.0343	67	17.72	0.0283	80	16.13	0.0230
41-52	64	14.36	0.0248	38	9.84	0.0219	168	35.81	0.0323	86	21.70	0.0293	87	18.29	0.0238
53-64	18	11.73	0.0353	20	13.48	0.0391	54	29.06	0.0522	33	25.81	0.0547	33	19.92	0.0444
65-76	5	4.04	0.0226	3	5.67	0.0331	21	52.60	0.1060	10	20.04	0.0760	6	17.65	0.0825
77-88	1	17.42	0.1569	1	17.59	0.1582	1	17.91	0.1629	2	23.35	0.1688	2	23.72	0.1678



The respondents were also asked if they can do something to reach the desired community situation. Three-fourths of the respondents (75.91%) said yes, they can do something. Only 24% of them said they cannot do anything (Table 211). Majority (59.50%) of them also said that the FDS they attended had a very high effect on them to achieve their desired community (Table 212).

Table 211. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their views on whether they can do something to reach the desired community situation (n=1112).

Response	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
No	279	24.09	0.0184
Yes	833	75.91	0.0184

Table 212. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to FDS effect on achieving their desired community (n=1112).

Rating	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	16	1.15	0.0037
Low	19	1.54	0.0052
Neither High or Low	101	9.76	0.0130
High	353	28.06	0.0181
Very High	623	59.50	0.0191

The 4Ps beneficiaries who have very high perception that FDS will help them reach their desired community are high school undergraduates, employed part-time, with income less than 2525 pesos per month, 29-40 years old, and members for 5 years (Table 213).



Table 213. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to how they can meet their of desired communities upon attending FDS, classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Family monthly income															
Less than 2525	15	1.18	0.0038	18	1.57	0.0054	96	9.89	0.0134	341	28.35	0.0186	584	59.01	0.0197
2526-5021	0			1	1.07	0.0107	3	5.79	0.0373	10	16.93	0.0608	32	76.22	0.0689
5002-7517	0			0			1	18.69	0.1836	2	69.74	0.2176	2	11.57	0.0981
7518-10013	1	2.58	0.0291	0			0			0			4	97.42	0.0291
12510-15005	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Educational Attainment															
None	2	6.65	0.0522	1	3.83	0.0403	1	3.32	0.0352	1	36.28	0.2457	6	49.91	0.2146
Pre-school	1	1.19	0.0131	0			2	8.64	0.0747	2	39.13	0.2474	8	51.04	0.2438
Elementary Undergraduate	3	0.53	0.0035	6	1.40	0.0064	21	9.75	0.0279	112	34.46	0.0387	153	53.85	0.0399
High school Undergraduate	2	0.41	0.0036	3	1.06	0.0061	29	9.39	0.0227	99	25.20	0.0336	169	63.94	0.0380
High school Graduate	4	1.31	0.0068	5	2.04	0.0139	36	11.19	0.0257	95	25.05	0.0316	209	60.41	0.0363



College Undergraduate	2	2.06	0.0146	2	2.07	0.0146	6	3.35	0.0165	25	29.76	0.0738	51	62.77	0.0740
College Graduate	1	6.75	0.0646	1	0.84	0.0085	4	19.61	0.1044	13	16.95	0.0645	21	55.84	0.1129
Post Graduate	0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000	0		
Vocational/ Tec.	0			0			1	1.31	0.0141	4	18.95	0.1159	6	79.74	0.1189
Employment Status															
Full Time	11	1.41	0.0055	6	1.26	0.0074	66	9.79	0.0169	223	29.51	0.0247	388	58.03	0.0259
Part Time	4	1.21	0.0067	5	1.56	0.0079	13	6.23	0.0246	66	23.45	0.0381	127	67.55	0.0430
Unemployed	1	0.15	0.0015	7	2.51	0.0105	22	13.58	0.0378	65	27.97	0.0449	108	55.78	0.0512
Length of membership (years)															
4	3	0.71	0.0046	4	1.07	0.0057	29	7.61	0.0175	100	32.75	0.0389	170	57.86	0.0397
5	5	0.82	0.0040	8	2.20	0.0119	35	11.96	0.0260	126	26.12	0.0303	222	58.90	0.0339
6	1	0.56	0.0056	3	1.26	0.0083	18	11.32	0.0338	52	20.07	0.0399	111	66.78	0.0485
7	3	3.77	0.0265	2	1.22	0.0098	7	8.25	0.0459	36	35.27	0.0657	55	51.49	0.0695
8	3	2.08	0.0166	1	0.92	0.0092	12	5.82	0.0203	39	28.36	0.0535	66	62.82	0.0589
Age Bracket															
17-28	0			1	0.30	0.0031	6	6.60	0.0358	17	28.99	0.1046	29	64.11	0.1062
29-40	6	1.28	0.0054	5	0.89	0.0044	28	5.62	0.0164	126	28.06	0.0315	241	64.14	0.0326
41-52	8	1.67	0.0079	6	2.04	0.0116	41	11.46	0.0226	133	24.04	0.0263	253	60.79	0.0317
53-64	1	0.19	0.0019	5	2.72	0.0127	19	17.43	0.0516	61	34.25	0.0539	71	45.41	0.0579
65-76	0			1	0.34	0.0035	5	6.89	0.0346	14	41.67	0.1102	25	51.10	0.1089
77-88	0			0			1	17.59	0.1582	2	35.82	0.1935	4	46.58	0.1988



3.4.4.4.2 Knowledge of Indigenous People or IPs

Table 214 shows that 70.98% of the respondents were familiar with Indigenous People or IPs while only 29.02% were not. It was noted that the respondents were most familiar with the Aetas. Table 215 shows that the respondents with the most IP knowledge was noted to be among the 29-40 years old (72.93%) and without educational attainment (96.68%).

Table 214. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to knowledge on Indigenous People (n=1112).

Rating	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent- age Distribution	Standard Error
No	385	29.02	0.0176
Yes	727	70.98	0.0176

Table 215. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to knowledge on Indigenous people classified by age and educational attainment (n=1112).

Factor	Without IP Knowledge			With IP Knowledge		
	No. of re- spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re- spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Age						
17 to 28	22	30.81	0.0965	31	69.19	0.0965
29 to 40	134	27.07	0.0299	272	72.93	0.0299
41 to 52	150	29.86	0.0301	293	70.14	0.0301
53 to 64	60	30.71	0.0524	98	69.29	0.0524
65 to 76	16	28.53	0.0919	30	71.47	0.0919
77 to 88	3	41.64	0.2028	4	58.36	0.2028
Educational Attainment						
None	1	3.32	0.0352	11	96.68	0.0352
Pre-school	2	4.09	0.0336	12	95.91	0.0336
Elementary Undergradu- ate	111	27.37	0.0354	184	72.63	0.0354
High school Undergradu- ate	108	30.90	0.0380	193	69.10	0.0380
High school Graduate	120	32.35	0.0341	230	67.65	0.0341
College Un- dergraduate	30	25.26	0.0636	57	74.74	0.0636
College Graduate	11	31.57	0.1150	30	68.43	0.1150



Post Graduate	1	100.00	0.0000	0		
Vocational/ Tec.	1	2.25	0.0239	11	97.75	0.0239

Majority of the respondents knew about the rights of the IPs. The knowledge on IP respect was chosen by 98.24% of the respondents (Table 216).

Table 216. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to knowledge on different rights of the Indigenous People (n=1112).

Knowledge	Yes			No		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Right to mine	1012	94.21	0.0098	100	5.79	0.0098
Right to govern	1012	94.09	0.0096	100	5.91	0.0096
Equal rights	1031	92.60	0.0122	81	7.40	0.0122
Respect	1090	98.24	0.0059	22	1.76	0.0059

Table 217 shows that 56.37% of the respondents answered that the FDS had a very high effect on their IP knowledge and about IP's and their rights. Only 4.87% of the respondents said that FDS had a low effect on their knowledge.

Table 217. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of effect of FDS on their knowledge and respect to Indigenous people (n=1112).

Perceived effect of FDS on IP knowledge	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	43	4.87	0.0079
Low	51	5.73	0.0108
Neither High or Low	92	7.77	0.0111
High	295	25.26	0.0180
Very High	631	56.37	0.0194

Table 218 shows that the respondents who believed FDS had a very effect on how they relate to IP's are high school graduates and have been members of the program for 4 years.



Table 218. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the effect of FDS on how they relate with Indigenous people classified by length of membership and educational attainment (n=1112).

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Number of years															
4	15	5.41	0.0193	18	8.99	0.0278	31	9.53	0.0235	68	18.86	0.0312	174	57.20	0.0393
5	15	4.93	0.0176	15	3.86	0.0130	35	9.10	0.0208	112	29.55	0.0330	219	52.56	0.0351
6	4	1.85	0.0100	12	6.45	0.0265	10	4.95	0.0222	49	21.83	0.0414	111	64.91	0.0491
7	4	2.93	0.0160	3	6.41	0.0452	6	4.90	0.0209	31	28.76	0.0594	59	57.01	0.0685
8	5	9.90	0.0408	3	2.29	0.0169	11	4.73	0.0179	35	27.87	0.0631	67	55.21	0.0682
Educational Attainment															
None	0			0			2	6.65	0.0522	1	10.74	0.1058	8	82.61	0.1207
Pre-school	1	2.04	0.0222	1	32.59	0.2515	0			4	11.82	0.0841	7	53.55	0.2440
Elementary Undergraduate	14	7.35	0.0237	8	4.25	0.0191	20	6.12	0.0178	88	31.70	0.0392	165	50.58	0.0403
High school Undergraduate	11	3.81	0.0148	14	5.41	0.0190	24	6.54	0.0146	85	27.24	0.0382	168	57.00	0.0413
High school Graduate	14	3.88	0.0141	24	8.03	0.0224	34	9.61	0.0238	78	21.79	0.0306	199	56.69	0.0370
College Undergraduate	3	6.09	0.0464	3	2.52	0.0154	7	7.42	0.0381	20	13.59	0.0376	53	70.39	0.0650
College Graduate	1	2.57	0.0257	0			3	19.17	0.1045	14	30.32	0.1036	22	47.95	0.1131
Post Graduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	0			0			1	1.31	0.0141	4	18.02	0.1133	6	80.67	0.1162



3.4.4.4.3 Farming Practices

Table 219 shows that 53.55% of the respondents had no knowledge on the farming practices of Indigenous People. When asked further on these practices, more than two-thirds of the respondents did not know the specific farming practices related to community sharing (88.95%), valuing the environment (71.24%), culture (82.29%) (Table 220).

Table 219. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries awareness on farming practices of Indigenous People (n=1112).

Awareness of IP's farming practices	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
No	667	53.55	0.0211
Yes	445	46.45	0.0211

Table 220. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries knowledge on the different farming practices of the Indigenous People (n=1112).

Knowledge	Response	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Community sharing	No	989	88.95	0.0097
	Yes	123	11.05	0.0097
Valuing environment	No	792	71.24	0.0140
	Yes	320	28.76	0.0140
Culture	No	915	82.29	0.0118
	Yes	197	17.71	0.0118

The 4Ps beneficiaries who had no knowledge on indigenous farming were high school undergraduates, employed full time, with income of less than 2525 and have been members of the program for 4 years (Table 221).





Table 221. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to knowledge on Indigenous farming (n=1112).

Factor	Without Knowledge			With Knowledge		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Educational Attainment						
None	7	38.61	0.1845	4	61.39	0.1845
Pre-school	7	49.60	0.2436	6	50.40	0.2436
Elementary Undergraduate	174	48.88	0.0421	122	51.12	0.0421
High school Undergraduate	198	58.90	0.0417	103	41.10	0.0417
High school Graduate	203	55.71	0.0375	147	44.29	0.0375
College Undergraduate	43	44.24	0.0763	43	55.76	0.0763
College Graduate	25	56.39	0.1147	15	43.61	0.1147
Post Graduate	1	100.00	0.0000	0		
Vocational/ Tec.	7	64.71	0.2047	4	35.29	0.2047
Employment status						
full-time	421	55.77	0.0272	272	44.23	0.0272
part-time	118	46.13	0.0484	98	53.87	0.0484
unemployed	128	53.88	0.0522	75	46.12	0.0522
Family monthly income						
Less than 2525	627	52.92	0.0217	428	47.08	0.0217
2526-5021	32	70.25	0.0809	14	29.75	0.0809
5002-7517	4	48.95	0.2869	1	51.05	0.2869
7518-10013	4	94.91	0.0563	1	5.09	0.0563
12510-15005	0			1	100.00	0.0000
Length of membership (years)						
4	183	58.90	0.0399	122	41.10	0.0399
5	241	50.30	0.0358	156	49.70	0.0358
6	108	53.77	0.0533	77	46.23	0.0533
7	64	60.85	0.0669	40	39.15	0.0669
8	71	44.02	0.0673	50	55.98	0.0673





Table 222 shows that majority of the respondents (61.14%) did not practice the natural method of farming. Only 38.86% practice the natural way of farming. Also, Table 223 shows that 81.52% of the respondents did not imitate any indigenous farming practices and only 18.48% did.

Table 222. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the practice of natural way of farming (n=1112).

Response	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
No	680	61.14	0.0150
Yes	433	38.86	0.0150

Table 223. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries who tried farming practices of Indigenous People (1112).

Response	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
No	906	81.52	0.0120
Yes	206	18.48	0.0120

Table 224 shows that 52.19% of the respondents said that the FDS had a very high effect on them using indigenous people farming practices. These beneficiaries were full-time employees and have been members for 4 years (Table 225)

Table 224. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of effect of FDS on using the farming practices of the Indigenous people (n=1112).

Rating	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	67	6.00	0.0073
Low	53	4.76	0.0066
Neither High or Low	163	14.76	0.0110
High	248	22.29	0.0128
Very High	581	52.19	0.0154



Table 225. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to effect of FDS on Indigenous farming classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Employment Status															
Full Time	42	6.59	0.0133	29	3.61	0.0089	98	17.74	0.0223	152	18.91	0.0211	373	53.16	0.0262
Part Time	12	6.00	0.0249	17	11.14	0.0344	32	14.21	0.0354	52	20.80	0.0371	103	47.85	0.0494
Unemployed	13	8.47	0.0328	7	4.00	0.0194	34	17.33	0.0416	45	22.05	0.0439	105	48.14	0.0513
Income group															
Less than 2525	63	94.32	0.0366	49	0.85	0.0061	154	3.50	0.0341	241			549	1.33	0.0133
2526-5021	2	95.34	0.0262	3	2.96	0.0198	6	1.69	0.0169	7			27		
5002-7517	1	97.16	0.0110	1	2.08	0.0095	1	0.16	0.0016	0	0.61	0.0052	2		
7518-10013	0	98.19	0.0080	0	1.81	0.0080	2			0			3		
12510-15005	1	95.66	0.0096	0	3.13	0.0069	0	0.22	0.0018	0	0.99	0.0065	0		
Length of membership (years)															
4	20	5.52	0.0172	19	7.83	0.0225	40	16.33	0.0336	65	16.33	0.0276	161	53.99	0.0385
5	24	8.10	0.0205	17	4.24	0.0151	55	16.74	0.0288	92	19.51	0.0281	208	51.41	0.0355
6	10	5.26	0.0207	11	5.86	0.0234	30	16.65	0.0410	41	22.91	0.0470	94	49.32	0.0531
7	5	2.62	0.0139	4	4.70	0.0280	14	16.55	0.0559	24	22.58	0.0544	56	53.55	0.0698
8	7	11.81	0.0434	2	0.61	0.0044	24	20.71	0.0574	25	23.33	0.0623	61	43.54	0.0666



3.4.4.4.4 Knowledge in Disasters

Almost all the respondents (95.52%) knew what a disaster is and the possibility of its occurrence, while 4.48% did not (Table 226). According to the respondents, the top three disasters the country experiences are storms (90.67%), floods (84.10%), and earthquakes (75.90%) (Table 227).

Table 226. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries knowledge and possibility of occurrence of disaster in community on disaster (n=1112).

Rate	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
No	50	4.48	0.0064
Yes	1062	95.52	0.0064

Table 227. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries' knowledge according to disasters the country experienced (n=1112).

Disaster	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Drought	287	25.81	0.0135
Earthquake	844	75.90	0.0132
Fire	682	61.24	0.0150
Flood	935	84.10	0.0113
Pest	189	16.95	0.0116
Storm	1008	90.67	0.0090
Volcano eruption	163	14.67	0.0109
War	127	11.43	0.0098

Table 228 shows that the 4P's beneficiaries with knowledge on disasters were highly distributed among 17-28 year olds (98.89%), college undergraduates (99.36%), with monthly income less than 2,525 pesos (96.18%), and members for 7 years (97.61%).



Table 228. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to knowledge on disaster classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factor	Without Knowledge			With Knowledge		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
Age						
17 to 28	2	1.11	0.0081	51	98.89	0.0081
29 to 40	16	3.50	0.0111	390	96.50	0.0111
41 to 52	16	4.37	0.0165	426	95.63	0.0165
53 to 64	10	3.05	0.0119	148	96.95	0.0119
65 to 76	3	1.84	0.0111	42	98.16	0.0111
77 to 88	3	41.27	0.1955	4	58.73	0.1955
Educational Attainment						
None	0			12	100.00	0.0000
Pre-school	0			14	100.00	0.0000
Elementary Undergraduate	22	6.96	0.0219	274	93.04	0.0219
High school Undergraduate	11	2.92	0.0134	290	97.08	0.0134
High school Graduate	12	2.24	0.0074	338	97.76	0.0074
College Undergraduate	2	0.64	0.0046	85	99.36	0.0046
College Graduate	3	9.24	0.0783	37	90.76	0.0783
Post Graduate	0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	0			12	100.00	0.0000
Family monthly income						
Less than 2525	49	3.82	0.0083	1006	96.18	0.0083
2526-5021	1	3.45	0.0339	45	96.55	0.0339
5002-7517	0			5	100.00	0.0000
7518-10013	0			5	100.00	0.0000
12510-15005	0			1	100.00	0.0000
Number of years						
4	12	3.26	0.0120	294	96.74	0.0120
5	21	4.76	0.0163	375	95.24	0.0163
6	5	3.27	0.0205	180	96.73	0.0205
7	6	2.39	0.0115	98	97.61	0.0115
8	5	3.32	0.0164	116	96.68	0.0164



3.4.4.4.5 Disaster Response

Table 229 shows that 76.19% of the respondents knew how to prevent the mentioned disasters, and only 23.81% did not. The 4Ps beneficiaries who knew how to prevent the different disasters were 29-40 years old, elementary undergraduates, part-time workers, and have been members for 5-6 years (Table 230).


Table 229. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries knowledge on how to prevent/avoid disaster (n=1112).

Rate	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
No	264	23.81	0.0132
Yes	848	76.19	0.0132

Table 230. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to disaster prevention classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	No			Yes		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error
Age						
17 to 28	11	26.09	0.1005	42	73.91	0.1005
29 to 40	96	25.77	0.0314	310	74.23	0.0314
41 to 52	106	28.61	0.0320	336	71.39	0.0320
53 to 64	39	26.56	0.0501	119	73.44	0.0501
65 to 76	10	26.68	0.0950	36	73.32	0.0950
77 to 88	2	35.50	0.2002	5	64.50	0.2002
Educational Attainment						
None	2	6.65	0.0522	10	93.35	0.0522
Pre-school	6	77.19	0.1310	7	22.81	0.1310
Elementary Undergraduate	68	22.85	0.0351	228	77.15	0.0351
High school Undergraduate	65	25.32	0.0373	236	74.68	0.0373
High school Graduate	91	29.59	0.0353	259	70.41	0.0353
College Undergraduate	18	30.69	0.0759	69	69.31	0.0759
College Graduate	8	21.92	0.0898	32	78.08	0.0898





Post Graduate	0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	5	47.57	0.2103	6	52.43	0.2103
Employment status						
full-time	159	27.64	0.0252	534	72.36	0.0252
part-time	47	23.17	0.0419	169	76.83	0.0419
unemployed	58	29.61	0.0448	145	70.39	0.0448
Number of years						
4	77	32.57	0.0398	228	67.43	0.0398
5	88	25.07	0.0316	309	74.93	0.0316
6	41	22.99	0.0452	144	77.01	0.0452
7	27	29.79	0.0677	77	70.21	0.0677
8	31	23.96	0.0590	90	76.04	0.0590

As shown in Table 231 majority of the respondents (61.90%) answered that the FDS had a very high effect on environmental concern and protection, and only 1.14% replied it had a low effect. The 4Ps beneficiaries who said that FDS had a very high effect on environmental concern and protection were 29-40 years old, high school undergraduates, full-time employees, with income less than 2525 pesos a month, and 4P's members for 5 years (Table 231).

Table 231. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of effect of FDS on disaster mitigation (n=1112).

Rate	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
No	264	23.81	0.0132
Yes	848	76.19	0.0132



Table 232. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the effect of attending FDS on environmental concerns by Different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of re-spondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of re-spondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error
Age															
17 to 28	0			1	0.30	0.0031	7	20.27	0.1009	18	23.74	0.0796	27	55.69	0.1100
29 to 40	5	1.05	0.0049	3	0.73	0.0042	20	6.52	0.0203	123	24.95	0.0295	254	66.74	0.0323
41 to 52	6	2.56	0.0136	3	0.89	0.0064	15	4.90	0.0175	131	27.24	0.0295	286	64.41	0.0325
53 to 64	2	2.29	0.0208	3	1.45	0.0091	12	11.02	0.0410	51	27.51	0.0508	90	57.73	0.0580
65 to 76	0			2	2.22	0.0193	2	2.45	0.0198	14	45.93	0.1092	28	49.40	0.1069
77 to 88	1	17.59	0.1582	0			2	35.82	0.1935	1	5.44	0.0558	3	41.14	0.1973
Educational Attainment															
None	1	3.32	0.0352	0			1	3.32	0.0352	2	40.11	0.2366	7	53.24	0.2216
Pre-school	0			0			0			4	42.36	0.2454	10	57.64	0.2454
Elementary Undergraduate	5	2.57	0.0161	6	1.94	0.0101	13	6.00	0.0226	94	29.26	0.0383	177	60.22	0.0393
High school Undergraduate	5	3.18	0.0171	2	0.71	0.0050	16	6.07	0.0223	89	24.62	0.0331	189	65.41	0.0388
High school Graduate	0			1	0.05	0.0005	24	10.70	0.0274	101	27.28	0.0330	224	61.97	0.0370
College Undergraduate	2	2.06	0.0146	3	2.39	0.0150	2	5.42	0.0489	28	19.77	0.0478	52	70.36	0.0645
College Graduate	1	2.47	0.0247	0			1	0.76	0.0078	15	36.78	0.1124	23	59.98	0.1126
Post Graduate	0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000	0		



Vocational/ Tec.	0			0		1	7.26	0.0738	4	13.00	0.0876	6	79.74	0.1189
Work Status														
Full Time	12	2.21	0.0090	6	0.86	33	6.63	0.0155	208	27.78	0.0242	435	62.52	0.0259
Part Time	2	1.95	0.0155	2	0.53	12	6.56	0.0265	64	25.45	0.0403	136	65.51	0.0456
Unemployed	1	0.15	0.0015	4	1.67	14	9.91	0.0373	67	26.09	0.0426	118	62.18	0.0500
Income Group														
Less than 2526	15	1.87	0.0067	12	0.95	57	7.37	0.0126	329	27.41	0.0192	642	62.40	0.0201
2526-5022	0			1	1.07	0			6	10.90	0.0505	38	88.04	0.0515
5002-7518	0			0		1	18.69	0.1836	3	75.53	0.1995	1	5.78	0.0639
7518-10014	0			0		0			0			5	100.00	0.0000
12510-15006	0			0		0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Length of membership (years)														
4	4	1.09	0.0057	3	1.31	17	7.37	0.0231	98	31.36	0.0382	183	58.88	0.0398
5	6	2.61	0.0138	3	0.33	20	7.11	0.0212	122	27.43	0.0318	245	62.53	0.0345
6	1	1.92	0.0190	3	1.26	10	7.17	0.0338	54	20.47	0.0377	118	69.17	0.0486
7	0			3	2.78	7	12.47	0.0588	30	24.92	0.0539	64	59.82	0.0681
8	3	2.11	0.0133	0		4	1.80	0.0106	35	25.79	0.0566	78	70.31	0.0584





3.4.4.4.6 Community Participation

Table 232 shows that 78.57% of the respondents participated in the activities of the community while only 21.43% did not. The profile of these 4Ps beneficiaries were: 53-64 year olds, college undergraduates, married, with monthly income less than 2525 pesos and part time employees (Table 233).


Table 233. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to community participation (n=1112).

Community Participation	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
No	237	21.43	0.0127
Yes	875	78.57	0.0127

Table 234. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to active participation in community activities classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	No			Yes		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error
Age						
17 to 28	18	36.87	0.1067	35	63.13	0.1067
29 to 40	83	19.48	0.0278	323	80.52	0.0278
41 to 52	90	20.45	0.0277	352	79.55	0.0277
53 to 64	32	16.34	0.0374	126	83.66	0.0374
65 to 76	8	17.68	0.0798	37	82.32	0.0798
77 to 88	6	82.58	0.1569	1	17.42	0.1569
Educational Attainment						
None	3	32.02	0.1765	8	67.98	0.1765
Pre-school	1	2.04	0.0222	13	97.96	0.0222
Elementary Undergraduate	76	24.52	0.0350	219	75.48	0.0350
High school Undergraduate	59	17.93	0.0297	242	82.07	0.0297
High school Graduate	73	23.29	0.0338	277	76.71	0.0338
College Undergraduate	14	9.22	0.0292	73	90.78	0.0292
College Graduate	8	18.77	0.0869	32	81.23	0.0869





Post Graduate	0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	2	8.51	0.0755	10	91.49	0.0755
Civil Status						
Single	13	23.93	0.0877	45	76.07	0.0877
Married	169	17.98	0.0183	672	82.02	0.0183
Widowed	21	28.03	0.0750	53	71.97	0.0750
Separated	24	31.98	0.0698	71	68.02	0.0698
Live-In	11	31.50	0.1164	34	68.50	0.1164
Family monthly income						
Less than 2525	225	20.48	0.0177	830	79.52	0.0177
2526-5021	10	16.76	0.0605	36	83.24	0.0605
5002-7517	1	18.69	0.1836	4	81.31	0.1836
7518-10013	1	39.02	0.2916	4	60.98	0.2916
12510-15005	1	100.00	0.0000	0		
Employment status						
full-time	139	21.35	0.0229	554	78.65	0.0229
part-time	46	16.79	0.0336	170	83.21	0.0336
unemployed	53	21.93	0.0397	151	78.07	0.0397
Length of Membership (years)						
4	61	89.92	0.0203	244	10.08	0.0203
5	91	85.02	0.0260	305	14.98	0.0260
6	34	85.13	0.0369	152	14.87	0.0369
7	28	90.68	0.0368	76	9.32	0.0368
8	23	80.20	0.0514	98	19.80	0.0514

3.4.4.4.7 Environmental Concern and Protection

Table 234 shows that before attending FDS, 30% of the respondents had a very high active participation in the community. The percent of respondents increased to 40.76% upon attending FDS. These 4Ps beneficiaries were 29-40 year olds, high school undergraduates, full-time employees, with income of less than 2525 pesos a month, and members for 5 years in the 4P's program (Table 235).





Table 235. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to active participation in the community before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).

Active Participation in the Community	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	254	22.86	0.0130	144	12.95	0.0104
Low	126	11.43	0.0098	82	7.43	0.0081
Neither High or Low	253	22.76	0.0129	231	20.76	0.0125
High	144	12.95	0.0104	201	18.10	0.0119
Very High	334	30.00	0.0141	454	40.76	0.0152



Table 236. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the rate of participation on community activities before and upon attending FDS classified by different socio-economic factors

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted Percentage distribution	Standard Error
Age															
17 to 28	7	9.70	0.0574	5	21.85	0.1053	16	26.85	0.0981	6	17.11	0.0884	18	24.49	0.0762
29 to 40	54	14.43	0.0245	35	10.85	0.0240	86	16.59	0.0258	63	15.30	0.0265	169	42.84	0.0347
41 to 52	56	11.39	0.0207	31	7.45	0.0196	91	17.95	0.0253	78	21.00	0.0295	186	42.21	0.0326
53 to 64	20	9.01	0.0275	7	3.08	0.0130	29	21.50	0.0535	42	29.86	0.0535	59	36.54	0.0547
65 to 76	4	13.96	0.0778	2	2.45	0.0198	7	19.71	0.0997	12	28.23	0.0965	20	35.66	0.0989
77 to 88	2	23.35	0.1688	1	17.59	0.1582	2	23.35	0.1688	0			2	35.70	0.1966
Educational Attainment															
None	0			2	21.38	0.1469	3	10.48	0.0702	2	14.47	0.1139	4	53.67	0.2061
Pre-school	2	4.09	0.0336	0			3	66.37	0.1729	3	14.33	0.1038	5	15.21	0.0968
Elementary Undergraduate	45	14.03	0.0280	16	6.43	0.0227	60	20.20	0.0352	49	18.88	0.0329	126	40.46	0.0399
High school Undergraduate	36	11.14	0.0245	24	9.31	0.0268	66	18.49	0.0307	59	23.37	0.0383	116	37.69	0.0393
High school Graduate	43	10.52	0.0207	31	11.74	0.0281	66	15.14	0.0271	60	20.28	0.0309	150	42.32	0.0360
College Undergraduate	6	7.28	0.0383	6	6.60	0.0332	22	23.61	0.0663	18	20.93	0.0657	34	41.57	0.0753
College Graduate	8	33.77	0.1148	2	1.60	0.0117	8	11.14	0.0533	7	13.78	0.0722	14	39.71	0.1105
Post Graduate	0			0			1	100.00	0.0000	0			0		
Vocational/ Tec.	3	28.10	0.2025	0			1	7.19	0.0731	2	8.58	0.0762	5	56.13	0.2081
Work Status															



Full Time	89	11.35	0.0161	43	8.45	0.0169	156	20.93	0.0219	121	18.18	0.0210	284	41.09	0.0251
Part Time	19	8.41	0.0274	23	8.96	0.0286	39	16.83	0.0368	45	26.68	0.0459	89	39.12	0.0473
Unemployed	36	19.74	0.0395	15	8.95	0.0331	36	11.82	0.0307	36	20.26	0.0466	81	39.23	0.0484
Income Group															
Less than 2526	136	12.29	0.0136	72	8.16	0.0132	216	18.33	0.0166	195	20.56	0.0175	436	40.65	0.0195
2526-5022	7	14.83	0.0593	5	4.90	0.0226	13	30.35	0.0820	5	12.65	0.0578	15	37.27	0.0843
5002-7518	1	5.78	0.0639	2	69.74	0.2176	2	24.47	0.1995	0			0		
7518-10014	0			1	39.02	0.2916	0			1	14.28	0.1454	3	46.70	0.2891
12510-15006	0			1	100.00	0.0000	0			0			0		
length of membership (years)															
4	40	10.44	0.0206	23	9.14	0.0266	70	24.05	0.0365	53	20.42	0.0340	119	35.94	0.0365
5	59	14.68	0.0250	28	9.04	0.0231	80	17.04	0.0269	69	16.86	0.0262	161	42.38	0.0349
6	23	15.50	0.0402	10	4.99	0.0201	40	15.93	0.0382	38	20.94	0.0441	74	42.65	0.0526
7	10	8.63	0.0365	12	14.99	0.0576	18	19.43	0.0609	18	12.77	0.0372	47	44.18	0.0685
8	12	5.69	0.0201	10	5.12	0.0196	23	12.31	0.0326	23	39.55	0.0705	53	37.34	0.0608





Table 236 shows that 85.52% of the respondents did not have any position or responsibility in the community. Only 14.48% of them did. The respondents held positions in the community as parent leader, barangay tanod, barangay health worker, purok chairman, barangay nutrition scholar, barangay official, board members of the peacemakers (Tagapamayapa), barangay secretary, sweeper, volunteer health worker, barangay worker, barangay staff, block leader, FDS leader, board member of the barangay, board of directors/Member of Farmers Association, bookkeeper, barangay referee, church leader, day care worker, office barangay utility worker, PTA officer/president, Public Information Officer, president of persons with disability, volunteer health worker and member of women's organization.

Table 237. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to position/appointment in the community (n=1112).

With position/ap- pointment in the community	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent- age Distribution	Standard Error
No	951	85.52	0.0109
Yes	161	14.48	0.0109

Table 237 shows that majority of the respondents (53.43%) had a very high perceived effect of FDS on community participation. Only 2.10% of the respondents had very low perception.

Table 238. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to perceived level of effect of FDS on community participation (n=1112).

Perceived effect of FDS	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent- age Distribution	Standard Error
Very Low	23	2.10	0.0044
Low	27	2.38	0.0047
Neither High or Low	91	8.19	0.0085
High	377	33.90	0.0146
Very High	594	53.43	0.0154

3.4.4.8 Disaster Risk Reduction Management

Before attending FDS, 66.38% of the respondents participated in the planning for the upcoming disaster. This increased to 74.38% after attending FDS (Table 238).





Table 239. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to participation in disaster planning before and upon attending FDS (n=1112).


Participated in Disaster Planning	Before Attending FDS			Upon Attending FDS		
	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
No	373	33.62	0.0146	284	25.62	0.0135
Yes	739	66.38	0.0146	828	74.38	0.0135

Based on Table 239, majority of the respondents were not holding any community position.

Table 240. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to holding of community positions classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	No			Yes		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Age						
17 to 28	51	98.03	0.0171	2	1.97	0.0171
29 to 40	346	86.01	0.0241	60	13.99	0.0241
41 to 52	372	84.88	0.0236	70	15.12	0.0236
53 to 64	138	87.62	0.0352	20	12.38	0.0352
65 to 76	39	88.59	0.0659	6	11.41	0.0659
77 to 88	5	64.30	0.1966	2	35.70	0.1966
Educational Attainment						
None	8	89.52	0.0702	3	10.48	0.0702
Pre-school	12	92.27	0.0710	2	7.73	0.0710
Elementary Undergraduate	257	86.56	0.0291	39	13.44	0.0291
High school Undergraduate	261	87.67	0.0262	40	12.33	0.0262
High school Graduate	297	86.52	0.0236	53	13.48	0.0236
College Undergraduate	70	81.16	0.0572	17	18.84	0.0572
College Graduate	35	83.28	0.0863	5	16.72	0.0863
Post Graduate	1	100.00	0.0000	0		





Vocational/ Tec.	11	92.74	0.0738	1	7.26	0.0738
Civil Status						
Single	49	88.68	0.0426	8	11.32	0.0426
Married	719	86.03	0.0167	122	13.97	0.0167
Widowed	66	90.62	0.0492	8	9.38	0.0492
Separated	83	85.40	0.0505	13	14.60	0.0505
Live-In	35	86.67	0.0553	10	13.33	0.0553
Family monthly income						
Less than 2525	904	86.59	0.0144	151	13.41	0.0144
2526-5021	37	75.63	0.0796	8	24.37	0.0796
5002-7517	4	94.22	0.0639	1	5.78	0.0639
7518-10013	4	97.42	0.0291	1	2.58	0.0291
12510-15005	1	100.00	0.0000	0		
Employment status						
full-time	594	86.53	0.0182	100	13.47	0.0182
part-time	180	82.87	0.0372	35	17.13	0.0372
unemployed	177	90.05	0.0227	27	9.95	0.0227
Length of membership (years)						
4	57	89.92	0.0203	207	10.08	0.0203
5	101	85.02	0.0260	335	14.98	0.0260
6	31	85.13	0.0369	150	14.87	0.0369
7	24	90.68	0.0368	50	9.32	0.0368
8	15	80.20	0.0514	90	19.80	0.0514

The BDRMMC is the primary organization in the community engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring, and evaluation of disaster risks. Its goal is to reduce the vulnerabilities of the community and for members to undergo skills training programs in Basic Rescue Training to enhance their capacities. The BDRMMC has six (6) committees namely: (1) Response; (2) Evacuation; (3) Early Warning; (4) communication and Information; (5) Transportation; and (6) Search and Rescue.

The respondents were asked if they know about BDRMMC. Majority of the respondents (54.67%) said they knew, and only 45.33% did not (Table 240). They described BDRMMC as follows: preparing for disasters in general; alerting the people of upcoming disasters; giving out information about disasters; helping victims of disasters; preparing for upcoming disasters; evacuation; conducting drills for earthquakes and fires; and helping each other.






Table 241. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to knowledge on BDRRMC (n=1112).

Rate	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
No	264	23.81	0.0132
Yes	848	76.19	0.0132

Table 242. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to knowledge on BDRRMC classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	No			Yes		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error
Age						
17 to 28	22	38.69	0.1093	31	61.31	0.1093
29 to 40	171	41.94	0.0346	235	58.06	0.0346
41 to 52	195	48.36	0.0325	247	51.64	0.0325
53 to 64	88	58.44	0.0564	70	41.56	0.0564
65 to 76	23	49.88	0.1071	22	50.12	0.1071
77 to 88	5	77.14	0.1626	2	22.86	0.1626
Educational Attainment						
None	6	42.49	0.1975	5	57.51	0.1975
Pre-school	3	71.72	0.1503	11	28.28	0.1503
Elementary Undergraduate	152	50.60	0.0415	144	49.40	0.0415
High school Undergraduate	134	47.14	0.0421	168	52.86	0.0421
High school Graduate	155	49.18	0.0361	195	50.82	0.0361
College Undergraduate	34	31.93	0.0653	53	68.07	0.0653
College Graduate	16	38.09	0.1101	24	61.91	0.1101
Post Graduate	0			1	100.00	0.0000





Vocational/ Tec.	5	25.28	0.1390	6	74.72	0.1390
Employment status						
full time	314	49.41	0.0259	380	50.59	0.0259
part-time	92	38.12	0.0466	123	61.88	0.0466
unemployed	99	49.20	0.0516	105	50.80	0.0516
Civil Status						
Single	24	39.81	0.0934	33	60.19	0.0934
Married	377	46.98	0.0231	463	53.02	0.0231
Widowed	42	55.66	0.0863	32	44.34	0.0863
Separated	40	44.63	0.0707	55	55.37	0.0707
Live-In	20	52.96	0.1084	24	47.04	0.1084
Length of membership (years)						
4	131	46.97	0.0378	174	53.03	0.0378
5	180	49.62	0.0360	216	50.38	0.0360
6	77	40.66	0.0518	108	59.34	0.0518
7	58	44.93	0.0687	46	55.07	0.0687
8	57	50.42	0.0662	64	49.58	0.0662

Table 242 shows that 54.29% of the respondents had knowledge of Early Warning Systems (EWS) while 45.71% did not. When respondents were asked what is an Early Warning System (EWS), the common answers given were: alert/warning device; time to prepare; someone helps in times of disaster; alert for incoming disasters; siren; be prepared; be ready; signs/signals; news; early warning; about disasters; and early preparation. Their common sources of EWS information were from FDS, barangay, media, news, seminar, self, community, and school/studying.

An EWS is more than a warning system, which is simply a means by which an alert can be disseminated to the public from concerned institutions such as the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOCS). These alerts give individuals and the community ample time to prevent or minimize the risks of an impending event and to make an appropriate action or effective preparations for any eventuality. To be effective, early warning systems need to actively involve the communities at risk, facilitate public education and awareness of risks, effectively disseminate alerts and warnings, and ensure there is a constant state of preparedness.





Table 243. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their knowledge of the Early Warning System (n=1112).

Knowledge on Early Warning System	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
No	508.8	45.71	0.015381
Yes	603.1	54.29	0.015381

Table 243 shows that 61.05% of the respondents had no knowledge about the Emergency Go Kit (EGK), and only 38.29% did. According to the respondents, the EGK contains medicine, flashlight, food, water, clothes, alcohol, whistle, betadine, first aid, documents, radio, cotton bud, bandage, battery, bandaid, supplies, important things, money, candle, and matches. This indicates that respondents knew the minimum contents of the EGK.

The 4Ps beneficiaries with knowledge on EGK are 41-52 years old, high school undergraduates and members of the program for 4 years. On the other hand, the respondents without knowledge on EGK are 29-40 years old, high school graduates, have income less than 2525 pesos, married, and members of 4P's for 5 years (Table 244).


Table 244. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to their knowledge of Emergency Go Kit (n=1112).

Knowledge on EGK	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percent-age Distribution	Standard Error
No	678.4	61.05	0.015056
Yes	426.1	38.29	0.015008

Table 245. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to EGK knowledge classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factors	No			Yes		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percent-age distribution	Standard Error
Age						
17 to 28	29	51.15	0.1091	24	48.85	0.1091
29 to 40	253	58.52	0.0341	153	41.48	0.0341
41 to 52	283	57.18	0.0330	159	42.82	0.0330
53 to 64	92	60.29	0.0550	66	39.71	0.0550
65 to 76	24	51.02	0.1073	21	48.98	0.1073
77 to 88	4	58.73	0.1955	3	41.27	0.1955





Educational Attainment						
None	5	32.47	0.1700	6	67.53	0.1700
Pre-school	10	52.29	0.2440	4	47.71	0.2440
Elementary Undergraduate	174	57.22	0.0406	122	42.78	0.0406
High school Undergraduate	184	54.56	0.0406	117	45.44	0.0406
High school Graduate	221	58.17	0.0361	129	41.83	0.0361
College Undergraduate	58	67.96	0.0716	29	32.04	0.0716
College Graduate	27	56.94	0.1164	14	43.06	0.1164
Post Graduate	1	100.00	0.0000	0		
Vocational/ Tec.	6	57.45	0.2077	5	42.55	0.2077
Family monthly income						
Less than 2525	653	57.29	0.0193	402	42.71	0.0193
2526-5021	27	58.79	0.0853	19	41.21	0.0853
5002-7517	2	56.84	0.2697	3	43.16	0.2697
7518-10013	4	94.91	0.0563	1	5.09	0.0563
12510-15005	0			1	100.00	0.0000
Civil Status						
Single	33	53.87	0.0954	24	46.13	0.0954
Married	528	57.88	0.0224	313	42.12	0.0224
Widowed	42	57.30	0.0834	32	42.70	0.0834
Separated	57	58.46	0.0701	38	41.54	0.0701
Live-In	25	52.67	0.1118	19	47.33	0.1118
Length of membership (years)						
4	187	59.03	0.0378	119	40.97	0.0378
5	253	59.44	0.0348	143	40.56	0.0348
6	109	52.28	0.0535	76	47.72	0.0535
7	61	56.41	0.0703	42	43.59	0.0703
8	75	54.81	0.0675	46	45.19	0.0675

The 4Ps beneficiaries who said that FDS has a very high effect on their preparedness to cope with incoming calamities can be seen in Table 247. They are 29-40 years old, high school undergraduates, married, have income less than 2525 pesos, and have been 4P's members for five years (Table 245).





Table 246. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries according to the effect of FDS on preparedness on incoming calamities classified by different socio-economic factors (n=1112).

Factor	Very Low			Low			Neither High nor Low			High			Very High		
	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error	No. of respondents	Weighted percentage distribution	Standard Error
Age															
17 to 28	0			2	3.26	0.0296	3	2.68	0.0184	23	47.20	0.1099	24	46.86	0.1085
29 to 40	4	0.63	0.0036	6	0.98	0.0045	28	9.31	0.0248	112	24.38	0.0284	256	64.70	0.0329
41 to 52	2	1.31	0.0110	6	1.10	0.0065	34	9.10	0.0215	127	25.89	0.0288	272	62.60	0.0325
53 to 64	1	0.19	0.0019	4	2.06	0.0109	19	16.26	0.0470	45	28.52	0.0549	89	52.97	0.0587
65 to 76	0			1	0.34	0.0035	4	12.33	0.0872	16	38.09	0.1077	24	49.24	0.1070
77 to 88	0			0			1	17.91	0.1629	3	40.95	0.2017	3	41.14	0.1973
Educational Attainment															
None	1	3.32	0.0352	0			1	3.32	0.0352	1	36.28	0.2457	8	57.07	0.2300
Pre-school	1	32.59	0.2515	0			0			2	8.58	0.0742	11	58.83	0.2461
Elementary Undergraduate	0			5	1.41	0.0091	34	18.50	0.0368	88	26.76	0.0358	169	53.33	0.0404
High school Undergraduate	0			5	1.29	0.0063	21	6.29	0.0203	87	26.62	0.0360	188	65.80	0.0386
High school Graduate	3	0.44	0.0030	7	1.16	0.0059	24	7.74	0.0233	107	30.61	0.0346	208	60.04	0.0365
College Undergraduate	2	2.07	0.0146	1	1.03	0.0103	5	5.40	0.0356	23	25.84	0.0709	55	65.66	0.0740
College Graduate	0			1	2.57	0.0257	3	9.95	0.0790	13	20.61	0.0872	23	66.87	0.1069
Post Graduate	0			0			0			0			1	100.00	0.0000
Vocational/ Tec.	0			0			0			5	25.28	0.1390	6	74.72	0.1390





Table 246 shows that 63.14% of the respondents had no suggestions for disaster preparedness while 36.86% did.

Table 247. Distribution of 4Ps beneficiaries with and without suggestions for disaster preparedness.

Suggestions for Disaster Preparedness	No. of Respondents	Weighted Percentage Distribution	Standard Error
No	702	63.14	0.0149
Yes	410	36.86	0.0149

4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE FAMILY DEVELOPMENT SESSION OF THE PANTAWID FAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM

4.1 Key points and outcome variables of FDS subjected to impact assessment

A key activity in the implementation of the 4Ps is the Family Development Session. It is considered as a continuing education program conducted nationwide. Neighborhood-based family psycho-educational activities are conducted regularly among beneficiaries. The major objective of FDS is to respond to the social needs of the family. The FDS is regarded as an important intervention to fulfill the family development thrust of the program. It serves as an arm to strengthen the agency program's capacity to fulfill its role of investing into human capital of families and children 0-14 years old, strengthen the capacities of the family members particularly the parents to become more responsive to the needs of the family and their children, to become more socially aware, and be involved and participative in community development activities.

FDS has been implemented for more than four years. Considering the length of time and with 300,000 children beneficiaries who have graduated, including an expected decrease in the number of beneficiaries as they exit the program, this impact assessment component of the research project is aimed at assessing the extent to which the FDS has contributed to 4Ps overall program objectives. The impact assessment of FDS covers the beneficiaries enrolled in the initial years of implementation, 2008 up to those enrolled in 2012.

Table 247 shows the outcome variables which were identified for this impact assessment. The methodologies for impact assessment as recommended by leading institutions such as the United Nations, and Asian Development Bank, among others, highly recommend removing or trimming unnecessary or "lurking" variables in any impact assessment studies.





Table 248. Family Development Sessions Outcomes Evaluated.

Focal Outcomes	Other Outcomes
Husband-wife relationship	Outlook towards knowledge level
Parent-child relationship	Outlook towards relevance of FDS
Child protection	Perceived effectiveness of FDS
Home and financial management	
Family values	
Active citizenship	
Outlook of community towards FDS	
Behavioral changes	
Values and perceptions change on: health, nutrition, education, protection of children from violence, community partici- pation, and active citizenship	

Focal outcomes are defined as variables that are necessary indicators in assessing the effectiveness of FDS. Other outcomes are defined as variables that have inherent influence to the focal outcomes. These variables are primarily chosen based on the overall objectives of this research project.

4.2 Formulating a theory of change to refine the evaluation questions

After identifying the key points and outcomes variables, the research team developed critical evaluation questions necessary for the impact assessment. These are enumeration of the “casual” impact of the FDS program on the outcomes variables identified.

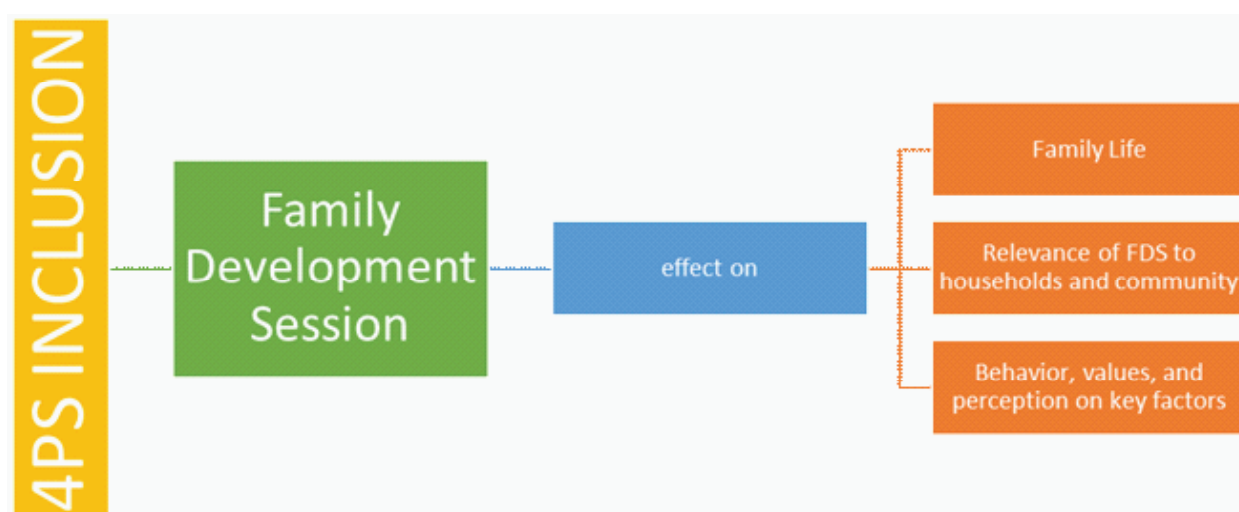


Figure 26. Key indicators considered for the theory of change due to participation in FDS programs.





Figure 26 shows the basis for the theory of change considered in this impact assessment. The three key indicators consist of focal outcomes and other outcomes.

4.2.1 Depicting the theory of change in a “results chain”

After identifying the key indicators, a results chain was constructed to further visualize the impacts under study. Four drivers are commonly being used to visualize a results chain. These are Inputs, Activities, Outputs, Outcomes, and Impacts.

Inputs are referred to as the project’s resources which can be funds, staff, facilities, and technical expertise. Activities are what the project does with the inputs. These two are collectively referred to as the planned work. Then, outputs are the supply-side services or products generated by a project’s activities. Outcomes result from activities and outputs. They reflect uptake/adoption/use of outputs by the project’s intended beneficiaries. They are what are changed by the project. Lastly, impacts are the long-term consequences of a project or sometimes called as higher-level outcomes. These three are collectively referred to as the intended results. Figure 27 shows the results chain developed for the impact assessment of FDS.

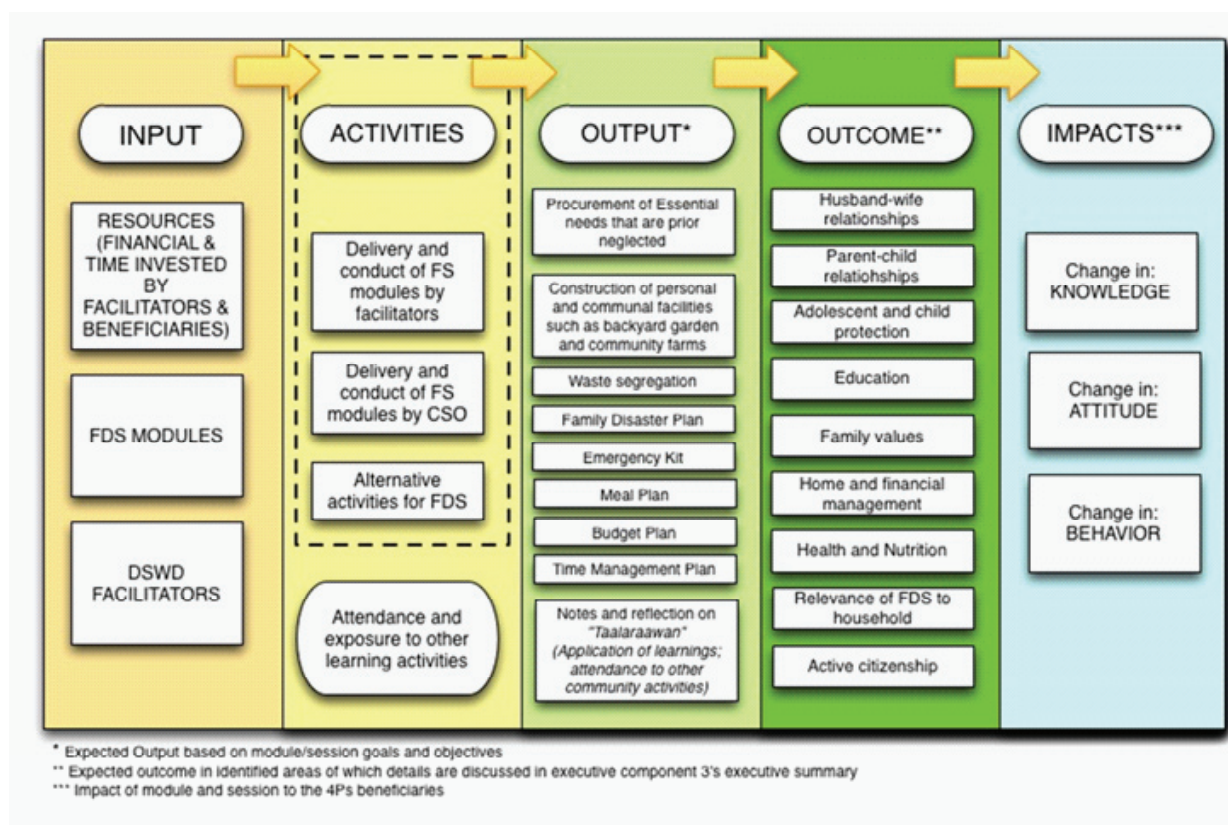


Figure 27. The FDS theory of change as depicted in a results chain.



This diagram was the framework of the impact assessment. Several questions from the household survey were used as indicator variables.

Considering the assumptions made during the planning stage, Figure 28 shows the diagram of data analysis:

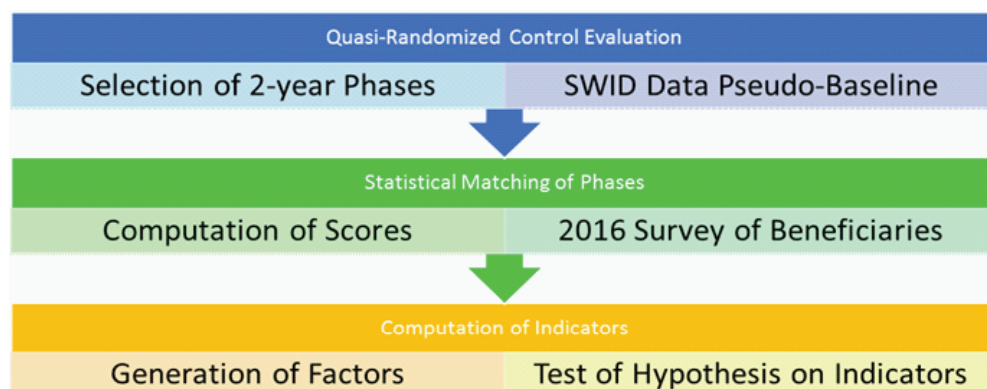


Figure 28. Flow of analysis for impact assessment of the effects of the family development sessions.

4.2.2 Formulated specific hypotheses for the impact evaluation

For each outcome variable, outcomes or impacts expected. The assessment involved statistical parameter proportion (P). The following are the alternative hypotheses (Ho) formulated for this impact assessment:

“Majority of the beneficiaries’ expressed improvement in the husband-wife relationship and parenting.”

“Majority of the beneficiaries’ increased belief and good demonstration of family values.”

“Majority of the beneficiaries’ families are actively participating in affairs related to community welfare.”

“Majority of the beneficiaries have positive outlook in attending FDS as a requirement for the conditional cash transfer.”

4. Are the family and community needs identified by the beneficiary influence the attendance to FDS?

“Majority of the beneficiaries have to attend FDS because of their family and community needs.”

“There is an increase in the number of parents valuing education of their children.”



“Majority of the parents encourage their children to attend classes due to their participation in FDS.”

“Attendance to FDS has an effect in the behavior, valuing of and perception about health and nutrition, education, protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, community participation and active citizenship.”

4.2.3 Selection of performance indicators for monitoring and evaluation

The Principal component analysis (PCA) was used to reduce the dimension of the data set. This was also used to aggregate variables under each subsection of the survey instrument. Each of the principal component generated contained at least 7 statements from the questionnaire. PCA captured the interrelationships across the different statements in the questionnaires hence reducing the number of statements to the desired number of indicators as shown in Table 248.

Table 249. Summary of indicators as alternative hypothesis and the corresponding principal components

Principal Component Generated	Indicator
Husband-wife relationship	More than 50% indicated high scores in husband-wife relationship
Parent-child relationship	More than 50% indicated high scores in parent-child relationship
Child protection	More than 50% high scores (10/14) in child protection knowledge and practices
Education	More than 50% indicated high scores in prioritizing education of children
Family Values	More than 50% indicated high scores in family practices
Home and financial management	More than 50% indicated high scores in home and financial management
Relevance of FDS to households	More than 50% indicated high scores in acceptance of FDS as condition to cash transfer
Health and Nutrition	More than 50% indicated high score in good practice for family health and nutrition
Active Citizenship	More than 50% indicated active community participation

These indicators were tested and further evaluated in terms of the sole effects of FDS on the 4Ps beneficiaries.





Table 250. Results of the inferential statistical analysis of the set of indicators.

Principal Component Generated	Indicator	p-value	Conclusion
Husband-wife relationship	More than 50% indicated high scores in husband-wife relationship	0.1035	Below 50%
Parent-child relationship	More than 50% indicated high scores in parent-child relationship	0.2313	Below 50%
Child protection	More than 50% high scores (10/14) in child protection knowledge and practices	0.0124	More than 50%
Education	More than 50% indicated high scores in prioritizing education of children	0.0245	More than 50%
Family Values	More than 50% indicated high scores in family practices	0.1342	Below 50%
Home and financial management	More than 50% indicated high scores in home and financial management	0.5321	Below 50%
Relevance of FDS to households	More than 50% indicated high scores in acceptance of FDS as condition to cash transfer	0.0143	More than 50%
Health and Nutrition	More than 50% indicated high score in good practice for family health and nutrition	0.0321	More than 50%
Active Citizenship	More than 50% indicated active community participation	0.0164	More than 50%

4.2.4 Estimating the impact of FDS

Absence of the baseline data posed a great challenge in estimating the impact of FDS on 4Ps beneficiaries. With this, matching of beneficiaries was done on a two-year phase approach. The estimate of status in the case of 4Ps non-inclusion is estimated by,

$$E_{control} = \sum_{t=2008}^{2012} (B_t - B_{t-2})$$

$$\bar{E}_{control} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n/2} E_{control,i}}{n/2}$$





where B is for the knowledge status before enrolment to FDS and Econtrol is the estimated change on the beneficiary if not included in the 4Ps. On the other hand, the estimated status if inclusion in 4Ps is included is given by,

$$E_{enrolled} = \sum_{t=2008}^{2012} (A_t - A_{t-2})$$

$$\bar{E}_{enrolled} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n/2} E_{enrolled_i}}{n/2}$$

Where A is for the knowledge status after enrolment to FDS and E_{enrolled} is the estimated change on the beneficiary since included in the 4Ps.

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\sum_{\forall i} \bar{E}_{control} - \bar{E}_{enrolled}}{\forall i}$$

$$p = \frac{\bar{E} - \bar{E}_{control}}{\bar{E}_{control}}$$

After computing for the control effects and the treatment effects, the final impact of FDS was computed as, where p is the percentage of the effects (measured as the normalized effect) that can be attributed to the FDS attendance. In terms of quantifying the impact of the FDS, Table 250 shows the results of the percent influence of behavioural changes attributed to attending FDS.

Results revealed that socio-behavioral changes can be gleaned on the aspects of child protection knowledge and practices, prioritizing children's education, acceptance of FDS as a conditionality for households, good practices in family health and nutrition, and active community participation. Percentage influence of FDS attendance on these changes ranged from 15% to 21%.

Conversely, less than 50% of the respondents reported high scores in marital relationship, parent-child relationship, family values, and home and financial management. Percentage influence of FDS attendance on these changes is less than 5%, which means that there might be inputs other FDS that must have greatly affected the estimated changes.





Table 251. Percent influence of behavioural changes attributed to FDS attendance

Principal Component Generated	Indicator Results	Impact of FDS
Husband-wife relationship	Below 50%	Less than 5%
Parent-child relationship	Below 50%	Less than 5%
Child protection	Above 50%	21% influence
Education	Above 50%	15% influence
Family Values	Below 50%	Less than 5%
Home and financial management	Below 50%	Less than 5%
Relevance of FDS to households	Above 50%	15% influence
Health and Nutrition	Above 50%	18% influence
Active Citizenship	Above 50%	20% influence

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the beneficiaries pointed out three topics they wanted more knowledge of, it is recommended to produce modules on appropriate guidance and discipline for children and teens, health, and knowledge on child caring especially when the child is sick.

It is also recommended that modules on parenting, family planning, food preparation and food planning, house management, nutrition, and health care be expanded and given to the beneficiaries because they said that these helped them to improve themselves. A component on monitoring behavior changes in the beneficiary should be included, both self-monitoring and monitoring by the parent leader or municipal link, to help ensure the formation of new habits.

To further enhance positive family relationships, it is also recommended to add a module on Family Communication.

To further enhance child and adolescent protection, the module on children's rights, laws regarding children's rights and updates on these be given to the beneficiaries. A module on Play and the Benefits of Play should also be included since this is an avenue for child development and learning. For victims of child abuse and exploitation, the beneficiaries pointed out the importance of counseling for the child victim and the family.

Seminars directed to the children of the beneficiaries should also be done for both school-aged children and adolescents on responsibility, the value of family, the value of education, child rights, taking on responsibility, empathy building, and how to avoid bullying and harassment.

Some beneficiaries suggested that their children should attend some seminars such as food and nutrition seminars so they can convince their children to eat fruits and vegetables, which





are healthier for them, and to include teaching about exercise and physical activities. Their husbands should also be required to attend marital and family modules so they can better learn and help strengthen their families.

The beneficiaries also asked for livelihood seminars. They believed these seminars will help them to find work to augment their family income and increase financial stability, more so when the grant is terminated.

For active citizenship, it is recommended to expand modules on maintenance of community cleanliness, community service and participation, and the practice of backyard gardening for increased food security. Furthermore, these should be practiced or there are activities for the application of the knowledge gained from the module. The focal point of this module is to create an “enabling environment” wherein the beneficiaries can maximize their potentials, be creative, take initiative and assume responsibility for their own development and achieving sustainability.

The principle that women are equals is neither ingrained nor prominent in prevailing mindsets and often mentioned for compliance’s sake. Gender mainstreaming ought to be incorporated as a module under active citizenship. This entails women stepping out of their confined spaces (be it physical, economic, cultural, or social) into broader contexts where they can genuinely and actively participate in decision-making bodies.

Wherever possible, IPs community members should be included among the ranks of FDS and encouraged to participate in sharing their indigenous farming practices with non-IPs beneficiaries. This will not only enable the latter to appreciate and have a more in-depth understanding of the former but also to promote “unity in diversity.” Gender-sensitive indicators should be identified and be incorporated in future monitoring and evaluation of FDS.

For environmental concern and protection, monitoring of habit changes in relation to energy conservation, waste segregation, and nature immersion/appreciation should be done for all family members. In addition, awareness and increased understanding on climate change, its associated impacts on human well-being and how to respond to this should also be thoroughly emphasized in order to better address current climate extremes and future climate change. The modules on the early warning systems and emergency go kit should be given again/ revised since the percentage of beneficiaries who know about these are quite low. These topics are significant to family survival in times of natural calamities.

The BDRRMC should be enticed to conduct regular orientations on the importance and contents of an EGK especially in times of disaster. Associated with this is the promotion of hazard/disaster awareness and how to manage impacts to help families reduce the risk of threats from natural, human-made/induced disasters. This can be less damaging if the beneficiaries have a better understanding of locally-experienced hazards and implement preventive or mitigating measures against them.





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