

**EVALUATION OF PANTAWID FAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM
IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MOTIONG, SAMAR**

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AGNES B. LLAMADO

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "EVALUATION OF PANTAWID FAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MOTIONG, SAMAR," has been prepared and submitted by AGNES B. LLAMADO, who having passed the comprehensive examination, is hereby recommended for oral examination.

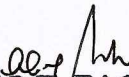


DEBORAH T. MARCO, Ph.D.
Graduate School Faculty, SSU-CGS
Adviser

Approved by the Committee on Oral Examination on September 27, 2013 with a rating of PASSED.



MARILYN D. CARDOSO, Ph. D.
Dean, College of Graduate Studies/
Vice President for Academic Affairs, SSU
Chairman



EUSEBIO T. PACOLOR, Ph. D.
University President, SSU
Member



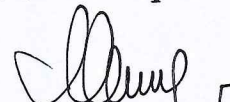
GODOFREDO O. LABENDIA, Ph. D.
Chief, Administrative Officer-
Administrative Services, SSU
Member



BERNARDINO A. BACURIO, D.M.
Provincial Agrarian Reform Officer I, DAR
Member

Accepted and approved in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree, Master in Public Management (MPM).

September 27, 2013
Date of Oral Defense



MARILYN D. CARDOSO, Ph.D.
Dean, College of Graduate Studies/
Vice President for Academic Affairs

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THE RESEARCHER



DEDICATION

To my mother, the late BENEDICTA B. DACANAY,
for her love and untiring support in all my endeavours,
my brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces
for their inspiration that pushed me finish this study;

and

To ALMIGHTY GOD, for being the light of my life,
source of my strength and continued guidance,
this great accomplishment
is humbly dedicated.

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluated the extent of implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program and its impact to the grantees in the Municipality of Motiong, Province of Samar. This study utilized the descriptive-evaluative design of research, which involves investigating, recording, analyzing and interpreting of data and other information gathered. In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees and the implementers' profile, the following were found significant: 1) economic sufficiency - employment/job: monthly income (positive correlation); employable skills: educational background (positive correlation); income: none; and social insurance: none; 2) social adequacy - health: educational background (positive correlation); nutrition: none; sanitation: none; hygiene: none; housing and other living conditions: none; educational skills of the household members: educational background (negative correlation); family activities: educational background (negative correlation); and role performance of household members: none. The 4Ps implementers had families to sustain. Probably this is the reason why the head of the household indulges in gainful activities. The modal educational background of the 4Ps implementers was college graduate which denoted functional literacy and numeracy. The 4Ps implementers represented the different walks of life that are involved in the implementation of the program, the barangay officials and other professionals. The 4Ps implementers had a regular income that they used to provide the basic needs of their family members. For the recommendation, the program is just an aid to the grantees; therefore, this should not be considered their all source of the living. The implementers should try to monitor whether the grants were utilized for the purpose.

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

Introduction

Poverty serves as the root cause of all societal problems as well as the prevailing situation occurring in many households. Sixty-seven percent of the Philippine population is way below the poverty level being manifested by the poverty threshold determined by the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) based on the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO). This means that more families or households could hardly make both ends meet (NEDA, 2007). The prevalent scenario in the country is being manifested by the growing unemployment rate every quarter of the ensuing year. The number of people that turns unemployed and underemployed is growing because of lack of jobs available for them. Among the causes of unemployment and underemployment are the failure of the agricultural sector to expand its activities, the continuous automation, the slowing down of economic activities and the decreasing production (Ronquillo, et al., 1989:17-18).

Confronted by the cited problems associated with poverty, the government exerts efforts to address the same. Programs to alleviate poverty have been developed and implemented, yet, year in and year out, the same problems are encountered by the country. However, the constitutional mandate

serves as the push for the government to implement more plans for more programs after the failure of some. Article II, Section 9 of the Philippine Constitution states that, "the State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living and an improved quality of life for all."

Based on the report of the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), one-third of the entire population of the country are poor (NSO-APIS, 2006). The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), being the frontline agency to address poverty, together with other support agencies, adopted the Conditional Cash Transfer Program otherwise known as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) inspired by the same program as implemented by other countries which resulted to a successful strategy of alleviating poverty in those countries (Ronquillo, et al, 1989:17-18).

The 4Ps is a poverty reduction strategy that provides grants to extremely poor households to improve the health, and the nutrition and education, particularly of children aged 0-14. It is a Program with a dual objective of social assistance and social development, which provides cash assistance to the poor to alleviate their needs in a short-term scheme that aims to break the intergenerational poverty cycle through investments in human capital.

The 4Ps is a local government's partnership and project delivery specialist. As part of the Local Government Association (LGA) group, 4Ps works in partnership with all local authorities to secure funding and accelerate the development, the procurement and implementation of private finance initiative (PFI) schemes, the public private partnerships, and the complex projects and programs. The 4Ps' multidisciplinary team provides hands-on project support, gateway reviews, skills development and best-practice know-how.

The Social Development Report revealed that expenditure on education affected the quality of education. Low expenditure on education, both by the national government and family, has led to the deteriorating quality of education (Magtahir, 2007: 5). Thus, the low income families could not provide incentive for learning. They could not afford to provide the basic learning materials or facilities at home.

Article XV, Sections 1 and 3 of the 1987 Constitution mandates the State to recognize the Filipino family as the foundation of the nation and to defend the right of children to assistance and protection (Nolledo, 1992:177-178). It is clear that the government should endeavor to support Filipino families, specifically the children and their needs including, but not limited to education.

Furthermore, Article II, Section 12 of the same Constitution declares the policy that the State recognizes the sanctity of the family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic autonomous social institution (Nolledo, 1992:5). Parents are responsible for the damage caused by the child under their

parental authority. They have criminal liability if they neglect the child by not giving him the education which the family's station in life and financial condition permits (Nolledo, 1995:183). That is why, the government has assumed its total responsibility to support them in whatever capacity it can, hence implementing programs for poverty alleviation.

The 4Ps is patterned after the successful Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Programs in Latin America and Africa. CCT has been cited as one of the key factors behind the positive socio-economic outcomes achieved by Brazil where 11 million families are currently enrolled in the program and in other countries, as well. The poorest households in the country are the beneficiaries selected through a uniform objective and transparent set of criteria. As of January 2009, 309,345 households were enrolled in the 4Ps in the Philippines. Between February to December of that year, an additional 319,671 households were targeted as beneficiaries to complete the total 699,016 household-beneficiaries (4Ps Fliers, 2010).

The proxy means test was used where there are three steps in identifying the beneficiaries: 1) provinces were selected using the following criteria: they must belong to the 20 poorest province based on the 2006 Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES); poorest provinces in six regions without a province in the list of 20 poorest provinces; and five cities in the National Capital Region (NCR), two cities in the Visayas, two cities in Mindanao and one in the

Cordillera, and 2) the selection of the poorest municipalities from the cited provinces based on Small Area Estimates (SAE) and FIES.

In every program implemented, be it by private or by the government, evaluation is imperative. This is to gauge its effectiveness and relevance to its stakeholders. Evaluation can be an input also for revision or enhancement of the operational procedures used in any program (Dacallos, 2008), and, therefore, this study.

Statement of the Problem

This study evaluated the extent of implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program and its impact to the grantees in the Municipality of Motiong, Province of Samar.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the grantee-respondents of the study in terms of the following personal characteristics:
 - 1.1 age and sex;
 - 1.2 civil status;
 - 1.3 educational background;
 - 1.4 occupation;
 - 1.5 monthly income;
 - 1.6 family size, and
 - 1.7 financial aid reviewed?

2. What is the profile of the implementers in terms of:

- 2.1 age and sex;
- 2.2 civil status;
- 2.3 educational background;
- 2.4 position/occupation, and
- 2.5 average family income per month?

3. What is the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the following parameters:

- 3.1 objectives;
- 3.2 criteria in the selection of beneficiaries;
- 3.3 selection of beneficiaries;
- 3.4 who conducts the selection process;
- 3.5 participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials;
- 3.6 offers of the 4Ps;
- 3.7 conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program;
- 3.8 how the beneficiaries get their money;
- 3.9 length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants;
- 3.10 measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities;
- 3.11 action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities;

- 3.12 the form of cash-giving to the grantees;
- 3.13 manpower for this big project, and
- 3.14 manner of handling queries and complaints?

4. As perceived by the two categories of respondents, what is the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of the following areas:

4.1 Economic sufficiency of the grantees along:

- 4.1.1 employment/job;
- 4.1.2 employable skills;
- 4.1.3 income, and
- 4.1.4 social insurance?

4.2 social adequacy of the grantees along:

- 4.2.1 health;
- 4.2.2 nutrition;
- 4.2.3 sanitation;
- 4.2.4 hygiene;
- 4.2.5 housing and other living conditions;
- 4.2.6 educational skills of household members;
- 4.2.7 family activities, and
- 4.2.8 role performance of household members?

5. Is there a significant difference between the perceptions of the two categories of respondents in the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees along the aforecited areas?

6. Is there a significant relationship between the extent of implementation and the perceived impact of the 4Ps and the:

6.1 grantees' profile and

6.2 implementers' profile?

7. What are the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the program?

Hypotheses

From the aforelisted specific questions, the following hypotheses were drawn and tested in this particular study:

1. There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the two categories of respondents in the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees along the following areas:

1.1 economic sufficiency of the grantees along:

1.1.1 employment/job;

1.1.2 employable skills;

1.1.3 income, and

1.1.4 social insurance.

1.2 social adequacy of the grantees along:

1.2.1 health;

1.2.2 nutrition;

1.2.3 sanitation;

- 1.2.4 hygiene;
- 1.2.5 housing and other living conditions;
- 1.2.6 educational skills of household members;
- 1.2.7 family activities, and
- 1.2.8 role performance of household members.

2. There is no significant relationship between the extent of implementation and the perceived impact of the 4Ps and the:

- 2.1 grantees' profile and
- 2.2 implementers' profile.

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on the theory of human motivation developed by Maslow (Santos, 1999:101-106) which postulates that there is a definite order of priority of human needs. The theory teaches that every individual's basic needs take as though they are arranged in a hierarchy beginning with the physiological needs, security and protection, until self-actualization. Until the more basic needs are fulfilled, only then will a person strive to meet his higher needs. The hierarchy is not rigid, however. Each individual has his own priority needs at a different time. Thus basic needs take effect as motivators at different levels. While it is so, the Maslow's theory, further assumes that it is relative, rather than an absolute explanation of human behavior. One should be aware of the following important qualities to his theory: needs that when one is on one level

of the hierarchy, he does not have to be completely satisfied before the need on the next higher level becomes significantly prominent. The theory does not intend to explain the behavior of the neurotic or the mentally disturbed. Some people's priorities are different; also, some people are much less security-oriented or achievement-oriented than others. Unlike the lower levels, the two highest levels of needs can hardly ever be fully satisfied. There are always new challenges and opportunities for growth, recognition and achievement. Significantly related to the study of man and his needs is how in Maslow's theory many authorities agree that security and protection is found to be next in the hierarchy after the physiological or basic needs (Sherman, 1996:503).

This study, likewise, is anchored on Locke's (1997:389) theory on integrated model of work motivation which states that integrating theories of motivation in life begins with an individual's needs, moves to acquired values and motives, to goal choice, and then, to goals and self-efficacy. He adds that goals and self-efficacy constitute a motivation hub because they are often the most direct, conscious, motivational determinants of performance. Based on the said integrated model, perspective is followed by outcomes and outcomes by emotional appraisals such as individual satisfaction in security and protection, and involvement that lead to a variety of possible subsequent actions. It also emphasizes the role of security and protection in affecting individual satisfaction in life. These continue in a causal pattern where every connection should be linked from individual's needs.

Furthermore, this study is supported by the Article II Section 9 of the Philippine Constitution which provides that the state is tasked to promote the welfare and protect the rights of its constituents, especially in matters pertaining to their livelihood to effect change and development. And as specifically defined:

“The state shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and an improved quality of life for all (Bernas, 1997:69).”

Several program, conceptualized and designed to the successful satisfaction of the needs and desires of many have evolved through the years anchored on the different theories on the nature of man, however, the same efforts must be constantly assessed for their sustainability and improvement. To this end, Tsyh (1990: 231) postulated a theory-based evaluation that assesses not only the end result of the programs but also the program theory itself, the intermediate steps to reach the end result. Three levels are named that are addressed and evaluated, namely: actions, immediate outcome, and information technology outcomes. Thus the evaluation will explore the process of achieving a program's goals and the effectiveness of each step in the process, all in addition for addressing whether or not these goals themselves have been achieved.

Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 reflects the conceptual paradigm of the study that elucidates the working processes to be undertaken.

The base frame reflects the locale of the study, which is the Municipality of Motiong, in the Province of Samar, and the subject to be delved into in this particular study, which is the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or the 4Ps.

The study focused on the assessment of the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the following parameters, namely: objectives; criteria in the selection of beneficiaries; selection of beneficiaries; who conducts the selection process; participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials; offers of the 4Ps; conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program; how the beneficiaries get their money; length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants; measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities; actions taken if a household fails to meet the conditionalities; the form of cash-giving to the grantees; manpower for this big project, and the manner of handling queries and complaints. The assessment was based on the perception of the two groups of respondents, namely, the implementers and grantees, which were compared for any significant difference.

Likewise, the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees was also ascertained based on the perception of the two groups of respondents along the following areas: 1) economic sufficiency of the grantees along: employment/job;

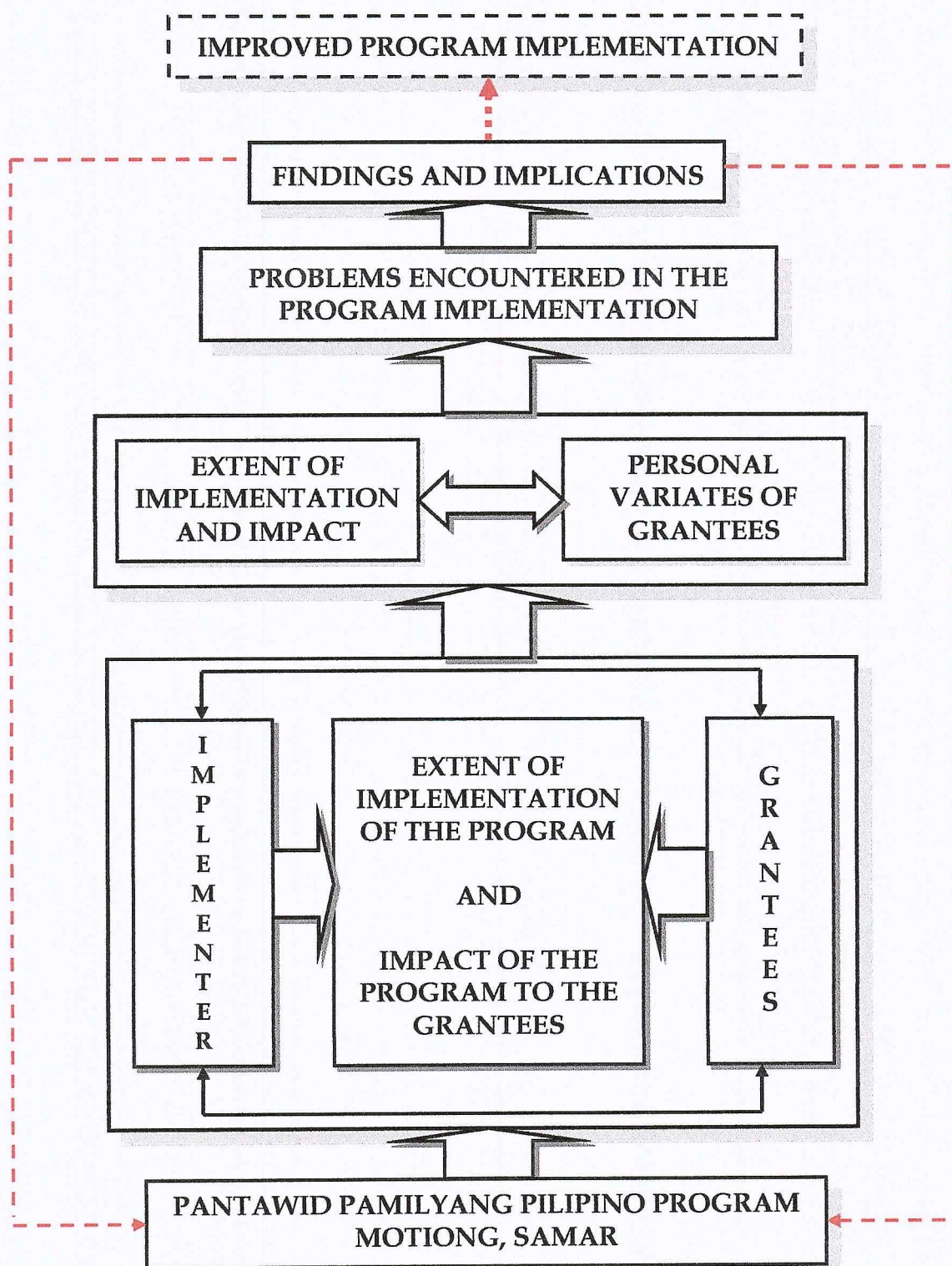


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study

employable skills; income, and social insurance, and 2) social adequacy of the grantees along: health; nutrition; sanitation; hygiene; housing and other living conditions; educational skills of household members; family activities, and role performance of household members. The perceptions of the two groups of respondents were also compared for any significant difference.

Further, the extent of implementation of the program and the impact of the program to the grantees were associated to the personal characteristics of the grantees along the following variates: age; sex; civil status; educational background; occupation; monthly income, and financial outlook.

Furthermore, the problems encountered in the program implementation were elicited also.

The findings of the study drew implications that served as feedback mechanism to the locale of the study as regards the 4Ps program which in turn served as input for the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program.

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study benefits the following sectors: 4Ps grantees, program implementers, local government officials, rural development facilitators, stakeholders, policy planners and the future researchers.

Grantees. The findings of this study provide information to this sector of the benefits they derive from the program in terms of economic sufficiency and social adequacy.

Implementers. The results of this study give the 4Ps Program implementers a clear picture of the constraints of the grantees and stakeholders, thus, give them an idea on how to implement it effectively among its beneficiaries.

Local government officials. The findings of the study serve as a basic rationale on strengthening its Program's guidelines in the determination and screening of its beneficiaries and are adopting measures at their level on the maximum of the 4Ps funds among its beneficiaries.

Rural Development facilitators. The findings of this study fortify the implemented strategies of similarly defined programs, projects and activities designed to alleviate poverty and food security.

Other stakeholders. Results of this study give the other stakeholders a clear cut understanding as regards to the impact of the 4Ps Program in the alleviation of the beneficiaries in terms of economic sufficiency and social adequacy.

Policy planners and managers. The results provide information on the components that are strongly implemented including the weak areas which necessitate better development strategy to address poverty and inequalities.

Future researchers. The findings of this study serve as a rich reference material to future researchers who will be motivated to conduct a similar or related study that shall further explore other dimensions or areas of investigation for improved concern for individual's economic sufficiency and social adequacy.

Scope and Delimitation

This study focuses on the assessment of the extent of implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program along the following parameters, namely: objectives; criteria in the selection of beneficiaries; selection of beneficiaries; who conducts the selection process; participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials; offers of the 4Ps; conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the Program; how the beneficiaries get their money; length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants; measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities; actions taken if a household fails to meet the conditionalities; the form of cash-giving to the grantees; manpower for this big project, and the manner of handling queries and complaints, and its impact to the grantees, along economic sufficiency in terms of employment/job, employable skills, income and social security, and social adequacy in terms of health, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, housing and other living conditions and educational skills of household members. The problems encountered by the grantees and program implementers were also elicited and analyzed.

This study involved the 4Ps grantees and program implementers in the Municipality of Motiong, Province of Samar.

This study was conducted during the school year 2011 - 2012.

Definition of Terms

For clarity of understanding and common reference, the following terms are herein defined conceptually and/or operationally:

Blue-collar job. The term blue collar job typically refers to a job that involves manual labor and receives an hourly rate of pay rather than an annual salary. The term blue collar stemmed from the uniforms worn by many industrial workers that were typically made of heavy duty, blue fabric and consisted of blue shirts and pants or blue coveralls. The automotive manufacturing and repair industries as well as the construction industry have been referred to as blue collar for decades (<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-blue-collar-job.htm>).

Economic sufficiency. This term refers to the condition of the program grantees of the 4Ps to live in abundant state, more than enough to sustain the basic and educational needs of the members, particularly, the children (Ronquillo, et al, 1989: 17-18).

Educational skills. These refer to the ability of the grantees of the program to possess abilities or skills acquired from a formal education that can

be used in their strive for self-sufficiency (Pantawid Pampamilyang Pilipino Program Compliance Verification Forms User's Guide).

Employment skills. These refer to the abilities possessed by the members of the household of the 4Ps beneficiaries that can be used in seeking for job or employment in private and government institutions that could help them alleviate their economic condition (Pantawid Pampamilyang Pilipino Program Compliance Verification Forms User's Guide).

Family activities. These refer to the different activities undertaken by the families that are beneficiaries of the 4Ps Program, either for economic or recreational purposes (Pantawid Pampamilyang Pilipino Program Compliance Verification Forms User's Guide).

Implementers. These refer to the persons directly involved in the implementation of the 4Ps which include the officials of the Department of Social Welfare and Development in the region, province and municipality and those involved in the barangay (Pantawid Pampamilyang Pilipino Program Compliance Verification Forms User's Guide).

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). It is a poverty reduction and social development strategy of the national government that provides conditional cash grants to extremely poor households to improve their health, nutrition and education particularly of children aged 0-14. The program is currently being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) (<http://www.alagad.com.ph/employment-and->

livelihood/9-pangkabuhayan/30-pantawid-pamilyang-pilipino-program-4ps.html).

Proxy means test. This term refers to the generation of statistics or statistical information in a certain population with the use of representation or proxies which manifest the characteristics of the whole populace (Pantawid Pampamilyang Pilipino Program Compliance Verification Forms User's Guide).

Role performance. This concept relates to how successfully one plays the prescribed role. If one thinks about it, all concerned play the same basic role, but their performance is measured in terms of their relative success or failure in that role will vary dramatically (<http://www.sociology.org.uk/p2s4an8.htm>). In this study, it refers to the way how the parents and other stakeholders took part in their designated functions in order to maintain the conditionalities of the 4Ps being complied with by the beneficiaries, as designed.

Social insurance. It is any government-sponsored program with the following four characteristics, namely: the benefits, eligibility requirements and other aspects of the program are defined by statute; explicit provision is made to account for the income and expenses (often through a trust fund); it is funded by taxes or premiums paid by (or on behalf of) participants (although additional sources of funding may be provided as well); and the program serves a defined population, and participation is either compulsory or the program is heavily subsidized enough that most eligible individuals choose to participate (Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 32, Actuarial Standards Board, January 1998). Social

insurance has also been defined as a program where risks are transferred to and pooled by an organization, often governmental, that is legally required to provide certain benefits (Lynch, 1992). In this study, this term refers to the conditional cash transfer program of the government known as the Pantawid Pampamilyang Pilipino Program or the 4Ps.

Underemployment. This term refers to the persons who are employed or working for at least one hour, based on the international context of labor, and has the desire to seek for more job or for more hours of work (NSO-LFS, 2011). This study assumes the same definition with the conceptual definition of underemployment.

Unemployment. This refers to the state of a person who is a member of the labor force, but is without any job or occupation (NSO-LFS, 2011).

White-collar job. This term refers to employees whose job entails, largely or entirely, mental or clerical work, such as in an office. The term white collar work used to characterize non-manual workers, but now it refers to employees or professionals whose work is knowledge intensive, non-routine, and unstructured (<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/white-collar.html>).

Family development session. Is one of the conditionalities of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. This refers to the conduct of lectures and discussion of different topics, such as responsible parenthood, family planning, laws on women and children, etc. to educate the beneficiaries and strengthen the

capacities of family members particularly the parents to become more responsive to the needs of the family and their children and eventually break the poverty cycle. (Pantawid Pampamilyang Pilipino Program Compliance Verification Forms User's Guide).

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This chapter presents the review of literature taken from different published materials painstakingly conducted by the researcher in order to gain concepts and insights in the conceptualization of the problem at hand. Likewise, this chapter presents the different studies reviewed by the researcher from theses and other unpublished materials available to her in the different libraries and other sources.

Related Literature

The researcher reviewed several books and published materials to strengthen the concept at hand from both foreign and local literature.

Thomas and Shaw (1992: 24) averred that the primary causes of failure in learning can be categorized into two, viz: 1) cause/failure resident in the pupil, and 2) cause/failure resident in the social order. The first category includes the learner's physical deformities, while the second category may come in various forms. One of these is inadequate allocation of resources resulting to inadequate financing of schools and poor status of many homes.

Hunt (1997: 208) stressed that children from lower socio-economic homes may be deprived of experiences that foster their intellectual development. This is strengthened by Medina (1999: 514) who discloses the effects of educational and

economic problems on the peace and order situation, that when there is a high percentage of illiteracy and underemployment, poverty increases and when economic condition worsens, discontentment, harassment, subversions, distrust and apathy toward the program of the government arise.

Krethloue (1994: 411) stressed that those from the lower economic levels leave school before the compulsory age is reached. They are those who fail to understand the objectives of the educational program.

Magno (1980: 4) once, pointed out that the low achievement rate, high incidence of dropout rate and inability of pupils to readily imbibe correct cultural values could be related to economic reasons and unequal opportunities for first level of education.

The need for a more efficient, economical and equitable management of the human resources in business and industry has never been as pronounced as it is today. This need has been brought about by factors which inevitably affect not only the established structures and ways of doing things within the personnel area, but also by the more meaningful and substantial task of managing the organization's most important asset, the human resources (Sison, 1991:101).

This is the concern of the teachers. They should always be reminded by the fact that they are responsible for providing instruction. They should serve as guide and facilitator of learning rather than as director. Their role is one of

producing the appropriate climate, stimulating the students to explore, investigate and seek answer and is providing the resources (Aquino, 1997: 3).

Human beings are born with certain potential capabilities, hence, they must undergo a development process. The purpose of development is to create an environment in which all people can expand their capabilities and opportunities which can be enlarged for both the present and the future generations. The real foundation of human development is universalism by acknowledging the life claims of everyone . . . (Torado, 1997:36-38). Wealth is important for human life, but to concentrate on it is exclusively wrong for two reasons: first, accumulating wealth is not necessary for the fulfillment of some important human choice and second, human choices extend far beyond economic well-being (Torado, 1997:36-38).

Parents are responsible for their children under their parental authority. They have criminal liability if they neglect the child by not giving them the education which the family's station in life and financial conditions permit (Nolledo, 1995: 183). It is therefore, the responsibility of the parents to support the education of their children as long as they can afford to send them to school. Financial condition is being given consideration. However, only those who belong above the poverty threshold can afford to educate their children. The lowest estimates indicate that for a family of four children, it is necessary to have a family income of P10,783.00 a month and those with incomes below that are

living a sub-standard way of life. It is estimated that about 80 percent of the population fall below this level (NSCB, 2010).

It is interesting to note that majority of the Filipino people belong to the poverty line. Those who belong to this level may be considered poor. Majority of the poor families live in rural areas, about 62.8 percent, and only a smaller number lives in urban areas, about 37.2 percent (Ronquillo, 1999:17).

Rural areas, like most of the barangays in the Province of Samar, are characterized to depend on agriculture and fishing which, however, cannot produce enough, but for family consumption or daily sustenance of the family only. Although employment rate is high as reported by the National Statistics Office (NSO) in its Labor Force Survey (LFS), still the average income of the family is too meager to maintain quality life. Most families could not afford the luxury of life enjoyed by some. Because of the low income, many parents tend to force their children to quit schooling or be irregular in attending the classes to help them earn a living.

Those children coming from the low level of socio-economic status usually experience varying degrees of academic performance, particularly the low level performance. What aspect of the socio-economic status really contributes to their poor performance? Do the levels of monthly income, home learning environment, housing amenities, recreational activities, and other factors affect the academic performance of the pupils?

The above-cited citations strengthen the need for the conduct of the study. They give the researcher sufficient concept and guidance in the different aspects particularly in the evaluation of a certain project or program.

Related Studies

Aside from the cited literature, the researchers also reviewed unpublished materials available in different libraries such as theses and dissertations, policy papers and other unpublished materials. However, in as much as this program is just in its early stage of implementation, no study has been conducted yet so that the researcher used parallelism with other studies that correlate or associate with the variables the current study have.

In the study conducted by Balisacan (2006) on the "Proxy Indicators of Poverty in the Philippines," he concluded that 75 percent of the people in the country are living way below the poverty threshold set by NEDA for the year. He also disclosed that indicators of poverty can be seen in the meager income of the respondents, lack of access to health and sanitation facilities such as potable water and toilet facilities, and low educational level of respondents and members of the household. All this proxy indicators significantly influence the socio-economic status of the families. It is recommended by Balisacan that intervention program be implemented by both the government and the non-government agencies in order to minimize, if not eliminate, poverty incidence in the country.

Further, Balisacan disclosed that incidence of poverty occurred in rural areas where facilities and services are sans and unavailable.

The study at hand has relevance to the study of Balisacan in the sense that both studies uncovered roots of poverty in the country. Further, both studies delved into the indicators and correlates of poverty incidence. However, they differed slightly in the area of association. The former study correlated the indicators of poverty with the socio-economic status of the respondents while the present study associates the participation of parents to the program implemented by the government, which is the 4Ps. The correlates will be mapped on the participation of the stakeholders and not on poverty, per se.

Another study conducted is by Guerrero (2003) on the "Multi-Indicators Clusters Survey (MICS) on Poverty in the Philippines." Her study delved on the different indicators that correlated poverty incidence in the Philippines using the multi-stage sampling design with regional domain. She discovered that indicators on poverty incidence differed in regional level. She averred that poverty incidence can be determined by the priorities set by the respondents, which may differ by region. However, there are commonalities in the indicators of poverty incidence. Some of the common indicators are job opportunities which are indications of low income, low educational level of the members of the household and lack of access to health and sanitation facilities. More often than not, lack of household conveniences also manifests poverty incidence, particularly, lack of access to media facilities that block information to reach the

households regarding the programs implemented by the government on poverty alleviation. It cannot be discounted that “chismis” is an effective source of information, but most often information derived from this means is corrupted.

The study of Guerrero has relevance to the study because both deal on poverty as the basic variable. However, the two studies differed in their focus. The previous study focused more on the mapping out of the multi-indicators on poverty by regional cluster, while the present study delves more on the correlates of parents’ participation in the poverty alleviation program adopted by the government, which is the 4Ps.

In the follow-up study of Balisacan (2009) on the “Structured Inequalities in the Living Conditions of the Filipinos,” he disclosed that by regional and provincial disaggregation, living conditions of the Filipinos vary by culture and customary beliefs and traditions, which influenced greatly their priorities and perspective in life. He concluded that traditions which had been cherished by the Filipinos dictate their outlook in life. There are regions and provinces which consider that the absence of the access to facilities still can regard themselves living in good condition, though there are those who despite the presence of the facilities would still regard themselves living in poverty and want.

The study of Balisacan is in parallel with the present study in the sense that both studies delve on poverty incidence, however, the two studies differed in the area of their study. The previous study delved more on the structural living condition, while the present study delves more on the correlates of the

parents' participation to the poverty alleviation program of the government, which is the 4Ps.

Another study which has bearing to the present study is that of Africa (2007) on the "Correlates of Poverty in the Philippines: Basis for Social Intervention." In his study, he uncovered that most of the underlying causes of poverty was due to low educational attainment of the respondents. Further, he disclosed that low educational level hindered the respondents from getting better jobs where the country believed that good living condition can be attained through white-collar job which was contrary to what the country advocated the blue-collar job (Magtahas, 2007: 23). The respondents were not actually lazy and should not be in poverty however, their belief and perspective made them one, his study established.

The study of Africa is related to the present study in the sense that both studies delve on poverty incidence and causes with the end in view of proposing intervention program for its poverty reduction or eradication. But the two studies differ in the focus of the study. Africa confined his study to the identification of the root causes of poverty by identifying few common correlates, while the present study focuses on the participation of the parents with the 4Ps and the correlates for the participation.

Erica (2006) delineated poverty from economic problems in her dissertation on, "Poverty and Economic Problems: A Delineation and Implication to Economic Development of the Country." She discovered in this study that

poverty could not be a hindrance to the economic progress of the country. While it is believed that some 90 percent of the populace live in poverty, this state can be a reason for economic reforms in the country. Poverty can be alleviated with the strong political will of the leaders of the nation by creating opportunities for them in the form of assistance and proper value re-clarification.

The study of Ericta poses parallelism with the present study considering that it, too, dealt with poverty mapping and alleviation. The difference noted in that study with the present is on the focus. The former was more on the mapping of poverty with respect to economic development of the country, while the present study focuses more on the correlates of parents' participation to a government program, particularly the 4Ps.

The foregoing studies reviewed by the researcher strengthened the rationale in conducting this study. The concepts considered in the study give insights and the push in pursuing the investigation at hand.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methods and procedures undertaken in this particular study. It includes the research design, instrumentation, validation of instrument, sampling procedure, data gathering procedure and the statistical treatment of data.

Research Design

This study utilized the descriptive-evaluative design of research, which involves investigating, recording, analyzing and interpreting of data and other information gathered. The main instrument that was used in gathering the data was the questionnaire that was specially designed for this study and was supplemented by interview and documentary analysis.

The extent of implementation and impact of the 4Ps along economic sufficiency in terms of employment/job, employable skills, income and social insurance; and social adequacy in terms of health, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, housing and other living conditions, and educational skills of household members, will be considered in this particular study. Further, the problems encountered in the implementation of the programs were elicited, also.

The data gathered were tabulated, organized and presented based on the specific questions. Analysis and interpretation of the data were done with the use

of descriptive and inferential statistical tools, namely: frequency count and percentage, arithmetic mean and standard deviation, weighted mean, t-test for independent samples, Pearson r and Fisher's t-test.

Instrumentation

The study made use of the researcher-made questionnaire as its principal instrument in gathering the data. This was supplemented by interview specially on items that were not readily understood by the respondent of the study and by documentary analysis on data on file in concerned government offices.

Questionnaire. The questionnaire was the principal instrument used by the researcher to gather data and relevant information for this particular study. The researcher formulated two sets of questionnaire. Set 1 was intended for the grantees of the 4Ps which was written in the vernacular language while Set 2 was intended for the program implementers which was written in the English language.

Set 1 of the questionnaire was composed of four parts. Part I determined the profile of the respondents in terms of their age, sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, income, and financial outlook. Part II elicited the perception of the respondents on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps. Part III gathered the perception of the respondents on the impact of the program to the grantees. Part IV solicited the problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the 4Ps.

Set 2 of the questionnaire was composed of four parts also, which were similar to the sections described in Set 1 questionnaire.

Documentary analysis. In addition to the questionnaire, the researcher used the documentary analysis to gather information as regards the relevant information of the respondents, which were made available to the researcher by the different concerned agencies.

Validation of Instrument

The questionnaire as the main instrument in data-gathering was validated through the following procedures:

Initially, the researcher consulted knowledgeable persons, books and relevant theses and dissertations in preparing the questionnaire. The initial draft of the instrument was submitted to the research adviser and other experts for content validation. Comments and suggestions of the adviser and experts were considered and were incorporated in the first revision of the questionnaire.

To ascertain the reliability of the questionnaire, the test-retest method (Calmorin, 1994:66-67) was applied. The questionnaire was validated through a try-out in Paranas, Samar, among its randomly selected grantees and program implementers of the same program, the 4Ps. It was administered to the same group of validators twice in an interval of one hour. Responses in the two try-outs were tallied, tabulated and analyzed separately to ascertain that the questionnaire was able to get all the expected data and information needed by

this particular study. After this, the degree of reliability was determined between the first and second try-outs using the Spearman rank correlation coefficient formula. The calculated value was interpreted using the Table of Reliability as suggested by Ebel (1965:262), which indicated consistency and reliability of the instrument.

The following formula was used (Calmorin, 1994:66):

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N^3 - N}$$

where: r_s refers to the computed Spearman rho;

D refers to the deviation of the X and Y; and

N refers to the number of paired observations.

In evaluating the degree of reliability, the following Table of Reliability suggested by Ebel (1965:262) was utilized:

Reliability Coefficient	Degree of Reliability
0.95 - 0.99	Very high.
0.90 - 0.94	High.
0.80 - 0.89	Fairly high, adequate for individual measurements
0.70 - 0.79	Rather low, adequate for group measurements.
Below 0.70	Low, entirely inadequate for individual measurements although useful for group average and school surveys.

Revisions/modifications was made on any item in the questionnaire that failed to elicit the expected response or information as designed. The final copy of the questionnaire was then reproduced for the data gathering phase.

Sampling Procedure

In selecting the grantees and program implementers that served as respondents of the study, a stratified random sampling was employed. The total number of 4Ps beneficiaries in the whole municipality by barangay was ascertained. From the total beneficiaries, the sample size was computed with the use of the Sloven's formula whereby the sample size was converted into sample proportion. The sample proportion was used to calculate the number of respondents per barangay.

The questionnaire intended for this group of respondents was administered to them. Likewise, all the program implementers representing the different concerned agencies were included also as respondents of the study and were requested to answer the questionnaire intended for them.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researcher sought due permission from the concerned head of agencies and local government unit to conduct the study in the Municipality of Motiong among its 4Ps grantees.

Table 1
Sampling Frame of 4Ps Beneficiary-Respondents

Barangay	4Ps Beneficiaries	Respondents
Poblacion 1	50	14
Angyap	36	10
Pusongan	32	9
Calapi	170	47
Barayong	17	5
Beri	11	3
Capaysagan	12	3
Inalad	35	10
Linonoban	16	4
Mararangsi	22	6
Malonoy	17	5
Oyandic	44	12
San Andres	6	2
Santo Nino	12	3
Sarao	10	3
Poblacion 1A	90	25
Bayog	64	18
Bonga	71	20
Calantawan	17	5
Caluyahan	25	7
Canatuan	29	8
Can-vais	27	7
Candomacol	29	8
Caranas	65	18
Caulayanan	22	6
Hinicaan	16	4
Maypange	34	9
New Minarog	19	5
Pamamas-an	19	5
Malobago	26	7
Total	1,043	289
Sample Proportion	27.72%	

The researcher personally fielded the instrument to the respondents of this study and assisted them, when necessary, in answering the questions to facilitate a thorough understanding of each item in the questionnaire. In the retrieval of the questionnaire, the researcher ascertained that parts were properly accomplished. When the information were found incomplete and/or not clearly understood, probing was resorted to. This was employed to ascertain the quality and reliability of the responses. For information which were available with the records in the office of concerned agencies, the researcher resorted to documentary analysis.

Statistical Treatment of Data

Data that were gathered were tabulated, organized, analyzed and interpreted with the use of the following descriptive and the inferential statistics:

Frequency count and percentage. These descriptive statistical measures were used to present the profile of each category of respondents as to the number of occurrence along with its magnitude.

Arithmetic mean. This measure was employed to calculate the averages of the profile of each category of respondents where this measure will be applicable.

Standard deviation. This measure determined the variability of each set of data with reference to the mean.

Weighted mean. This statistical tool was used to calculate the group perception of each category of respondents as regards to the extent of implementation and impact of the 4Ps, as well as the problems encountered.

t-test for independent samples. This statistical tool was used to compare perceptions of the two groups of respondents relative to the extent of implementation and impact of the 4Ps.

The computed value was compared with the critical value following the decision rule: If and when the computed value turned lesser than the critical value, the null hypothesis was accepted and if it turned equal or greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis was rejected.

Pearson-product-moment coefficient of correlation. This statistical tool was used to measure the degree of correlation between the extent of implementation and perceived impact of 4Ps and the grantees' profile and the implementers' profile.

Fisher's t-test. This tool serves as a post ad hoc test of the Pearson r which measured the significance of the computed coefficient of correlation.

The computed value was compared with the critical value following the decision rule: If and when the computed value turned lesser than the critical value, the null hypothesis was accepted and if it turned equal or greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis was rejected.

Finally, in testing the hypotheses $\alpha = .05$ level of significance was applied. For accuracy and precision in the calculations, the researcher made use of the computer utilizing available applications which facilitate in the data processing.

Chapter 4

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents the findings of the study with the corresponding analysis and interpretation. Included herein are the following: profile of the grantee-respondents; profile of the implementers; extent of implementation of the 4Ps; impact of the 4Ps to the grantees; comparison between the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees; relationship between the extent of implementation and the perceived impact of the 4Ps and the grantees and the implementers' profile and problems encountered in the implementation of the program.

Profile of the 4Ps Grantee-Respondents

Tables 2 to 8 present the profile of the 4Ps grantee-respondents in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

Age and sex. Table 2 presents the age and sex distribution of the 4Ps grantee-respondents. It can be viewed from the table that 57 or 19.72 percent fell at the age bracket of 37 - 40 years old, while 36 each or 12.46 percent each fell at the age brackets of 33 - 36 and 29 - 32 years old; 35 each or 12.11 percent each fell at the age brackets of 45 - 48 and 41 - 44 years old; 24 or 8.30 percent fell at the

Table 2

Age and Sex of the 4Ps Grantee-Respondents

Age	Sex		Total	Percent
	Male	Female		
61 - 64	0	5	5	1.73
57 - 60	0	7	7	2.42
53 - 56	2	16	18	6.23
49 - 52	2	22	24	8.30
45 - 48	2	33	35	12.11
41 - 44	3	32	35	12.11
37 - 40	2	55	57	19.72
33 - 36	1	35	36	12.46
29 - 32	1	35	36	12.46
25 - 28	0	22	22	7.61
21 - 24	2	4	6	2.08
Not Specified	1	7	8	2.77
Total	16	273	289	100.00
Mean	40.47 years	40.22 years	40.24 years	-
SD	11.17 years	9.12 years	9.22 years	-

age bracket of 25 - 28 years old; 22 or 7.61 percent fell at the age bracket of 25 - 28 years old, 18 or 6.23 percent fell at the age bracket of 53 - 56 years old, and the remaining 4Ps grantee-respondents were thinly distributed to the other age brackets. Eight of the 4Ps grantee-respondents or 2.77 percent did not specify their ages.

The mean age of the 4Ps grantee-respondents was calculated at 40.24 years old with a standard deviation (SD) of 9.22 years. The data suggested that the 4Ps

grantee-respondents were on their early 40s which indicated that they are relatively young.

Moreover, majority of the 4Ps grantee-respondents were female, accounting for 273 or 94.46 percent. The male counterparts composed of 16 or 5.54 percent.

It appeared that the 4Ps grantee-respondents were predominantly female. This is expected considering that the household head, usually the fathers, were usually in the field of their endeavor to earn a living for the family.

Civil status. Table 3 provides the data on the civil status of the 4Ps grantee-respondents. The table shows that 259 or 89.62 percent were married while 12 or 4.15 percent were widowed, four or 1.38 percent were single, and three or 1.04 percent were separated. The remaining 11 or 3.81 percent failed to disclose their civil status.

Table 3

Civil Status of the 4Ps Grantee-Respondents

Age	Sex	Percent
Married	259	89.62
Widow	12	4.15
Single	4	1.38
Separated	3	1.04
Not Specified	11	3.81
Total	289	100.00

The data denoted that the 4Ps grantee-respondents had their respective families to take good care.

Educational background. Table 4 reveals the educational background of the 4Ps grantee-respondents.

It can be noted in Table 4 that a good number of the 4Ps grantee-respondents were elementary level, accounting for 128 or 44.29 percent, while 55 or 19.03 percent were high school level; 39 or 13.49 percent were high school graduates; 33 or 11.42 percent were elementary graduates; and the remaining respondents were distributed to the other educational level. Quite notable were the three 4Ps grantee-respondents or 1.04 percent who signified to have no

Table 4

Educational Background of the 4Ps Grantee-Respondents

Educational Background	Sex	Percent
College Grad	9	3.11
College Level	10	3.46
Highschool grad	39	13.49
Highschool level	55	19.03
Elem Grad	33	11.42
Elem level	128	44.29
No schooling	3	1.04
Not Specified	12	4.15
Total	289	100.00

schooling and the 12 or 4.15 percent who failed to specify their highest education completed.

It appeared that the 4Ps grantee-beneficiaries were functional literate and numerate. This indicated that they can receive and understand simple messages and instruction particularly as regards the 4Ps conditionalities.

Occupation. Table 5 shows the occupation of the 4Ps grantee-respondents. The table shows that majority of them were farmers, accounting for 239 or 82.70 percent and the remaining 4Ps grantee-respondents were distributed

Table 5

Occupation of the 4Ps Grantee-Respondents

Occupation	f	Percent
Businessman/Businesswomen	4	1.38
Health Worker	1	0.35
Farmer	239	82.70
Brgy Official	1	0.35
Daycare Worker	1	0.35
Fish Vendor	4	1.38
Housekeeper	18	6.23
Laborer	5	1.73
Tailor	1	0.35
Vendor	3	1.04
Stick maker	2	0.69
Driver	2	0.69
Not Specified	8	2.77
Total	289	100.00

to the other occupations identified in this study. It is interesting to note that 18 or 6.23 percent were engaged in non-gainful activities, that is, housekeepers and eight or 2.77 percent did not specify their occupation for personal reason.

The data suggested that most of the 4Ps grantee-respondents were engaged in gainful activities which is the source of their earning that is used to finance the basic needs of the family members.

Monthly income. Table 6 provides the information as regards the family monthly income of the 4Ps grantee-respondents.

Table 6 shows that 55 of them or 19.03 percent earned a family monthly income of PhP 800 and below; 53 each or 18.34 percent each earned PhP 1,500 – PhP 1,999, and PhP 1,000 – PhP 1,499 and 48 or 16.61 percent earned PhP 2,000 – PhP 2,499. The other 4Ps grantee-respondents were distributed to the other income brackets identified in this study. Thirteen of them or 4.50 percent signified to have no income earned for the month while 25 or 8.65 percent did not categorically state the income bracket they earned for the month for their personal reason.

The mean family monthly income earned by the 4Ps grantee-respondents was calculated at PhP 1,527.21 with SD of PhP 1,092.49.

The data signified that that this group of respondents had a regular income earned monthly which derived for their usual gainful occupation. Basing on the poverty threshold for Province of Samar for the year 2006, which is

Table 6

Family Monthly Income of the 4Ps Grantee-Respondents

Income	f	Percent
6000 - 6499	2	0.69
5500 - 5999	0	0.00
5000 - 5499	2	0.69
4500 - 4999	1	0.35
4000 - 4499	6	2.08
3500 - 3999	5	1.73
3000 - 3499	15	5.19
2500 - 2999	11	3.81
2000 - 2499	48	16.61
1500 - 1999	53	18.34
1000 - 1499	53	18.34
800 & below	55	19.03
None	13	4.50
Not Specified	25	8.65
Total	289	100.00
Mean	Php1,527.22	-
SD	Php1,092.49	-

Php 6,427 (NSCB, 2010), it can be noted that this group of respondents lay below the poverty level suggesting that they could hardly make both ends meet. Hence, they sought assistance from the government through the 4Ps program.

Family size. Table 7 presents the family size of the 4Ps grantee-respondents.

Table 7

Family Size of the 4Ps Grantee-Respondents

Family Size	f	Percent
12	1	0.35
11	1	0.35
10	4	1.38
9	12	4.15
8	19	6.57
7	39	13.49
6	59	20.42
5	55	19.03
4	56	19.38
3	37	12.80
2	5	1.73
Not Specified	1	0.35
Total	289	100.00
Mean	5 members	-
SD	2 members	-

The table presents that 59 or 20.42 percent were composed of six members; 56 or 19.38 percent were composed of four members; 55 or 19.03 percent were composed of five members; 39 or 13.49 percent, seven members; 37 or 12.80 percent, three members and the remaining 4Ps grantee-respondents were distributed to the other family size identified in this study. One of them or 0.35 percent did not specify his family size.

The mean family size of the 4Ps grantee-respondents were pegged to 5 members with a SD of 2 members. It appeared that this group of respondents had a smaller family size being composed of only five which turned lower to the ideal family size of 6 set by the government.

Financial aid received. Table 8 reveals the financial aid received by the 4Ps grantee-respondents. From the table, it can be noted that majority of them, that is, 164 or 56.75 percent were “moderately favorable” with the financial aid they received; 72 or 24.91 were “slightly favorable;” 43 or 14.88 percent were “highly favorable;” four or 1.38 percent were “not favorable,” and two or 0.69 percent were “extremely favorable.” The remaining four or 1.38 percent did not specify how they felt about the financial aid they received.

Table 8

Financial Aid Received by the 4Ps Grantee-Respondents

Score	Description	f	Percent
5	Extremely Favorable	2	0.69
4	Highly Favorable	43	14.88
3	Moderately Favorable	164	56.75
2	Slightly Favorable	72	24.91
1	Not Favorable	4	1.38
Not Specified		4	1.38
Total	-	289	100.00
Mean	2.88	Moderately Favorable	
SD	0.69	-	

Taken as a whole, the 4Ps grantee-respondents manifested that they were “moderately favorable” with the financial aid they received. This was manifested by the grand weighted mean of 2.88.

Profile of Implementers

Tables 9 to 13 show the profile of the implementers in terms of the following: age and sex; civil status; educational background; position/occupation, and their average family income per month.

Age and sex. Table 9 presents the age and sex distribution of the 4Ps implementers.

It can be gleaned that the 4Ps implementers ranged from 26 to above 55 years old. Six of them or 24 percent fell with the age bracket of 38 - 40 years old; three each or 12 percent each fell at the age brackets of 55 and above 53 - 55; 50 - 52, and 41-43 years old. The other 4Ps implementers were distributed to the other age brackets identified in this study. One or 4 percent did not state his age for unknown reason.

The mean age of the 4Ps implementers was pegged at 45.57 years old with a SD of 9.06 years. This signified that the 4Ps implementers were relatively young, about 46 years of age and still active physically.

Moreover, majority of the 4Ps respondents were female, accounting for 16 or 64 percent. The male were composed of nine or 36 percent.

Table 9
Age and Sex of the 4Ps Implementers

Age	Sex		Total	Percent
	Male	Female		
55 and above	1	2	3	12
53 - 55	2	1	3	12
50 - 52	1	2	3	12
47 - 49	0	0	0	0
44 - 46	1	2	3	12
41 - 43	1	2	3	12
38 - 40	1	5	6	24
35 - 37	0	1	1	4
32 - 34	1	0	1	4
29 - 31	0	0	0	0
26 - 28	1	0	1	4
Not Specified	0	1	1	4
Total	9	16	25	100.00
Mean	46.13 years	45.27 years	45.57 years	-
SD	12.21 years	7.36 years	9.06 years	-

The foregoing data suggested that the 4Ps implementers were predominantly female. This is a usual observation in any organization where most of the members are female. Probably, this is due to the fact that the male are usually busy earning a living for the family, so that the female are usually available.

Civil status. Table 10 shows the civil status of the 4Ps implementers.

Table 10

Civil Status of the 4Ps Implementers

Civil Status	f	Percent
Single	5	20.00
Married	18	72.00
Not Specified	2	8.00
Total	25	100.00

Table 10 shows that majority of the 4Ps implementers, that is, 18 or 72.00 percent were married; five or 20.00 percent were single, and two or 8.00 percent did not specify their civil status. The data signified that the 4Ps implementers had families to sustain. Probably this is the reason why the head of the household indulge in gainful activities.

Educational background. Table 11 provides the data on educational background of the 4Ps implementers.

The table shows that 14 or 56.00 percent were college graduates while three or 12.00 percent were MA/MS graduates; two each or 8.00 percent each were Ph. D. graduates and college levels, and one each or 4.00 percent each were MA/MS degree holders with Ph. D. units and high school graduate. Two or 8.00 percent failed to specify their educational background.

Table 11
Educational Background of the 4Ps Implementers

Educational Background	f	Percent
Ph. D. Graduate	2	8.00
w/Ph.D. units	1	4.00
MA/MS Graduate	3	12.00
College Graduate	14	56.00
College Level	2	8.00
High School Graduate	1	4.00
Not Specified	2	8.00
Total	25	100.00

The foregoing data signified that the modal educational background of the 4Ps implementers was college graduate which denoted that they were functional literates and numerates.

Position/Occupation. Table 12 depicts the position/occupation of the 4Ps implementers.

It can be gleaned from the table that two or 8.00 percent of the 4Ps implementers were municipal-link employees; another two or 8.00 percent were day care workers. The other 4Ps implementers were distributed to the other position/occupation identified in this study. Eight or 32.00 percent did not specify their position/occupation for unknown reason.

Table 12

Position/Occupation of the 4Ps Implementers

Position/Occupation	f	Percent
ABC President	1	4.00
Brgy Official	1	4.00
Daycare Worker	2	8.00
MHO	1	4.00
Municipal Link	2	8.00
Municipal Planning and Development Officer	1	4.00
Municipal Roving Bookkeeper	1	4.00
Nurse II	1	4.00
PS District Supervisor	1	4.00
RHM II	1	4.00
RHPI	1	4.00
Rural Sanitary Inspector	1	4.00
Secondary School Principal III	1	4.00
Social Welfare Assistant	1	4.00
Social Welfare Officer III	1	4.00
Not Specified	8	32.00
Total	25	100.00

The foregoing data suggested that the 4Ps implementers represented the different walks of life that are involved in the implementation of the program, the barangay officials and other professionals.

Average family income per month. Table 13 presents the average family income per month of the 4Ps implementers.

Table 13

Average Family Monthly Income of the 4Ps Implementers

Income	f	Percent
40,000 & above	1	4.00
37,000 - 39,999	5	20.00
34,000 - 36,999	1	4.00
31,000 - 33,999	1	4.00
28,000 - 30,999	0	0.00
25,000 - 27,999	1	4.00
22,000 - 24,999	5	20.00
19,000 - 21,999	2	8.00
16,000 - 18,999	1	4.00
13,000 - 15,999	3	12.00
10,000 - 12,999	1	4.00
Below 10,000.00	2	8.00
Not Specified	2	8.00
Total	25	100.00
Mean	Php25,169.35	-
SD	Php12,762.37	-

Table 13 presents that five or 20.00 percent earned a family income of PhP 37,000 - PhP 39,999; another five or 20.00 percent earned PhP 22,000 - PhP 24,999; three or 12.00 percent earned PhP 13,000 - PhP 15,999, and the remaining 4Ps implementers were thinly distributed to the other income brackets identified in this study. Still, two or 8.00 percent did not specify the family income they earned monthly.

The mean income of this group of respondents was pegged at PhP 25,169.35 with SD of PhP 12,762.37. This suggested that the 4Ps implementers had a regular income that they used to provide the basic needs of the family members.

Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps

Tables 14 to 27 provide the data on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the following: objectives; criteria in the selection of beneficiaries; who conducts the selection process; participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials; offers of the 4Ps; conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program; how the beneficiaries get their money; length of period the beneficiaries have been receiving cash grants; measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities; action taken if a household fails to meet the conditionalities; the form of cash-giving to the grantees; manpower for this big project, and the manner of handling queries and complaints.

Objectives. Table 14 presents the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its objectives. There were seven indicators included in this area.

Table 14 presents that the implementation of the program along its objectives and indicators the respondents considered it as “highly implemented” with weighted means ranging from 3.63 to 4.36.

Table 14

Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of its Objectives

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. Social assistance that provides cash assistance to the poor to alleviate their immediate needs.	4.36	HI
2. Social development that breaks the intergenerational poverty cycle through investment in human capital.	3.87	HI
3. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.	3.94	HI
4. Achieve universal primary education.	3.93	HI
5. Promote gender equality.	3.63	HI
6. Reduce child mortality.	3.97	HI
7. Improve maternal health.	4.24	HI
Grand Total	27.92	-
Grand Mean	3.99	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

Indicators Numbers 1 and 5 obtained the highest and the least weighted means, respectively. These corresponded to the statements stating: "Social assistance that provides cash assistance to the poor to alleviate their immediate needs" and "Promote gender equality."

Taken as a whole, the implementation of the 4Ps along objectives was "highly implemented" as indicated by the grand mean of 3.99.

Criteria in the selection of beneficiaries. Table 15 presents the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the criteria in the selection of the beneficiaries. Four indicators were considered in this area.

Table 15

Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Criteria in the Selection of the Beneficiaries

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. Residents of the poorest municipalities based on 2003 Small Area Estimates (SAE) of NSCB	3.64	HI
2. Households whose economic condition is equal to or below the provincial poverty threshold	3.63	HI
3. Households that have children 0-14 years old and/or have a pregnant woman at the time of assessment	4.17	HI
4. Households that agree to meet conditions specified in the program	4.19	HI
Grand Total	15.62	-
Grand Mean	3.90	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

Table 15 provides on the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the criteria in the selection of the beneficiaries along the four indicators which were considered as “highly implemented” with weighted means ranging from 3.63 to

4.19. Indicators numbers 4 and 2 were rated with the highest and least weighted means, respectively. These corresponded to the statements stating: "Households that agree to meet conditions specified in the program" and "Households whose economic condition is equal to or below the provincial poverty threshold."

Taken as a whole, the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the criteria in the selection of the beneficiaries was considered "highly implemented" as manifested by the grand mean of 3.90.

Selection of beneficiaries. Table 16 reveals the implementation of the 4Ps along of the selection of beneficiaries. Three indicators were considered in this area.

Table 16 shows that the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the selection of the beneficiaries was considered "highly implemented" with weighted means ranging from 3.65 to 3.81. Indicators numbers 2 and 3 obtained the highest and the least weighted means, respectively, which corresponded to the statements "Proxy variables include among others such as ownership of assets, type of housing, education of household head, livelihood of the family and access to water and sanitation facilities" and "This test determines the socio-economic category of the families by looking at certain proxy variables."

Taken as a whole, the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the selection of the beneficiaries was considered "highly implemented" being shown by the grand mean of 3.73.

Table 16

**Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the
Selection of the Beneficiaries**

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. The poorest households in the municipalities are selected through a Proxy-Means Test.	3.74	HI
2. This test determines the socio-economic category of the families by looking at certain proxy variables.	3.65	HI
3. Proxy variables include among others such as ownership of assets, type of housing, education of household head, livelihood of the family and access to water and sanitation facilities.	3.81	HI
Grand Total	11.20	-
Grand Mean	3.73	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

Who conducts the selection process. Table 17 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of who conducts the selection process. There were two indicators considered in this area.

It can be gleaned from Table 16 that the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of who conducts the selection process was considered "highly implemented." The following indicators were rated with the following numerical values: Number 1, "The DSWD selects the beneficiaries through the

Table 17

**Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of Who Conducts
the Selection Process**

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. The DSWD selects the beneficiaries through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction ((NHTS-PR) program.	4.37	HI
2. Assessment of households in the selected municipalities are conducted to identify who and where the poor are.	4.15	HI
Grand Total	8.52	-
Grand Mean	4.26	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction ((NHTS-PR) program” with a weighted mean of 4.37 and Number 2, “Assessment of households in the selected municipalities are conducted to identify who and where the poor are” with a weighted mean of 4.15.

Taken as a whole, the criteria as to who conducts the selection process were also considered “highly implemented.” This was manifested by the grand mean of 4.26.

Participation of the local legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials. Table 18 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of participation

of the local legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials. There were four indicators considered in this area.

Table 18

Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Participation of the Legislators, Local Chief Executives and Barangay Officials

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. LGU assists DSWD staff in the conduct of community assemblies of beneficiaries.	4.27	HI
2. LGU is part of the program process and procedures.	4.16	HI
3. LGU validates potential and eligible beneficiaries.	3.93	HI
4. Community assemblies of beneficiaries are part of the program process and procedures to validate potential and eligible beneficiaries.	4.14	HI
Grand Total	8.43	-
Grand Mean	4.21	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

Table 18 shows that of the four indicators depicting the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of participation of the local legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials were considered “highly implemented”

with weighted means ranging from 3.93 to 4.27. Indicators numbers 1 and 3 were rated with the highest and least weighted means, respectively. These corresponded to the statements stating: "LGU assists DSWD staff in the conduct of community assemblies of beneficiaries" and "LGU validates potential and eligible beneficiaries."

Taken as a whole, the respondents viewed the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of participation of the local legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials were also considered "highly implemented" as indicated by the grand mean of 4.21.

Offers of the 4Ps. Table 19 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of offers of the 4Ps. There were four indicators considered in this area.

Along this area, Table 18 reveals that the respondents viewed all the four indicators considered in this area as "highly implemented" with weighted means ranging from 4.33 to 4.44. Indicators numbers 3 and 2 corresponded to the indicators with the highest and least weighted means, respectively. These were: "Maximum of three children per household is allowed." and "Provides P3000 for one school year or 10 months of P300 per month per child for educational expenses." The other two indicators equally obtained a weighted mean of 4.39 with the statements: "Provides conditional cash transfer of P6000 a year or P500 per month per household for health and nutrition." and "Subsidies qualified children during the school year as long as they comply with the conditionalities."

Table 19

Extent of Implementation in Terms of the Offers of the 4Ps

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. Provides conditional cash transfer of P6000 a year or P500 per month per household for health and nutrition.	4.39	HI
2. Provides P3000 for one school year or 10 months of P300 per month per child for educational expenses.	4.33	HI
3. Maximum of three children per household is allowed.	4.44	HI
4. Subsidies qualified children during the school year as long as they comply with the conditionalities.	4.39	HI
Grand Total	8.71	-
Grand Mean	4.36	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

Taken as a whole, the respondents assessed the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of offers of the 4Ps as "highly implemented", also. This was supported by the grand weighted mean of 4.36.

Conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

Table 20 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program. There were five indicators considered in this area.

Table 20

**Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Conditions that
Need to be Complied with to Remain in the Program.**

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. Pregnant women must avail of pre- and post-natal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained health professional.	4.44	HI
2. Parents must attend family development sessions.	4.55	EI
3. 0-5 year old children must receive regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines.	4.51	EI
4. 3-5 year old children must enroll in elementary or high school classes at least 85 percent of the time.	4.51	EI
5. 6-14 years old children must receive deworming pills twice a year.	4.50	HI
Grand Total	22.51	-
Grand Mean	4.50	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

From the table, it can be gleaned that of the five indicators, three were considered by the respondents as “extremely implemented” which corresponded to the following indicators: Number 2, “Parents must attend family development sessions.”; Number 3, “0-5 year old children must receive regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines.”, and Number 4, “3-5 year old children must enroll in elementary or high school classes at least 85 percent of the time.” with

weighted means of 4.55, 4.51 and 4.51, respectively. The remaining indicators were considered by the same respondents as “highly implemented” corresponding to: Number 5, “6-14 years old children must receive deworming pills twice a year.” and Number 1, “Pregnant women must avail of pre- and post-natal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained health professional,” with weighted means of 4.50 and 4.44, respectively.

Consequently, the over-all assessment of the respondents on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program was “highly implemented”, also. This was manifested by the grand mean of 4.50.

How the beneficiaries get their money. Table 21 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money. There were three indicators considered in this area.

Table 21 shows that of the three indicators, the respondents considered Number 1 as “extremely implemented” which corresponded to, “The cash grants are received by the most responsible person in the household, usually the mother through a Land Bank cash card.” with a weighted mean of 4.52. The remaining two indicators were considered by the respondents as “highly implemented.” These were: Number 2, “Where payment through cash card is not feasible, the beneficiaries are provided their cash grants through an alternative system such as over-the-counter transaction from the nearest Land Bank Branch or offsite

Table 21

Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the How the Beneficiaries Get Their Money

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. The cash grants are received by the most responsible person in the household, usually the mother through a Land Bank cash card.	4.52	EI
2. Where payment through cash card is not feasible, the beneficiaries are provided their cash grants through an alternative system such as over-the-counter transaction from the nearest Land Bank Branch or offsite payments through Land Bank.	4.31	HI
3. Payment of cash grants is received by the beneficiaries through the G-Cash right at their municipality.	4.03	HI
Grand Total	12.86	-
Grand Mean	4.29	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

payments through Land Bank.”, and Number 3, “Payment of cash grants is received by the beneficiaries through the G-Cash right at their municipality.” with weighted means of 4.31 and 4.03, respectively.

Taken as a whole, the respondents considered the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money as “highly implemented” with a grand mean of 4.29.

Length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants. Table 22 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants. There were three indicators considered in this area.

Table 22

**Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Length of Period
the Beneficiaries Receive Cash Grants**

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants for at most, five years.	4.16	HI
2. Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants as long as they will comply with the conditionalities.	4.42	HI
3. Failure to meet the conditions set for the program results to the inclusion of the household-beneficiary from the eligible list of beneficiary hence, no more cash grants are released to them.	4.19	HI
Grand Total	12.76	-
Grand Mean	4.25	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

Table 22 shows that the respondents viewed all the indicators as regards the extent of implementation of 4Ps program in terms of length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants as “highly implemented” with weighted means ranging from 4.16 to 4.42. Indicators numbers 2 and 1 obtained the highest and the least weighted means, respectively. These corresponded to the statements stating: “Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants as long as they will comply with the conditionalities;” and “Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants for at most, five years.”

Taken as a whole, the respondents arrived at an assessment of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants as “highly implemented” as indicated by the grand mean of 4.25.

Measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities. Table 23 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of measure to verify compliance to the conditionalities. There were three indicators considered in this area.

Table 23 presents that the respondents considered the three indicators that depicts the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities as “highly implemented” with weighted means ranging from 4.23 to 4.28. Indicators Numbers 2 and 3 obtained the highest and least weighted means, respectively. These corresponded to the following: “The DSWD coordinates with the Advisory Committee composed of DepEd, DOH, DILG, NAPC and LGU representative at the national and

Table 23

**Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Measures to
Verify Compliance to the Conditionalities**

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. Compliance to the conditionalities is verified by the DSWD every month using the Compliance Verification System (CVS).	4.24	HI
2. The DSWD coordinates with the Advisory Committee composed of DepEd, DOH, DILG, NAPC and LGU representative at the national and municipal levels to verify compliance of the household-beneficiaries to the conditionalities.	4.28	HI
3. The CVS report submitted to the DSWD every three months serves as the basis for the transfer of cash grants.	4.23	HI
Grand Total	12.75	-
Grand Mean	4.25	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)

municipal levels to verify compliance of the household-beneficiaries to the conditionalities.” and “The CVS report submitted to the DSWD every three months serves as the basis for the transfer of cash grants.”

Taken as a whole the respondents considered the extent of implementation in terms of measure to verify compliance to the conditionalities as “highly implemented” as shown by the grand mean of 4.25.

Action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

Table 24 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of action taken of a household fails to meet the conditionalities. There were two indicators considered in this area.

Table 24

Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Action Taken of a Household that Fails to Meet the Conditionalities

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. Non-compliance to the conditions will result in the suspension of cash grants.	4.26	HI
2. Severe non-compliance to the conditions will result in the dropping from the program.	4.25	HI
Grand Total	8.51	-
Grand Mean	4.26	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

As presented in Table 24, the respondents assessed all the indicators on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities as "highly implemented" with weighted means of 4.26 and 4.25 with statements stating, "Non-compliance to the

conditions will result in the suspension of cash grants.” and “Severe non-compliance to the conditions will result in the dropping from the program.”

The form of cash-giving to the grantees. Table 25 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees. There were five indicators considered in this area.

Table 25

**Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Form of
Cash-Giving to the Grantees**

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. The program is not a dole-out.	4.07	HI
2. The program is a development program that invests in human capital.	4.00	HI
3. The beneficiaries must meet specific conditionalities before they can get the cash assistance.	4.31	HI
4. 4Ps enhances the role of parents and helps them accomplish their duties and responsibilities to their children.	4.43	HI
5. The program encourages the parents to invest in the future, their own, and those of their children.	4.46	HI
Grand Total	21.26	-
Grand Mean	4.25	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

Table 25 presents that the respondents considered “highly implemented” all the indicators with weighted means ranging from 4.46 to 4.00. Indicators Numbers 5 and 2 obtained the highest and the least weighted means, respectively. These indicators corresponded to the following: “The program encourages the parents to invest in the future, their own, and those of their children.” and “The program are a development program that invests in human capital.”

Taken as a whole, the respondents considered the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees as “highly implemented” as indicated by the grand mean of 4.25.

Manpower for this big project. Table 26 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manpower for this big project. There were three indicators considered in this area.

Table 25 depicts that all the indicators considered in this area were considered by the respondents as “highly implemented” with weighted means ranging from 3.86 to 4.28. Indicators Numbers 1 and 3 obtained the highest and the least weighted means, respectively. The indicators were: “The social workers are capable to handle the program in its implementation.” and “In addition to the Advisory Committee, the Independent Advisory Committee is also created at the municipal, regional and national level to serve as advisory and monitoring boards of the project.”

Table 26

**Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Manpower
for this Big Project**

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. The social workers are capable to handle the program in its implementation.	4.28	HI
2. The additional staff hired is capable and well trained in the different aspects of this important project.	4.07	HI
3. In addition to the Advisory Committee, the Independent Advisory Committee is also created at the municipal, regional and national level to serve as advisory and monitoring boards of the project.	3.86	HI
Grand Total	12.21	-
Grand Mean	4.07	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

Taken as a whole, the respondents, also considered the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manpower of this big project as “highly implemented” as manifested by the grand mean of 4.07.

Manner of handling queries and complaints. Table 27 shows the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints. There were four indicators considered in this area.

Table 27

**Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Manner of
Handling Queries and Complaints**

Indicators	WM/Interpretation	
1. All queries or complaints may be forwarded to the city/municipal link.	4.32	HI
2. Queries and complaints can also be forwarded to the city/municipal social welfare and development officer.	4.20	HI
3. They can be sent to the Grievance Redress text hotline.	3.83	HI
4. Complaints can be called also to the 4Ps Program Management Office.	3.93	HI
Grand Total	16.27	-
Grand Mean	4.07	HI

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Extremely Implemented (EI)
 3.51 - 4.50 Highly Implemented (HI)
 2.51 - 3.50 Moderately Implemented (MI)
 1.51 - 2.50 Slightly Implemented (SI)
 1.00 - 1.50 Not Implemented (NI)

As presented in Table 27, the respondents considered all the four indicators in the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints as “highly implemented” with weighted means ranging from 3.83 to 4.32. Indicators Numbers 1 and 3 were rated with the highest and the least weighted means, respectively, corresponding to, “All queries or complaints may be forwarded to the city/municipal link.” and “They can be sent to the Grievance Redress text hotline.”

Taken as a whole, the respondents considered the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints as “highly implemented” as indicated by the grand mean of 4.07.

Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees as Perceived by the Two Groups of Respondents

Tables 28 to 39 provide the information regarding the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees as perceived by the two groups of respondents along the following parameters: 1) economic sufficiency of the grantees along: employment/job; employable skills; income; and social insurance; and 2) social adequacy of the grantees along: health; nutrition; sanitation; hygiene; housing and other living conditions; educational skills of household members; family activities, and role performance of household members.

Economic sufficiency of the grantees. Tables 28 to 31 present the perception of the two groups of respondents on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees along its economic sufficiency in terms of employment/job; employable skills; income; and social insurance.

Employment/Job. Table 28 presents the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency of the grantees along employment/job as perceived by the two groups of respondents. Three indicators were considered in this area.

Table 28

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency
Along Employment/Job as Perceived by
by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respndents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter-pretation		WM/Inter-pretation	
1. Head of the household gainfully employed or with a regular/ permanent job.	2.92	U	4.24	A
2. Other members of the household 18 years old and above employed or with regular/ permanent job/s.	2.92	U	3.91	A
3. Members of the household 18 years old and above that are employed or with regular/ permanent jobs exclude those being referred in RA 7610, RA 7277 as amended in RA 9442 and RA 9994.	3.24	U	3.74	A
Grand Total	9.08	-	11.89	-
Grand Mean	3.03	U	3.96	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

Table 28 presents that, the implementers considered all the indicators along the aforesaid area as “uncertain” with weighted means ranging from 2.92 to 3.24. Indicator Number 3 obtained the highest weighted mean corresponding to, “Members of the household 18 years old and above that are employed or with

regular/permanent jobs exclude those being referred in RA 7610, RA 7277 as amended in RA 9442 and RA 9994.”, while indicators Numbers 1 and 2 equally obtained the least weighted mean with the following statements: “Head of the household gainfully employed or with a regular/ permanent job.” and “Other members of the household 18 years old and above employed or with regular/permanent job/s.”

Taken as a whole, the implementers considered the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency of the grantees along employment/job as “uncertain” being indicated by the grand mean of 3.03.

On the other hand, Table 28 presents that the grantees “agreed” in all the indicators depicting the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its economic sufficiency along employment/job with weighted means ranging from 3.74 to 4.24. As to this group of respondents, indicators Numbers 1 and 3 obtained the highest and the least weighted means, respectively, corresponding to the following: “Head of the household gainfully employed or with a regular/permanent job.” and “Members of the household 18 years old and above that are employed or with regular/permanent jobs exclude those being referred in RA 7610, RA 7277 as amended in RA 9442 and RA 9994.”

Taken as a whole, the grantees “agreed” the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its economic sufficiency along employment/job as indicated by the grand mean of 3.96.

Employable skills. Table 29 shows the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its economic sufficiency along employable skills as perceived by both the grantees and the implementer- respondents of this study. Three indicators were also considered in this area.

Table 29

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Economic Sufficiency
Along Employable Skills as Perceived by
by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respdents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter-pretation		WM/Inter-pretation	
1. Adult members possess professional skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities.	3.32	U	3.60	A
2. Adult members possess technical skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities.	3.36	U	3.55	A
3. Adult members possess occupational skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities.	3.24	U	3.65	A
Grand Total	9.92	-	10.80	-
Grand Mean	3.31	U	3.60	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
1.0 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

As shown by Table 29, the implementers considered all the indicators along the aforesaid area as “uncertain” with weighted means ranging from 3.24

to 3.36. Indicators Numbers 2 and 3 obtained the highest and the least weighted means, respectively corresponding to, "Adult members possess technical skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities." and "Adult members possess occupational skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities."

Taken as a whole, the implementers considered the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency of the grantees along employable skills as "uncertain" as indicated by the grand mean of 3.31.

On the other hand, the grantees "agreed" on all the indicators depicting the impact of the 4Ps in terms of its economic sufficiency along employable skills with weighted means ranging from 3.55 to 3.65. As to this group of respondents, indicators Numbers 3 and 2 obtained the highest and the least weighted means, respectively, corresponding to the following: "Adult members possess occupational skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities." and "Adult members possess technical skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities."

Taken as a whole, the grantees "agreed" the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its economic sufficiency along employable skills as indicated by the grand mean of 3.60.

Income. Table 30 reveals the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its economic sufficiency along income. Two indicators were also considered in this area as separately responded to by the two respondents in the study.

Table 30

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Economic Sufficiency
Along Income as Perceived by
by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respndents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter-pretation		WM/Inter-pretation	
1. Household monthly per capita income is above the provincial poverty threshold.	2.96	U	3.41	U
2. Household monthly per capita income is above the city/municipal poverty threshold.	2.96	U	3.24	U
Grand Total	5.92	-	6.65	-
Grand Mean	2.96	U	3.33	U

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

Table 30 presents that, the implementers considered all the indicators along the aforesaid area as “uncertain” with a weighted means of 2.96. These indicators corresponded to the following: “Household monthly per capita income is above the provincial poverty threshold;” and “Household monthly per capita income is above the city/municipal poverty threshold.”

Taken as a whole, the implementers considered the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its economic sufficiency along income as “uncertain” as shown by the grand mean of 2.96.

On the grantees’ part, Table 30, reveals that they, too, considered all the indicators along this area as “uncertain” with weighted means ranging from 3.24 to 3.41. Indicator number 1 obtained the highest weighted mean while indicator number 2 obtained the least. These indicators were: “Household monthly per capita income is above the provincial poverty threshold;” and “Household monthly per capita income is above the city/municipal poverty threshold,” respectively.

Taken as a whole, the grantees considered the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency of the grantees along income as “uncertain” being indicated by the grand mean of 3.33.

Social insurance. Table 31 contains the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its economic sufficiency along social insurance. Two indicators were also considered in this area.

Table 31 depicts that, the implementers considered the indicator Number 2 stating, “Members of the household 21 years old and over are PhilHealth members,” as “agreed” by them with a weighted mean of 3.80 while the other indicator Number stating, “Adult household members are members of the GSIS,

Table 31

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Economic Sufficiency
Along Social Insurance as Perceived by
by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respondents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter-pretation		WM/Inter-pretation	
1. Adult household members are members of the GSIS, SSS, RIMANSI and other private insurance, savings and loan associations and cooperatives.	2.84	U	3.12	U
2. Members of the household 21 years old and over are PhilHealth members.	3.80	A	4.12	A
Grand Total	6.64	-	7.24	-
Grand Mean	3.32	U	3.62	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
 3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
 2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
 1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
 1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

SSS, RIMANSI and other private insurance, savings and loan associations and cooperatives," was considered by implementer- respondents as "uncertain" with a weighted mean of 2.84.

Taken as a whole, the implementers considered the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its economic sufficiency along social insurance as "uncertain" with a grand mean of 3.32.

On the other hand, the same Table 31 depicts that the grantees were totally in complete agreement with the implementers' perception of the 4Ps Program in both indicators, as "agreed" and "uncertain" social insurance, for the first time, they differed in their weighted means: For the implementers- 30.8 as against the grantees' 4.12 or indicator Number 2 and 2.84 by the implementers against the grantees' 3.12 for indicator Number 1.

Taken as a whole, the grantees "agreed" on the impact of the 4Ps to them in terms of their economic sufficiency of the grantees along social insurance with a grand mean of 3.62.

Social adequacy of the grantees. Tables 32 to 41 present the perception of the two groups of respondents on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy of the grantees in terms of health, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, housing and other living conditions, educational skills of household members, family activities, and role performance of household members.

Health. Table 32 shows the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its social adequacy along health. Three indicators were also considered in this area.

Table 32 shows that the implementers "agreed" in all the indicators along the aforesaid area with weighted means ranging from 3.52 to 4.16. Indicators Numbers 1 and 3 obtained the highest and least weighted means, respectively.

Table 32

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Social Adequacy
Along Health as Perceived by the
Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respndents' Category			
	Implementer s		Grantees	
	WM/Inter- pretation		WM/Inter- -pretation	
1 Household members avail of accessible health services.	4.16	A	4.23	A
2 Household members are generally healthy during the year.	3.64	A	3.94	A
3 Household has access to safe drinking water.	3.52	A	4.33	A
Grand Total	11.32	-	12.50	-
Grand Mean	3.77	A	4.17	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

These corresponded to the following: "Household members avail of accessible health services." and "Household has access to safe drinking water."

Taken as a whole, the implementers "agreed" on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health as manifested by the grand mean of 3.77.

Likewise, Table 32 reveals that the grantees, too, “agreed” in all the indicators along this area with weighted means ranging from 3.94 to 4.33. Indicators Numbers 3 and 2 obtained the highest and least weighted means, respectively which corresponded to the following: “Household has access to safe drinking water;” and “Household members are generally healthy during the year.”

Taken as a whole, the grantees “agreed” also on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy of the grantees along health being supported by the grand mean of 4.17.

Nutrition. Table 33 depicts the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its social adequacy along nutrition. Three indicators were, also, considered in this area as perceived by both the implementer and the grantee-respondents.

Table 33 presents that the implementers “agreed” on indicator Number 1 along this area corresponding to, “Household members take three meals a day.” with a weighted mean of 3.96, while they considered “uncertain” the remaining two indicators, 2 and 3 namely: “Household members take a well balanced meals;” and “Nutritional status of children below 6 years old is normal,” with weighted means of 3.28 and 3.48, respectively.

Taken as a whole, the implementers “agreed” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition, as indicated by the grand mean of 3.57.

Table 33

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Social Adequacy
Along Nutrition as Perceived by
by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respondents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter-pretation		WM/Inter-pretation	
1. Household members take three meals a day.	3.96	A	4.51	SA
2. Household members take well balanced meals.	3.28	U	4.06	A
3. Nutritional status of children below 6 years old is normal.	3.48	U	4.05	A
Grand Total	10.72	-	12.62	-
Grand Mean	3.57	A	4.21	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

Table 33, also, presents that the grantees “strongly agreed” on the indicator Number 2, stating: “Household members take three meals a day.” with a weighted mean of 4.51. The remaining Numbers 2 and 3 indicators were considered “agreed” by this group of grantee- respondents with the following statements: “Household members take well balanced meals.” and “Nutritional

status of children below 6 years old is normal.” with weighted means of 4.06 and 4.05, respectively.

Taken as a whole, the grantees “agreed” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition, as shown by the grand mean of 4.21.

Sanitation. Table 34 depicts the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its social adequacy along sanitation. Two indicators were also considered in this area by the two groups of respondents in this study.

Table 34

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Social Adequacy
Along Sanitation as Perceived by
by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respondents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Interpretation		WM/Interpretation	
1. Household uses sanitary toilet.	3.40	U	4.40	A
2. Household practices proper garbage disposal.	3.20	U	4.42	A
Grand Total	6.60	-	8.82	-
Grand Mean	3.30	U	4.41	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

The implementers considered all the indicators along this area as “uncertain” with weighted means of 3.20 and 3.40, respectively. Indicator Number 1 saying, “Household uses sanitary toilet “obtained the highest weighted mean of 3.20 while indicator Number 2 obtained the least weighted mean of 3.20 which corresponded to: “Household practices proper garbage disposal.”

Taken as a whole, the implementers considered the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation as “uncertain” with a grand mean of 3.30.

On the other hand, Table 34, also, presents that the grantees “agreed” all the indicators depicted in this area with weighted means ranging from 4.42 to 4.40. Indicator Number 2 saying, “Household practices proper garbage disposal.” was rated with the highest weighted mean while indicator Number 1 which says: “Household uses sanitary toilet “was rated with the least.

Taken as a whole, the grantees “agreed” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation as indicated by the grand mean of 4.41.

Hygiene. Table 35 depicts the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its social adequacy along hygiene. Two indicators were also considered in this area as assessed by both respondents.

The implementers “agreed” on the indicator Number 2 stating, “Household members always practice personal hygiene.” with a

Table 35

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Social Adequacy
Along Hygiene as Perceived by
by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respondents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter-pretation		WM/Inter-pretation	
1. Household members always practice self-care.	3.48	U	4.46	A
2. Household members always practice personal hygiene.	3.60	A	4.51	SA
Grand Total	7.08	-	8.97	-
Grand Mean	3.54	A	4.49	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
 3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
 2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
 1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
 1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

weighted mean of 3.60, while they were “uncertain” on the other Number 1 indicator stating, “Household members always practice self-care.” with a weighted mean of 3.48.

Taken as a whole, the implementers “agreed” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene as shown by the grand mean of 3.54.

Table 35, likewise, presents that the grantees “strongly agreed” on the indicator Number 2 stating, “Household members always practice personal

hygiene,” with a weighted mean of 4.51, while they “agreed” on the other indicator Number stating, “Household members always practice self-care.” with a weighted mean of 4.46.

Taken as a whole, the grantees “agreed” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene as manifested by the grand mean of 4.49.

Housing and other living conditions. Table 36 depicts the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its social adequacy of the grantees along housing and other living conditions, as perceived by both respondents. Three indicators were also considered in this area.

As presented in Table 36, the implementers “agreed” on indicator Number 2 stating: “Location of residence is safe and secure,” with a weighted mean of 3.56. They were “uncertain” to the two remaining indicators, Numbers 1 and 3 along this area corresponding to: “Housing structure is sturdy and durable.” and “Household uses regular and safe lighting facility.” with weighted means of 3.28 and 3.48, respectively.

Taken as a whole, the implementers were “uncertain” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions as manifested by the grand mean of 3.44.

The same table presents that the grantees “agreed” on the two indicators along this area corresponding to Numbers 1 and 2: “Housing structure is sturdy and durable.” and “Location of residence is safe and secure.” with weighted

means of 3.90 and 3.92, respectively. The remaining indicator Number 3 was considered “uncertain” by this group of respondents corresponding to, “Household uses regular and safe lighting facility.” with a weighted mean of 3.39.

Table 36

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Social Adequacy
Along Housing and other Living Conditions
as Perceived by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respondents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter-pretation		WM/Inter-pretation	
1 Housing structure is sturdy and durable.	3.28	U	3.90	A
2 Location of residence is safe and secure.	3.56	A	3.92	A
3 Household uses regular and safe lighting facility.	3.48	U	3.39	U
Grand Total	10.32	-	11.21	-
Grand Mean	3.44	U	3.74	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
 3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
 2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
 1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
 1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

Taken as a whole, the grantees still “agreed” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions being manifested by the grand mean of 3.74.

Educational skills of household members. Table 37 depicts the data on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its social adequacy of the grantees along educational skills of household members as perceived by both respondents. Two indicators were also considered in this area.

Table 37

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Social Adequacy
Along Educational Skills of Household Members
as Perceived by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respondents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter-pretation		WM/Inter-pretation	
1. Household members 10 years old and above are able to read and write and do simple calculation.	3.84	A	4.41	A
2. Household members of school age are in formal and non-formal school.	3.88	A	4.00	A
Grand Total	7.72	-	8.41	-
Grand Mean	3.86	A	4.21	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

It can be gleaned from Table 37 that the implementers “agreed” all indicators depicting the aforesaid area corresponding to Numbers 1 and 2 “Household members 10 years old and above are able to read and write and do simple calculation.” and “Household members of school age are in formal and non-formal school.” with weighted means of 3.84 and 3.88, respectively.

Taken as a whole, the implementers “agreed” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along educational skills of household members as supported by the grand mean of 3.86.

From the same table, it can be gleaned also that the grantees “agreed” on all the indicators depicting the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy of the grantees along educational skills of household members with weighted means of 4.41 and 4.00 for the first and second indicators, respectively.

Taken as a whole, the grantees “agreed” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along educational skills of household members as indicated by the grand mean of 4.21.

Family activities. Table 38 shows the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its social adequacy of the grantees along family activities as perceived by both respondents. Two indicators were also considered in this area.

Table 38 reveals that the implementers “agreed” on indicator Number 2 which corresponded to “Household members are regularly attending Family

Table 38

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Social Adequacy
Along Family Activities as Perceived by
the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respondents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter- pretation		WM/Inter- pretation	
1. Household members are regularly involved in family recreational activities.	3.12	U	3.95	A
2. Household members are regularly attending Family Development Sessions and other similar activities.	3.92	A	4.42	A
Grand Total	7.04	-	8.37	-
Grand Mean	3.52	A	4.19	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
 3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
 2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
 1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
 1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

Development Sessions and other similar activities," with weighted mean of 3.92 while "uncertain" on Number 1 which corresponded to: "Household members are regularly involved in family recreational activities." with a weighted mean of 3.12.

Taken as a whole, the implementers "agreed" on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities being supported by the grand mean of 3.52.

On the other hand, Table 38 reveals that the grantees “agreed” on all the indicators that depicted the impact of the 4Ps to them in terms of its social adequacy along family activities with weighted means of 3.95 and 4.42 for indicators Numbers 1 and 2, respectively.

Taken as a whole, the grantees “agreed”, also, on the impact of the 4Ps to them in terms of its social adequacy along family activities as manifested by the grand mean of 4.19.

Role performance of the household members. Table 39 presents the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy of the grantees along role performance of the household members. Five indicators were also considered in this area.

It can be gleaned in Table 39 that the implementers “agreed” on all indicators on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its social adequacy along role performance of the household members with weighted means ranging from 3.52 to 3.84. Indicators Numbers 5 and 1 obtained the highest and the least weighted means, respectively, corresponding to the following: “Household members participate in at least one legitimate people’s organization/association or support groups for social, economic, cultural and spiritual activities of the community.” and “Adult members are able to discern the problems and arrive at solutions.”

Table 39

**Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Social Adequacy
of them Along Role Performance of Household Members
as Perceived by the Two Groups of Respondents**

Indicators	Respondents' Category			
	Implementers		Grantees	
	WM/Inter-pretation		WM/Inter-pretation	
1 Adult members are able to discern the problems and arrive at solutions.	3.52	A	4.08	A
2 Adult household members participate in decision-making.	3.72	A	4.27	A
3 Household members are not involved in incidence of neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence in the home and in the community.	3.583	A	3.66	A
4 Household members are able to care and nurture a member with health, nutritional and/or special needs.	3.56	A	4.47	A
5 Household members participate in at least one legitimate people's organization/association or support groups for social, economic, cultural and spiritual activities of the community.	3.84	A	4.31	A
Grand Total	18.22	-	20.79	-
Grand Mean	3.64	A	4.16	A

Legend: 4.51 - 5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
3.51 - 4.50 Agree (A)
2.51 - 3.50 Uncertain (U)
1.51 - 2.50 Disagree (D)
1.00 - 1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

Taken as a whole, the implementers “agreed” on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of its social adequacy along role performance of the household members as indicated by the grand mean of 3.64.

Table 39, also, shows that the grantees “agreed”, also, on all the indicators that depict the aforecited area with weighted means ranging from 3.66 to 4.47. Indicators Numbers 4 and 3 corresponded to the indicators with the highest and least weighted means, respectively. These were the statements stating: “Household members are able to care and nurture a member with health, nutritional and/or special needs.” and “Household members are not involved in incidence of neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence in the home and in the community.”

Taken as a whole, the grantees “agreed” on the indicator Number 3 saying “Household members are not involved in incidence of neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence in the home and in the community.” as indicated by the grand mean of 4.16.

Comparison of the Perceptions of the Two Categories of Respondents on the Impact of 4Ps to the Grantees

Tables 40 to 51 reveal the comparison of the perceptions of the two categories of respondents on the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along: 1) economic sufficiency of the grantees along: employment/job, employable skills, income, and social insurance, and 2) social adequacy of the grantees along: health,

nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, housing and other living conditions, educational skills of household members, family activities and role performance of household members.

Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees. Tables 40 to 43 present the result of the comparison on the perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees along its economic sufficiency in terms of employment/job, employable skills, income and social insurance.

Employment/Job. Table 40 shows the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its economic sufficiency in terms of employment/job.

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its economic sufficiency in terms of employment/job arrived at a dissimilar perception. The implementers considered it "uncertain" with a weighted mean of 3.03, while the grantees "agreed" with a weighted mean of 3.96, resulting a mean difference of -0.93. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted to a computed t-value of 5.16 which turned greater than the critical t-value of 2.78 at .05 level of significance and $df = 4$ with a p-value of 0.01. This signified that the observed numerical difference

Table 40

**Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Its Respondents
in the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of Its Economic
Sufficiency Along Employment/Job**

Parameters	Respdents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.03 U	3.96 A
Variance	0.03	0.06
Observations	3	3
df	4	
t Stat	5.16	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.01	
t Critical two-tail	2.78	
Decision/Evaluation	Reject Ho/Significant	

between the two perceptions was significant, and, therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the two categories of respondents in the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees along employment/job." was rejected. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along economic sufficiency in terms of employment/job was essentially dissimilar.

Based from the means, the grantees manifested satisfaction with the 4Ps program as they affected significantly their economic sufficiency along employment/job.

Employable skills. Table 41 shows the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its economic sufficiency in terms of employable skills.

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its economic sufficiency in terms of employable skills arrived at a dissimilar perception. The implementers considered it “uncertain” with a weighted mean of 3.31, while the grantees “agreed” with a weighted mean of 3.60, resulting a mean difference of -0.29. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

Table 41

Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents on the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency Along Employable Skills

Parameters	Respndents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.31 U	3.60 A
Variance	0.004	0.003
Observations	3	3
df	4	
t Stat	6.44	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.003	
t Critical two-tail	2.78	
Decision/Evaluation	Reject Ho/Significant	

The comparative analysis resulted a computed t-value of 6.44 which turned greater than the critical t-value of 2.78 at .05 level of significance and $df = 4$ with a p-value of 0.003. This signified that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was significant, thus, the corresponding null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment skills." was rejected. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along economic sufficiency in terms of employable skills was essentially dissimilar.

Again, based from the means, the grantees manifested satisfaction with the 4Ps program as they affected significantly their economic sufficiency along employable skills.

Income. Table 42 shows the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees of its economic sufficiency in terms of income.

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along economic sufficiency in terms of income arrived at the same perception. The implementers and grantees similarly considered it "uncertain," however, they slightly differed in the numerical perception. The implementers gave a grand mean of 2.96, while the grantees gave 3.33 resulting a mean difference of -0.37. To ascertain whether

Table 42

**Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents
on the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Economic
Sufficiency Along Income**

Parameters	Respdents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	2.96 U	3.33 U
Variance	0.004	0.014
Observations	2	2
df	2	
t Stat	4.29	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.050	
t Critical two-tail	4.30	
Decision/Evaluation	Accept Ho/Not Significant	

the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted a computed t-value of 4.29 which turned lesser than the critical t-value of 4.30 at .05 level of significance and $df = 2$ with a p-value of 0.050. This signified that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis that, "There is no significant difference between the perception of the two respondents or the economic sufficiency of the 4Ps along income." to this effect was accepted. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and

grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along economic sufficiency of the grantees in terms of income was essentially similar.

Social insurance. Table 43 presents the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its economic sufficiency in terms of social insurance.

Table 43

**Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents
on the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Economic
Sufficiency Along Social Insurance**

Parameters	Respondents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.32 U	3.62 A
Variance	0.460	0.500
Observations	2	2
Df	2	
t Stat	0.43	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.700	
t Critical two-tail	4.30	
Decision/Evaluation	Accept Ho/Not Significant	

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its economic sufficiency in terms of social insurance arrived at the a dissimilar perception. The implementers considered it “uncertain” with a grand mean of 3.32, while the grantees “agreed” with a grand mean of 3.62 resulting a mean difference of -0.30. To ascertain

whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted to a computed t-value of 0.43, which turned lesser than the critical t-value of 4.30 at .05 level of significance and $df = 2$ with a p-value of 0.700. This signified that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was not significant, thus, the corresponding null hypothesis that says, "There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of the 4Ps' economic sufficiency to its grantees along social insurance." was accepted. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along economic sufficiency of the grantees in terms of social insurance was essentially similar.

Social adequacy of the grantees. Tables 44 to 51 present the result of the comparison on the perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of health, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, housing and other living conditions, educational skills of household members, family activities, and role performance of household members.

Health. Table 44 presents the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of health.

Table 44

**Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents
on the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Social
Adequacy Along Health**

Parameters	Respondents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.77 A	4.17 A
Variance	0.120	0.040
Observations	3	3
Df	4	
t Stat	1.72	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.160	
t Critical two-tail	2.78	
Decision/Evaluation	Accept Ho/Not Significant	

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of health arrived at a similar perception. The implementers and the grantees both "agreed" on it, however, they differed in the numerical perception. The implementers gave a grand mean of 3.77, while the grantees gave 4.17 resulting a mean difference of -0.40. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted a computed t-value of 1.72, which turned lesser than the critical t-value of 2.78 at .05 level of significance and $df = 4$ with a p-value of 0.160. This signified that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was not significant. Thus, the corresponding null

hypothesis that says, "There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the two categories of respondents in the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees on its social adequacy along health." was accepted. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of health was essentially similar.

Nutrition. Table 45 presents the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of nutrition.

Table 45

Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents on the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Social Adequacy Along Nutrition

Parameters	Respondents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.57 A	4.20 A
Variance	0.122	0.069
Observations	3	3
Df	4	
t Stat	2.51	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.067	
t Critical two-tail	2.78	
Decision/Evaluation	Accept Ho/Not Significant	

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of

nutrition arrived at a similar perception. The implementers and the grantees, both “agreed” on it, however, they differed in the numerical perception. The implementers gave a grand mean of 3.57, while the grantees gave 4.20 resulting a mean difference of -0.63. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted a computed t-value of 2.51, which turned lesser than the critical t-value of 2.78 at .05 level of significance and $df = 4$ with a p-value of 0.067. This meant that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was not significant, therefore, the corresponding that says, “ There is significant difference between the perception of the two groups of respondents on the important of 4ps to its grantees of its social adequacy along nutrition.” null hypothesis was accepted. This indicated that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy of the grantees in terms of nutrition was essentially similar.

Sanitation. Table 46 presents the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy of the grantees in terms of sanitation.

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of sanitation arrived at a dissimilar perception. The implementers

Table 46

**Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents
in the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Social
Adequacy Along Sanitation**

Parameters	Respondents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.30 U	4.41 A
Variance	0.020	0.0002
Observations	2	2
df	2	
t Stat	11.04	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.008	
t Critical two-tail	4.30	
Decision/Evaluation	Reject Ho/ Significant	

considered it “uncertain” with a grand mean of 3.30 while the grantees “agreed on it with a grand mean of 4.41, which resulted to a mean difference of -1.11. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted to a computed t-value of 11.04 which turned greater than the critical t-value of 4.30 at .05 level of significance and $df = 2$ with a p-value of 0.008. This signified that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was significant, therefore, the corresponding null saying “There is no significant difference between the perception of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4ps to the grantees of its social adequacy along sanitation.” Hypothesis was rejected. This meant that the assessment of

the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of sanitation was essentially dissimilar.

Based from the means, the grantees manifested satisfaction with the 4Ps program as they affected significantly their social adequacy along sanitation.

Hygiene. Table 47 presents the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of hygiene.

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in

Table 47

**Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents
in the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Social
Adequacy Along Hygiene**

Parameters	Respondents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.54 A	4.49 A
Variance	0.007	0.0013
Observations	2	2
df	2	
t Stat	14.54	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.005	
t Critical two-tail	4.30	
Decision/Evaluation	Reject Ho/ Significant	

terms of hygiene arrived at a similar perception. Both the implementers and the grantees “agreed” on it, but they differed in the numerical assessment. The implementers gave a grand mean of 3.54, while the grantees gave 4.49 with a mean difference of -0.96. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted to a computed t-value of 14.54, which turned greater than the critical t-value of 4.30 at .05 level of significance and $df = 2$ with a p-value of 0.005. This signified that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was significant, and so, the corresponding null which says, “ There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the impact of 4ps to the grantees of its social adequacy along hygiene.” Hypothesis was rejected. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of hygiene was essentially dissimilar.

Based from the computed means, the grantees manifested satisfaction with the 4Ps program as they affected significantly their social adequacy along hygiene.

Housing and other living conditions. Table 48 presents the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of housing and other living conditions.

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of housing and other living conditions arrived at a dissimilar perception. The

Table 48

Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents on the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Social Adequacy Along Housing and Other Living Conditions

Parameters	Respondents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.44 U	3.73 A
Variance	0.021	0.0900
Observations	3	3
Df	4	
t Stat	1.54	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.200	
t Critical two-tail	2.78	
Decision/Evaluation	Accept Ho/Not Significant	

implementers considered it “uncertain” with a grand mean of 3.44, while the grantees “agreed” with a grand mean of 3.73 and with a mean difference of -0.29. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted to a computed t-value of 1.54, which turned lesser than the critical t-value of 2.78 at .05 level of significance and $df = 4$ with a p-value of 0.200. This signified that the observed numerical difference

between the two perceptions was not significant, therefore, the corresponding saying, " There is no significant difference in the perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the impact of 4ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of housing and other living conditions." null hypothesis was accepted. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of housing and other living conditions was essentially similar.

Educational skills of household members. Table 49 presents the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of educational skills of household members.

Table 49

Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents on the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Social Adequacy Along Educational Skills of Household Members

Parameters	Respondents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.86 A	4.21 A
Variance	0.0008	0.08405
Observations	2	2
Df	2	
t Stat	1.67	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.240	
t Critical two-tail	4.30	
Decision/Evaluation	Accept Ho/Not Significant	

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of educational skills of household members arrived at a similar perception. Both the implementers and the grantees “agreed” on it, but they differed in the numerical assessment. The implementers gave a grand mean of 3.86, while the grantees gave 4.21 with a mean difference of -0.35. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted to a computed t-value of 1.67 which turned lesser than the critical t-value of 4.30 at .05 level of significance and $df = 2$ with a p-value of 0.240. This indicated that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was not significant, hence, the corresponding that says, “ There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the two groups of correspondents on the impact of 4ps to the grantees along its social adequacy in terms of educational skills of household members.” null hypothesis was accepted. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of educational skills of household members was essentially similar.

Family activities. Table 50 presents the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy of the grantees in terms of family activities.

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy of the grantees in

Table 50

Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents on the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Social Adequacy Along Family Activities

Parameters	Respondents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.52 A	4.19 A
Variance	0.320	0.110
Observations	2	2
Df	2	
t Stat	1.43	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.290	
t Critical two-tail	4.30	
Decision/Evaluation	Accept Ho/Not Significant	

terms family activities arrived at a similar perception. Both the implementers and the grantees “agreed” on it, but they differed in the numerical assessment. The implementers gave a grand mean of 3.52 while the grantees gave 4.19 with a mean difference of -0.67. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted to a computed t-value of 1.43, which turned lesser than the critical t-value of 4.30 at .05 level of significance and $df = 2$ with a p-value of 0.290. This signified that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was not significant, thus, the corresponding null

hypothesis saying, "There is no significance difference between the perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the impact of 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities." was accepted. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of family activities was essentially similar.

Role performance of household members. Table 51 presents the comparison of the perceptions of the two groups of respondents in the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of role performance of household members.

Table 51

Comparison Between the Perception of the Two Groups of Respondents on the Impact of the 4Ps to the Grantees in Terms of the Social Adequacy Along Role Performance of Household Members

Parameters	Respondents' Category	
	Implementers	Grantees
Mean	3.64 A	4.16 A
Variance	0.018	0.097
Observations	5	5
Df	8	
t Stat	3.39	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.009	
t Critical two-tail	2.31	
Decision/Evaluation	Reject Ho/Significant	

It can be recalled that the perception of the two groups of respondents as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of role performance of household members arrived at a similar perception. Both the implementers and the grantees "agreed" on it, but they differed in the numerical assessment. The implementers gave a grand mean of 3.64, while the grantees gave 4.16 with a mean difference of -0.52. To ascertain whether the noted numerical disparity was significant or not, the t-test for independent sample means was employed.

The comparative analysis resulted to a computed t-value of 3.39 which turned greater than the critical t-value of 2.31 at .05 level of significance and $df = 8$ with a p-value of 0.009. This signified that the observed numerical difference between the two perceptions was significant, therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis that says, "There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the groups of respondents on the impact of 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along role performance of household members." was rejected. This meant that the assessment of the implementers and grantees as regards the impact of 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy of the grantees in terms of role performance of household members was essentially dissimilar.

Based from the means, the grantees manifested satisfaction with the 4Ps program as they affected significantly their social adequacy along role performance of household members.

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation
and Perceived Impact of the 4Ps and
Grantees and Implementers'
Profile**

Tables 52 to 103 reveal the relationships between the extent of implementation along: objectives; criteria in the selection of beneficiaries; selection of beneficiaries; who conducts the selection process; participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials; offers of the 4Ps; conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program; how the beneficiaries get their money; length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants; measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities; action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities; the form of cash-giving to the grantees; manpower for this big project; manner of handling queries, and perceived impact of the 4Ps along: 1) economic sufficiency of the grantees along, employment/job, employable skills, income, and social insurance and 2) social adequacy of the grantees along: health, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, housing and other living conditions, educational skills of household members, family activities, and role performance of household members, and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received; and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Extent of implementation and the grantees' profile. Tables 52 to 65 present the relationships between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps along its: objectives; criteria in the selection of beneficiaries; selection of beneficiaries; who conducts the selection process; participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials; offers of the 4Ps; conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program; how the beneficiaries get their money; length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants; measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities; action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities; the form of cash-giving to the grantees; manpower for this big project; and manner of handling queries, and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

Objectives. Table 52 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program and the grantees' profile.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06, which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed, whereby the computed value was posted at 1.06, which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Thus, the corresponding null hypothesis

Table 52

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.06	1.06	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.10	1.75	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.05	0.84	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.23	4.04	1.96	S/ Reject Ho
Occupation	0.12	2.11	1.96	S/ Reject Ho
Monthly Income	0.17	2.97	1.96	S/ Reject Ho
Family Size	-0.07	1.13	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.17	2.86	1.96	S/ Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

to this effect was accepted. This meant that age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its objectives.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.75 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two

aforesaid variables was not significant. Thus, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that sex of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its objectives.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.05 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.84 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Thus, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its objectives.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.23 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.04 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational

background of the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational level perceived a higher extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its objective than the grantees with lesser educational background.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.12 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.11 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the occupation of the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with better occupation perceived a higher extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its objectives than the grantees with poorer occupation.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.17 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the

computed value was posted at 2.97 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with higher monthly income perceived a higher extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its objectives than the grantees with lesser monthly income.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.07 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.13 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Thus, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its objectives.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.17 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient

of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.86 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with higher financial aid received perceived a higher extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its objective than the grantees with lesser financial aid received.

Criteria in the selection of the beneficiaries. Table 53 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along its criterion in the selection of the beneficiaries and the grantees' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.17 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.01 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Thus, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the age of the grantees significantly

Table 53

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Criteria in the Selection of Beneficiaries
and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.17	3.01	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Sex	0.13	2.15	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.00	0.05	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.17	2.88	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.03	0.46	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.07	1.12	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.06	0.93	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.13	2.29	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its criteria in the selection of beneficiaries. The correlation being negative suggested an inverse correlation. This meant that the younger grantees of the program perceived higher extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the criteria in the selection of the beneficiaries than the older grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.13 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value

was posted at 2.15 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that sex of the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its criteria in the selection of beneficiaries. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional correlation. This signified that the females tended to have a higher perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its criteria in the selection of beneficiaries than the male counterparts.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.00 which suggested a negligible correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.05 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Thus, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its criterion in the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.17 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the

coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.88 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational level perceived a higher extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its criteria in the selection of beneficiaries than the grantees with lesser educational background.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.03 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed, whereby the computed value was posted at 0.46 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the occupation of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its criterion in the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a

negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed, whereby the computed value was posted at 1.12 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its criterion in the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.93 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Thus, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its criteria in the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.13 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed

value was posted at 2.29 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with higher financial aid received perceived a higher extent of implementation of the 4Ps along its criteria in the selection of beneficiaries than the grantees with lesser financial aid reviewed.

Selection of beneficiaries. Table 54 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program along selection of the beneficiaries and the grantees' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.09 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.48 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the selection of beneficiaries.

Table 54

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Selection of Beneficiaries
and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.09	1.48	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.06	1.04	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.10	1.67	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.14	2.38	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.10	1.72	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.07	1.14	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.07	1.18	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.19	3.23	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.06 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Additionally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.04 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was

accepted. This meant that sex of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.67 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of selection of beneficiaries and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.14 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.38 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that educational background of the grantees significantly influence the extent of

the implementation of the 4Ps along the selection of beneficiaries. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational level perceived a higher extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along selection of beneficiaries than the grantees with lesser educational background.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.72 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that occupation of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.14 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of selection of beneficiaries and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.07 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.18 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.19 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.23 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Thus, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the selection of beneficiaries. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with more financial aid received perceived a higher extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the selection of beneficiaries than the grantees with lesser financial aid received

Who conducts the selection process. Table 55 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the selection of the beneficiaries and the grantees' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.86 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along who conducts the selection process.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.69 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant.

Table 55

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of Who Conducts the Selection Process
and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.05	0.86	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.16	2.69	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.07	1.18	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.19	3.36	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.05	0.88	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.06	0.99	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	0.03	0.49	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.14	2.35	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the sex of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the

implementation of the 4Ps along who conducts the selection process. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the female grantees tended to manifest a higher perception on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along who conducts the selection process than their male counterparts.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.18 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along who conducts the selection process.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.19 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Additionally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.36 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of

significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along who conducts the selection process. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tended to manifest a higher perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program along who conducts the selection process than the grantees with lower educational attainment.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.05 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.88 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the occupation of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along who conducts the selection process.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy}

value was pegged at 0.06 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.99 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along who conducts the selection process.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.03 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.49 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along who conducts the selection process.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the grantees' financial aid received, the

r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.14 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.35 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along who conducts the selection process. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional correlation. Meaning, the grantees with more financial aid received tended to manifest a higher perception on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along who conducts the selection process than the grantees with lesser financial aid received.

Participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials. Table 56 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the grantees' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.04 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient

Table 56

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms
of Participation of the Legislators, Local Chief Executives and
Barangay Officials and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.04	0.69	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.16	2.70	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.09	1.55	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.24	4.14	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.08	1.43	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.11	1.92	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.02	0.28	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.27	4.79	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.69 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.70 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the sex of the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the female grantees tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials than their male counterparts.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.55 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the

two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.24 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.14 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.43 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the occupation of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Additionally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.92 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the

implementation of the 4Ps along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.02 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.28 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the grantees' financial aid reviewed, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.27 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.79 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding

null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with more financial aid received tended to have a higher perception of the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program along the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials than the grantees with lesser financial aid received.

Offers of the 4Ps. Table 57 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along offers to the 4Ps.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of its offers to the 4Ps and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.09 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.54 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its offers to the 4Ps.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the offers of the 4Ps and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which

Table 57

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms
of the Offers of the 4Ps and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.09	1.54	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.08	1.41	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.10	1.65	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.27	4.72	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.13	2.18	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Monthly Income	0.20	3.50	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Family Size	-0.07	1.23	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.15	2.61	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

suggested a negligible positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.41 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the sex of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its offers to the 4Ps grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the offers of the 4Ps and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.65 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along offers to its grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of offers of the 4Ps and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.27 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.72 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its offers to its grantees. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tended to have a higher perception

of the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program along its offers to its grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the offers of the 4Ps and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.13 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.18 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the occupation of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along offers of the 4Ps. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with better occupation tended to have a higher perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its offers to the grantees who experienced hard labor.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of offers of the 4Ps and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.20 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.50 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along its offers to the grantees. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional relationship. That is, the grantees with higher income tended to have a higher perception on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps along its offers to the grantees with lower monthly income.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of its to its grantees and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.07 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.23 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along offers of the 4Ps.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of its offers to the 4Ps and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was

employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.61 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that financial aid received by the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along offers to its grantees. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with more financial aid reviewed tend to have a higher perception of the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program along its offers to its grantees than the grantees with lesser financial aid received.

Conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

Table 58 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.16 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.76 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis

Table 58

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms
of the Conditions that Need to be Complied with to Remain
in the Program and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.16	2.76	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Sex	0.09	1.61	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.09	1.54	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.24	4.19	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.10	1.77	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.15	2.55	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Family Size	-0.11	1.82	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.15	2.53	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

to this effect was rejected. This meant that the age of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program. The correlation being negative suggested an inverse correlation. Meaning, the younger grantees tended to have a higher perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program than the older ones.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the

grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.61 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the sex of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.54 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the

grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.24 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.19 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.77 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null

hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the occupation of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.55 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher monthly income tended to have a higher perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.11 which suggested a

negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.82 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.53 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that financial aid received by the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with more financial aid received tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the

conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program than the grantees with lesser financial aid received.

How the beneficiaries get their money. Table 59 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along how beneficiaries get their money.

Table 59

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of How the Beneficiaries Get Their Money
and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.08	1.30	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.08	1.29	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.08	1.28	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.24	4.10	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.09	1.56	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.11	1.83	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.05	0.81	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.16	2.78	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.08 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test

the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.30 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.29 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the sex of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation.

Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.28 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.24 which suggested a slight positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.10 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along how beneficiaries get their money. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation

of the 4Ps program along how the the beneficiaries get their money than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.56 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the occupation of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.83 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not

significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.81 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.78 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees

significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with more financial aid received tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along how the beneficiaries get their money than the grantees with lesser financial aid received.

Length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants. Table 60 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

Table 60

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Length of Period the Beneficiaries Receive
Cash Grants and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.08	1.30	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.08	1.29	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.08	1.28	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.24	4.10	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.09	1.56	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.11	1.83	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.05	0.81	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.16	2.78	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.08 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.30 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.29 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the sex of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.28 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.24 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.10 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants. The correlation

being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.56 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the occupation of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.83 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of

significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.81 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at $.05$ level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.78 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at $.05$ level

of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees significantly influences the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with more financial aid received tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants with those of lesser financial aid received.

Measure to verify compliance to the conditionalities. Table 61 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program along the measure to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the measure to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.14 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.40 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the age of the grantees significantly

Table 61

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Length of the Period of the Measures to Verify Compliance
to the Conditionalities and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.14	2.40	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Sex	0.16	2.68	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.10	1.74	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.25	4.43	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.15	2.56	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Monthly Income	0.11	1.95	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.05	0.92	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.22	3.79	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along measure to verify compliance to the conditionalities. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. That is, the younger the grantee, the higher was his perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the measure to verify compliance to the conditionalities than his older counterparts.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the

conditionalities and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t- test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.68 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the sex of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities. The correlation being negative signified an inverse correlation. This meant, the female grantees tended to have a higher perception on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps along the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities than their male counterparts.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.74 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was

accepted. This meant that the civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.25 which suggested a slight positive correlation. To test further the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.43 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that educational background of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tend to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the length of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the length of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the

grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.56 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the occupation of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional relationship. This meant that the grantees with better job tended to have higher perception on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps along the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities than the grantees who experienced hard labor.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.95 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not

significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.92 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.22 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.79 which turned greater

than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that financial aid received by the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with more financial aid received tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities than the grantees with lesser financial aid received.

Action taken of a household fails to meet the conditionalities. Table 62 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program along action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.08 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.31 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null

hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

Table 62

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Action Taken of a Household that Fails to Meet
the Conditionalities and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.08	1.31	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.08	1.31	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.02	0.30	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.15	2.59	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.07	1.20	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.05	0.79	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	0.03	0.44	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	-0.06	0.94	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t- test was employed whereby the computed value

was posted at 1.31 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the sex of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.02 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.30 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the civil status of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the

coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.59 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tended to have a higher perception of the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.20 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that occupation of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the

implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional relationship. This meant that the grantees with better job tended to have higher perception on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities than the grantees who experienced hard labor.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.05 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.79 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.03 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Additionally, to test the significance of the

coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.44 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.94 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

The form of cash-giving to the grantees. Table 63 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program along the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

Table 63

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Form of Cash-Giving to the Grantees
and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	0.01	0.22	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.07	1.24	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.25	4.33	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Educational Background	0.07	1.14	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	0.03	0.59	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.01	0.11	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.003	0.05	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.07	1.21	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.01 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.22 which

turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t- test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.24 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the sex of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the action taken of the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.25 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.33 which turned greater

than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that civil status of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps of the form of cash-giving to the grantees. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. That is, the married grantees tended to perceive higher on the extent of implementation of 4Ps along the form of cash-giving to the grantees than the single, widowed and separated grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.14 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the educational background of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value

was pegged at 0.03 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.59 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the occupation of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.01 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.11 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value

was pegged at -0.003 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.05 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at $.05$ level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.21 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at $.05$ level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

Manpower of this big project. Table 64 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program along the manpower of this big project.

Table 64

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Manpower and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.01	0.12	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.17	2.87	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.15	2.64	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Educational Background	0.20	3.48	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.10	1.77	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.09	1.59	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.003	0.05	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	0.13	2.17	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.01 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.12 which turned lesser

than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manpower of this big project.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.17 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t- test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.87 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the sex of the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manpower of this big project.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.64 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the civil status of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manpower of this big project. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. That is, the married grantees tended to perceive higher on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps along the manpower of this big project than the single, widowed and separated grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.20 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.48 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manpower of this big project. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tended to have a higher perception on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms

of manpower of this big project than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.77 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the occupation of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manpower of this big project.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test further the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.59 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not

significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manpower of this big project.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.003 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.05 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the family size of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manpower of this big project.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.13 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.17 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees significantly influenced

the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of manpower of this big project. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees who have more financial aid received tended to perceived higher or the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manpower of this big project than the grantees who received a less financial aid.

Manner of handling queries and complaints. Table 65 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints.

Table 65

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Manner of Handling Queries and
Complaints and the Grantees' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.08	1.33	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.18	3.13	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.18	3.13	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Educational Background	0.07	1.25	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	0.23	3.93	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Monthly Income	0.11	1.94	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	0.15	2.51	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Financial aid Reviewed	-0.01	0.17	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.08 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.33 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the age of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manner of handling queries and complaints.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.18 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.13 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the sex of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manner of handling queries and complaints. The correlation being positive suggested a

direct proportional relationship. That is, the female grantees tended to give a higher perception on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps than their male counterparts.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.18 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.13 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the civil status of the grantees significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manner of handling queries and complaints. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. That is, the married grantees tended to perceive higher on the extent of the implementation of 4Ps along the manner of handling queries and complaints than the single, widowed and separated grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value

was posted at 1.25 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the educational background of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manner of handling queries and complaints.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.23 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.93 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the occupation of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the grantee's occupation. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with better occupation tended to give higher perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of manner of handling queries and complaints than the grantees who experienced hard labor.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the grantees' monthly

income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.94 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the monthly income of the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along the manner of handling queries and complaints.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.51 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the family size of the grantees significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with bigger family size tended

to perceive higher the extent of implementation of the 4Ps than the grantees with smaller family size.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the grantees' financial aid reviewed, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.01 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.17 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the financial aid received by the grantees did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints.

Extent of Implementation and the implementers' profile. Tables 66 to 79 present the relationship between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along: objectives; criteria in the selection of beneficiaries; selection of beneficiaries; who conducts the selection process; participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials; offers of the 4Ps; conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program; how the beneficiaries get their money; length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants; measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities; action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities; the form of cash-giving to the grantees; manpower for

this big project, and the manner of handling queries, and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Objectives. Table 66 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of objectives and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the objectives and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.21 which suggested a slight negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.03 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its objectives.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the objectives and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.27 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation

between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the

Table 66

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of its Objectives and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.21	1.03	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.06	0.27	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.36	1.88	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.32	1.59	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Position/Occupation	0.29	1.45	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Ave. Family Income per Month	0.18	0.90	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant
S - Significant

implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms its objectives.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of its objectives and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.36 which suggested a slight positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.88 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation

between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its objectives.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of its objectives and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.32 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.59 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its objectives.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of its objectives and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.29 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.45 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted.

This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its objectives.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of its objectives and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.18 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.90 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its objectives.

Criteria in the selection of beneficiaries. Table 67 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.21 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.01 which turned

Table 67

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Criteria in the Selection of Beneficiaries
and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.21	1.01	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.07	0.34	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.11	0.52	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.30	1.48	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.32	1.63	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.11	0.52	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.07 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the

Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.34 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of criteria in the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a slight positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.52 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.30 which suggested a slight positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value,

the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.48 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.32 which suggested a slight negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.63 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.11 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient

of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.52 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the criteria in the selection of beneficiaries.

Selection of beneficiaries. Table 68 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the selection of the beneficiaries and the implementers' profile.

Table 68

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Selection of Beneficiaries
and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.32	1.64	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.08	0.37	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.13	0.64	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.38	1.96	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.14	0.68	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.02	0.09	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.32 which suggested a slight negative correlation. To ascertain the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.64 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the selection of the beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.08 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To determine the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.37 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of selection of beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was

pegged at 0.13 which suggested a slight positive correlation. To determine the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.64 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of selection of the beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.38 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Further, to know the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.96 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the selection of the beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.14 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To

further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.68 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the selection of the beneficiaries.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of selection of beneficiaries and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.02 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.09 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the selection of the beneficiaries.

Who conducts the selection process. Table 69 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.09 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.42 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of who conducts the selection process.

Table 69

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of Who Conducts the Selection Process
and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.09	0.42	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.30	1.49	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.09	0.43	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.20	0.96	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.39	2.04	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.18	0.89	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant
S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.30 which suggested a slight positive correlation. To furthermore test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.49 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of who conducts the selection process.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.43 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of who conducts the selection process.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.20 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.96 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of who conducts the selection process.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.39 which suggested a slight negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.04 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of who conducts the selection process.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of who conducts the selection process and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.18 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.89 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of who conducts the selection process.

Participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials. Table 70 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.13 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.64 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the

two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

Table 70

Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of Participation of the Legislators, Local Chief Executives and Barangay Officials and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.13	0.64	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.03	0.13	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.14	0.65	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.35	1.82	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.50	2.76	2.069	S/ Reject Ho
Monthly Income	-0.18	0.88	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.03 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient

of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.13 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.14 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.65 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.35

which suggested a slight positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.82 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.50 which suggested a moderate positive correlation. To determine, the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.76 which turned greater than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation significantly influenced the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the implementers with a better

position/occupation gave a higher perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials than the grantees who experienced hard labor.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.18 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To ascertain the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.88 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the participation of the legislators, local chief executives and barangay officials.

Offers of the 4Ps. Table 71 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the offers of the 4Ps and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the offers of the 4Ps and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.28 which suggested a slight negative correlation. To find the significance of the

Table 71

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms
of the Offers of the 4Ps and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.28	1.41	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.35	1.79	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.18	0.89	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.03	0.15	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.39	2.00	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.17	0.80	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.41 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its offers of the 4Ps.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of offers of the 4Ps and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.35 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of

the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.79 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its offers to its grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the offers of the 4Ps and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.18 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.89 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its offers to its grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the offers of the 4Ps and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.03 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.15 which turned lesser

than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its offers to its grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the offers of the 4Ps and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.39 which suggested a slight negative correlation. To determine the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.00 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its offers to its grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the offers of the 4Ps and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.17 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted

at 0.80 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of its offers to its grantees.

Conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

Table 72 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the implementers' profile.

Table 72

Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps in Terms of the Conditions that Need to be Complied with to Remain in the Program and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.03	0.14	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.17	0.82	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.06	0.27	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.13	0.64	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.04	0.21	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.17	0.81	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.03 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To ascertain the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.14 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.17 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To discover the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.82 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To know the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.27 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.13 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To find out the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.64 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent

of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.04 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To make sure of the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.21 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.17 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.81 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not

significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of conditions that need to be complied with to remain in the program.

How the beneficiaries get their money. Table 73 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the implementers' profile.

Table 73

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of How the Beneficiaries Get Their Money
and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.17	0.83	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.02	0.11	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.07	0.34	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.44	2.32	2.069	S/ Reject Ho
Occupation	-0.21	1.01	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.20	0.98	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.17 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further,

to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.83 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.02 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.11 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation.

Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.34 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.44 which suggested a moderate positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.32 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the implementers with higher educational background tended to give higher perception on the extent of

implementation of the 4Ps in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money than the implementers with lower educational attainment.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.21 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.01 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.20 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.98 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the

implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of how the beneficiaries get their money.

Length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants. Table 74 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the implementers' profile.

Table 74

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Length of Period the Beneficiaries Receive
Cash Grants and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.30	1.52	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.10	0.47	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.06	0.31	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.47	2.56	2.069	S/ Reject Ho
Occupation	-0.11	0.54	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.01	0.07	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of its implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.30 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.52 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influences the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of length of the period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.10 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.47 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of length of the period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.31 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of length of the period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.47 which suggested a moderate positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.56 which turned greater than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries

receive cash grants. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the implementers with higher educational background tended to give higher perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants than the implementers with lower educational attainment.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.11 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.54 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.01 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the

computed value was posted at 0.07 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of period the beneficiaries receive cash grants.

Measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities. Table 75 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.26 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.31 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent

of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

Table 75

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Length of the Period of the Measures to Verify Compliance
to the Conditionalities and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.26	1.31	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.11	0.54	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.02	0.09	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.37	1.90	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.16	0.77	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.19	0.91	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.11 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.54 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation

between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.02 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.09 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.37 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was

employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.90 which turned greater than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.16 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Additionally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.77 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy}

value was pegged at -0.19 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.91 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the length of the period of the measures to verify compliance to the conditionalities.

Action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

Table 76 presents the correlation between the extent of implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.16 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.77 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null

hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

Table 76

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Action Taken of a Household that Fails to Meet
the Conditionalities and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.16	0.77	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.13	0.63	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.10	0.48	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.52	2.95	2.069	S/ Reject Ho
Occupation	-0.14	0.69	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.15	0.74	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.13 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.63 which turned lesser than the critical value of

2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.48 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.52 which suggested a moderate positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby

the computed value was posted at 2.95 which turned greater than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the implementers' educational background significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of action taken of a household fails to meet the conditionalities. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. That is, the higher the educational background of the implementers, the higher was their perception on the extent of implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities. On the other hand, grantees with lower educational background manifested a lower perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps along this area.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.14 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.69 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the

implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.74 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the action taken of a household that fails to meet the conditionalities.

The form of cash-giving to the grantees. Table 77 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.12 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was

Table 77

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Form of Cash-Giving to the Grantees
and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.12	0.57	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.16	0.76	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.12	0.58	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.39	2.02	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.08	0.41	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.11	0.54	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.57 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.16 which suggested a negligible negative correlation.

Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.76 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.12 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.58 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.39 which suggested a slight positive

correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.02 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.08 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To test further the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.41 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.11 which suggested a

negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.54 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the form of cash-giving to the grantees.

Manpower of this big project. Table 78 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.18 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.88 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of manpower of this big project.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.23 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In addition,

Table 78

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Manpower and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.18	0.88	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.23	1.14	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.13	0.62	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.42	2.25	2.069	S/ Reject Ho
Occupation	-0.30	1.53	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.13	0.61	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.14 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of manpower of this big project.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.13 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.62 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of manpower of this big project.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.42 which suggested a moderate positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.25 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the implementers' educational background significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of manpower of this big project. The correlation being positive signified a

direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with a higher educational background tended to give a higher perception on the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manpower of this big project than that of grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.30 which suggested a slight negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.53 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manpower of this big project.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manpower of this big project and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.13 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.61 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two

aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manpower of this big project.

Manner of handling queries and complaints. Table 79 presents the correlation between the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the implementers' profile.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.13 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.63 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the implementers' sex, the

Table 79

**Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the 4Ps
in Terms of the Manner of Handling Queries and
Complaints and the Implementers' Profile**

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.13	0.63	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.08	0.40	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.02	0.09	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.24	1.19	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.05	0.26	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.12	0.60	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.08 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.40 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence

the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.02 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.09 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of manner of handling queries and complaints and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.24 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.19 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers'

educational background did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints.

In associating the extent of implementation of the program in terms of manner of handling queries and complaints and the implementers' position/occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.26 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' position/occupation did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints.

In associating the extent of the implementation of the program in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints and the implementers' average family income per month, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.12 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.60 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the

two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' average family income per month did not significantly influence the extent of the implementation of the 4Ps in terms of the manner of handling queries and complaints.

Impact of the 4Ps to the grantees and the grantees' and implementers' profile. Tables 80 to 103 show the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of: 1) economic sufficiency of the grantees along: employment/job; employable skills; income; and social insurance; and 2) social adequacy of the grantees along: health; nutrition; sanitation; hygiene; housing and other living conditions; educational skills of household members; family activities; and role performance of household members, and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid reviewed; and implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Impact of the 4Ps to the grantees and the grantees' profile. Tables 80 to 90 provide the data on the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of: 1) economic sufficiency of the grantees along: employment/job; employable skills; income; and social insurance; and 2) social adequacy of the grantees along: health; nutrition; sanitation; hygiene; housing and other living conditions; educational skills of household members; family

activities; and the role performance of household members, and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

Economic sufficiency. Tables 80 to 83 present the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along: employment/job; employable skills; income, and social insurance and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

Employment/Job. Table 80 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.02 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.38 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted.

This meant that the grantees' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job.

Table 80

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees Along Employment/Job and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.02	0.38	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.18	3.11	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.01	0.19	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.15	2.50	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.00	0.06	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.09	1.53	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	0.02	0.35	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.08	1.36	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.18 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.11 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' sex significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. This meant, furthermore, that the female grantees tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job than their male counterparts.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.01 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.19 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible

positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.50 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' educational background significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. This meant, furthermore, that the grantees with higher educational background tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.00 which suggested a zero correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.06 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the

impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.53 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.02 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.35 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly

influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.36 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employment/job.

Employable skills. Table 81 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employable skills and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.02 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was

employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.28 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

Table 81

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees Along Employable Skills and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	0.02	0.28	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.14	2.42	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.09	1.46	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.12	2.02	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.06	1.06	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.16	2.73	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Family Size	-0.06	0.95	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.07	1.23	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.14 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.42 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' sex significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. This meant, furthermore, that the female grantees tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills than their male counterparts.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.46 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was

accepted. This meant that the grantees' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.12 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.02 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with higher educational background tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.06 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the

Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.06 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.73 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Additionally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the

Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.95 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.23 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

Income. Table 82 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

Table 82

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees Along income and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	0.03	0.42	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.10	1.72	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.10	1.74	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.04	0.60	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	0.11	1.82	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.02	0.39	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.06	1.05	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.09	1.51	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.03 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.42 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the

grantees' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.72 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.74 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.04 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.60 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Once again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.82 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.02 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Also, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.39 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.05 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value

was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.51 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

Social insurance. Table 83 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.03 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.43 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted.

This meant that the grantees' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.14 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.33 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

Table 83

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees Along Social Insurance and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.03	0.43	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.14	2.33	1.96	S/ Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.06	1.01	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.09	1.52	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	0.05	0.87	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.02	0.34	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.05	0.90	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.07	1.20	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' sex significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. That is, the female grantees gave a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance than their male counterparts.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.06 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.01 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Again, to

test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.52 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that grantees' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.05 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Once again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.87 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.02 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In

addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.34 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Also, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.90 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation.

Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.20 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

Social adequacy of the grantees and the grantees' profile. Tables 84 to 91 provide the data on the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy of the grantees along health, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, housing and other living conditions, educational skills of household members, family activities, and role performance of household members, and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

Health. Table 84 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid reviewed.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05

which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.90 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health.

Table 84

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Health and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.05	0.90	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.15	2.53	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.12	2.05	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Educational Background	0.19	3.21	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.06	1.09	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.03	0.45	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.05	0.87	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.16	2.74	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.53 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' sex significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. That is, the female grantees gave a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health than their male counterparts.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.12 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.05 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' civil status significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the

grantees in terms of social adequacy along health. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, married grantees give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health than the single, widowed and separated ones.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.19 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 3.21 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional relationship. That is, the grantees with higher educational background tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.06 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the

significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.09 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.03 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.45 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Also, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.87 which turned lesser

than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.74 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. That is, the grantees with more financial aid received tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health than the grantees with less financial aid received.

Nutrition. Table 85 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational

background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid reviewed.

Table 85

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Nutrition and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.05	0.85	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.01	0.23	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.03	0.51	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.12	2.11	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.02	0.37	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.07	1.17	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.09	1.59	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.16	2.77	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.85 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.01 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.23 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.03 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.51 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted.

This meant that the grantees' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.12 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To test further the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.11 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional relationship. This meant that the grantees with higher educational background tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.02 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.37 which turned lesser

than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.17 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.09 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.59 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not

significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the grantees' financial aid reviewed, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.77 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition. The correlation being positive denoted a direct proportional relationship. That is, the grantees with more financial aid received tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition than the grantees with less financial aid received.

Sanitation. Table 86 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid reviewed.

Table 86

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Sanitation and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.06	1.10	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.09	1.48	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.05	0.81	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.15	2.59	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.06	0.98	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.005	0.08	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.06	0.95	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.10	1.78	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.10 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted.

This meant that the grantees' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.48 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.05 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.81 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.59 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional relationship. This meant that the grantees with higher educational background tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.06 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Also, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.98 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not

significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.005 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.08 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.95 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted.

This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the grantees' financial aid reviewed, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.78 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

Hygiene. Table 87 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.13 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Foremost, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.19 which turned greater

Table 87

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Hygiene and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.13	2.19	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Sex	0.10	1.72	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.07	1.20	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.27	4.74	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.11	1.90	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.17	2.92	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Family Size	-0.09	1.54	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.06	0.96	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' age significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene. The correlation being negative suggested an inverse relationship. That meant, the younger grantees

tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene than the older ones.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.72 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.20 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.27 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Also, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 4.74 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene. The correlation being positive signified a direct proportional relationship. That is, the grantees with higher educational background tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.90 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted.

This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.17 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.92 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that grantees' monthly income significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. Meaning, the grantees with a higher monthly income tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene than the grantees with smaller income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.09 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.54 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.06 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.96 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

Housing and other living conditions. Table 88 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the grantees' age, the r_{xy}

value was pegged at -0.01 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Initially, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.18 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df =$

Table 88

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Housing and Other Living Conditions and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.01	0.18	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.02	0.36	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.08	1.41	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.12	1.99	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.07	1.27	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.02	0.37	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.04	0.75	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.01	0.17	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

287. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' age did not significantly influence the

impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.02 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Also, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.36 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.41 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' civil status did not significantly influence

the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.12 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.99 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. That meant that the grantees with higher educational level tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees along social adequacy in terms of housing and other living conditions than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value

was posted at 1.27 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.02 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.37 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.04 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted

at 0.75 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.01 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.17 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

Educational skills of the household members. Table 89 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along educational skills of the household members and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.12 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Firstly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.03

Table 89

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Educational Skills of Household Members and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.12	2.03	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Sex	0.16	2.77	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.15	2.60	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Educational Background	0.09	1.57	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	0.11	1.83	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.08	1.36	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.07	1.12	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.14	2.46	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect

was rejected. This meant that the grantees' age significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members. The correlation being negative suggested an inverse relationship. Meaning, the younger grantees tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members than the older ones.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.77 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' sex significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along educational skills of the household members. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. That is, the female grantees gave a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members than their male counterparts.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.60 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' civil status significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship, meaning, married grantees tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members than the single, widowed and separated ones.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.57 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation

between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along educational skills of the household members and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.83 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along educational skills of the household members and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.36 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level

of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along educational skills of the household members and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.07 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.12 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at $.05$ level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.14 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.46 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at $.05$

level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. That is, the more financial aid received by the grantees, the higher was their perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members. On the other hand, the less financial aid they received, the lesser their perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

Family activities. Table 90 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.12 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Foremost, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.03 which turned greater

than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' age significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities. The correlation being negative suggested an inverse relationship, meaning, the younger grantees tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities than the older ones.

Table 90

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Family Activities and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.12	2.03	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Sex	0.16	2.77	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.15	2.60	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Educational Background	0.09	1.57	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	0.11	1.83	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.08	1.36	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.07	1.12	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.14	2.46	1.96	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.77 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' sex significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship, which meant that the female grantees gave a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities than their male counterparts.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.15 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.60 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' civil status significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the

grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship, meaning, married grantees tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities than the single, widowed and separated ones.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Also, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.57 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.83 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.36 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.07 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.12 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.14 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.46 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship, which meant that the more financial aid was received by the grantees, the higher was their perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities. On the other hand, the lesser financial aid they received, the lesser their perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

Role performance of household members. Table 91 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along role performance of household members and the grantees' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, occupation, monthly income, family size, and financial aid received.

Table 91

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Role Performance of Household Members and the Grantees' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	0.05	0.77	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.13	2.14	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Civil Status	0.10	1.77	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.16	2.75	1.96	S/Reject Ho
Occupation	0.09	1.59	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.10	1.71	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Family Size	-0.01	0.11	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Financial Aid Reviewed	0.05	0.79	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the grantees' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.05 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Initially, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value,

the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.77 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the grantees' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.13 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.14 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' sex significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. That is, the female grantees gave higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members than their male counterparts.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the grantees' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.77 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the grantees' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.75 which turned greater than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the grantees' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household

members. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. That meant that the grantees with higher educational background tended to give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role the performance of household members than the grantees with lower educational background.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the grantees' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Also, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.59 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the grantees' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.71 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at .05 level

of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the grantees' family size, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.01 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.11 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at $.05$ level of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' family size did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the grantees' financial aid received, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.05 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.79 which turned lesser than the critical value of 1.96 at $.05$ level

of significance with $df = 287$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the grantees' financial aid received did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

Impact of the 4Ps to the grantees and the implementers' profile. Tables 92 to 103 provide the data on the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of: 1) economic sufficiency of the grantees along: employment/job; employable skills; income; and social insurance and 2) social adequacy of the grantees along: health; nutrition; sanitation; hygiene; housing and other living conditions; educational skills of household members; family activities; and role performance of household members, and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Economic sufficiency. Tables 92 to 95 present the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along: employment/job; employable skills; income; and social insurance, and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Employment/Job. Table 92 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil

Table 92

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees Along Employment/Job and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	0.18	0.89	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.09	0.42	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.23	1.13	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.33	1.68	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	0.10	0.47	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.41	2.17	2.069	S/Reject Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.18 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Firstly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.89 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was

accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.42 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.23 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.13 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was

accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.33 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.68 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.47 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect

was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.41 which suggested a moderate positive correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.17 which turned greater than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the implementers' monthly income significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship, meaning, the implementers with higher monthly income tended to perceive a higher impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employment/job than the implementers with lower monthly income.

Employable skills. Table 93 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil

status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Table 93

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees Along Employable Skills and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	0.04	0.20	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.15	0.71	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.36	1.88	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	0.47	2.55	2.069	S/ Reject Ho
Occupation	-0.35	1.79	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.16	0.80	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.04 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.20 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not

significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.15 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.71 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.36 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Also, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.88 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was

not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along employable skills and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.47 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Again, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.55 which turned greater than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the implementers' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills. The correlation being positive suggested a direct proportional relationship. This meant that the higher the educational background of the implementers, the higher was their perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.35 which suggested a slight negative correlation.

Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.79 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.80 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along their employable skills.

Income. Table 94 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the

implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Table 94

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees Along Income and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=287$	Evaluation
Age	-0.22	1.09	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.19	0.93	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.19	0.91	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.07	0.32	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	0.10	0.46	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.09	0.43	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.22 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Initially, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.09 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not

significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.19 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.93 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.19 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.91 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not

significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.07 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.32 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.10 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.46 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not

significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.43 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along income.

Social insurance. Table 95 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was

pegged at 0.12 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.58 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

Table 95

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees Along Social Insurance and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	0.12	0.58	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.07	0.32	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.05	0.24	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.29	1.43	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.17	0.82	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.23	1.14	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.07 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.32 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.05 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.24 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.29 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.43 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.17 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.82 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.23 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.14 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of economic sufficiency along social insurance.

Social adequacy of the grantees and the implementers' profile. Tables 95 to 102 provide the data on the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy of the grantees along health, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, housing and other living conditions, educational skills of household members, family activities, and role performance of household members, and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Health. Table 96 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the

implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.005 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Initially, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.02 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This

Table 96

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Health and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	0.005	0.02	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.11	0.53	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.02	0.11	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.46	2.47	2.069	S/ Reject Ho
Occupation	-0.35	1.78	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.11	0.53	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was

accepted. This meant that implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.11 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.53 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.02 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.11 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly

influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.46 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.47 which turned greater than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the implementers' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health. The correlation being negative suggested an inverse relationship. This meant that the lower the educational background of the implementers, the higher their perception was on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health was higher. The implementers with higher educational background tended to give a lower perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health. Expectedly, those with higher educational level should give a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health, but this study turned it otherwise.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.35 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.78 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test further the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.53 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along health.

Nutrition. Table 97 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at

Table 97

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Nutrition and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	0.07	0.33	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.06	0.28	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.19	0.94	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.32	1.59	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.35	1.82	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.27	1.36	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

0.07 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Firstly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.33 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.28 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.19 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test further the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.94 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was

accepted. This meant that implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.32 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.59 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.35 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.82 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was

accepted. This meant that implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.27 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.36 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along nutrition.

Sanitation. Table 98 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.01 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. At first, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was

Table 98

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Sanitation and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	0.01	0.06	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.27	1.34	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.18	0.88	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.33	1.66	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.32	1.59	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.11	0.54	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.06 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.27 which suggested a slight positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.34 which turned lesser

than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.18 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.88 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.33 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.66 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of

significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.32 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.59 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.11 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.54 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This

signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along sanitation.

Hygiene. Table 99 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Table 99

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Hygiene and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.02	0.08	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.11	0.54	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.05	0.23	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.31	1.56	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.17	0.83	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.16	0.78	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.02 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Initially, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.08 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.11 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.54 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was

pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.23 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.31 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.56 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was

pegged at -0.17 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. In addition, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.83 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.78 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along hygiene.

Housing and other living conditions. Table 100 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social

adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Table 100

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Housing and Other Living Conditions and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.20	0.97	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.003	0.01	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.10	0.47	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.21	1.05	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	0.01	0.07	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	-0.05	0.26	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant
S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.20 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Firstly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.97 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05

level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.003 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.01 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.10 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.47 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of

significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.21 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.05 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.01 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value

was posted at 0.07 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.26 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along housing and other living conditions.

Educational skills of the household members. Table 101 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along educational skills of the household members and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Table 101

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Educational Skills of Household Members and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	0.08	0.37	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.03	0.15	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.29	1.45	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.41	2.18	2.069	S/ Reject Ho
Occupation	-0.05	0.24	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.20	0.98	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To start, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.37 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the

implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.03 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.15 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.29 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.45 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the

two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.41 which suggested a moderate negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.18 which turned greater than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the implementers' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members. The correlation being negative suggested an inverse relationship. This meant that the grantees with lower educational background gave a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members while the grantees with higher educational background gave a lower perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.24 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along educational skills of the household members and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.20 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.98 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of

the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the educational skills of the household members.

Family activities. Table 102 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

Table 102

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Family Activities and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	0.08	0.37	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	-0.03	0.15	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	0.29	1.45	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.41	2.18	1.96	S/ Reject Ho
Occupation	-0.05	0.24	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.20	0.98	1.96	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.08 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. To begin with,

to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.37 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.03 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. To further test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.15 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.29 which suggested a slight positive correlation. Further, to test

the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.45 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.41 which suggested a moderate negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 2.18 which turned greater than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was rejected. This meant that the implementers' educational background significantly influenced the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities. The correlation being negative suggested an inverse relationship. This meant that the implementers with lower educational background gave a higher perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities, while the

implementers with higher educational background gave a lower perception on the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.05 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.24 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.20 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Lastly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.98 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect

was accepted. This meant that the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along family activities.

Role performance of household members. Table 103 categorically shows the relationship between the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the implementers' profile in terms of age and sex, civil status, educational background, position/occupation, and average family income per month.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the implementers' age, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.23 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Firstly, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.13 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' age did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the

implementers' sex, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.16 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Further, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value,

Table 103

Relationship Between the Impact of the 4Ps in Terms of the Social Adequacy of the Grantees Along Role Performance of Household Members and the Implementers' Profile

Profile	r_{xy}	Fisher's t	$t_{tab};$ $\alpha=0.05;$ $df=23$	Evaluation
Age	-0.23	1.13	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Sex	0.16	0.76	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Civil Status	-0.06	0.29	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Educational Background	-0.30	1.51	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Occupation	-0.31	1.58	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho
Monthly Income	0.09	0.45	2.069	NS/ Accept Ho

Legend: NS - Not Significant

S - Significant

the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.76 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' sex did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along role performance of household members and the implementers' civil status, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.06 which suggested a negligible negative correlation. Furthermore, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.29 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' civil status did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the implementers' educational background, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.30 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Meanwhile, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.51 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' educational background did not significantly influence the

impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the implementers' occupation, the r_{xy} value was pegged at -0.31 which suggested a slight negative correlation. Moreover, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 1.58 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that the implementers' occupation did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

In associating the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members and the implementers' monthly income, the r_{xy} value was pegged at 0.09 which suggested a negligible positive correlation. Finally, to test the significance of the coefficient of correlation value, the Fisher's t-test was employed whereby the computed value was posted at 0.45 which turned lesser than the critical value of 2.069 at .05 level of significance with $df = 23$. This signified that the correlation between the two aforesaid variables was not significant. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis to this effect was accepted. This meant that

the implementers' monthly income did not significantly influence the impact of the 4Ps to the grantees in terms of social adequacy along the role performance of household members.

Problems Encountered by the Respondents in the Implementation of the Program

Table 104 to 105 present the problems encountered by the two groups of respondents, namely: implementers and grantees, in the implementation of the program.

Table 104 shows the problems encountered by the implementers in the implementation of the 4Ps program.

It can be gleaned from the table that 20 problems were identified by the implementers. Of the identified problems, numbers 12 and 16 seemed felt by a good number, which corresponded to the statements: "Mis-identification of legible beneficiaries (employed were included);" and "Attitude of parent-beneficiaries." These problems were followed by problem numbers 11 and 15 "Very insufficient support from LGU in terms of logistics, supplies;" and "Some beneficiaries seem to be lax in their search for livelihood because they rely on the proceeds from the 4Ps, respectively." Other problems which seemed pressing to the implementers were: "No local initiative for the 4Ps implementation;" "High rate of home deliveries among 4Ps members;" and "Problems in distribution and retrieval of CV forms, particularly in farflung barangays" in that order and the remaining problems were slightly felt by the implementers.

Table 104

**Problems Encountered by the Implementers in the
Implementation of the Program**

Problems	f	Percent
1. It reduces the drop-out rate in every school although parent-members of the 4Ps don't pay school contribution.	1	4.00
2. Some pupils lack or does not have the necessary materials for school-pupil, crayons, ruler, paper, etc.	1	4.00
3. Many 4Ps beneficiary did not know how to manage their benefits.	1	4.00
4. Most of the 4Ps member visit the center at the 3rd trimester.	1	4.00
5. No local initiative for the 4Ps implementation.	2	8.00
6. Political intervention in the selection and dropping of beneficiaries.	1	4.00
7. LGU do not plan to strengthen the 4Ps implementation.	1	4.00
8. Non-compliance to health protocol of some members-delivery, prenatal, immunization, and consultations.	1	4.00
9. High rate of home deliveries among 4Ps members.	2	8.00
10. Selection of 4Ps potential beneficiaries during survey is not accurate.	1	4.00
11. Very insufficient support from LGU in terms of logistics, supplies.	3	12.00
12. Mis-identification of legible beneficiaries (employed were included).	4	16.00
13. Problems in distribution and retrieval of CV forms particularly in farflung barangays.	2	8.00
14. There are 4Ps household member who have above poverty threshold income.	1	4.00
15. Some beneficiaries seem to be lax in their search for livelihood because they rely on the proceeds from the 4Ps.	3	12.00
16. Attitude of parent-beneficiaries.	4	16.00
17. Lack of at least one ML from DSWD beneficiaries.	1	4.00
18. Lack of daycare teachers/rooms/ Budget for honorarium of preschool teachers.	1	4.00
19. There are 4Ps beneficiaries not using the grant as intended.	1	4.00
20. Fiscal mismanagement.	1	4.00

Table 105, on the other hand, presents the problems encountered by the grantees relative to the implementation of the 4Ps.

Table 105

**Problems Encountered by the Grantees in the
Implementation of the Program**

Problems	f	Percent
1. It is very tiring in updating the grant.	23	7.72
2. Accomplishing the Documents.	23	7.72
3. Attending monthly FDS.	23	7.72
4. Monthly Check-up.	8	2.68
5. transportation during giving day of the cash grant to the beneficiaries.	30	10.07
6. No retro payment.	1	0.34
7. Should have no favoritism during FDS.	1	0.34
8. Health services not accessible.	15	5.03
9. Distance from the barangay to RHU for check up.	30	10.07
10. Lower Payment.	1	0.34
11. Sometimes the cash grant being received is not exact.	25	8.39
12. Updating CVs form.	16	5.37

From the table, it can be gleaned that there were 12 problems given by the grantees. Of the identified problems, problem numbers 5 and 9 were the first two problems encountered by them being manifested by a good number who signified to experience them. These corresponded to: "Transportation during giving day of the cash grant to the beneficiaries;" and "Distance from the barangay to RHU for check up." These problems were seconded by, "Sometimes the cash grant being received is not exact," and followed by, "It is very tiring in updating the grant;" "Accomplishing the Documents;" and "Attending monthly Family Developmental Session."

The foregoing information suggested that both, the implementers and grantees encountered problems in the implementation of the 4Ps program which should be addressed by the concerned agencies in order to improve the implementation of the 4Ps Program and for it to serve the purpose it had been conceptualized.

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A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE
(For 4Ps Grantee-Respondents)

PART I. PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

Direction: Kindly supply information asked for in each item by writing in the space provided or by checking appropriate box.

1. Name (Optional): _____ 2. Age: _____ 3. Sex: Male
4. Civil Status: Single Separated Female
 Married Others, specify: _____
 Widowed
5. Educational Background (highest educational level completed):
 Doctorate With Masters Units
 With Doctorate Units Baccalaureate
 Masters Others, specify: _____
6. Occupation: _____
7. Monthly Income (Gross Family Income): Php _____
8. Financial Outlook: Extremely Favorable
 Highly Favorable
 Moderately Favorable
 Slightly Favorable
 Not Favorable
9. Family Size: _____

PART II. EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 4Ps

Direction: Below are indicators assessing the extent of implementation of the 4Ps along the identified areas. Kindly assess each indicator by checking appropriate column based on your own assessment using the following Likert-scale:

- 5 - Extremely (E)
 4 - Highly (H)
 3 - Moderately (M)
 2 - Slightly (S)
 1 - Not (N)

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(E)	(H)	(M)	(S)	(N)
A. Objectives					
1. Social assistance that provides cash assistance to the poor to alleviate their immediate needs					
2. Social development that breaks the intergenerational poverty cycle through investment in human capital					
3. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
4. Achieve universal primary education					
5. Promote gender equality					
6. Reduce child mortality					
7. Improve maternal health					
8. Others, specify: _____					
B. Criteria in the Selection of Beneficiaries					
1. Residents of the poorest municipalities based on 2003 Small Area Estimates (SAE) of NSCB					
2. Households whose economic condition is equal to or below the provincial poverty threshold					
3. Households that have children 0-14 years old and/or have a pregnant woman at the time of assessment					
4. Households that agree to meet conditions specified in the program					
5. Others, specify: _____					

C. Selection of Beneficiaries					
1. The poorest households in the municipalities are selected through a Proxy-Means Test					
2. This test determines the socio-economic category of the families by looking at certain proxy variables					
3. Proxy variables include among others such as ownership of assets, type of housing, education of household head, livelihood of the family and access to water and sanitation facilities					
4. Others, specify: _____					
D. Who Conducts the Selection Process					
1. The DSWD selects the beneficiaries through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction ((NHTS-PR) program					
2. Assessment of households in the selected municipalities are conducted to identify who and where the poor are					
3. Others, specify: _____					
E. Participation of the Legislators, Local Chief Executives and Barangay officials					
1. LGU assists DSWD staff in the conduct of community assemblies of beneficiaries					
2. LGU is part of the program process and procedures					
3. LGU validates potential and eligible beneficiaries					
4. Community assemblies of beneficiaries is part of the program process and procedures to validate potential and eligible beneficiaries					
5. Others, specify: _____					
F. Offers of the 4Ps					
1. Provides conditional cash transfer of P6000 a year or P500 per month per					

household for health and nutrition					
2. Provides P3000 for one school year or 10 months of P300 per month per child for educational expenses					
3. Maximum of three children per household is allowed					
4. Subsidies qualified children during the school year as long as they comply with the conditionalities					
5. Others, specify: _____					
G. Conditions Needed to be Complied With to Remain in the Program					
1. Pregnant women must avail of pre- and post-natal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained health professional					
2. Parents must attend family development sessions					
3. 0-5 year old children must receive regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines					
4. 3-5 year old children must enroll in elementary or high school classes at least 85 percent of the time					
5. 6-14 years old children must receive deworming pills twice a year					
6. Others, specify: _____					
H. How the Beneficiaries Get Their Money					
1. The cash grants are received by the most responsible person in the household, usually the mother through a Land Bank cash card					
2. Where payment through cash card is not feasible, the beneficiaries are provided their cash grants through an alternative system such as over-the-counter transaction from the nearest Land Bank Branch or offsite payments through Land Bank					
3. Payment of cash grants is received by the beneficiaries through the G-Cash right at their municipality					

4. Others, specify: _____					
I. Length the Beneficiaries Receive Cash Grants					
1. Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants for at most, five years					
2. Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants as long as they will comply with the conditionalities					
3. Failure to meet the conditions set for the program results to the inclusion of the household-beneficiary from the eligible list of beneficiary hence, no more cash grants are released to them					
4. Others, specify: _____					
J. Measures to Verify Compliance to the Conditionalities					
1. Compliance to the conditionalities is verified by the DSWD every month using the Compliance Verification System (CVS)					
2. The DSWD coordinates with the Advisory Committee composed of DepEd, DOH, DILG, NAPC and LGU representative at the national and municipal levels to verify compliance of the household-beneficiaries to the conditionalities					
3. The CVS report submitted to the DSWD every three months serves as the basis for the transfer of cash grants					
4. Others, specify: _____					
K. Action Taken if a Household Fails to Meet the Conditionalities					
1. Non-compliance to the conditions will result in the suspension of cash grants					
2. Severe non-compliance to the conditions will result in the dropping from the program					
3. Others, specify: _____					

L. The Form of Cash Giving to the Grantees					
1. The program is not a dole-out					
2. The program is a development program that invests in human capital					
3. The beneficiaries must meet specific conditionalities before they can get the cash assistance					
4. 4Ps enhances the role of parents and helps them accomplish their duties and responsibilities to their children					
5. The program encourages the parents to invest in the future, their own, and those of their children					
6. Others, specify: _____					
M. Manpower for this Project					
1. The social workers are capable to handle the program in its implementation					
2. The additional staff hired is capable and well trained in the different aspects of this important project					
3. In addition to the Advisory Committee, the Independent Advisory Committee is also created at the municipal, regional and national level to serve as advisory and monitoring boards of the project					
4. Others, specify: _____					
N. The Manner of Handling Queries and Complaints					
1. All queries or complaints may be forwarded to the city/municipal link					
2. Queries and complaints can also be forwarded to the city/municipal social welfare and development officer					
3. They can be sent to the Grievance Redress text hotline					
4. Complaints can be called also to the 4Ps Program Management Office					
5. Others, specify: _____					

PART III. IMPACT OF THE 4Ps TO THE GRANTEES

Direction: Below are the identified impacts of the 4Ps to the grantees. Kindly assess each impact by checking appropriate column using the following Likert-scale:

- 5 - Strongly Agree (SA)
 4 - Agree (A)
 3 - Uncertain (U)
 2 - Disagree (D)
 1 - Strongly Disagree (SD)

Impact/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(SA)	(A)	(U)	(D)	(SD)
A. Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees					
A.1 Employment/Job					
1. Head of the household gainfully employed or with a regular/permanent job					
2. Other members of the household 18 years old and above employed or with regular/permanent job/s					
3. Members of the household 18 years old and above that are employed or with regular/permanent jobs exclude those being referred in RA 7610, RA 7277 as amended in RA 9442 and RA 9994					
4. Others, specify: _____					
A.2 Employable Skills					
1. Adult members possess professional skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities					
2. Adult members possess technical skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities					
3. Adult members possess occupational skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities					
4. Others, specify: _____					
A.3 Income					

1. Household monthly per capita income is above the provincial poverty threshold					
2. Household monthly per capita income is above the city/municipal poverty threshold					
3. Others, specify: _____					
A.4 Social Insurance					
1. Adult household members are members of the GSIS, SSS, RIMANSI and other private insurance, savings and loan associations and cooperatives					
2. Members of the household 21 years old and over are PhilHealth members					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B. Social Adequacy of the Grantees					
B.1 Health					
1. Household members avail of accessible health services					
2. Household members are generally healthy during the year					
3. Household has access to safe drinking water					
4. Others, specify: _____					
B.2 Nutrition					
1. Household members take three meals a day					
2. Household members take a well balanced meals					
3. Nutritional status of children below 6 years old is normal					
4. Others, specify: _____					
B.3 Sanitation					
1. Household uses sanitary toilet					
2. Household practices proper garbage disposal					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.4 Hygiene					
1. Household members always practice self-care					
2. Household members always practice					

personal hygiene					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.5 Housing and Other Living Conditions					
1. Housing structure sturdy and durable					
2. Location of residence is safe and secure					
3. Household uses regular and safe lighting facility					
4. Others, specify: _____					
B.6 Educational Skills of Household Members					
1. Household members 10 years old and above are able to read and write and do simple calculation					
2. Household members of school age are in formal and non formal school					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.7 Family Activities					
1. Household members are regularly involved in family recreational activities					
2. Household members are regularly attending Family Development Sessions and other similar activities					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.8 Role Performance of Household Members					
1. Adult members are able to discern the problems and arrive at solutions					
2. Adult household members participate in decision-making					
3. Household members are not involved in incidence of neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence in the home and in the community					
4. Household members are able to care					

and nurture a member with health, nutritional and/or special needs					
5. Household members participate in at least one legitimate people's organization/association or support groups for social, economic, cultural and spiritual activities of the community					
6. Others, specify: _____					

PART IV. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Direction: Kindly write down all problems encountered by you in the implementation of the 4Ps.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Thank you for your usual cooperation . . .

The Researcher.

QUESTIONNAIRE
(For 4Ps Implementer-Respondents)

Name: _____

Agency: _____

Position: _____

PART II. EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 4Ps

Direction: Below are indicators assessing the extent of implementation of the 4Ps along the identified areas. Kindly assess each indicator by checking appropriate column based on your own assessment using the following Likert-scale:

- 5 - Extremely (E)
 4 - Highly (H)
 3 - Moderately (M)
 2 - Slightly (S)
 1 - Not (N)

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(E)	(H)	(M)	(S)	(N)
A. Objectives					
1. Social assistance that provides cash assistance to the poor to alleviate their immediate needs					
2. Social development that breaks the intergenerational poverty cycle through investment in human capital					
3. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
4. Achieve universal primary education					
5. Promote gender equality					
6. Reduce child mortality					
7. Improve maternal health					
8. Others, specify: _____					
B. Criteria in the Selection of Beneficiaries					
1. Residents of the poorest municipalities based on 2003 Small Area Estimates (SAE) of NSCB					
2. Households whose economic condition is equal to or below the provincial poverty threshold					

3. Households that have children 0-14 years old and/or have a pregnant woman at the time of assessment					
4. Households that agree to meet conditions specified in the program					
5. Others, specify: _____					
C. Selection of Beneficiaries					
1. The poorest households in the municipalities are selected through a Proxy-Means Test					
2. This test determines the socio-economic category of the families by looking at certain proxy variables					
3. Proxy variables include among others such as ownership of assets, type of housing, education of household head, livelihood of the family and access to water and sanitation facilities					
4. Others, specify: _____					
D. Who Conducts the Selection Process					
1. The DSWD selects the beneficiaries through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction ((NHTS-PR) program					
2. Assessment of households in the selected municipalities are conducted to identify who and where the poor are					
3. Others, specify: _____					
E. Participation of the Legislators, Local Chief Executives and Barangay officials					
1. LGU assists DSWD staff in the conduct of community assemblies of beneficiaries					
2. LGU is part of the program process and procedures					
3. LGU validates potential and eligible beneficiaries					
4. Community assemblies of beneficiaries is part of the program process and procedures to validate potential and					

eligible beneficiaries					
5. Others, specify: _____					
F. Offers of the 4Ps					
1. Provides conditional cash transfer of P6000 a year or P500 per month per household for health and nutrition					
2. Provides P3000 for one school year or 10 months of P300 per month per child for educational expenses					
3. Maximum of three children per household is allowed					
4. Subsidies qualified children during the school year as long as they comply with the conditionalities					
5. Others, specify: _____					
G. Conditions Needed to be Complied With to Remain in the Program					
1. Pregnant women must avail of pre- and post-natal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained health professional					
2. Parents must attend family development sessions					
3. 0-5 year old children must receive regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines					
4. 3-5 year old children must enroll in elementary or high school classes at least 85 percent of the time					
5. 6-14 years old children must receive deworming pills twice a year					
6. Others, specify: _____					
H. How the Beneficiaries Get Their Money					
1. The cash grants are received by the most responsible person in the household, usually the mother through a Land Bank cash card					
2. Where payment through cash card is not feasible, the beneficiaries are provided their cash grants through an					

alternative system such as over-the-counter transaction from the nearest Land Bank Branch or offsite payments through Land Bank					
3. Payment of cash grants is received by the beneficiaries through the G-Cash right at their municipality					
4. Others, specify: _____					
I. Length the Beneficiaries Receive Cash Grants					
1. Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants for at most, five years					
2. Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants as long as they will comply with the conditionalities					
3. Failure to meet the conditions set for the program results to the inclusion of the household-beneficiary from the eligible list of beneficiary hence, no more cash grants are released to them					
4. Others, specify: _____					
J. Measures to Verify Compliance to the Conditionalities					
1. Compliance to the conditionalities is verified by the DSWD every month using the Compliance Verification System (CVS)					
2. The DSWD coordinates with the Advisory Committee composed of DepEd, DOH, DILG, NAPC and LGU representative at the national and municipal levels to verify compliance of the household-beneficiaries to the conditionalities					
3. The CVS report submitted to the DSWD every three months serves as the basis for the transfer of cash grants					
4. Others, specify: _____					

K. Actions Taken if the Household Fails to Meet the Conditionalities					
1. Non-compliance to the conditions will result in the suspension of cash grants					
2. Severe non-compliance to the conditions will result in the dropping from the program					
3. Others, specify: _____					
L. The Form of Cash Giving to the Grantees					
1. The program is not a dole-out					
2. The program is a development program that invests in human capital					
3. The beneficiaries must meet specific conditionalities before they can get the cash assistance					
4. 4Ps enhances the role of parents and helps them accomplish their duties and responsibilities to their children					
5. The program encourages the parents to invest in the future, their own, and those of their children					
6. Others, specify: _____					
M. Manpower for this Project					
1. The social workers are capable to handle the program in its implementation					
2. The additional staff hired is capable and well trained in the different aspects of this important project					
3. In addition to the Advisory Committee, the Independent Advisory Committee is also created at the municipal, regional and national level to serve as advisory and monitoring boards of the project					
4. Others, specify: _____					
N. The Manner of Handling Queries and Complaints					
1. All queries or complaints may be forwarded to the city/municipal link					

2. Queries and complaints can also be forwarded to the city/municipal social welfare and development officer					
3. They can be sent to the Grievance Redress text hotline					
4. Complaints can be called also to the 4Ps Program Management Office					
5. Others, specify: _____					

PART III. IMPACT OF THE 4Ps TO THE GRANTEES

Direction: Below are the identified impacts of the 4Ps to the grantees. Kindly assess each impact by checking appropriate column using the following Likert-scale:

- 5 - Strongly Agree (SA)
 4 - Agree (A)
 3 - Uncertain (U)
 2 - Disagree (D)
 1 - Strongly Disagree (SD)

Impact/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(SA)	(A)	(U)	(D)	(SD)
A. Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees					
A.1 Employment/Job					
1. Head of the household gainfully employed or with a regular/permanent job					
2. Other members of the household 18 years old and above employed or with regular/permanent job/s					
3. Members of the household 18 years old and above that are employed or with regular/permanent jobs exclude those being referred in RA 7610, RA 7277 as amended in RA 9442 and RA 9994					
4. Others, specify: _____					
A.2 Employable Skills					
1. Adult members possess professional skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities					
2. Adult members possess technical skills					

duly recognized by appropriate authorities					
3. Adult members possess occupational skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities					
4. Others, specify: _____					
A.3 Income					
1. Household monthly per capita income is above the provincial poverty threshold					
2. Household monthly per capita income is above the city/municipal poverty threshold					
3. Others, specify: _____					
A.4 Social Insurance					
1. Adult household members are members of the GSIS, SSS, RIMANSI and other private insurance, savings and loan associations and cooperatives					
2. Members of the household 21 years old and over are PhilHealth members					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B. Social Adequacy of the Grantees					
B.1 Health					
1. Household members avail of accessible health services					
2. Household members are generally healthy during the year					
3. Household has access to safe drinking water					
4. Others, specify: _____					
B.2 Nutrition					
1. Household members take three meals a day					
2. Household members take a well balanced meals					
3. Nutritional status of children below 6 years old is normal					
4. Others, specify: _____					
B.3 Sanitation					
1. Household uses sanitary toilet					

2. Household practices proper garbage disposal					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.4 Hygiene					
1. Household members always practice self-care					
2. Household members always practice personal hygiene					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.5 Housing and Other Living Conditions					
1. Housing structure sturdy and durable					
2. Location of residence is safe and secure					
3. Household uses regular and safe lighting facility					
4. Others, specify: _____					
B.6 Educational Skills of Household Members					
1. Household members 10 years old and above are able to read and write and do simple calculation					
2. Household members of school age are in formal and non formal school					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.7 Family Activities					
1. Household members are regularly involved in family recreational activities					
2. Household members are regularly attending Family Development Sessions and other similar activities					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.8 Role Performance of Household Members					
1. Adult members are able to discern the problems and arrive at solutions					
2. Adult household members participate in decision-making					

3. Household members are not involved in incidence of neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence in the home and in the community					
4. Household members are able to care and nurture a member with health, nutritional and/or special needs					
5. Household members participate in at least one legitimate people's organization/association or support groups for social, economic, cultural and spiritual activities of the community					
6. Others, specify: _____					

PART IV. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Direction: Kindly write down all problems encountered by you in the implementation of the 4Ps.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Thank you for your usual cooperation . . .

The Researcher.

Appendix B
Republic of the Philippines
SAMAR STATE UNIVERISTY
COLLEGE OF THE GRADUATE STUDIES
City of Catbalogan

December 4, 2012

Dear Respondents,

Greetings!

The undersigned is currently conducting a research entitled, "Evaluation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in the Municipality of Motiong, Samar," as one of the requirement for the degree in Master in Public Management (MPM) with the College of the Graduate Studies of Samar State University, City of Catbalogan.

As a potent source of the information necessary in this particular study, the undersigned requests your whole hearted support and cooperation by answering the attached questionnaire as accurately as you can. Your responses will serve as input to the improvement of the implementation of the 4Ps.

Rest assured that all information given will be treated with strict confidentiality and shall be presented in statistical table only with no reference to a particular person.

Thank you and more power.

Very truly yours,

AGNES B. LLAMADO
Researcher

Attachment: a/s

QUESTIONNAIRE
(For 4Ps Implementer-Respondents)

Name: _____

Age: _____ Occupation: _____

Agency: _____

Position: _____

Monthly Income: _____

PART II. EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 4Ps

Direction: Below are indicators assessing the extent of implementation of the 4Ps along the identified areas. Kindly assess each indicator by checking appropriate column based on your own assessment using the following Likert-scale:

- 5 - Extremely Known/Clear (EK/C)
- 4 - Highly Known/Clear (HK/C)
- 3 - Moderately Known/Clear (MK/C)
- 2 - Slightly Known/Clear (SK/C)
- 1 - Not Known/Clear (NK/C)

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(EK/C)	(HK/C)	(MK/C)	(SK/C)	(NK/C)
A. Objectives					
1. Social assistance that provides cash assistance to the poor to alleviate their immediate needs					
2. Social development that breaks the intergenerational poverty cycle through investment in human capital					
3. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
4. Achieve universal primary					

education					
Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(EK/C)	(HK/C)	(MK/C)	(SK/C)	(NK/C)
5. Promote gender equality					
6. Reduce child mortality					
7. Improve maternal health					
8. Others, specify: _____					
B. Criteria in the Selection of Beneficiaries					
1. Residents municipality belonging to the poorest with family income less than the poverty threshold of 6,147 for 2006					
2. Households whose economic condition is equal to or below the provincial poverty threshold of 6,147 (2006)					
3. Households that have children 0-14 years old and/or have a pregnant woman at the time of assessment					
4. Households that agree to meet conditions specified in the program					
5. Others, specify: _____					
C. Selection of Beneficiaries					
1. The poorest households in the municipality who are below the poverty threshold are selected					
2. This test determines the socio-economic category of the families by looking at certain variables					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(EK/C)	(HK/C)	(MK/C)	(SK/C)	(NK/C)
3. The variables include among others such as ownership of assets, type of housing, education of household head, livelihood of the family and access to water and sanitation facilities					
4. Others, specify: _____					
D. Who Conducts the Selection Process					
1. The DSWD selects the beneficiaries through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction ((NHTS-PR) program					
2. Assessment of households in the selected municipalities are conducted to identify who and where the poor are					
3. Others, specify: _____					
E. Participation of the Legislators, Local Chief Executives and Barangay officials					
1. LGU assists DSWD staff in the conduct of community assemblies of beneficiaries					
2. LGU is part of the program process and procedures					
3. LGU validates potential and eligible beneficiaries					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(EK/C)	(HK/C)	(MK/C)	(SK/C)	(NK/C)
4. Community assemblies of beneficiaries is part of the program process and procedures to validate potential and eligible beneficiaries					
5. Others, specify: _____					
F. Offers of the 4Ps					
1. Provides conditional cash transfer of P6000 a year or P500 per month per household for health and nutrition					
2. Provides P3000 for one school year or 10 months of P300 per month per child for educational expenses					
3. Maximum of three children per household is allowed					
4. Subsidies of qualified children during the school year continue as long as they comply with the conditionalities					
5. Others, specify: _____					
G. Conditions Needed to be Complied With to Remain in the Program					
1. Pregnant women must avail of pre- and post-natal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained health professional					
2. Parents must attend family development sessions					
3. 0-5 year old children must receive regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines					
Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(EK/C)	(HK/C)	(MK/C)	(SK/C)	(NK/C)

4. 3-5 year old children must enroll in pre-school or elementary classes at least 85 percent of the time					
5. 6-14 years old children must receive deworming pills twice a year					
6. Others, _____ specify: _____					
H. How the Beneficiaries Get Their Money					
1. The cash grants are received by the most responsible person in the household, usually the mother through a Land Bank cash card					
2. Where payment through cash card is not feasible, the beneficiaries are provided their cash grants through an alternative system such as over-the-counter transaction from the nearest Land Bank Branch or offsite payments through Land Bank					
3. Payment of cash grants is received by the beneficiaries through the G-Cash right at their municipality					
4. Others, specify: _____					
I. Length the Beneficiaries Receive Cash Grants					
1. Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants for at most, five years					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
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	(EK/C)	(HK/C)	(MK/C)	(SK/C)	(NK/C)
2. Each household-beneficiary will receive cash grants as long as they will comply with the conditionalities					
3. Failure to meet the conditions set for the program results in the inclusion of the household-beneficiary from the eligible list of beneficiary hence, no more cash grants are released to them					
4. Others, specify: _____					
J. Measures to Verify Compliance to the Conditionalities					
1. Compliance to the conditionalities is verified by the DSWD every month using the Compliance Verification System (CVS)					
2. The DSWD coordinates with the Advisory Committee composed of DepEd, DOH, DILG, NAPC and LGU representative at the national and municipal levels to verify compliance of the household-beneficiaries to the conditionalities					
3. The CVS report is submitted to the DSWD every three months serves as the basis for the transfer of cash grants					
4. Others, specify: _____					
Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(EK/C)	(HK/C)	(MK/C)	(SK/C)	(NK/C)
K. Actions Taken if the Household Fails to Meet the					

Conditionalities					
1. Non-compliance to the conditions will result in the suspension of cash grants					
2. Severe non-compliance to the conditions will result in the dropping from the program					
3. Others, specify: _____					
L. The Form of Cash Giving to the Grantees					
1. The program is not a dole-out					
2. The program is a development program that invests in human capital					
3. The beneficiaries must meet specific conditionalities before they can get the cash assistance					
4. 4Ps enhances the role of parents and helps them accomplish their duties and responsibilities to their children					
5. The program encourages the parents to invest in the future, their own, and those of their children					
6. Others, specify: _____					
M. Manpower for this Project					
1. The social workers are capable to handle the program in its implementation					
Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(EK/C)	(HK/C)	(MK/C)	(SK/C)	(NK/C)
2. The additional staff hired is capable and well trained in the different aspects of this					

important project					
3. In addition to the Advisory Committee, the Independent Advisory Committee is also created at the municipal, regional and national level to serve as advisory and monitoring boards of the project					
4. Others, specify: _____					
N. The Manner of Handling Queries and Complaints					
1. All queries or complaints may be forwarded to the city/municipal link					
2. Queries and complaints can also be forwarded to the city/municipal social welfare and development officer					
3. They can be sent to the Grievance Redress text hotline					
4. Complaints can be called also to the 4Ps Program Management Office at the DSWD with Telephone Numbers 931-8101 to 07 local 423					
5. Others, specify: _____					

PART III. IMPACT OF THE 4Ps TO THE GRANTEEES

Direction: Below are the identified impacts of the 4Ps to the grantees. Kindly assess each impact by checking appropriate column using the following Likert-scale:

5 - Strongly Agree/Known	(SA/K)
4 - Agree	(A)
3 - Uncertain	(U)
2 - Disagree	(D)
1 - Strongly Disagree	(SD)

Impact/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(SA/K)	(A)	(U)	(D)	(SD)
A. Economic Sufficiency of the Grantees					
A.1 Employment/Job					
1. Head of the household gainfully employed or with a regular/permanent job					
2. Other members of the household, 18 years old and above, employed or with regular/permanent job/s					
3. Members of the household, 18 years old and above, that are employed or with regular/permanent jobs exclude those being referred in RA 7610, RA 7277 as amended in RA 9442 and RA 9994					
4. Others, specify: _____					
A.2 Employable Skills					
1. Adult members possess professional skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities					
2. Adult members possess technical skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities					
3. Adult members possess occupational skills duly recognized by appropriate authorities					
4. Others, specify: _____					

Impact/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(SA/K)	(A)	(U)	(D)	(SD)
A.3 Income					
1. Average monthly income per member of the household is above					

the provincial poverty threshold					
2. Household monthly per capita income is above the city/municipal poverty threshold					
3. Others, specify: _____					
A.4 Social Insurance					
1. Adult household members are members of the GSIS, SSS, RIMANSI and other private insurance, savings and loan associations and cooperatives					
2. Members of the household 21 years old and over are PhilHealth members					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B. Social Adequacy of the Grantees					
B.1 Health					
1. Household members avail of accessible health services					
2. Household members are generally healthy during the year					
3. Household has access to safe drinking water					
4. Others, specify: _____					
B.2 Nutrition					
1. Household members take three meals a day					
2. Household members take a well balanced meals					
3. Nutritional status of children below 6 years old is normal					
4. Others, specify: _____					
B.3 Sanitation					
1. Household uses sanitary toilet					
2. Household practices proper garbage disposal					
Impact/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(SA/K)	(A)	(U)	(D)	(SD)
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.4 Hygiene					
1. Household members always practice self-care					

2. Household members always practice personal hygiene					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.5 Housing and Other Living Conditions					
1. Housing structure sturdy and durable					
2. Location of residence is safe and secure					
3. Household uses regular and safe lighting facility					
4. Others, specify: _____					
B.6 Educational Skills of Household Members					
1. Household members 10 years old and above are able to read and write and do simple calculation					
2. Household members of school age are in formal and non formal school					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.7 Family Activities					
1. Household members are regularly involved in family recreational activities					
2. Household members are regularly attending Family Development Sessions and other similar activities					
3. Others, specify: _____					
B.8 Role Performance of Household Members					
1. Adult members are able to discern the problems and arrive at solutions					
2. Adult household members participate in decision-making					

Impact/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(SA/K)	(A)	(U)	(D)	(SD)
3. Household members are not involved in incidence of neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence in					

the home and in the community					
4. Household members are able to care and nurture a member with health, nutritional and/or special needs					
5. Household members participate in at least one legitimate people's organization/association or support groups for social, economic, cultural and spiritual activities of the community					
6. Others, specify: _____					

PART IV. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Direction: Kindly write down all problems encountered by you in the implementation of the 4Ps.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Thank you for your usual cooperation . . .

The Researcher.

Appendix C
Republic of the Philippines
SAMAR STATE UNIVERISTY
COLLEGE OF THE GRADUATE STUDIES
City of Catbalogan

Desiembre 4, 2012

Tinahud nga Tagbaton,

Maupay nga katalahuran!

An nakapirma ha ubos nagdudumara hin usa nga pag-aradman nga gin ulohan, "Evaluation of Pantawid Familyang Pilipino Program in the Municipality of Motiong, Samar," usa han mga rekesitos para han degree nga Master in Public Management (MPM) ha College of the Graduate Studies of Samar State University, City of Catbalogan.

Komo usa nga kaangayan nga surok han impormasyon nga kinahanglan hini nga pag-aradman, nahangyo an tigpirma ha ubos han iyo hul-os nga bulig ug kooperasyon pinaagi han pagbaton han kaupod nga pamakiana. An iyo baton magiginmahinungdanon ha pagpaupay han pagpatuman han 4Ps.

Makakasariig ka nga an ngatanan nga impormasyon nga imo ighahatag pagtratataron hin masukot nga confidentiality ngan igrepresentar la pinaagi hin mga statistical table la ngan waray bisan hin-o nga tawo an paghihingadayan.

Salamat hin madamo.

An iyo sangkay,

AGNES B. LLAMADO
Researcher

Kaupod hini: An pamakiana

PAMAKI-ANA
(Ngadto han 4Ps Grantees)

UNA NGA PARTE. PROFAYL HAN TAG-BATON

Direksyon: Alayon paghatag han mga impormasyon nga gin-aro dinhi hini nga parte pina-agi han pagsurat o hin pag tsek ha box nga gin andam.

1. Ngaran: _____ 2. Edad: _____ 3. Kinatawo: Lalake
4. Istado Sibil: Ulitawo/Daraga Bulag Babaye
 Inasaw-an Iba pa, ilista: _____
 Nabalo
5. Gihahataasi nga Nahuman ha Pag-eskwela:
 Doktor May units han master
 May units han doktor Gradwado ha kolehiyo
 Master Iba pa, ilista: _____
6. Pakabuhi: _____
7. Binulan nga Kita: Php _____
8. Pinansyal nga Panan-aw: Masyado hin Kama-upay
 Maupay
 Igo la nga maupay
 An tuman la nga maupay
 Dire maupay
9. Kadaku-on han Pamilya: _____

IKADUHA NGA PARTE. IMPLEMENTASYON HAN 4PS

Direksyon: Ha ubos amo in lista han mga pamantayan pag panginano han kabug-aton han pag implementar han 4Ps ha magkadirudilain nga nakilal-an nga mga bahin. Alayon pag kita an kada pangilal-an ngan batuna an kabug-aton han iya pag implementar pinaagi hin pag tsek han kaangayan nga kolum pinaagi han paggamit han mga sumusunod nga iskala:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 5 - Hul-os nga Nabaruan/Klaro | (HulN/K) |
| 4 - Hitaas nga Nabaruan/Klaro | (HitN/K) |
| 3 - Igo la nga Nabaruan/Klaro | (IN/K) |
| 2 - An tuman la nga Nabaruan/Klaro | (TN/K) |
| 1 - Waray Nabaruan/Klaro | (WN/K) |

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HulN/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
A. Panuyu-anan					
1. An pagtabang ha sosyal nga aspeto nga naghahatag hin ayuda nga kwarta ha mga pobre basi nga mabaton an ira mga pagkinahanglan					
2. An pag uswag ha sosyal nga aspeto nga nakakautod han nahigaraan nga padayon nga kapobrehan pinaagi han pag ayuda han mga katawhan					
3. Pagpawara han hul-os nga kapobrehan ngan gutom					
4. Pagkamay-ada hin kabug-osan ng inadman bisan la han mga kaunahan					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HulN/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
5. Pagkamay ada hin kaparehu-an an ngatanan nga tawo waray sapayan kun ano an kinatawo ha pagtagamtam-an kanan nasud hiagi					
6. Pag-iban han mga kamatay han kabataan					
7. Pagpa-upay han panlawas han mga iroy					
8. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
B. Mantalaan han Pagpili han mga Natutungdan					
1. Mga napuyo ha munusipyo nga kaapi han gipu-pobrehe nga may pangita nga ubos han poverty threshold nga 6,147 ha tuig 2006					
2. An panimalay nga an kondisyon pan ekonomiya amo in pareho o ubos han provincial poverty threshold nga 6,147 (2006)					
3. An panimalay nga may ada 0-14 an pangidaron nga kabataan ngan/o may burod ha panahon han panlista					
4. An panimalay nga nasugot han mga kondisyones nga gin mantalaan han programa					
5. Iba pa, ilista: _____					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HulN/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
C. Pagpili han Natutungdan					
1. An pinakapobre nga panimalay han munusipyo nga ubos han kita han poverty threshold nga 6,147 amo an napili					
2. Ini nga test nagdeterminar han socio-ekonomiko nga kategorya han mga pamilya pinaagi han pagkita han certain variables					
3. Kaapi han mga variables an masunod sugad han panag-iya hin mga propyedad, klase han urukyanan, inadman han ulo han panimalay, panginabuhi han pamilya ngan access ngadto han pasilidad pantubig ngan panlawas					
4. Iba pa, ilara: _____					
D. Hin-o an Naghimo han Proseso Pagpili					
1. An DSWD nagpili han natutungdan nga beneficiaries pinaagi han National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction ((NHTS-PR) program					
2. An pag siguro han panimalay dida han napili nga munusipyo amon in gin himo pag kilala kun hin-o ngan hain an mga pobre					
3. Iba pa, ilara: _____					
Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HulN/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)

E. Kalabutan han mga Magbaralaud, Puno han Lokal nga Pangobyernohan nga mga Opisyal han					
1. An local nga pangobyernuhan amo nag asister han empleyado han DSWD hin paghimo han pagtitirok ha komunidad han mga natutungdan nga beneficiaries					
2. An local nga pangobyernuhan amon in kaparte han mga proseso han programa ngan han iya pamaagi					
3. An local nga pangobyernuhan amo in nagsususi han mga kaangayan ngan natutungdan nga mga beneficiaries					
4. An panagtirok ha komunidad han mga beneficiaries amo in usa nga parte han proseso ngan mga pamaagi han programa pag siguro han mga kangayan nga natutungdan nga mga					
5. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
F. Mga Tanyag han 4Ps					
1. Paghatag hin conditional cash transfer nga P6000 kada tuig o P500 kada bulan kada panimalay para han kaupayan panlawas ngan nutrisyon					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HuI/N/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)

2. Paghatag hin P3000 para han usa katuig nga pag eskwela o P300 kada bulan ha sulod hin 10 ka bulan kada bata para han eya gastuson pan eskwela					
3. Tulo nga kabataan la kada panimalay an gintutugotan maapi han programa					
4. Pagsuportar han kwalipidado nga kabataan ha sulod han tuig pan eskwelahan padayon samtang nga gintutuman niya an mga conditionalities					
5. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
G. Mga Kondisyones nga Ginkikinahanglan Basi Magpagpabilin ha Programa					
1. An mga burok nga kababayan-an kinahanglan mag himulos han pre- and post-natal care ngan kinahanglan mapanginano ha eya panganan han trained health professional					
2. An mga kag-anak kinahanglan mag atender han family development sessions					
3. 0-5 nga pangidaron han kabataan kinahanglan makakarawat han regular nga preventive health check-ups and vaccines					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HuN/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
4. 3-5 nga pangidaron han					

kabataan kinahanglan mag enroll ha pre-school o elementary nga mga klase por lo menos 85 porsyento han oras					
5. 6-14 nga pangidaron han kabataan kinahanglan kumarawat han bulong pag purge duha ka beses ha usa ka tuig					
6. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
H. Gin-unan-o han Natutungdan nga Beneficiaries Pagkuha han Ira Kwarta					
1. An hatag nga kwarta amo in nakakarawat han pinaka responsible nga tawo han panimalay, kaurugan an nanay pinaagi han Land Bank cash card					
2. An Kwarta nga ginpapaagi han cash card kun dire posible, an natutungdan nga beneficiaries gintatagan han ira kwarta pinaagi han iba nga pamaagi sugad han over-the-counter transaction ha pinakaharani nga Land Bank Branch o pagbayad didto mismo ha ira pinaagi han Land Bank					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(Hu/N/K)	(Hi/N/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
3. An pagbayad han cash grants amo in					

ginkakarawat han mga beneficiaries pinaagi han G-Cash didto mismo ha ira munisipyo					
4. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
I. Kaiha-on nga an Beneficiaries Makarawat han Cash Grants					
1. Kada panimalay nga beneficiary makarawat han cash grants ha pinakamaiha lima ka tuig					
2. Kada panimalay nga beneficiary makakarawat han ira cash grants samtang ira gintutuman an mga conditionalities					
3. Ha pagpalya han pagtuman han mga kondiyones nga igin subay han programa, makakahimo hin pagtanggap han panimalay nga beneficiary ha lista han mga natutungdan nga beneficiary salit, waray na cash grants nga ighahatag ha ira					
4. Iba pa, ilista: _____					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(Hu/N/K)	(Hit/N/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
J. Sukol han Pagsusi han Pagtuman han mga Conditionalities					

1. An pagtuman han mga conditionalities amo in ginsususi han DSWD kada bulan pinaagi han paggamit han Compliance Verification System (CVS)					
2. An DSWD nakigburublig han Advisory Committee nga ginkokomponer han DepEd, DOH, DILG, NAPC ngan representante han local nga pangobyernuhan LGU representative ha national and municipal nga lebel pagsusi han pagtuman han mga panimalay nga beneficiaries han mga conditionalities					
3. An CVS nga report ginsusubmitter han ngadto ha DSWD kada tulo ka bulan nagseserbe nga basehan han pagpadara han cash grants					
4. Iba pa, ilita: _____					
K. Mga Ginhihimo nga Aksyon kun an Panimalay Dire Nakakatuman han Conditionalities					
1. An dire pagtuman han mga kondisyones magrerresulta hin pag suspender han cash grants					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HulN/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
2. An hul-os nga dire pagtuman han mga kondisyones magrerresulta hin pagtanggap tikang ha					

programa					
3. Others, specify: _____					
L. An Porma han Paghatag han Kwarta ngadto han mga Grantees					
1. An programa dire libre nga hatag					
2. Usa ini nga programa pankauswagan nga na invest ha human capital					
3. An mga benpisyaryo kinahanglang makatuman han mga conditionalities san-o hira makakuha han kwarta nga ayuda					
4. An 4Ps na paupay han kanan mga kag-anak katungdanan ngan nabulig ha ira pagtuman han ira mga responsabilidad ngan buruhaton ngadto han ira kabataan					
5. An programa nag papakusog ha mga kag-anak nga manginano han kabuwason han ira kalugaringon ngan han ira mga kabataan					
6. Iba pa, ilita: _____					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(Hu/N/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
M. Mga Tawo hini nga Proyekto					
1. An mga social workers amo in may kapas pagkapot hini nga programa para han iya					

implementasyon					
2. An dugang nga mga mga empleado nga kukuhaon amo in may kapas ngan gin husay ha magkadirudilain nga parte hini nga importante nga proyekto					
3. Ha kadugangan ngadto han Advisory Committee, an Independent Advisory Committee amo in ginhimo han municipal, regional and national nga lebel ha pagserbe nga ha advisory ngan monitoring boards hini nga proyekto					
4. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
N. Pamaagi han Pagkapot han Reklamo ngan mga Pamakiana					
1. Ngatanan nga pamaki-ana o complaints ipapasa ngadto han city/municipal link					
2. Pamakiana ngan complaints ipapasa liwat ngadto han city/municipal social welfare and development officer					
3. Ipapadara ito ngatanan ngadto han Grievance Redress text hotline					
Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(Hu/N/K)	(Hi/N/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
4. An Complaints pwede itawag ngadto han 4Ps Program Management Office ha DSWD pinaagi han numero han telepono nga 931-8101 ngadto 07 local 423					

5. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
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IKATLO NGA PARTE. IMPACT HAN 4Ps NGADTO HAN GRANTEES

Direksyon: Ha ubon amo an mga nakilala nga mga impacts han 4Ps ngadto han mga grantees. Alayon pagkita han kada usa nga impact pinaagi han pagtsek han kaangayan nga kolum pinaagi han paggamit han masunod nga iskala han Likert:

- 5 - Hul-os nga Naabuyon/Nabaruan (HN/N)
 4 - Naabuyon (N)
 3 - Dire Sigurado (DS)
 2 - Natipa (Nt)
 1 - Hul-os nga Natipa (HNt)

Impact/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HN/N)	(N)	(DS)	(Nt)	(HNt)
A. Kahura pan Ekonomiya han mga Grantees					
A.1 Pangempleyo/Trabaho					
1. An pangulo han panimalay magkakamay ada hin pakabuhi o regular/permanente nga trabaho					
2. An iba nga membro han panimalay 18 an pangidaron ngan igbaw magkakamay-ada ttrabaho nga regular o permanente					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HulN/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
3. An membro han panimalay 18 an pangidaron ngan igbaw magkakamay ada regular o permanente nga trabaho dire api ado nga ginsisiring han RA 7610,					

RA 7277 nga gin amenderhan RA 9442 ngan RA 9994					
4. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
A.2 Employable Skills					
1. An agurang nga membro may ada professional skills nga ginkilala han mga kaangayan nga autoridad					
2. An mga agurang nga membro may ada technical skills nga ginkilala han mga kaangayan nga autoridad					
3. An mga agurang nga membro may ada occupational skills nga ginkilala han mga kaangayan nga autoridad					
4. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
A.3 Income					
1. An binulan nga kita ha kada tagsa nga membro han panimalay amo in labaw pa han provincial poverty threshold					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HuIN/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
2. An panimalay may binulan ng kita ha kada tagsa nga labaw pa han city/municipal poverty threshold					
3. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
A.4 Social Insurance					

1. An agurang nga membro mga membro han GSIS, SSS, RIMANSI ngan iba nga pribado nga insurance, savings and loan associations ngancooperatives					
2. Am mga membro nga 21 an pangidaron ngan igbaw mga member han PhilHealth					
3. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
B. Social Adequacy of the Grantees					
B.1 Kaupayan Panlawas					
1. An mga membro han panimalay makakatagamtam han mga serbisyo panlawas					
2. An mga membro han panimalay ha kabug-osan mag-upay an panlawas ha bug-os nga tuig					
3. An panimalay nakakatagamtam han malimpyo nga tubig inumon					
4. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
B.2 Nutrition					
1. An mga membro han panimalay nakakakaon tulo ka beses usa ka adlaw					
Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(HuI/N/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
2. An mga membro han panimalay makakakaon hin balance nga pagkaon					
3. An nutritional status han kabataan ubon hin 6 katuig amo in normal					
4. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
B.3 Sanitation					

1. An panimalay nagamit hin toilet					
2. An panimalay nag lalabog hin tama han ira basura					
3. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
B.4 Hygiene					
1. An mga membro han panimalay pirme nanginginano han ira safety					
2. An mga mrmbro han panimalay pirme nag papanginano han personal nga kalinisan					
3. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
B.5 Housing and Other Living Conditions					
1. An struktura han urukyanan madig-on ngan mag-ilob					
2. An namumutangan han ukyanan is sigurado ngan libre ha ano man nga piligro					
3. An panimalay nagamit hin pirme ngan libri nga pasilidad pan suga					
4. Iba pa, ilista: _____					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(Hu/N/K)	(Hit/N/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
B.6 Educational Skills of Household Members					
1. An mga membro han panimalay 10 an edad o igbaw amo in nakakabasa ngan nakakapagsurat upod na an simple nga pagkwenta					

2. An mga membro han panimalay nga angay na pangidaron nangingiskwela ha pormal ngan dire pormal nga pag-aradman					
3. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
B.7 Aktibidades Panpamilya					
1. An mga mebro han panimalay pirme na bulig ha mga aktibidades han pamilya pan pahalibway					
2. An mga membro han pamilya pirme na atender han Family Development Sessions ngan iba pa nga pareho nga mga aktibedades					
3. Iba pa, ilista: _____					
B.8 Role Performance han mga Membro han Panimalay					
1. An agurang nga membro nakakasulbad han mga naabot nga problema					
2. An mga agurang nga membro han panimalay na bulig pag desisyon					

Components/Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	(Hu/N/K)	(HitN/K)	(IN/K)	(TN/K)	(WN/K)
3. An mga membro han panimalay dire na bulig hin mga insidente hin pagbale wara, pag-abuso, pag kastigo ha balay nga ha komunidad					
4. An mga member han panimalay amo in nakakapagpanginano					

ngan nag aataman han kaupayan han panlawa, nutrisyon ngan han mga kinahanglan					
5. An mga membro han panimalay na bulig hin kaangayan nga organisasyon pan mulopyo/asosasyon o na suporta hin grupo para han mga aktibedades pansosyal, pan ekonomiko, pankultura ngan pan spirituwal					
6. Iba pa, ilista: _____					

IKALIMA KA PARTE. MGA PROBLEMA NGA NANGANGADAYAN HAN PAG PATUMAN HAN PROGRAMA

Direksyon: Alayon paglista ha ubos an mga problema nga naatubang nimo mahitungod han pagpatuman han 4Ps.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Salamat han imo hul-os nga kooperasyon . . .

An Researcher.

C U R R I C U L U M V I T A E

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Agnes B. LLamado
 Age : 36 years old
 Date of Birth : July 24, 1976
 Place of Birth : Motiong, Samar
 Status : Single
 Religion : Roman Catholic
 Profession : Social Worker
 Present Work : Government Employee
 LGU- Motiong, Samar
 Position : Social Welfare Assistant

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Elementary : Motiong, Central Elementary School
 1983-1989
 Secondary : Samar Regional School of Fisheries-Catbalogan
 1st Honorable Mention
 189-1993
 College : Leyte Normal University- Tacloban City
 1993-1997

WORK EXPERIENCE

1998-1999	Casual Employee	DSWD-LGU Motiong, Samar
1999-Present	Social Welfare Assistant	DSWD-LGU Motiong, Samar

SEMINARS/TRAININGS ATTENDED

Training of Social Workers on Handling Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL)	PLAN PHILS./DSWD March 2008
Workshop on Target-Setting and Accomplishment	CSC Region 8 July 2009
Disaster Management and Contingency Planning	Office of Civil Defense, FO 8 November 2009
Capability Building on Livelihood Program Implementation for LGU Livelihood Focal Persons	DSWD, FO 8 December 2010
Training of Implementers on Social Case Management	DSWD, FO 8 July 2011
National Training Workshop on Early Childhood Education Training Center	AIMSKILLS World Mgn't. May 30-June 1, 2012
World Health Organization-Child Growth Standards	DSWD, FO 8 January 2013

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