

# Is the 4Ps targeting and reaching the "right" beneficiaries? :

## An assessment of the veracity of the list of Pantawid Pamilya/4Ps beneficiaries



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*Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas*

# Outline

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## **1. Introduction**

## **2. Analytical Framework**

## **3. Empirical Findings**

- Data Consistency Analysis
- Targeting Performance Assessment
- Distribution Analysis

## **4. Recommendations & Way Forward**

# 1. Introduction

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## Pantawid Familyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

- Established in 2008 as cornerstone of Philippines' social protection strategy
- Growth from 6,000 families (2007) to 4.4 million households (2023)
- Budget increased from 0.1% GDP (2010) to 0.5% GDP (2014)

# 1.1. Study Objectives

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Verify

accuracy of 4Ps beneficiary information database

Assess

effectiveness of program targeting system

Provide

recommendations for system improvement

## 1.2. Policy Context

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Targeting crucial for maximizing social protection impact

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PMT as primary targeting mechanism

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Evolution from first to third generation targeting: balance among accuracy, cost, and coverage

## 1.3. Research Questions

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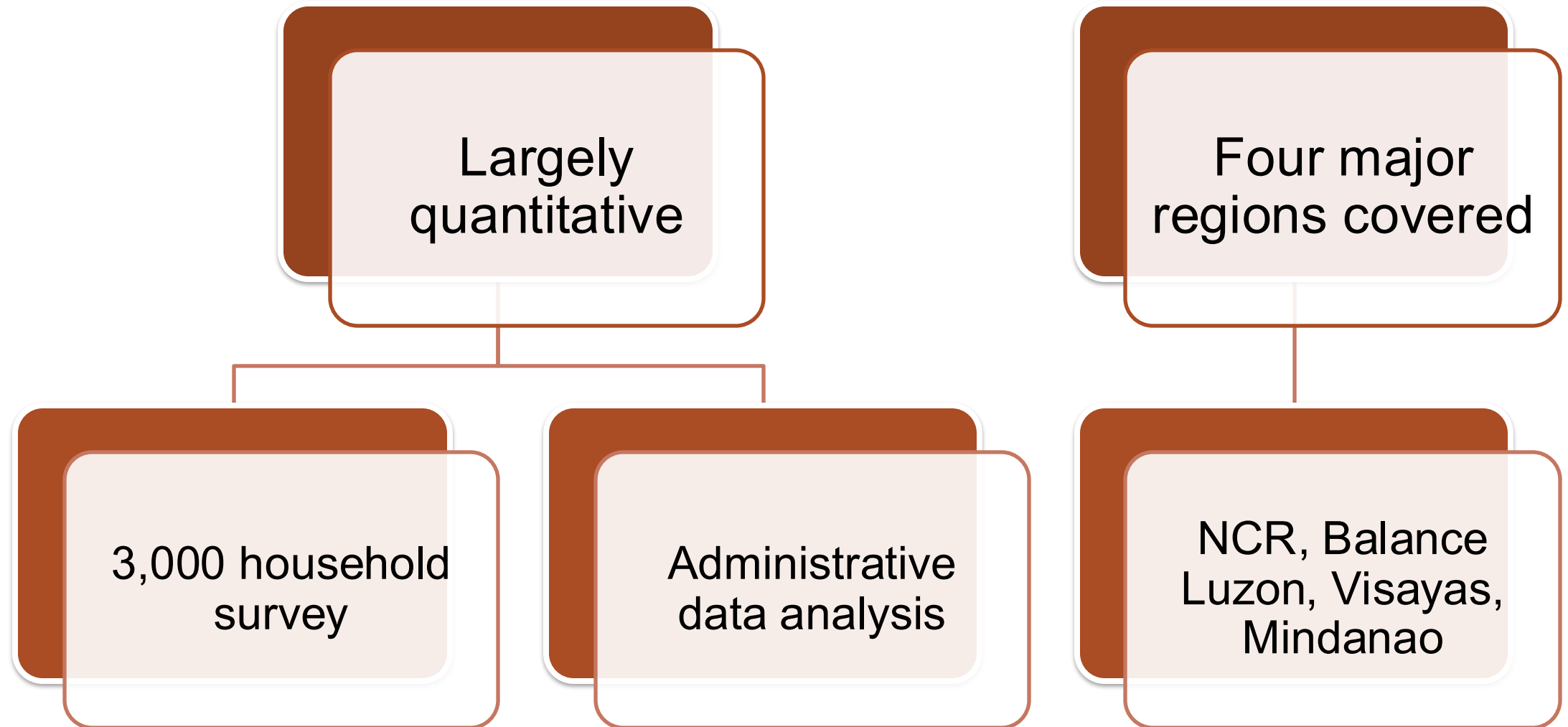
How accurate is current beneficiary information?

How effective is the targeting system?

What factors contribute to targeting errors?

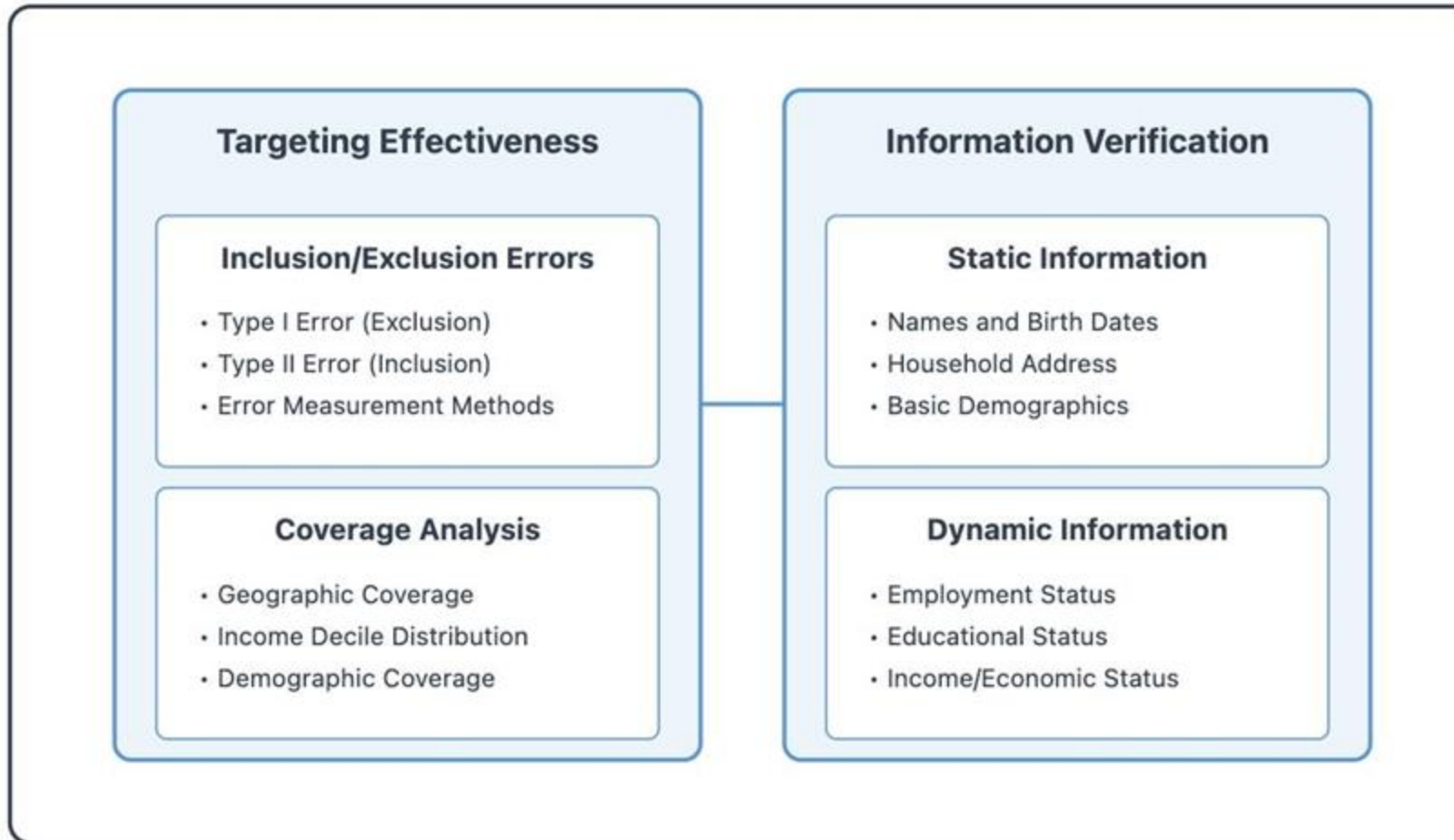
## 2.1. Methodology Overview

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## 2.2. Conceptual Framework

### 4Ps Targeting Assessment Conceptual Framework



## 3.1. Data Consistency Overview

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Static demographic info: remarkably high consistency (99.2% for addresses)

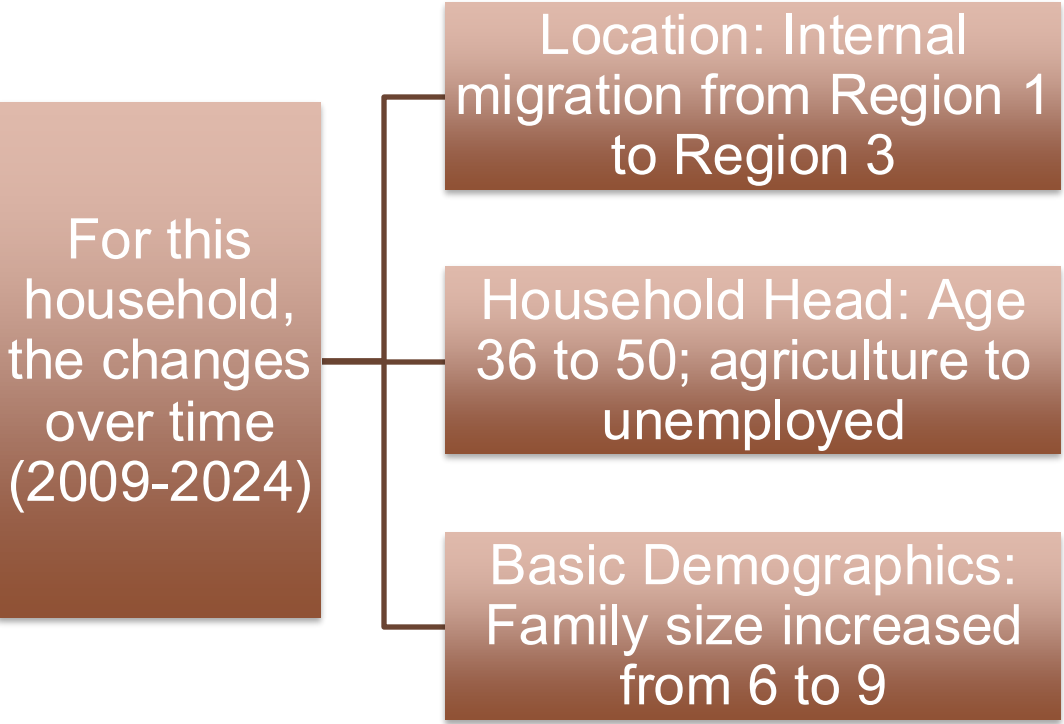
Dynamic info like employment status: notably lower (71.2%) than static info

Variations by area, urban/rural location, 4Ps beneficiary status

## 3.2.1. Basic Information Analysis

Information Field	Overall Consistency (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Household Head Age	56.9	58.9	56.5
Household Head Sex	55.1	59.2	54.4
Household Address	99.2	98.5	99.3
Household Size	74.9	71.9	75.5
Household Head Marital Status	37.7	30.8	38.9
Water Source	69.6	76.9	68.3
Toilet Facility	53.8	63.1	52.1
Number of Household Assets	67.1	61.5	68.2

# 3.2.1.1. “Inconsistencies” actually reflect household changes : migration, employment transition across sectors



Household ID: 015516005-3082-00014			
Indicator	Listahanan 1	Listahanan 3	2024 Veracity Survey
Household Head Sex	Male	Male	Male
HH Head Age	36	46	50
Family Size	6	5	9
Region	Region I – Ilocos Region	Region 3 – Central Luzon	Region 3 – Central Luzon
Employment Status of HH Head	Employed - Agriculture	Employed – Services	Unemployed
Education Attainment of HH Head	Primary Education	Primary Education	Primary Education

## 3.2.2. Dynamic Data Consistency



High consistency for  
"No Grade  
Completed" (96.0%)



Lower consistency in  
elementary (57.6%)  
and secondary  
(55.8%)



NCR more consistent  
in NCR for low  
education; Mindanao  
for high education

### Consistency of Household Head Educational Attainment by Areas

Information Field	Overall Consistency (%)	NCR (%)	Balance Luzon (%)	Visayas (%)	Mindanao (%)
No Grade Completed	96.0	100	99.3	98.9	89.5
Elementary or Graduate	57.6	73.8	63.0	50.3	53.9
Secondary or Graduate	55.8	57.3	55.7	49.1	60.3
Beyond Secondary Level	83.1	76.3	79.0	80.0	91.2
Overall Educational Status	73.1	76.9	74.2	69.5	73.7

## 3.2.2. Dynamic Data Consistency

Employment status:  
67.4% overall consistency

Nearly similar consistency  
for 4Ps and non-4Ps esp  
Industry Employment

Service sector shows  
highest consistency  
(77.7%)

### Consistency of Household Head Employment Status by 4Ps Beneficiary Status

Information Field	Overall Consistency (%)	4Ps beneficiary (%)	Non-4Ps beneficiary (%)
Unemployed/Not in Labor Force	57.8	59.3	52.1
Agriculture	63.6	60.4	74.9
Industry	70.5	70.9	69.2
Service	77.7	79.1	73.1
Overall Employment Status	67.4	67.4	67.3

### 3.2.2.2. Variation in Sector of Employment of Household Heads in Listahanan 1 and 3, and Veracity Survey

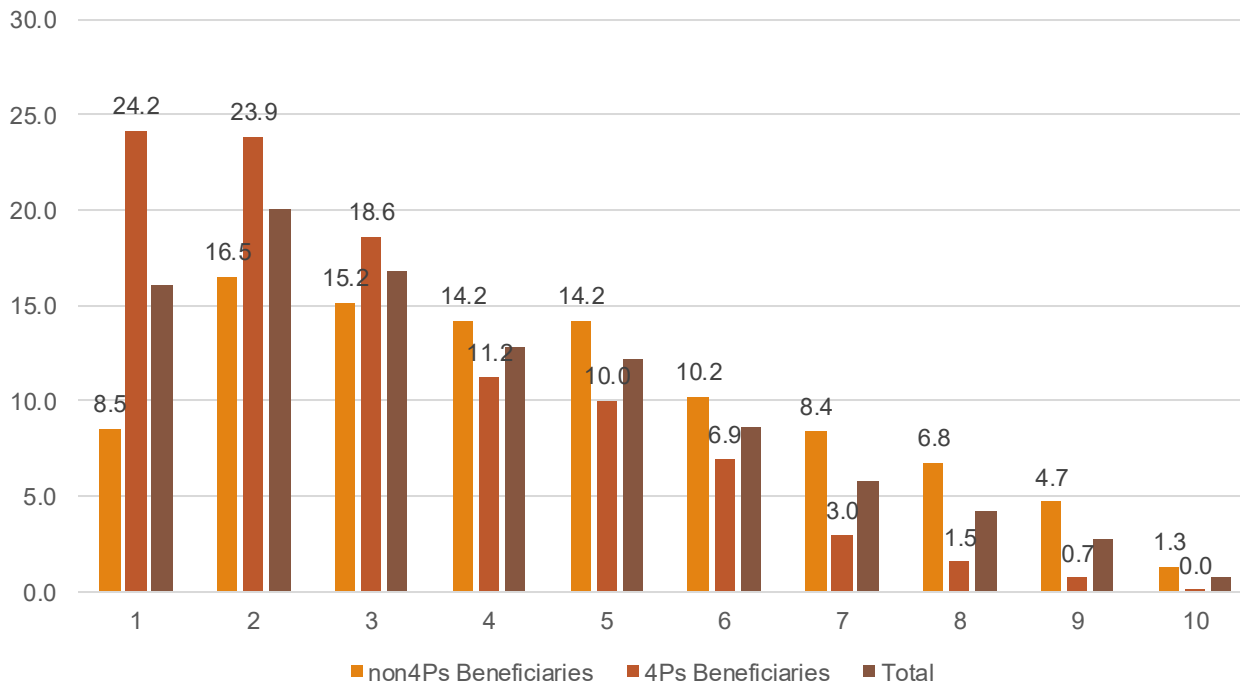
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#### Share (in %) of Household Heads, by Sector

Sector	Listahanan 1	Listahanan 3	Veracity Survey
Unemployed/Not in Labor Force	42.8	17.4	32.0
Agriculture	22.6	41.4	28.1
Industry	29.8	17.5	14.2
Services	4.9	23.7	25.8

## 3.2.3. Distribution Analysis and Coverage

**Distribution of PIDS-SWS 2024 Veracity  
Survey Households by 4Ps Beneficiary  
Status and Per Capita Income Decile in 2018  
FIES**



71.9% of 4Ps beneficiaries from bottom three deciles

Strong progressive targeting demonstrated: 87.8% of 4Ps beneficiaries in bottom 5

Sharp dropoff in higher deciles (5.23% in top three)

## 3.3. Data Collection Scope and Targeting

*Listahanan* 's data collection scope expanded significantly since 2009

First *Listahanan* used PMT to estimate per capita income using non-monetary welfare indicators

Second round employed an enhanced PMT incorporating additional variables and improved statistical techniques

### Performance Metrics (in %) of PMT models on FIES2009 and FIES2015

Metric	FIES 2009		FIES 2015	
	PMT1	PMT2	PMT1	PMT2
Inclusion Error	20.5	24.9	29.4	34.3
Exclusion Error	64.0	59.6	65.3	60.3
Coverage of Poor	34.7	40.4	34.7	39.7
Targeting Accuracy	84.7	84.7	85.1	84.9

**NOTE : PMT1 and PMT2 are authors' models; PMT2 with lower exclusion errors but at cost of higher inclusion errors**

## 3.4. Urban-Rural Targeting Differences

### Current Beneficiary Distribution by PMT1 Income Decile and Location (2024)

Income Decile	National (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Cumulative Share (%)
1 (poorest)	12.9	7.9	27.0	12.9
2	12.1	15.8	25.3	25.0
3	11.1	16.8	18.9	36.1
4	11.4	12.7	11.0	47.4
5	10.1	20.2	8.2	57.6
6	10.3	13.0	5.8	67.8
7	9.9	5.2	2.6	77.7
8	9.5	5.0	0.9	87.2
9	7.7	3.4	0.2	94.8
10 (richest)	5.2	0.1	0.0	100.0



Urban areas

40.6% targeting accuracy



Rural areas

Rural areas: 71.2% targeting accuracy



Poorest decile

Stark differences (27.0% rural vs 7.9% urban)

# 4.1. Key Takeaways

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**Contrast between static and dynamic data accuracy** (90-94% vs 71-76% consistency)



**Strong progressive targeting** overall (72% beneficiaries from bottom three deciles; 88% from from bottom five deciles) despite data management challenges



**Significant urban-rural disparities in targeting bottom 30 percent** (61% vs 71% accuracy) require context specific targeting approaches

## 4.2.1. Info Management Recommendations

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Develop	protocols for harmonizing <i>Listahanan</i> data with CBMS and implementing i-Registro
Establish	automated verification systems linking Listahanan and CBMS databases, and near real-time data updates
Leverage	multiple administrative databases for validation



## 4.2.2. Enhanced Targeting

Design	Implement	Balance
urban-specific PMT models that leverage CBMS granular data	AI- enhanced validation and analytics capabilities	Inclusion-exclusion error tradeoffs while addressing urban-rural disparities in targeting

## 4.2.3. Graduation Framework

### Evidence-Based Graduation Approach

Integration of Listahanan-CBMS data for comprehensive welfare assessment

Shift from administrative criteria to demonstrated resilience

Focus on sustained welfare improvements over rigid thresholds

### Key Welfare Indicators for Monitoring

Household economic stability (income, consumption patterns)

Human capital development (education completion, skills acquisition)

Vulnerability reduction (asset ownership, employment stability)

### Post-Graduation Support System

Continuous tracking through integrated databases

Access to complementary social protection programs

Early warning mechanisms for potential welfare reversals

## 4.2.4. Implementation Strategy

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### Short-term

- Establish CBMS-Listahanan data bridges while maintaining existing operations



### Medium-term

- Phase in CBMS-enhanced PMT models with systematic validation

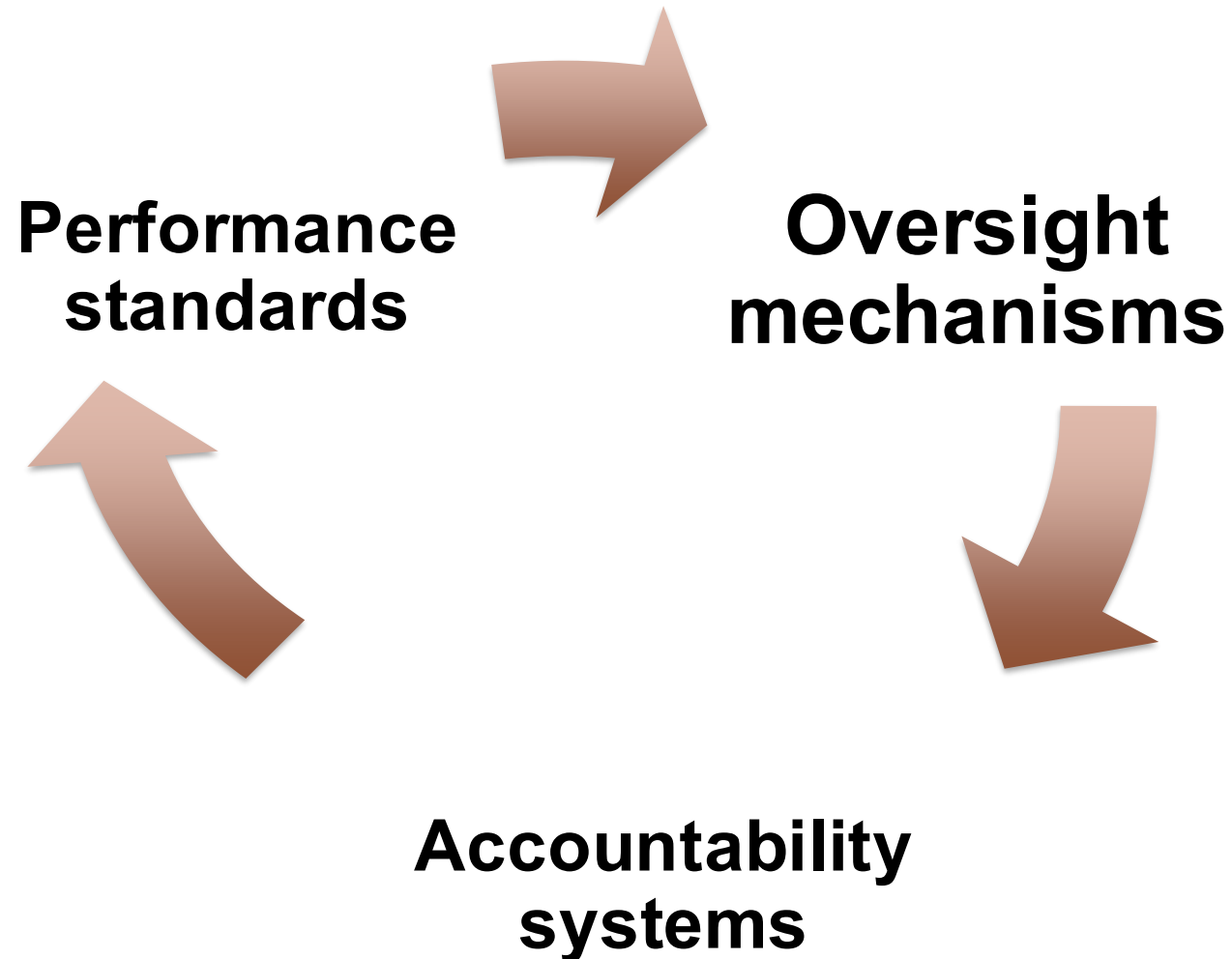


### Long-term

- Full integration of Listahanan with CBMS while maintaining program-specific targeting needs

## 4.2.5. Data Governance Framework

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## 4.2.6. Capacity Building

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Technical training  
programs for  
system operators



Skill development  
initiatives for field  
staff



Build expertise in  
data validation  
and integration

## 4.3. Next Steps

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Pilipinas*

Service through  
policy research.

# END of Presentation

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