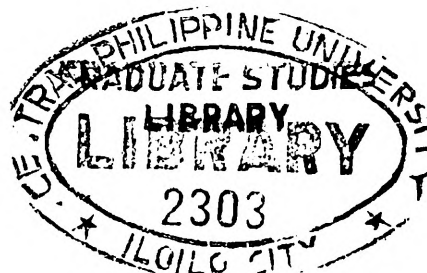


**ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PANTAWID PAMILYA PILIPINO  
PROGRAM STUDENT BENEFICIARIES IN  
THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO**

**A THESIS**

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# **ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PANTAWID PAMILYA STUDENT BENEFICIARIES IN THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO**

by

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## **ABSTRACT**

This descriptive study was conducted to determine the academic performance of the Pantawid Pamilya Student Beneficiaries in the Province of Iloilo that covers the school year 2015-2016. The instrument used was a duly validated questionnaire for the students and the secondary data was taken from the school records. The respondents were the 365 student beneficiaries from randomly selected schools within the province of Iloilo. The statistical tools employed were Chi-square, T-Test and the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The study revealed that the 4Ps student beneficiaries can be aptly described as 15 years old and above with a mean age of 13.8 years, females, in Grade 7 to 10 and from the Fifth congressional district of the province of Iloilo. They usually live 1 to 2 kilometers away from the school, have highly positive attitude towards schooling and have parents with highly positive attitude towards schooling, have availed 33 to 66 percent of the health services provided, have incurred 1 to 5 absences in school, are nutritionally underweight, with grades of 75-83 in all of the five subjects with a mean grade of 81.04 to 82.55. The students have a fair academic performance. There was a significant relationship on the students' distance of the house from school as to their age, gender, grade level and congressional district. The students' attitude towards schooling was significantly related to their gender and congressional district but not significantly

related to their age and grade level. The students' grade level and congressional district were significantly related to parents' attitude towards schooling. Congressional district has a significant relationship with availment of health services. The students' gender and congressional district have significant relationships to the students' attendance in school. The students age, grade level and congressional districts were found to be significantly related to their nutritional status. The students' gender was significantly related to their grades in all the five subjects. Congressional district was also significantly related to the grades of the students in all the five major subjects except Araling Panlipunan. The age and grade level of the students were likewise significantly related to their grades in Araling Panlipunan. The academic performance of the students was significantly different when they were classified according to their gender, congressional district, students' and parents attitude towards schooling, school attendance and grades in all the five major subjects.