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Government Financial Assistance Programs and Socioeconomic and Health Status of Beneficiaries

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***Abstract*—*This study aimed to determine the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs and examine their relationship with the socioeconomic and health status of beneficiaries in Bitin, Bay, Laguna. It also sought to assess the long-term implications of these programs within the context of the Philippine government's poverty reduction strategy. Specifically, this study seeks to answer the following questions: the respondents' demographic profile, level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs, the level of the socioeconomic and health status of the beneficiaries What is the level of the Health status of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, to examine the Is significant relationship between the Government Financial Assistance Programs and socioeconomic and health status of the beneficiaries. This study employed a quantitative correlational approach to assess the level of implementation of Government Financial Assistance Programs and their influence on the socioeconomic and health status of beneficiaries in Bitin, Bay, Laguna. To determine whether the implementation of Government Financial Assistance Programs (GFAPs) significantly affects the socioeconomic and health status of beneficiaries, regression analysis was employed. The findings indicate that government financial assistance programs not only alleviate short-term poverty but also foster long-term behavioral changes in financial management and daily living. However, recurring challenges such as limited coverage, delays in implementation, and the temporary nature of aid constrain their overall effectiveness. The study concludes that while government financial assistance programs are vital in promoting social welfare and reducing vulnerability, sustained financing reforms, expanded eligibility, and integration with livelihood initiatives are necessary to ensure inclusive and lasting socioeconomic stability. It is found that there is a significant relationship between government financial assistance programs and socioeconomic and health status of the beneficiaries, therefore rejecting the null hypothesis. Based on the result and conclusion, it is recommended that the municipal social welfare development office with the help of the local government unit may expand its monitoring and implementation through linking assistance through socioeconomic and health programs to further improve the implementation of GFAPs.*

Keywords*— *Government Financial Assistance Programs, socioeconomic status, health status, implementation, livelihood.

I. INTRODUCTION

As global disparities in wealth and access to basic services continue to widen, governments are increasingly challenged to design and implement social welfare programs that address immediate socioeconomic needs while supporting long term development goals. In the Philippines, the implementation of key Government Financial Assistance Programs (GFAPs) such as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers (TUPAD), Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS), and Ayuda sa Kapos ang Kita Program (AKAP) is grounded in established legal and policy frameworks. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) was institutionalized through Republic Act No. 11310 (2019), which declared 4Ps as the national poverty reduction strategy of the government. This law mandates the provision of conditional cash transfers to poor households to improve health, nutrition, and education outcomes, thereby aligning with the constitutional directive to promote social justice and uplift marginalized sectors from poverty.

Meanwhile, programs such as TUPAD and AICS are implemented under the Department of Labor and Employment and the Department of Social Welfare and Development, respectively, pursuant to their mandates under the Labor Code of the Philippines and the General Appropriations Act, which authorize emergency employment and crisis intervention services for disadvantaged and displaced workers. The Ayuda sa Kapos ang Kita Program AKAP, more recently introduced, is likewise anchored in government social protection policies designed to provide targeted financial relief to low-income families.

The study conducted by Wilichowski (2024) emphasized how these programs influence long-term human capital, with evidence pointing towards positive effects on schooling and socio-emotional skills, thereby shaping the future economic and overall social condition. Recent scholarly work of Aquino et al. (2025) emphasized the program's significant influence on the financial behavior and socioeconomic status of its beneficiaries. They found that the provision of regular financial aid has been linked to improved financial management skills including budgeting and saving. Although challenges related to debt and financial literacy persist. This financial support is naturally linked to the broader socioeconomic and health status condition, contributing to enhanced consumption and investment in human capital.

Therefore, this research aimed to provide a comprehensive analysis on the level of implementation and relationship shaped by the financial assistance program offered through the 4Ps, TUPAD, AICS and AKAP program. It examined how this support affects beneficiaries' socioeconomic, financial behavior, and overall health. By integrating statistical data with interpretive analysis, this study seeks to demonstrate how these interconnected factors reflect the role of government financial assistance programs in promoting equity and enhancing the capabilities of Filipino households. Hence, the research underscored how such programs enable families to sustain and improve their quality of life, thereby ensuring their productive contribution to building a resilient and thriving nation that supports its people.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Problem/s which were addressed by the research

This study aimed to determine the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs and examine their relationship with the socioeconomic and health status of beneficiaries in Bitin, Bay, Laguna. It also sought to assess the long-term implications of these programs within the context of the Philippine government's poverty reduction strategy.

Specifically, this study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What are the respondents' demographic profile in terms of:
   - 1.1 Age
   - 1.2 Gender
   - 1.3 Number of household members
   - 1.4 Membership in GFAPS
     - 1.4.1 4P's
     - 1.4.2 TUPAD
     - 1.4.3 AICS
     - 1.4.4 AKAP
2. What is the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of:
   Program Accessibility
   - 2.1 Targeting and Eligibility
   - 2.2 Adequacy and Timeliness
   - 2.3 Administrative Efficiency and;
   - 2.4 Transparency and Accountability
3. What is the level of the Socioeconomic status of the beneficiaries in terms of:
   - 3.1 Food Security
   - 3.2 Spending Behavior and;
   - 3.3 Source of Income.
4. What is the level of the Health status of the beneficiaries in terms of:
   - 4.1 General Health Condition
   - 4.2 Access to hospitals/Health clinics; and
   - 4.3 Availability of Medicine supplies.
5. Is there a significant relationship between the Government Financial Assistance Programs and socioeconomic status of the beneficiaries?
6. Is there a significant relationship between the Government Financial Assistance Programs and health status of the beneficiaries?

II. Methodology

This study employed a quantitative correlational approach to assess the level of implementation of Government Financial Assistance Programs and their influence on the socioeconomic and health status of beneficiaries in Bitin, Bay, Laguna. To determine whether the implementation of Government Financial Assistance Programs (GFAPs) significantly affects the socioeconomic and health status of beneficiaries, regression analysis was employed.

III. Results and Discussion

This part presents, analyzes and interprets the data gathered that showed significant correlation between government financial assistance programs on socioeconomic status and health status of the beneficiaries.

Profile of the Respondents

The following figures show the respondents profile that include variables such as age, gender, number of household and government assistant program membership.

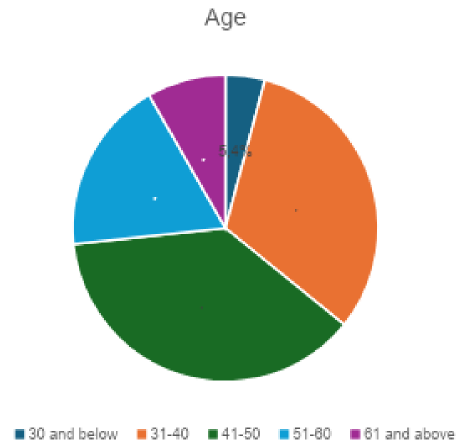

Figure 1. Profile of the Respondents in Terms of Age

Figure 1 illustrates the age distribution of the respondents. It shows that the largest proportion of beneficiaries belongs to the 41–50 age group, comprising 45 individuals or 38% of the total respondents. This is followed by those aged 31–40, with 38 respondents or 32%. Meanwhile, beneficiaries aged 51–60 account for 22 respondents or 18%, while those aged 61 and above represent 10 respondents or 8%. The smallest group consists of beneficiaries aged 30 and below, with only 5 respondents or 4%.

The figures indicate that most beneficiaries of the government financial assistance programs are middle-aged individuals, particularly those between 31 and 50 years old. This implies that individuals within this age range may have greater financial responsibilities, such as supporting families and sustaining household needs, making them more likely to benefit from assistance programs. Conversely, the lower representation of younger beneficiaries implies that fewer individuals in early adulthood access or qualify for such programs. Overall, the data highlights that GFAPs largely serve economically active groups.

The figure presents the gender distribution of the respondents. It reveals that the majority of the beneficiaries are female, consisting of 97 respondents or 81% of the total sample. In contrast, male beneficiaries account for 23 respondents or 19%.

The results indicate that government financial assistance programs are predominantly accessed by female beneficiaries. This suggests that women may have greater involvement in household financial management and welfare-related concerns, making them more likely to participate in or qualify for assistance programs. It may also reflect the role of women as primary caregivers and decision-makers in family welfare. Overall, the data highlights that GFAPs largely support female beneficiaries, emphasizing the programs' contribution to strengthening family and community well-being through women's participation.

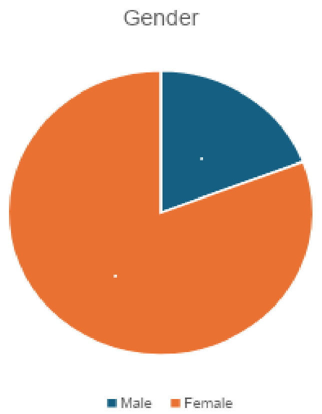

Figure 2. Profile of the Respondents in terms of Gender

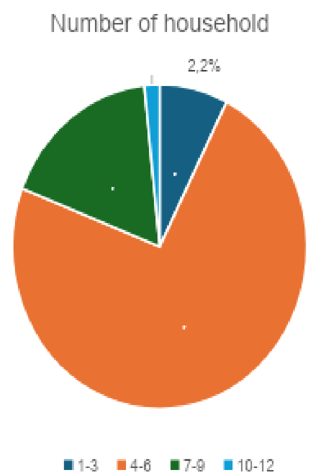

Figure 3. Profile of the respondents in terms of number of Household

The figure presents the household size distribution of the respondents. It shows that the majority of households consist of 4–6 members, accounting for 88 households or 73% of the total. Smaller households with 1–3 members represent 9 households or 7%, while larger households with 7–9 members comprise 21 households or 18%. Only 2 households, or 2%, fall within the 10–12member range.

The results illustrate that medium-sized households are most common among the respondents, suggesting a typical family structure with several dependents. The presence of larger households highlights extended family living arrangements, while the smaller proportion of single or small households may reflect fewer cases of independent living. Overall, the data emphasizes that the surveyed population is composed of families with 4–6 members.

The figure presents the distribution of respondents according to GFAP membership. It reveals that participation is evenly spread across the four programs, with each—4P's, AICS, AKAP, and TUPAD—having 30 members, representing 25% of the total.

Figure 4. Profile of the respondents in terms of Government Assistant Program Membership

The figure illustrates that no single program dominates in terms of membership, suggesting balanced access and engagement among the different assistance initiatives. This equal distribution may reflect the diverse needs of beneficiaries, with each program addressing specific aspects of livelihood, welfare, or community support. Overall, the data highlights that GFAP membership is uniformly shared, underscoring the complementary role of these programs in supporting households and communities.

Level of Implementation of the Government Financial Assistant Program

In this study, the level of implementation of the government financial assistance program is the process by which the government puts financial aid policies into action to ensure that funds reach their intended beneficiaries effectively and efficiently.

The succeeding tables show the level of implementation of the government financial assistance program that includes variables such as program accessibility, targeting and eligibility, adequacy and timelines, administrative efficiency, transparency and accountability. The level of this implementation was determined by mean and standard deviation.

Table 1 presents the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of program accessibility.

The results show that respondents generally perceived that information about the government financial assistance programs was clear and easy to obtain. They also affirmed that the procedures for applying to the programs were easy to understand and that the location, schedule, and application process allowed convenient access. Furthermore, respondents agreed that program information was accessible through various communication platforms and that program staff were available to provide assistance when needed, although staff availability received relatively lower agreement compared with the other indicators.

Table 1. Level of Implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of Program Accessibility

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
I was able to easily obtain clear information about the government financial assistance programs.	4.40	0.84	Strongly Agree
I was able to easily understand the procedures for applying to the financial assistance programs.	4.35	0.77	Strongly Agree
The location, schedule, and application process made it easy for me to access the program.	4.28	0.88	Strongly Agree
Program information was easily accessible through various communication channels.	4.40	0.78	Strongly Agree
Program staff were readily available to assist me whenever I needed help.	4.15	0.96	Agree
Weighted Mean	4.32		
SD	0.73		
Verbal Interpretation	Very High Implementation		

The weighted mean of 4.32 and the standard deviation of 0.73 indicates a very high level of implementation in terms of program accessibility. This imply that the government financial assistance programs are effectively disseminated and delivered to beneficiaries, enabling them to easily access program information, application processes, and necessary support services.

The findings imply that the accessibility component of the government financial assistance programs is strongly implemented, reflecting efficient information dissemination, organized program procedures, and supportive service delivery that facilitate beneficiary participation and engagement.

Level of Implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of Targeting and Eligibility

Table 2 shows the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of program eligibility and beneficiary selection.

The results indicate that respondents strongly agreed that the eligibility criteria for the programs were clearly explained.

Table 2. Level of Implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of Targeting and Eligibility

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
The eligibility criteria for the financial assistance programs were clearly explained.	4.44	0.88	Strongly Agree
The selection process for beneficiaries was fair and unbiased.	4.20	1.07	Agree
I believe the program reached those who genuinely needed the assistance.	4.25	0.92	Strongly Agree
I was satisfied with how beneficiaries were chosen for the programs.	4.28	0.81	Strongly Agree
The program accurately identified the target population.	4.22	0.80	Strongly Agree
Weighted Mean	4.28		
SD	0.72		
Verbal Interpretation	Very High Implementation		

They likewise expressed strong agreement that the programs accurately identified the target population and that they were satisfied with how beneficiaries were chosen. In addition, respondents agreed that the selection process was fair and unbiased, and they firmly believed that the programs successfully reached those who genuinely needed assistance. The overall weighted mean of 4.28 and standard deviation of 0.72 indicate a very high level of implementation in terms of program eligibility and selection. This implies that the government financial assistance programs are effectively designed to ensure transparency, fairness, and accuracy in identifying and reaching the intended beneficiaries.

The findings reveal that the targeting and eligibility component of the programs is strongly implemented, reflecting clear communication of criteria, equitable processes, and accurate targeting of beneficiaries. This strengthens the credibility of the programs and enhances trust among participants, ensuring that assistance is directed to those most in need.

Table 3 presents the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of timeliness and adequacy of financial support.

Table 3. Level of Implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of Adequacy and Timeliness

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
The amount of financial assistance I received was adequate for my needs.	4.15	0.94	Agree
The frequency of assistance distribution met my expectations.	3.99	1.02	Agree
Funds were disbursed on time as scheduled.	4.00	1.15	Agree
Any delays in receiving assistance were minimal.	3.93	1.02	Agree
I received assistance within a reasonable amount of time after application.	4.06	0.91	Agree
Weighted Mean	4.03		
SD	0.88		
Verbal Interpretation	High Implementation		

The results show that respondents agreed that the amount of assistance they received was adequate for their needs and that the aid was provided within a reasonable time after application. They likewise affirmed that funds were disbursed on schedule and that any delays encountered were minimal. In addition, respondents expressed agreement that the frequency of assistance distribution generally met their expectations.

The overall weighted mean of 4.03 with a standard deviation of 0.88 indicates a high level of implementation in terms of timeliness and adequacy. This implies that the programs are generally effective in delivering financial support promptly and sufficiently, though there is room for improvement in minimizing delays and aligning distribution frequency more closely with beneficiaries' expectations.

The result suggest that the financial assistance programs are well-implemented in terms of providing timely and adequate support. This reflects the government's capacity to meet the essential needs of beneficiaries, thereby reinforcing trust and satisfaction among participants.

Table 4 presents the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of efficiency and ease of the assistance process.

The results shows that respondents agreed that program staff managed applications efficiently and that the requirements for assistance were straightforward. They also

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affirmed that they experienced minimal difficulties in completing paperwork and that staff responded promptly to inquiries and concerns.

Table 4. Level of Implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of Administrative Efficiency

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
The staff handled assistance applications efficiently.	3.98	0.92	Agree
The requirements for assistance were not overly complicated.	4.13	0.83	Agree
I encountered minimal difficulties completing paperwork.	4.14	0.79	Agree
Program staff responded promptly to inquiries and concerns.	4.13	0.93	Agree
The assistance process was implemented with minimal delays.	4.01	1.01	Agree
Weighted Mean	4.08		
SD	0.75		
Verbal Interpretation	High Implementation		

The overall weighted mean of 4.08 with a standard deviation of 0.75 indicates a high level of implementation in terms of process efficiency. This suggests that the programs are generally well-organized, with clear requirements, responsive staff, and manageable procedures that reduce barriers for beneficiaries.

The results imply that the assistance process is effectively implemented, reflecting streamlined procedures, supportive staff engagement, and minimal delays. These factors contribute to a positive beneficiary experience and reinforce confidence in the delivery of government financial assistance programs.

Level of Implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of Transparency and Accountability

Table 5 illustrates the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of transparency and accountability.

The results indicate that respondents agreed they understood how decisions regarding assistance distribution were made and that the program provided clear explanations about fund allocation.

Table 5. Level of Implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of Transparency and Accountability

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
I understood how decisions were made regarding assistance distribution.	4.07	0.99	Agree
The program provided clear explanations about how funds were allocated.	4.09	0.88	Agree
I felt that program officials were accountable to beneficiaries.	4.16	0.82	Agree
There were channels available to express concerns or complaints.	4.06	0.86	Agree
I received updates about changes or issues affecting program implementation.	4.04	1.01	Agree
Weighted Mean	4.08		
SD	0.74		
Verbal Interpretation	High Implementation		

They also affirmed that program officials demonstrated accountability to beneficiaries and that channels were available for expressing concerns or complaints.

The overall weighted mean of 4.08 with a standard deviation of 0.74 indicates a high level of implementation in terms of transparency and accountability. This suggests that the programs are generally effective in communicating decisions and maintaining accountability which strengthens trust between beneficiaries and program implementers.

The findings revealed that transparency and accountability are strongly upheld in the implementation of GFAPs. Clear communication, responsiveness to concerns, and accountability mechanisms contribute to beneficiary confidence and reinforce the integrity of program delivery.

Level of the Socio-economic Status of the Beneficiaries

In this study, socioeconomic status measures a person's social standing and economic resources, which together affect their quality of life and opportunities. It includes indicators such as income and occupation, which serve as benchmarks for assessing inequality and access to social services.

Table 6. Level of the Socioeconomic Status of the Beneficiaries in terms of Food Security

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
My family has a more stable supply of food each month because of the program.	3.74	1.07	Agree
My family worries less about where our next meal will come from because of the assistance program.	3.80	1.05	Agree
My family consumes enough food since becoming a program beneficiary.	3.78	1.04	Agree
My family no longer needs to skip meals because of the cash assistance received.	3.78	1.03	Agree
My family is able to buy fresher and healthier food items more frequently.	3.80	1.03	Agree
Weighted Mean	3.78		
SD	0.92		
Verbal Interpretation	High		

The following tables show the level of the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries that include variables such as food security, spending behavior and source of income.

Table 6 illustrates the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of their impact on food security.

The results indicate that respondents agreed their families experienced a more stable supply of food each month because of the program and worried less about their next meal. They also affirmed that their households consumed sufficient and healthier food since becoming program beneficiaries.

The overall weighted mean of 3.78 with a standard deviation of 0.92 indicates a high level of implementation in terms of food security outcomes. This implies that the programs are effective in improving and augmenting food security. The findings shows that government financial assistance programs contribute significantly to strengthening food security by ensuring consistent access to adequate and nutritious food, the programs help alleviate worries about meal provision and promote healthier living conditions among beneficiaries.

Level of the Socioeconomic Status of the Beneficiaries in terms of Spending Behavior

Table 7 shows the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of financial management practices among beneficiaries.

The results indicate that respondents agreed they managed the money received from the program responsibly and regularly prepared a budget or spending plan before utilizing the cash grant. They also affirmed that they prioritized spending the assistance on essential household needs and considered investing part of the support in income-generating activities such as small businesses or livestock. In addition, respondents agreed that they set aside a portion of the cash grant for savings.

Table 7. Level of the Socioeconomic Status of the Beneficiaries in terms of Spending Behavior

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
As a beneficiary, I manage the money I receive from the program responsibly.	4.17	0.78	Agree
As a beneficiary, I regularly set aside a portion of the cash grant for savings.	3.79	1.06	Agree
As a beneficiary, I prepare a budget or spending plan before using the cash grant.	4.10	0.93	Agree
As a beneficiary, I consider investing part of the assistance (e.g., small business or livestock) to increase future income.	3.98	0.86	Agree
As a beneficiary, I prioritize spending the assistance on basic household needs.	4.14	0.89	Agree
Weighted Mean	4.04		
SD	0.79		
Verbal Interpretation	High		

The overall weighted mean of 4.04 with a standard deviation of 0.79 indicates a high level of implementation in terms of financial management. This suggests that beneficiaries generally demonstrate responsible and practical use of the assistance, balancing immediate household needs with savings and investment considerations.

The result insinuates that the programs not only provide financial relief but also encourage responsible money management among beneficiaries. Through budgeting, prioritization of essential needs, and consideration of savings and investments, the programs contribute to strengthening household financial stability

Table 8 presents the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of their contribution to household source of income

The results illustrates that respondents concluded that the programs helped augment household income and provided cash support that met essential needs. They also affirmed that the programs offered access to livelihood or income-generating opportunities and supported beneficiaries in developing skills useful for employment or small business ventures. In addition, respondents agreed that the programs contributed to greater financial stability for families.

The overall weighted mean of 4.00 with a standard deviation of 0.77 indicates a high level of implementation in terms of source of income. This suggests that the programs are effective in supplementing household income, meeting essential needs, and providing opportunities for livelihood.

Table 8. Level of the Socioeconomic Status of the Beneficiaries in terms of Source of Income

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
The government financial assistance program can help augment our household income.	4.06	0.78	Agree
The government financial assistance program can provide cash support that helps meet our household needs.	4.13	0.78	Agree
The government financial assistance program can provide access to livelihood or income-generating opportunities.	3.94	0.95	Agree
The government financial assistance program can help beneficiaries develop skills useful for finding a job or starting a small business.	3.92	1.04	Agree
The government financial assistance program can support families in achieving greater financial stability.	3.96	0.88	Agree
Weighted Mean	4.00		
SD	0.77		
Verbal Interpretation	High		

In summary, the findings indicate that government financial assistance programs play a significant role in improving household financial security. By offering both immediate cash support and opportunities for long-term income growth among beneficiary families.

Level of the Health Status of the Beneficiaries

In this study health status is ease with which beneficiaries can reach and utilize healthcare facilities, including hospitals and health centers.

The following tables show the level of health status of the beneficiaries that include variables such as access to hospitals/health clinics and availability of medicine supplies. The level of this health status was determined by mean and standard deviation.

Table 9 presents the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of their influence on family's general health condition.

The results indicate that respondents agreed their families were able to perform daily activities more easily because of the program and could manage common health problems when they occurred. In addition, respondents agreed that their families had regular access to health services such as clinics and hospitals when required and were able to maintain better overall health compared to before receiving assistance.

Table 9. Level of the Health Status of the Beneficiaries in terms of General Health Condition

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
Through the GFAP my family can perform daily activities more easily.	3.76	0.93	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can manage common health problems when they occur.	3.72	1.01	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can experience less stress because financial needs are partly supported.	3.84	0.90	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can have regular access to health services (e.g., clinics, hospitals) when needed.	3.87	0.88	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can maintain better overall health compared to before receiving assistance.	3.74	0.89	Agree
Weighted Mean	3.79		
SD	0.81		
Verbal Interpretation	High		

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The overall weighted mean of 3.79 with a standard deviation of 0.81 indicates a high level of implementation in terms of general health condition. This suggests that the programs contribute positively to improving access to healthcare and supporting healthier living conditions among beneficiary households.

The findings imply that government financial assistance programs play a significant role in enhancing family well-being. By improving access to health services, the programs strengthen household resilience and promote better overall health outcomes.

Table 10. Level of the Health Status of the Beneficiaries in terms of Access to Hospitals/Health Clinics

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
Through the GFAP my family can easily go to a hospital or health clinic when needed.	3.75	1.05	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can receive proper medical attention when we seek care.	3.74	0.89	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can benefit from adequate health services in our area.	3.71	0.96	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can receive assistance from approachable and helpful medical staff.	3.72	0.88	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can access healthcare facilities that have the necessary equipment and medicines.	3.72	0.93	Agree
Weighted Mean	3.73		
SD	0.86		
Verbal Interpretation	High		

Table 10 illustrates the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of access to healthcare services.

The results show that respondents agreed their families could easily go to hospitals or health clinics when needed and receive proper medical attention when seeking care. They also affirmed that the programs enabled them to benefit from adequate health services available in their area and receive assistance from approachable and helpful medical staff. In addition, respondents agreed that their families could access healthcare facilities equipped with the necessary medicines and equipment.

The overall weighted mean of 3.73 with a standard deviation of 0.86 indicates a high level of implementation in terms of healthcare access. This suggests that the programs are effective in improving beneficiaries' ability to seek medical care and utilize available health services.

The results indicate that government financial assistance programs contribute positively to healthcare accessibility. By enabling families to seek timely medical attention and access well-equipped facilities, these programs support improved health security and reinforce the well-being of beneficiary households.

Table 11 presents the level of implementation of the Government Financial Assistance Programs in terms of access to availability of medical supplies.

The results shows that respondents concluded that their families were able to maintain sufficient medical supplies at home through the program and could access medicines available in health centers. They also affirmed that the program enabled them to afford prescribed medicines and avoid shortages to augment health needs.

Table 11. Level of the Health Status of the Beneficiaries in terms of Availability of Medicine supplies

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
Through the GFAP my family can have enough medical supplies at home.	3.70	1.03	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can access medicines available in health centers.	3.71	0.96	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can afford prescribed medicines.	3.73	0.91	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can avoid experiencing shortages of medicines.	3.70	0.98	Agree
Through the GFAP my family can rely on pharmacies and health centers in our area to consistently stock essential medicines.	3.78	0.98	Agree
Weighted Mean	3.72		
SD	0.89		
Verbal Interpretation	High		

The overall weighted mean of 3.72 with a standard deviation of 0.89 indicates a high level of implementation in terms of medicine accessibility. This suggests that the programs are effective in supporting families' ability to obtain necessary medicines and supplies.

The findings suggest that government financial assistance programs contribute significantly to improving access to medicines and medical supplies.

Significant Relationship Between the Government Financial Assistance Programs and Socioeconomic Status of the Beneficiaries

Table 12 presents the significant relationship between the Government Financial Assistance Programs and the socioeconomic status of the beneficiaries in terms of food security, spending behavior, and source of income.

The results reveal that all components of the Government Financial Assistance Programs have significant positive relationships with the beneficiaries' socioeconomic status. Program accessibility shows a low to moderate positive correlation with food security, spending behavior, and source of income, indicating that easier access to financial assistance contributes to improved basic needs and financial management among beneficiaries. Targeting and eligibility demonstrate moderate to high positive correlations across all socioeconomic indicators, indicating that proper identification and selection of beneficiaries help ensure that assistance reaches those who need it most, thereby improving their economic condition. Adequacy and timeliness exhibit moderate to very high positive correlations, implying that sufficient and promptly delivered assistance strengthens beneficiaries' capacity to secure food, manage expenses, and maintain stable income sources.

Administrative efficiency also reflects moderate to very high positive correlations, showing that effective program implementation and service delivery enhance beneficiaries' economic well-being. Moreover, transparency and accountability show high to very high positive correlations with all socioeconomic indicators, this means that clear,

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honest, and accountable program processes foster trust and maximize the benefits received by beneficiaries.

Table 12. Significant Relationship Between the Government Financial Assistance Programs and Socioeconomic Status of the Beneficiaries

Government Financial Assistance Programs		Socioeconomic status Food security	Spending Behavior	Source of Income
Program Accessibility	Pearson Correlation	.303**	.308**	.345**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.001	<0.001
	N	120	120	120
Targeting and Eligibility	Pearson Correlation	.644**	.633**	.594**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	N	120	120	120
Adequacy and Timeliness	Pearson Correlation	.718**	.646**	.595**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	N	120	120	120
Administrative Efficiency	Pearson Correlation	.712**	.693**	.563**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	N	120	120	120
Transparency and Accountability	Pearson Correlation	.746**	.729**	.702**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	N	120	120	120

Note: *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

The findings indicate that Government Financial Assistance Programs are significantly associated with improvements in the socioeconomic status of beneficiaries p<0.005. This connote that well-managed, accessible, and transparent financial assistance programs play is important in strengthening food security, improving spending practices, and supporting sustainable income sources, thereby contributing to the overall economic stability of beneficiaries.

Significant Relationship Between the Government Financial Assistance Programs and Health Status of the Beneficiaries

Table 13 presents the significant relationship between the Government Financial Assistance Programs and the health status of the beneficiaries in terms of general health condition, access to hospitals, and availability of medicine supplies.

The results show that all components of the Government Financial Assistance Programs have significant positive relationships with the health status of the beneficiaries, with correlations ranging from low to high. Program accessibility demonstrates low to moderate positive correlations with the health indicators, demonstrating that easier access to financial assistance supports beneficiaries in maintaining better health conditions and obtaining necessary medical services and medicines. Targeting and eligibility show moderate to high positive correlations, implying that proper identification of beneficiaries ensures that health-related support reaches individuals who are most in need. Adequacy and timeliness exhibit moderate to high positive correlations, indicating that sufficient and timely assistance helps beneficiaries address medical needs and sustain their overall health. Administrative efficiency also reflects moderate to high positive correlations, suggesting that efficient delivery of services enhances beneficiaries' ability to access healthcare facilities and obtain medical supplies. Furthermore, transparency and accountability demonstrate moderate to high positive correlations, implying that clear and trustworthy program processes strengthen beneficiaries' confidence in utilizing health-related assistance.

Table 13. Significant Relationship Between the Government Financial Assistance Programs and Health Status of the Beneficiaries

Government Financial Assistance Programs		Health status General Health Condition	Access to hospitals	Availability of Medicine supplies
Program Accessibility	Pearson Correlation	.232*	.257**	.327**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.011	0.005	<0.001
	N	120	120	120
Targeting and Eligibility	Pearson Correlation	.498**	.553**	.595**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	N	120	120	120
Adequacy and Timeliness	Pearson Correlation	.589**	.581**	.597**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	N	120	120	120
Administrative Efficiency	Pearson Correlation	.606**	.657**	.655**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	N	120	120	120
Transparency and Accountability	Pearson Correlation	.625**	.676**	.697**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	N	120	120	120

Note: *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

The findings indicate that Government Financial Assistance Programs are significantly associated with improvements in the health status of beneficiaries. This connotes that accessible, well-targeted, timely, and transparent assistance programs contribute to better health conditions, improved access to healthcare services, and increased availability of necessary medicines, thereby supporting the well-being of beneficiaries.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

That government financial assistance programs are effectively implemented. Beneficiaries can participate smoothly due to clear dissemination of information, organized procedures, and equitable processes that ensure accurate identification. Moreover, the study shows that these programs can deliver timely support while minimizing delays.

In terms of socioeconomic outcomes, it is revealed that the programs significantly enhance household food security, spending behavior, and source of income. The programs provide both immediate relief and opportunities to sustain or expand income-generating activities, thereby improving household financial stability and long-term economic resilience.

The study concludes that government financial assistance programs contribute positively to the health status of beneficiaries. The results affirm that government financial assistance programs not only address immediate financial needs but also foster sustainable improvements in both socioeconomic and health outcomes, enhancing the overall well-being and resilience of beneficiary households.

In summary, the study found that there is a significant relationship between government financial assistance programs and socioeconomic and health status of beneficiaries.

Based on the conclusions presented, the following recommendation is formulated:

The National Government's implementation of GFAPs may continue to strengthen the implementation by ensuring accessibility through expanded outreach strategies, improving targeting and eligibility, and enhancing adequacy and timeliness by increasing funding and streamlining disbursement procedures.

The Local Government Unit through MSWD may reinforce the socioeconomic status of beneficiaries by ensuring household food security through the integration of financial assistance with nutrition programs while promoting responsible spending behavior through financial literacy training that helps families manage resources effectively and avoid dependency.

The Local Government Unit through MSWD may strengthen health status of beneficiaries by coordinating with local health units to provide preventive care and wellness programs.

The LGU may ensure that the voices of the beneficiaries are heard and incorporated into program design.

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