

# **Youth Leadership and Performance of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in Iloilo City**

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Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and Public Administration

Ira Trisha Hyacinth G. Gange

Regene C. Batacandolo

John Lester L. Bua-ya

Kryztal Joy B. Ca-as

Dane Ross S. Dagohoy

Jane Kyla S. Pamilaran

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### **ABSTRACT**

This inferential study aimed to determine the level of youth leadership and performance among Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officials in Iloilo City. Quantitative data were gathered using a one-shot survey which was distributed to all SK officials from 23 randomly selected barangays in Jaro district. The survey measured the perceived level of leadership and self-reported performance of SK officials. The findings revealed that SK officials scored high levels of leadership effectiveness and performance in general. However, when grouped by sex, length of service, and level of education, there was no significant difference in leadership or performance between male and female officials. Officials with more than six years of experience demonstrated significantly higher leadership effectiveness than those with shorter tenures. This pattern was also shown in self-reported performance, with experienced officials performing better than others. Contrary to original expectations, there was no substantial difference in leadership effectiveness related to educational attainment. College graduates had slightly poorer self-assessed performance than high school graduates and college freshmen. The study is pertinent to the Relational Theory of Leadership that can explain how the youth leadership and performance of Sangguniang Kabataan should be carried out. In line with the theory, the achievement of positive goals is anchored to the relationships and the leadership of the leader. In addition, building relationships within a team, a group, or an organization to achieve good change is essential. The findings thus demonstrate that

irrespective of sex, length of service, or educational attainment, Sangguniang Kabataan Officials are competent and well-equipped for their various works in their respective barangays. Based on the research findings, the researchers conducted a thorough analysis that offers significant insights for policymakers, educators, and youth development practitioners to improve the efficacy and self-perception of SK leaders. This analysis encourages more investigation and focused interventions to fortify the capacities and self-assurance of future leaders in the Sangguniang Kabataan.

## **Chapter 1**

### **Introduction**

#### **Background and Rationale of the Study**

The Constitution emphasizes the critical role that youth plays in nation-building. This vision resulted in the establishment of the Sangguniang Kabataan, or what is commonly referred to as SK, as codified in the Local Government Code of 1991. SK officials were given roles, duties, powers, and authority like that of a local legislative council focusing on the youth sector of the society where the SK Chairman serves as the head and the SK Kagawads as members. Young leaders benefit from this by having the chance to speak for others and take part in social activities that assist them to learn more and collaborate with their peers.

In the research by Palomares et. al in 2021, the youth are an essential component of society. However, they are frequently overlooked from participation in politics. According to national data acquired in 2020, which further supports the study, it is expected that more than 42% of Filipinos under the age of 18 will play important roles in the nation's democracy. Even though youth have been involved in political organizations like the Sangguniang Kabataan, youth councils, and the Katipunan ng Kabataan, they are frequently left out because they lack the civic education that would enable them to contribute effectively in these forums. In countries such as the Philippines, the youth's vital role in nation-building is recognized through the establishment of a political entity called the Sangguniang Kabataan. The purpose of its establishment is for youth representatives to develop their leadership skills, implement programs, and practice independent decision-making. Currently, the existence of Sangguniang Kabataan is backed up by the legal framework under RA No. 10172 also

known as the SK Reform Act. The said law did not only provide for the qualifications, roles, duties, and responsibilities that an SK Official must perform but at the same time corrected several measures that were deemed ineffective, defective, and problematic as compared to the previous legal basis of the institution's existence. The Republic Act No. 10742's underlying regulations and guidelines, which encourage young people to seek posts in the Sangguniang Kabataan, provide forth specific advantages for Sangguniang Kabataan officials.

According to Balanon et al. (2007), there is an increasing drive to directly involve youth in crafting policies and initiatives. The creativity and enthusiasm of young people maybe they harnessed to advance development and ensure that they reach their greatest potential. The framework for youth leadership growth as well as the creation of programs and policies that will benefit the Filipino people has already been established by Philippine legislation.

However, since its establishment, the SK has been criticized and questioned, and many have doubted its effectiveness or its necessity. Many of these negative perceptions may be attributed to its pointlessness as a mechanism for getting the youth involved in community development (Senate Press Release 2008). While there is no doubt that the essence of the SK is significant in creating holistic national development, as a means to an end, it simply does not deliver. The organization was reportedly the target of claims of corruption, which were allegedly perpetrated by underperforming, inept, and incompetent SK officials (SK Reform and Empowerment Coalition, 2010). Furthermore, the very foundation of SK has evolved into a systemic issue, serving as a breeding ground for graft politicians and dynasties of politicians in the future (Bacani, 2014). The fact that the SK is controlled by youths who don't even have the legal

capacity to sign into agreements is cited in one study as another factor contributing to the organization's lack of wisdom and practicality.

Following these controversies, talks of postponing SK elections were prevalent in Congress at that time. Thus, in 2005, the SK election arranged for that year was reset to a later date in October 2007 through RA 9340. This was followed by the passing of House Bill 2417 in 2007, postponing the scheduled election from October 29 of that year to May 2009. However, the Senate did not agree with the postponement, so the scheduled elections were pushed through. In 2015, another scheduled SK election for that year was postponed. This particular postponement allowed for additional discussions regarding reforms that could be made. In 2016, the scheduled SK election for that year was again deferred to the next year. In total, from 2005 to 2016, SK elections were suspended three times.

As an institution, SK has encountered several challenges in recent years. In a 2007 study titled "The Impact of Youth Participation in the Local Government Process: The Sangguniang Kabataan Experience," conducted by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and UNICEF, it was noted that the Sangguniang Kabataan had generally declined in performance during the previous 10 years. This is particularly true when it comes to creating laws, supporting youth development, filing reports, and consulting constituents. Along with the absence of specific legislation and youth development initiatives, the SK has come under fire for issues including corruption, nepotism, and recurrent initiatives that solely emphasize sporting events and pageants. These problems were the primary drivers behind Congress passing RA 10632, which resulted in the halting of the SK election in October 2013 and its subsequent postponement until somewhere between October 2014 and February 2015. The Sangguniang Kabataan provisions of the Local Government Code were among the

first bills the 16th Congress debated. While some want to eliminate the youth representation, others are in support of modifications.

This study determined whether they have performed effectively their responsibilities and duties which could be used as a reference point for state lawmakers to determine whether the Sangguniang Kabataan or youth council should be dissolved or not. The fact that today's youth are labeled with various oddities at such a young era is a matter of which is disturbing. When they should have barely begun to understand social responsibility, competence, leadership, integrity, and governance at that age, they were already subjected to a barrage of acts meant to distance them from the direct control and authority in society. Hence, this study aimed to determine whether the Sangguniang Kabataan officials are effective and efficient in youth leadership and with its performance in terms of a.) Decision-Making Skills; b.) Budget Allocation and Utilization; and c.) Implementation and Creation of Youth Activities.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The study aimed to determine the youth leadership and performance of the Sangguniang Kabataan Officials of a Local Government in Iloilo City.

The study specifically aimed to:

1. Describe the personal profile of respondents;
2. Determine the level of youth leadership of Sangguniang Kabataan officials when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service;

3. Determine the level of performance effectiveness of SK officials when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service.
4. Determine the significant difference in the level of youth leadership when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service.
5. Determine whether there is a significant difference in the performance of SK officials when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service.

### **Hypotheses of the Study**

Based on the aforementioned objectives, the null hypothesis is advanced:

**Ho1:** There is no significant difference in the level of youth leadership when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service;

**Ho2:** There is no significant difference in the level of performance of SK officials when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service.

### **Theoretical and Conceptual Framework of the Study**

#### ***Relational Leadership Theory***

The study is relevant to the Relational Theory of Leadership proposed by Susan Komives, Nance Lucas, & Timothy McMahon (2013). According to Komives et al. (2013), building relationships within a team, a group, or an organization to achieve good change is essential, and this is where the basis of Relational Leadership comes into play. The framework that the model offers is made up of five components: inclusive, empowering,

ethical, and process-oriented. Keeping in mind that the model's central objective is what motivates the group members to behave. The process will be governed by inclusive, empowering, and ethical practices as the actions serve the purpose. Therefore, each person needs to have the necessary information, attitudes, and expertise for each aspect to be able to implement the relational model.

Furthermore, Relational theory employs five components such as purpose, which presents that developing goals through thinking creatively can lead to understanding change, strengthen shared values, and help determine the role of mission and purpose. Additionally, inclusive, is the openness to accept and value diversity by listening and collaborating with others. Another component is empowering, through understanding the essence of power and by valuing other's contribution. Likewise, ethical, by understanding the importance of values and justice, and ethical decision-making by exhibiting moral and selfless behavior. Lastly, process-oriented, emphasizes the understanding of community, relationship, and group processes through collaboration which giving and receiving feedback can help nurture everyone.

About the study, the theory can explain how the youth leadership and performance of Sangguniang Kabataan should be carried out. According to the theory, the achievement of positive goals is anchored to the relationships and the leadership of the leader. Thus, as to the context of the study, the paradigm can potentially explain the conceptual framework assumed based on the theoretical framework that can explain youth leadership and the performance of Sangguniang Kabataan as to the aforementioned personal profile that possibly creates significant differences in their performances in influencing their followers.

The paradigm of the study illustrates the conceptual framework it is assumed based on the theoretical framework described above that there are variables that could explain the youth leadership and performance of SK officials in Iloilo City.

As to sex, different behaviors between men and women can have a variety of implications on the leadership roles and governing philosophies used by leaders in the workplace. Women pay more attention to details, exhibit a wider range of emotions, and seek feedback from others. Women are also more agreeable, willing to compromise, and searching for new solutions. Male leaders, on the other hand, are typically perceived as being accommodative at times, willing to outsource complex tasks to others, and centered on specific solutions rather than debating them or seeking assistance. The aforementioned difference affects the way that women and men lead. Additionally, women are thought to be more adept at handling diversity and taking into account the unique aspects of different national cultures, which is crucial in today's globalized society, whereas males prefer to use united approaches regardless of nationality or status.

In terms of level of education, it has significance about the impact of educational level on political engagement at the individual level, with a focus on involvement in communal problem-solving activities and direct application on work. Aside from having a degree, some competent leaders do not have a high level of education but are still able to lead a good government. That is because they tend to mold themselves into good leaders by truly learning from reality, and with that, they can possess the innate characteristic of an efficient leader. Lastly, the total length of service is the sum of all time spent performing a job or engaging in an extracurricular endeavor that benefits society, regardless of the nature of the activity or the length of breaks in between work

hours. They will become more effective and efficient leaders as a result of the experiences they have amassed over time.

The relationship among these study variables is diagrammatically presented in Figure 1.

### Conceptual Framework

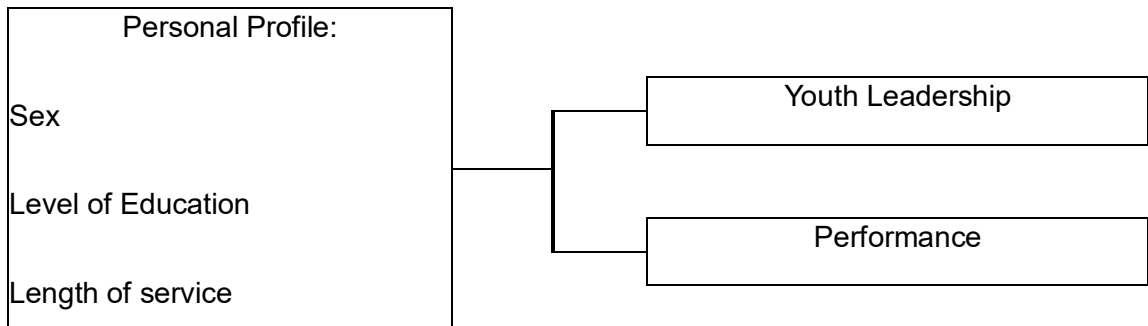


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the hypothesized relationship among the major variables of the study.

## **Definition of Terms**

### ***Operational Definition of Variables and Other Key Terms***

To avoid misunderstandings and for the clarification of the terms being used in this study, the following terms have been defined conceptually and operationally.

**Youth Leadership.** Youth leadership, according to the National Alliance for Secondary Education and Transition, is a component of the youth development process that aids in the development of (a) the capacity to assess one's capabilities and shortcomings, set individual and career goals, and have the self-worth, trust, drive, and skills to carry those out (including the capacity to create networks of assistance to fully participate in community life and have a positive impact); and (b) the capacity to influence others' thoughts and behaviors, direct them along an appropriate path of action, and function as a role model, (Wehmeyer, et al., 1998).

In this study, it refers to youth-led civic involvement, educational reform, and community organizing initiatives. Moreover, the necessary skills of a youth leader are assessed through involvement in program planning, decision-making, and collaborative effort in this study.

**Performance.** According to IGI Global, performance, which can be gauged by reaction time and throughput, is the capacity of service-driven systems to successfully carry out their functionality, (Wang et. al., 2013).

In this study, it is used to assess the duties and responsibilities carried out by the Sangguniang Kabataan upon strengthening the youth of the nation's social, political, economic, cultural, intellectual, moral, spiritual, and physical development; as well as the decision-making skills, budget allocation and utilization, and creation and implementation of youth activities.

**Sangguniang Kabataan Officials.** The Local Government Code of 1991 defines SK as every youth federation chapter's governing board, or Katipunan ng Kabataan, which develops policies, programs, and initiatives for the advancement of youth in their particular political spheres, (Nacario Jr., 1991).

In this study, they are described as a pioneering institution that encourages youth participation in government yet exposes a system riddled with pervasive issues such as issues of inefficiency, ineffectiveness, abuse, and worse, corruption.

**Sex.** The Yale School of Medicine states that sex is categorized as either male or female based on the organs of reproduction and function that result from the combination of chromosomes, (Harrison, 2021).

In this study, sex pertains to the biological characteristics of the Sangguniang Kabataan official wherein categorized as female or male.

**Level of Education.** The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development defines it as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system by an individual, (OECD, 2015).

In this study, it is referred to as the highest level of education obtained by a Sangguniang Kabataan official classified as high school undergraduate, high school graduate, college undergraduate, or college graduate.

**Length of Service.** According to Ithaca College, it is defined as simply the number of months since the official date of hire, less any periods of unpaid leave of absence, (Ithaca College, 2013).

In this study, length of service refers to the years spent in the barangay organization by the Sangguniang Kabataan official within the present elected position categorized as 6

years and below and more than 6 years.

### **The Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study will benefit the following:

**Sangguniang Kabataan Officials.** The results of this study will serve as feedback regarding how well they either effectively or

ineffectively perform their designated duties. This will give them ways to be aware of their shortcomings, improve their responsibilities and functions, and be more knowledgeable in giving effective services to the people.

**Constituents.** The results of this study will give the people, specifically the youth, of the barangay information as to how well-informed and well-practiced their leaders are towards the responsibilities and functions of the Sangguniang Kabataan based on RA 10742.

**Training Institutions.** The results of this study will give information to the training institutions, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to be specific, in designing and training to support the Sangguniang Kabataan of performance effectiveness.

**Educational Institution.** The results of this study will help educational institutions develop pertinent courses and curricula that analyze the performance and efficacy of Sangguniang Kabataan officials.

**Future Researchers.** The results of this study will bring future researchers' interests sparked by the study's findings. The various results will be very helpful to researchers who seek to carry out comparable or related studies, enhance the findings of this study,

or explore other variables. This will serve as a starting point for the study of factors and the improvement of the specialized expertise.

**Policy Makers.** The results of this study will be beneficial to the policymakers to craft, amend, or revise related laws for the betterment and enhancement of the powers and functions of Sangguniang Kabataan.

**Local Government Unit.** The results of this study will serve as a guide for the improvement and enhancement of the leadership and performance of the Local Government Unit.

### **Scope and Limitations of the Study**

This study aimed to determine the youth leadership and performance of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials of a local government in Iloilo City.

The study was conducted on the selected 23 barangays in the district of Jaro, City of Iloilo, from February 2023 to April 2024. The respondents of the study were 184 SK officials, ages 18-24. However, despite several attempts, the respondents strongly refused to answer the survey questionnaires. Therefore, the researchers gathered 65 respondents in 23 Random Barangays of Jaro Iloilo City. Permission to conduct the study has been secured from the selected barangays in Jaro, Iloilo City, and a consent letter was given to the respondents. The nature of the study has been explained to them beforehand. The researcher personally administered the instrument to the respondents in their free time. Each respondent has been given ample time to answer the instruments. The completed questionnaire was immediately collected after it was answered. After it has been collected, the researcher double-checks each item to ensure the completeness of the response. The gathered data was then categorized, coded, encoded, and tabulated in preparation for statistical treatment.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Review of Related Literature**

This chapter presents the review of literature which was taken from various records, documents, books, journals, websites, and other published studies conducted here in the Philippines that have a significant relationship to the present study to make it justifiable and defensible.

#### **Youth Leadership**

For young people to feel fulfilled and make a positive contribution to society, leadership skills are of the utmost importance (Boyd, 2001; Sheer, 1997). Youth leadership enables youth to develop in an environment that fosters personal development. Giving young people additional possibilities enables them to develop skills that will last a lifetime and increase their involvement in the community and extracurricular activities. The youth have been given a chance to evaluate their skills, including their strengths and shortcomings, self-worth, and the capacity to lead or guide others on an avenue of conduct, influence other people's opinions and actions, and perform as examples for others (Wehmeyer, Agran, & Hughes, 1998).

According to Dana Mitra (2006), students have progressed from being heard in the classroom to collaborating with adults. The establishment of student leadership positions provided youth with opportunities to practice and assume leadership roles in preparation for future adult responsibilities (Connell, Gambone, & Smith, 1998). This experience has helped the youth to become a leader in a bigger arena arming them with skills and knowledge that will be useful in their future endeavors.

In the Philippine setting, the Sangguniang Kabataan has become an avenue for the youth to contribute to the community and be trained as leaders. They were given the

power to promulgate rules, hold fund-raising activities, and initiate programs for the development of the youth as well as the community. These officials also undergo mandatory training that will help them in performing their roles and functions. Thus, the knowledge and skills of these officials are enhanced.

### **Performance of Sangguniang Kabataan**

The Philippine government sees the potential of the young generation to lead and even empower the nation. They believe that these people possessed a sound and fresh mind that may bring unique ideas for the betterment of the country. Thus, the youth is considered to be the key to the future. It is they who hold what the future may bring therefore molding and equipping them effectively is one of the best ways to enhance their capability and to ensure and make the future of the country secure. The success of one country or for one country to be called rich does not solely rely on natural resources but upon them. Article II, Section 13 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that; "The State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs." With that. Acknowledging the presence of the youth in nation-building and how crucial their role is, the creation of Sangguniang Kabataan also known as SK was mandated in the Local Government Code of 1991. Chapter 8, Section 423, Paragraph (a) of the LGC states that: "There shall be in every Barangay a Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) to be composed of a chairman, seven (7) members, a secretary, and a treasurer." The creation of this political body is said to be the training ground for them to be the country's leader someday.

A research study conducted by Malaluan, et.al. (2014) assessed the Sangguniang Kabataan Officials' performance based on the mandated duties given by

the Local Government Code of 1991. Two hundred (200) respondents were randomly chosen which included the students, the faculty members, and administrative personnel from the whole population of Lyceum of the Philippine University community. A descriptive approach, as per Lomaz and Li (2013), defines the phenomenon being examined and utilized to achieve objectives. The researchers' combined efforts to look at issues connected to the topic resulted in the facts being gathered. A questionnaire created by the researcher was used to evaluate the powers granted to Sangguniang Kabataan by the Local Government Code. Descriptive statistics were used for encoding, counting, and interpreting the data. As a result of receiving a good rating from the Local Government Code, the findings demonstrated that the Sangguniang Kabataan was competent to carry out its mandate.

### **Performance in Local Governance and Community Development**

In a study by Concepcion and Tancinco (2016), youth leaders (SK Officials) need to be well-versed in leadership, capable of making consistent decisions, and have an upbeat viewpoint on life. The Sangguniang Kabataan leaders or youth leaders were evaluated in the study titled "The Youth Leaders and Their Contributions to the Selected Barangays in the Municipality of Naval, Biliran, Philippines" for their development of specific barangays. An instrument used to collect data to achieve the objectives was a survey questionnaire. A Likert scale was employed in survey questions with a range of ratings of 1–5, with 5 being the highest rating and 1 representing the lowest rating, to analyze the collected data.

Among the 120 respondents 66.7 percent belonged to the age of 22-24 years, on the other hand, those aged 40 and above got the lowest percentage, which means that the respondents were right of age to be committed to their responsibilities. In addition, 64 percent were male while 56 percent were female which showed that

leadership positions were dominated by males. A majority of the respondents possessed the knowledge and education required for their employment, as evidenced by the fact that 15% had only completed their elementary education and 55% had completed a four-year college degree. In a similar vein, the findings revealed that Sangguniang Kabataan, or youth leaders, had somewhat to slightly executed programs as well as other youth-related activities. Additionally, funding allocation sources should be moderately applied to support youth development programs, projects, and activities. The youth leaders also urgently needed the barangay chairperson's support.

The relevance of the study as to contributions of the youth leaders has been affected by certain factors, specifically in terms of age as a basis for decision-making and maturity to compromise. Furthermore, gender reflects who is more active in engaging in leadership activities in a particular place. Likewise, educational attainment is another aspect that can signify the sufficient knowledge and competence of the leader to consciously fulfill his duties. In totality, there is a significant relationship between youth contributions to programs, projects, and youth-related activities to the sources of budget allocation that can help in the development of the barangay.

### **Youth Participation in Philippine Politics and Government**

The role of the youth is an integral part of nation-building, which shall promote their total well-being and thus recognizes their important involvement in public and civic affairs as stated in the 1987 Philippine Constitution. Youth made up largely the population, specifically comprising young people aged 15 years old and younger. Comparatively, youth in today's generation are more educated and far more well-informed in matters of political consciousness. According to Article V, Sec. 1 lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 is a way of broadening democratic participation in the political process. Significantly showing that the youths are more change-oriented and idealistic

as they have given the voice to speak for innovation and development. In addition, it makes a space for every youth to be part of the decision-making process and determine their role in public affairs. Furthermore, recognizing the vital role of the youth in shaping the country's future, as the youth constitute the productive manpower, the state's constitutional role is to promote and protect the well-being of the youth. Thus, it will enable them to develop their physical, moral, spiritual, social, and intellectual aspect to transform them into healthy, upright and intelligent citizens and potential community leaders.

Additionally, it shall inculcate in the youth the essence of patriotism and nationalism as well as the respect for human rights including the love for humanity (Art. XIV. Sec. 3 (2)). Through the constitution, the youth has been given importance by providing the concrete rights they embody and possess as a part of a collective community. Consequently, by harnessing the spirit and progressive idealism of the youth as an effective player in nation-building through support and representation as tomorrow's hope, a better future awaits us.

### **The Filipino Youth during the Spanish Colonization Period**

Youth participation has been visible since the colonial era. From the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, Spain colonized the Philippines. Spain restricted entry to its educational system to rich Filipinos in the 19th century, giving rise to the Ilustrado class of students who traveled to Europe. When the Ilustrados were students in Spain, they encountered bigotry, which generated a desire for Philippine independence. Pamphlets, poetry, novels, and journals criticizing the Spanish government were circulated during the Propaganda Movement, which was led by Dr. Jose P. Rizal. The Propaganda Movement was successful in establishing the national identity of the Filipino people, but the Philippine Revolution of 1896 was led by the massive Filipino masses. Andres

Bonifacio, who served as Supremo on the council in 1896, then founded the Katipunan, which was first organized in 1892.

The majority of the members were youths who believed it was their duty to aid the underprivileged and oppressed. The movement became national democratic as a result. The Philippine Revolution however was triggered by the discovery of the movement in 1896 by Spanish forces. The Katipunan fought for independence through armed struggle and claimed it on 12 June 1898 with the help of the power of the youth.

In addition to Jose Rizal and Andres Bonifacio, the Philippines' first president was a youth revolutionary leader, named Emilio Aguinaldo. Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy was born into the ruling class of the area in the city of Cavite on the Philippine Island of Luzon. Aguinaldo's father was elected mayor of Kawit (Cavite Viejo) when his father died in 1878; he would hold that office until 1895. In the same year, Aguinaldo entered the Andrés Bonifacio-founded Katipunan, a covert nationalist organization. After the Philippine rebellion against the Spaniards in 1896, Aguinaldo won several victories in the province of Cavite.

Lastly, Gregorio del Pilar, the youngest general and one of the most significant individuals in Philippine history, was born in San Jose, Bulacan, on November 14, 1875. Gregorio del Pilar is known as the "Hero of Tirad Pass" in popular culture. The young general successfully fought the formidable American invaders in this renowned spot with just a small number of soldiers, giving Aguinaldo ample time to escape the conquerors. Even though the war was won by one side, Gregorio del Pilar gave bravery. And because of his bravery, he perished. He was leading Aguinaldo's rear guard when he was shot and killed on that distraught day, December 2, 1899. That being said, youth, even in the revolutionary era, have played a vital role in nation-building. They led and

organized a revolution that changed the trajectory of our history by fighting for the freedom we have today.

### **Youth Activism and the Martial Law Period**

To counter the escalating turmoil in the Philippines, the Kabataang Makabayan, a large student movement, was established in November 1964. Students took the lead in demonstrations against the administration. This occurred in 1969, the year Ferdinand Marcos ran for reelection. The First Quarter Storm of 1970, a large-scale student demonstration against Marcos' State of the Nation Address in front of Malacanang Palace, was the result of the Philippine government's functioning becoming more intense during that period. Four students were killed during the Battle of Mendiola/Protests at Malacanang Palace, which took place from January 26 to January 31. Due to this, 100,000 people attended the Plaza Miranda Demonstration on February 12, 1970. Additionally, this provoked new marches against US imperialism at the US Embassy. 10–30,000 young people showed up as a consequence of the strikes, including not only students but also young people from rural areas with farms and factories. These demonstrations led to the creation of MAKIBAKA and the League of Filipino Students. On September 21, 1972, Marcos proclaimed martial law, which prohibited strikes and mass gatherings. Some students were also detained and red-tagged. Marcos was overthrown in 1986 by the People's Power Revolution, after which he and the rest of his family emigrated to Hawaii, and Cory Aquino was elected president of the Philippines.

The Philippines is a country that has a framework of including the youth sector in governance and has been strongly encouraged to participate in politics and government. This is in reaction to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which calls for the creation of a channel through which children can actively engage and represent their sector in the activities of the government and of the entire nation. The

first youth council was established in 1975 under the regime of former President Ferdinand Marcos who issued Presidential Decree (PD) 684 which led to the formal creation of the Kabataang Barangay (KB). The KB helps the youth through its involvement in community affairs and gives access to information on the government's development affairs. Numerous initiatives and programs for culture, sports, and livelihood have been completed by the KB, including the Youth Development Training program, which tries to instill in young people the principles of nationalism, service, and leadership to produce more effective leaders. However, during those times, there have been disagreements and criticisms of the KB, such as the enforcement of authoritarian control among the youth, opposition to militant youth activity, and the KB's failure to forge a receptive collective among the youth. Youth involvement in the KB has decreased since that time, and student activism has taken its place.

### **Post-EDSA People Power Revolution Period**

In June 1986, it was suggested that the KB be abolished along with the National Youth Commission (NYC), National Youth Assembly, and genuine youth representation. The KB was quickly disbanded by the government after youth discussions. The Presidential Council for Youth Affairs (PCYA), which President Corazon Aquino established in place of the NYC, was successful in working with youth federations to foster the development of potential leaders across the country but lacked the authority the Filipino youth desired from the NYC because it only collaborated with youth organizations. The technical committee of PCYA and the Congress young delegates worked on a proposal from 1989 to 1990. The 1991 Local Government Code (also known as the Local Autonomy Law or Republic Act 7160), which established the Katipunan ng Kabataan (KK) and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) as we know them today,

included the proposal that gave rise to both organizations. Through the KK and SK, it officially disbanded the KB and gave young people a new way to get involved in politics.

### **The Sangguniang Kabataan**

Under Senate Bill 2155 during the 14th Congress of 2008 filed by deceased Aquilino Pimentel Jr. who was a Senate Minority Leader, seeks to dissolve the Sangguniang Kabataan amending certain provisions of the Local Government Code of 1991. According to Pimentel, as a prevalent sentiment in many local communities, the SK officials have neglected their duties because of their other things to prioritize although they have been receiving remuneration. Additionally, Pimentel stated that the absences of the officials in their barangays because they are pursuing their college education is a strong basis for the abolishment of SK, thus, he also emphasizes that despite their absenteeism they are still receiving the government allowances.

Furthermore, Sangguniang Kabataan has exposed the youth leaders to situations that make them susceptible to corruption in handling their entrusted funds.

About the discussion, Former President Aquino, signed Republic Act No. 10632 amending the R. A 9340 about the postponement of the Sangguniang Kabataan elections on October 28, 2013, to pave the way for the new reforms the youth council needs. Additionally, there are pending bills in Congress calling for the reform or abolishment of the SK. Likewise, Representative Erice files House Bill 1122 which seeks to amend RA 7160 to abolish the SK as it no longer serves its purpose. In addition, the legislator pointed out that SK officers must balance competing responsibilities, such as finishing their studies, satisfying responsibilities to one's family and accomplishing governmental tasks. Meanwhile, Representative Castelo seeks to scrap the budget of the SK as a move to stop corruption in youth organizations.

According to Ponce et al. (2013), as classified the common denominators in Sangguniang Kabataan corrupt practices are dishonesty or fraud, abuse of power, and ultimately the absence of transparency and integrity, such as fund embezzlement, ghost employment, fraud during travel or tours and bribery among others. The officials engage in this activity because of the incentives they can get such as making money or unfavorable situations and the desire to have monetary gain since it is only the SK Chairman who has an honorarium that makes other SK Officials to receive as well. In addition, the SK officials were young, vulnerable, and lacked wisdom, making them engage in corruption. Corruption has been part of the system and as it is being normalized practice the SK officials should have leniency and tolerance to the act.

### **SK Reform Act**

The SK System has changed as a result of the SK Reform Act of 2015, which former President Benigno Aquino signed into law on January 15, 2016. This law increased the minimum age requirement for candidates for SK Official positions, which allayed worries that the officials could be easily coerced and held accountable for the incumbents' age. Additionally, a requirement that the SK official not be related to any incumbent official within the second civil degree of consanguinity or affinity was added to the list of required qualifications. The SK also received fiscal autonomy, indicating they will have discretion over their funds' operations, encashment, and distribution. Along with this, the Local Youth Development Council was established to serve as the barangay SKs' consultative body. Furthermore, participation in mandatory and ongoing training for SK officials is a requirement for holding office, and failure to do so may be grounds for disqualification. The law was passed to lay a framework for better and more accountable youth governance in the Philippines, and to provide an avenue for reimagining the role of youth governance in skills development, youth employment, and learning assessment.

To instill in them the values of patriotic spirit, nationhood, and other worthwhile patriotic principles and foster their participation in civic and community life to equip them for exemplary governance and leadership, the law mentioned above is an acknowledgment by the State of the youth's physical, ethical, religious, intellectual, and social well-being.

According to Section 8 of The SK Reform Act, the Sangguniang Kabataan Officials have the power to formulate a three-year rolling plan, the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plan, and approve the annual budget for the Annual Barangay Youth Investment Program. This plan should be aligned with the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) and other Local Youth Development Plans. The Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plan and the applicable provisions of this Act require the Sangguniang Kabataan to formulate resolutions necessary to carry out the objectives of the youth in the barangay. This includes initiating and, establishing initiatives and activities that support overall wellness, youth advancement, and empowering themselves, setting up tax-exempt events to raise funds, and allocating the money generated to the Sangguniang Kabataan's general budget, creating regular and special committees, submitting annual and end-of-term program accomplishments and financial reports to the Sangguniang Barangay, and partnering with the Local Youth Development Council (LYDC) in planning and executing projects and programs of specific advocacies. Finally, the Sangguniang Kabataan must embrace and implement into effect an act requiring total general availability of all documents and transactions affecting matters of the interest of the public.

### **Sangguniang Kabataan Mandatory Training**

As provided for by the SK Reform Act, one of the additional requirements for an SK official to officially hold public office is to undergo mandatory training as stated under Sec. 27, Article V of Republic Act 10742. Any Sangguniang Kabataan official, whether elected or appointed, or any member of the LYDC, is obliged to finish the obligatory education and training programs before presuming office to highlight the integral part of the youth in nation-building and develop them to evolve into more capable citizens with the principles of nationalism, patriotism, and esteem as a Filipino.

The Department of Interior and Local Government has the power to order local officials especially the Sangguniang Kabataan Officials to undergo such Mandatory Training as per the said mandate of SK Reform Act of 2015.

The "Republic Act No. 10742," formerly known as the SK Reform Act of 2015, was created as an excellent approach to inspire youth to embrace their part in effective governance. The aforementioned elected SK officials attended this course in May 2018 as a result of DILG's Memorandum Circular No. 2018-48.

At the Cebu Institute of Technology Institute, Cebu SK officials received their required training. The decentralization and local governance, the history of the SK, meetings and resolutions, budgeting and forecasting, the code of conduct, and ethical standards were all covered in the course. This is done to evaluate the SK Officials' understanding and implementation of the training materials-based expertise. There were numerous issues with SK officials' performance before the reform act. The study's key finding is how insufficiently SK officials carry out their duties, starting with creating laws, reporting, and consulting with constituents. Additionally, according to Balanon and others (2007), there is a mismatch between the needs of youth and current SK initiatives.

In line with Hart (1997) and Hultgren and Johansson's (2019) investigations. The present study places a premium on youth to promote the idea that, despite their young age, they can engage as equal partners and problem-solvers by rendering judgments on issues that are significant to them.

The study's analysts concluded that the mandatory training for SK officials in Cebu City was successful. 160 people attended the aforementioned training, including 124 SK Councilors and 36 SK Chairpersons from various barangays in Cebu City. There is a high, positive association between knowledge and demonstration, according to research utilizing Pearson product-moment correlation. The findings reveal that SK officials had a mean score of 3.58 and had strongly exhibited knowledge with a grand mean of 3.57.

### **Utilization of Sangguniang Kabataan Funds**

Section 20 of the SK Reform Act states that the Sangguniang Kabataan shall receive 10% of the general fund for projects, programs, and events that will support and guarantee equal access to high-quality education, environmental preservation, climate change adaptation, disaster threat mitigation, youth employment and livelihood, and gender-sensitive initiatives that place a focus on leadership. Furthermore, Section 20 (b) of the same law provides that the SK shall have financial independence in its operations, disbursements, and encashment of its fund, income, and expenditure.

About the discussed idea, according to a study “Corruption Practices Among Young Elective Public Officials” conducted in Iligan City (2013) wherein the study explored the involvement in graft and corruption among elective barangay youth officials, corruption has infiltrated the local government unit, thus, SK officials were involved in graft and corruption during their terms. The types of corruption that they have engaged

in include embezzlement of funds, ghost employment where they would include their names without having done labor, overpricing, and absence of public bidding and kickbacks, price manipulation, and forging of signatures, bribery and use of government property to name a few. While performing these actions, the SK Officials believed that corruption is part of an organization thus making it inevitable.

For which Section 20 of the law, seeks to stop as it states that the 10% will be set aside for the Sangguniang Kabataan to be utilized for youth empowerment and development. Thus, they have financial independence in funds operations, disbursements, and encashment. However, to ensure transparency and prevent fund misuse, all the appropriated funds for the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plan and Annual Barangay Youth Investment Program according to Section 15 (g) of the SK Reform Act, at the end of each quarter, the Sangguniang Kabataan Treasurer must provide certified and thorough statements of real financial transactions to the Sangguniang Kabataan and the Sangguniang Barangay. These declarations must also be displayed on the barangay bulletin board, preferably in prominent locations. Additionally, the funds obtained from any avenue must be disclosed in its books of account, which must adhere to all applicable accounting and auditing laws, rules, and regulations as outlined in Section 20(d) of the SK Reform Act by the Commission of Audit.

Significantly, according to Ricafort (2022), for efficient allotment of funds, they should properly allocate their funds to undertake programs that will respond to the specific needs of the youth in their areas of jurisdiction.

## **Decision-Making Skills**

Youth need to be geared up with skills to help them make decisions in this fast-changing world. The lifestyle and employment decisions made by young people affect their destiny and the future of society. Making wise judgments is the foundation of financial independence and consumption life skills (Jump Start Coalition, 2002). Risky behavior by youth can have detrimental effects on both the individual and society as a whole. Making wise judgments of this sort allows young people to avoid peer temptation to engage in risky activities, but it also develops their ability to interact with others and their understanding of society, stimulates them to consider the repercussions of their actions, and helps them set goals and comprehend their feelings as well as those of others (Elias & Tobias 1990). Jacobs (1998) discovered that 7th and 8th graders were more likely to engage in potentially hazardous behaviors when they made impulsive decisions as opposed to when they thoroughly considered their alternatives and weighed the potential outcomes.

According to Nelson (1984), decision-making is a cognitive endeavor that results in a reaction to surroundings through an assessment of one or more options to choose from. Making wise decisions is a skill that can be learned. In the words of Baron and Brown (1991), teaching young adults how to make decisions can stop the development of erroneous decision-making habits and, particularly accompanied by practice, may establish better modifications.

Dybdal and Sondag (2000) promote the adoption of a teaching method that emphasizes the necessity for decision-making activities based on subject matter and uses pre-written scenarios or crucial incidents as instructional resources. Elias and Tobias (1990) emphasize the significance of instructing learners on the processes of decision-making in regular scholastic and societal settings that are representative of

"real life." Gregan-Paxton (1995) examined the pre-decisional abilities of preschoolers and primary school pupils and discovered that fundamental principles may be taught and that teaching young children about the decision-making process is relevant. McMorris (1999) investigated how cognitive growth impacted the progression of decision-making abilities in sports. He points out that while there is a paucity of knowledge regarding the best time for instruction and the crucial period for learning decision-making abilities, practice does improve decision-making ability.

A time of excessive synapse development occurs from early childhood to early adolescence, which is accompanied by an era of synaptic "pruning" (Board on Children, Youth, and Families, 2002). There is an additional "pruning" of cells right through puberty. About the Board on Children, Youth, and Families (2002), neurons and interconnections that undergo usage persist while those that aren't utilized are disintegrated. According to recent findings in the field of neurobiology, adolescents who practice making decisions may have a higher chance of maintaining the cerebral regions necessary for that process. By the age of 15, numerous adolescents have attained a respectable level of decision-making ability, according to Mann, Harmoni, and Power (1989). Adolescents, particularly when confronted with a demanding or contentious circumstance, cannot always use sound decision-making skills in all situations.

The early stages of adolescence (years 12–14) seem to be a crucial time to start teaching decision-making skills. Younger teenagers have lower levels of ability to distinguish between options, list a variety of consequences and advantages, comprehend or foresee the risks and benefits, and appropriately evaluate the information they get from sources who might have a stake in the outcome. According to Jacobs and Ganzel (1993), adolescents' drive to render judgments contrasts with adults' even when they possess the processing of information decision-making skills because of

the interpersonal, psychological, and cognitive disparities between them and adults. Youth choice-making is additionally impacted by emotions. Adolescents who frequently encounter intense emotions that may influence their decision-making can be taught how to gauge those emotions' impact. Youth may therefore rely less on emotion if they comprehend the process of decision-making and consider every potential outcome (Fischhoff, et al., 1999).

In the words of Herbert Simon, if decisions are not made properly and on time, they could affect the organization's objectives. Decisions are a vital aspect of any organization. Governing requires decision making, it is a necessary skill in terms of making choices, assessments and determining alternative solutions to problem solving. Many issues and concerns will arise which requires a leader to have better judgment in finding the suited solution with a thorough analysis of information and consideration of options. Significantly, decision-making skills can provide good outcomes and reduction of failed decision consequences.

### **Synthesis**

After reviewing the related literature on the youth leadership and performance of Sangguniang Kabataan officials, the researchers arrived at this conclusion. The contributions of the youth leaders have been affected by certain factors in terms of sex, and level of education. These factors, determine how a youth leader reacts and face certain problems in leadership, decision making, or problem solving. In addition, it reflects the ability of the youth leaders to create or formulate projects in the development of the youth. In addition, the aspect of budget utilization on the specific projects and proper distribution of funds for the future projects as well.

Furthermore, the performance of a youth leader depends on how fully equipped and trained one is. One cannot lead without knowledge of a certain field. Experiential theory for example is a way of creating knowledge through experience not just facts or skills. With that being said, mandatory training for newly elected SK officials takes its place in enhancing and honing the capabilities and the ability to drive the youth leaders. Through that experience from training, the youth leaders now can guide the constituents through involvement and participation in different programs and activities implemented by the barangay.

Finally, the review shows that youth leadership's meaningful participation at the local government level through the Sangguniang Kabataan officials in policymaking and governance has been improved through training that will enhance their skills. Such practice strengthens the performance of youth leaders. It is crucial in the sense that the spirit of involvement and inclusion is being practiced. From their leadership which will eventually result in the contributions of their performance on how they will lead.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Methodology**

This chapter presents the research design, the respondents, instrumentation, data collection, data processing, and data analysis plans.

#### **Research Design**

This study employed an inferential design utilizing a one-shot survey. An inferential research design, according to Bhattacharjee (2012), draws conclusions about a larger population from a small sample. To test a general hypothesis about the nature of the world, facts from a subject sample of the world are employed. Observational, retrospective, and cross-sectional time studies are the three types of data sets that can be employed in this methodology. The purpose of inferential statistics is to enable extrapolation-based inferences, which is fundamentally distinct from descriptive statistics, which only report the data being measured.

The inferential survey research design refers to a group of quantitative methods that are typically used to estimate values in a population from which a sample has been drawn and to test hypotheses in research studies.

#### **Participants of the Study**

The respondents of the study were the SK officials in selected barangays in the district of Jaro, City of Iloilo. Jaro is a district of Iloilo City in the Philippine province of Iloilo on Panay Island in the Western Visayas region. It is the largest in terms of land area with a total of 27.48 km<sup>2</sup> and population of Iloilo City's seven districts, with 130,700 people in the 2020 census and 42 barangays. The inclusion of these criteria are as follows: A.) SK officials on the selected barangays in the district of Jaro, City; B.) male or

female; C.) 18-24 years old. On the other hand, the exclusion criteria that will be observed are: a) non-SK officials in the selected barangays in the district of Jaro, City of Iloilo; b) Respondents that do not qualify as SK officials; C.) age below 18 years old and more than 24 years old.

The study covered all one hundred eighty-four (184) SK officials from the selected twenty-three (23) barangays in the district of Jaro, City of Iloilo.

Sample size formula:  $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(0.05)^2}$

The researchers utilized cluster sampling in choosing the respondents of the study. The population is divided into groups after which the researcher can choose a cluster through simple random sampling.

Given:

Number of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials each barangay= 8

Total number of Barangays in the district of Jaro, City of Iloilo= 42

Total number of SK Officials in the district of Jaro, City of Iloilo (N)= 336

I. Problem: Find the sample size.

Formula:  $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(0.05)^2}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{336}{1 + 336(0.05)^2} \\ &= \frac{336}{1 + 0.84} \\ &= \frac{336}{1.84} \\ &= 182.608 \\ &= 183 \end{aligned}$$

II. Problem: Find the number of selected barangays.

Formula:

$$\text{No. of selected barangays} = \frac{\text{Total number of respondents}}{\text{Number of Sk Officials each barangay}}$$

Solution:

$$\text{No. of selected barangays} = \frac{\text{Total number of respondents}}{\text{Number of Sk Officials each barangay}}$$

$$= \frac{183}{8}$$

No. of selected barangay = 22.875

No. of selected barangays = 23

### **Research Instrument**

The researchers personally administered the questionnaire to the respondents after permission to conduct the study to seek from the Iloilo City Hall. A set of the questionnaire with three (3) parts was administered to the SK officials in the selected barangays in the district of Jaro, City of Iloilo.

Part I of the questionnaire will determine the demographic profile of the respondents, the instrument will ask about the sex, level of education, and length of service.

Part II of the questionnaire will assess the level of youth leadership of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials, the respondents will answer a research-made questionnaire and will be rated using the five-point Likert scale based on Peter Northouse's "Leadership Trait Questionnaire" (Northouse, 1997).

Part III of the questionnaire will assess the level of performance of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials, the respondents will answer a research-made questionnaire and will be rated using the five-point Likert scale based on Republic Act 10742 or also known as Sangguniang Kabataan Reform Act.

Determining the performance of Sangguniang Kabataan officials.

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
4.21 - 5.00	Always	Very Effective
3.41 - 4.20	Often	Effective
2.61 - 3.40	Sometimes	Moderately Effective
1.81 - 2.60	Rarely	Slightly Effective
1.0 - 1.80	Never	Less Effective

Interpretations will be as follows:

**Very Effective** - This range shows that the Sangguniang Kabataan officials routinely and effectively carry out their duties and obligations. They consistently provide favorable results and exhibit a great devotion to their job.

**Effective** - Officials who fall within this range typically work effectively. They constantly produce satisfactory results and exhibit expertise in their roles. Even though there might occasionally be room for improvement, they generally contribute well to their function.

**Moderately Effective** - This range indicates that the officials are moderately effective but have occasional lapses in their performance. They may display varying levels of

effectiveness depending on the situation. While they fulfill their duties adequately most of the time, there is room for improvement in certain areas.

**Slightly Effective** - Officials in this range are thought to be marginally successful, though not always. They could have a hard time carrying out their duties and frequently produce unsatisfactory results. Their performance might use some serious improvement.

**Less Effective** - This range implies that the officials generally perform their duties ineffectively. They frequently fall short of the intended results and hardly ever carry out their duties. Their performance falls far short of expectations, thus there is a clear need for improvement.

### **Validity of Questionnaires**

The researcher-made questionnaires were submitted to a panel of experts in the field of research and social sciences for validation. Further comments and recommendations of the panel members will be included in the final revision of the questionnaire.

### **Reliability of Questionnaires**

According to Schindler and Cooper (2011), 25 to 100 respondents are adequate for pilot testing. The research instrument was administered to thirty-five (35) Sangguniang Kabataan Officials outside of Iloilo City, specifically the five barangays of the municipality of Sibunag, Guimaras for pilot testing. The respondents from the pilot testing will not be chosen for the final selection. The reliability coefficient of the variables should be 0.7 above to test that the researcher-made questionnaires are reliable. To further measure the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha was used.

## **Ethical Consideration**

The following must be observed to ensure the research endeavor's technical and ethical components.

**Seeking Approval from the RERB and Other Related Offices/Institutions.** To evaluate the ethical and technical aspects of the study, The researcher sought approval from the Central Philippine University Research Ethics Review Board (CPU-RERB). Likewise, a letter was provided to seek permission to conduct the study, addressed to the local chief executive of the selected barangays in Jaro.

**Risk Assessment.** A minimal risk was expected in conducting the study. They were not forced to answer the question for refusing it. In mitigating the identified risk, the researcher pledged to observe full responsibility and professionalism in the conduct of the questionnaire. In addition, the researchers stopped any signs of risk that occurred prioritizing the comfort of the respondents.

**Benefits Assessment.** The beneficial effect of the study served as a form of feedback regarding the effectiveness of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials performing their duties and responsibilities. Likewise, it helped the officials to identify their discrepancies and let constituents determine whether their Sangguniang Kabataan officials were well-informed concerning their duties mandated by the R.A 10742. Additionally, it provided information on the design of training programs framed by the Department of Interior and Local Government. Similarly, the result of the study provided information to educational institutions to develop pertinent courses about leadership. More importantly, the study brought future researchers' interest in exploring the aspect of youth leadership and improved the findings as a starting point. In addition, it is data is

beneficial to the policymakers as they craft laws and guide the Local Government Units in improving their performance for provided services.

**Withdrawal Criteria of Participants.** The participants have entirely volunteered and the participants have the option to refuse or withdraw if they feel any discomfort in answering the questionnaire. The respondents who refuse can withdraw at any time with or without valid reason as respect for their decision. The respondents can inform the researchers the moment they decide not to participate.

**Anonymity and Confidentiality of the Participants/Respondents.** A letter of informed consent was attached to each questionnaire to obtain the respondents' permission to participate in the study. The researcher explained the study's nature, objectives, and aims, and the respondents were guaranteed that the information they provided would be kept private and utilized solely for this research.

**Voluntary, Non-coercive Recruitment of Participants.** The participation of the respondents was entirely voluntary, and non-coercive measures were practiced. Respondents were free to refuse and withdraw with or without valid reasons, which were respected by the researchers.

**Disposal of Research Materials and Data.** The research materials were disposed of through shredding, ensuring that any information was kept confidential and not used for any other purpose. All the gathered information was solely used for research purposes and was destroyed upon the completion of the research.

**Contribution to Local Capacity Building and Benefits to Local Communities.** As the aforementioned benefits of the research findings, the Sangguniang Kabataan officials were able to determine which aspects needed to be developed the most to provide better services to their constituents. Thus, the

constituents, especially the youth, could identify if their youth leaders had been effective and efficient in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. The result of the study was useful material that provided information vital to youth leadership in every local community.

**Incentives or Compensation.** The participants received a token as an expression of gratitude for participating in their study and providing the necessary information for the analysis of the research's findings.

**Disclosure and Declaration of Potential Conflict of Interest.** The researcher declared no conflict of interest in the conduct of this study and with the respondents involved. The researcher will only have exclusive access to the study's findings, which will not be shared with any external parties without the written consent of the respondents involved.

### **Dissemination Plan**

The research report is presented before the panel of experts of the Faculty of Social Science Department or to any colloquium, local, national, or international, or may be published in a respectable journal and the study results will be disseminated or within six (6) months to one (1) year, whichever may come earlier.

### **Data Gathering Procedure**

Permission to conduct the study was secured from the selected barangays of Jaro, Iloilo City. The selected respondents were the SK officials from the selected barangays in the District of Jaro, City of Iloilo. A consent letter will be given to the respondents and the nature of the study will be explained to them beforehand.

The researcher personally administered the instrument to the respondents in their free time. Each respondent was given ample time to answer the instruments. Each completed questionnaire was immediately collected after it was answered. Upon the collection of the questionnaires, the researchers double-checked each item to ensure the completeness of the responses.

### **Data Processing Procedure**

After the respondents had completed the questionnaire, the data were encoded and processed for storage and analysis using SPSS statistical version 20.0, and then deleted after analysis. This study is voluntary, and the respondents were given the option to withdraw at any time.

### **Data Analysis Procedure**

The gathered data were categorized, coded, encoded, and tabulated in preparation for statistical treatment.

For the descriptive-inferential analysis, the use of frequency distribution, percentages, demographic profiles, mean scores, and standard deviation were used to present data on respondents' leadership and performance.

For the inferential analysis, T-test and ANOVA test were utilized to determine the association between the variables.

**T-test.** This determined whether a process or treatment has an effect on the population of interest, or whether two groups are different from one another.

**Anova.** This determined if there is a statistical difference between more categorical groups by testing for differences of means using a variance.

## Chapter 4

### Results and Discussions

This chapter presents the results and discussion of the data acquired in this study. The data collected constituted the basis for the explanation of the research problem posed for the investigation entitled “Performance and Youth Leadership of the Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in Iloilo City.”

The findings are presented in the following sequence: personal profile of respondents; youth leadership of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials, and the performance of the Sangguniang Kabataan Officials. Interpretation of the results is based on the collected data:

#### Personal Profile

Table 1 discusses the personal profile of respondents in terms of sex, level of education, and length of service. The figure in Table 1 shows the demographic profile of the respondents according to their sex, level of education, and length of service. Out of 65 respondents, 23 were male, and 42 were female. The distribution of the respondents according to their length of service results from the survey are as follows: 13 are more than 6 years, 52 are 6 years and below. The distribution of the respondents according to the level of education results from the survey are as follows: 6 are High School Graduates and below, 32 are college undergraduates, and 27 are college graduates. As shown below in Table 1, there is a slightly higher representation of female respondents (64.60%) compared to males (35.40%). The majority of respondents are either College Undergraduates (49.20%) or College Graduates (41.50%), indicating a well-educated sample. A smaller portion falls into the category of High School Graduates and Others (9.20%).

The majority of respondents have a length of service of 6 years and below (80.00%), while a smaller portion has more than 6 years of service (20.00%).

**Table 1.**

Distribution of Respondents according to their Sex, Level of Education, and Length of Service

Respondents	f	%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	23	35.40
Female	42	64.60
<b>Level of Education</b>		
High School Graduate and Others	6	9.20
College Undergraduate	32	49.20
College Graduate	27	41.50
<b>Length of Service</b>		
More than 6 years	13	20.00
6 years and below	52	80.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

### **Level of Youth Leadership in terms of Sex, Level of Education, and Length of Service**

The data presents the Level of Youth Leadership of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officials, both overall and when grouped by specific factors. By overall leadership effectiveness, the mean score for the entire group is 4.36, falling within the Very Effective range on the scale, it means that this range shows that the Sangguniang Kabataan officials routinely and effectively carry out their duties and obligations. They consistently provide favorable results and exhibit a great devotion to their job.

### **Level of Youth Leadership in terms of Sex**

Table 2 shows the level of youth leadership the terms of sex, male officials have a mean score of 4.21, which is considered Very Effective. Female officials have a higher mean score of 4.44, also falling under the Very Effective category.

As gathered on the self-reported assessment most of the respondents agree to the fact that sex based on the level of youth leadership believe that it is a major factor in leading the youth of the barangay. With the results of the study presenting the higher mean score of female officials garnering the number of 4.44, there is a growing body of evidence demonstrating the impact women have on legislation and when in office, thus, corroborating with the findings of Zenger and Folkman (2019) which states that women in leadership positions are perceived as being every bit as effective as men according to their recently updated research. In an analysis of thousands of 360-degree assessments, women were rated as excelling in taking initiative, acting with resilience, practicing self-development, driving for results, and displaying high integrity and honesty. They were thought to be more effective in 84% of the competencies that we most frequently measure. Men were rated as being better in two capabilities: “develops strategic perspective” and “technical or professional expertise.” However, a different analysis of the same data showed that when women are asked to assess themselves, they are not as generous in their ratings. They have lower scores than men on confidence ratings, especially when they’re under 25. At age 40, the confidence ratings merge. Men gain just 8.5 percentile points in confidence from age 25 to their 60+ years. Women, on the other hand, gain 29 percentile points. Women make highly competent leaders, according to those who work most closely with them — and what’s holding them back is not a lack of capability but a dearth of opportunity.

### **Level of Youth Leadership in terms of Level of Education**

From table 2 as presented below shows that High School Graduates and Others score 4.40, rated as Very Effective. College Undergraduates have a mean score of 4.49, falling in the Very Effective range. College Graduates score 4.19, still considered Very Effective. It shows how the level of education attained by the respondents, particularly, how the degree of education achieved improves the leaders' skills and knowledge, making them more competent in their role as youth leaders. Based on the self-reported assessment the findings in the study present College Undergraduates there is a massive presence of initiative and active participation of young undergrad students who expand their horizons by taking on the role of lead outside the student government bodies who have shaped their leadership potential and willingly serve their respective communities, and thus, agree with Astin and Astin (2000), stating "colleges and universities provide rich opportunities for recruiting and developing leaders through the curriculum and co-curriculum". Similarly, Roberts (2007) expressed those institutions of Higher education is deemed a "vital and fertile holding environment for leadership learning among young adults".

Research conducted at The National Centre for Education Statistics (2012) revealed that between the years 2000 and 2010 enrolment in degree-granting institutions increased by 37 percent, from 15.3 million to 21.0 million. The statistical findings indicated that between 2000 and 2010, the number of 18- to 24-year-olds entering college increased from 27.3 million to 30.7 million, an increase of 12 percent, and the percentage of 18- to 24-year olds enrolled in college rose from 35 percent in the 2000 to 41 percent in 2010. This increase in enrolment suggests that a significant number of young people are matriculating each year from colleges and universities to take on some form of leadership task in the wider society. As such, higher education is

required to empower students by helping them develop the talents and skills that will allow them to become “effective social change agents” (Astin & Astin, 2000).

### **Level of Youth Leadership in terms of Length of Service**

Leadership Effectiveness by Length of Service as shown in the following table based on the self-reported assessment of officials with more than 6 years of service score 4.81, categorized as Very Effective. Officials with 6 years and below have a mean score of 4.24, also falling within the Very Effective range. However, the outcome of the study does not concur with the findings of Burgat and Hunt (2018) in which it is about the United States Congress, but was also used as a criteria for determining whether a said individual is an efficient public servant or not. Although this was used in discerning the members of the United States Congress. Burgat and Hunt (2018) state that there is a period of extreme dissatisfaction with the lawmakers of Congress and with questions increasing about its capacity to do its job, many point to a decreasing level of institutional memory as a main culprit for why Congress seems unwilling and unable to perform its expected duties.

After all, the inevitable result of any wave election is that a large portion of the House is completely new to the job and will skew more inexperienced with exactly one-third of lawmakers having served one term or less upon being sworn in January of 2019. As a result, a non-trivial portion of the chamber is unfamiliar with the intricacies and traditions of Capitol Hill and is increasingly removed from more functional, productive eras in the House. Instead, members-only know hyper-partisan gridlock.

**Table 2.**

Level of Youth Leadership of Sangguniang Kabataan officials when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service.

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	Description
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	23	4.21	.72	Very Effective
Female	42	4.44	.60	Very Effective
<b>Level of Education</b>				
High School Graduate and Others	6	4.40	.25	Very Effective
College Undergraduate	32	4.49	.65	Very Effective
College Graduate	27	4.19	.68	Effective
<b>Length of Service</b>				
More than 6 years	13	4.81	.24	Very Effective
6 years and below	52	4.24	.67	Very Effective
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>.65</b>	<b>Very Effective</b>

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
4.21 - 5.00	Always	Very Effective
3.41 - 4.20	Often	Effective
2.61 - 3.40	Sometimes	Moderately Effective
1.81 - 2.60	Rarely	Slightly Effective
1.0 - 1.80	Never	Less Effective

### **Level of Performance of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in terms of Sex, Level of Education, and Length of Service**

The data presents the Level of Performance of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officials, both overall and when grouped by specific factors. As shown in the Table, the overall mean score is 4.21, categorizing the performance of SK officials as Very Effective on the provided scale as the result of self-reported assessment.

#### **Level of Performance in terms of Sex**

As shown in Table 3, male officials have a mean score of 4.26, placing them in the Very Effective category. While on the other hand, female officials, with a mean score of 4.18, also fall under the Very Effective range. The findings of this study implied that public officials who are men fulfill their duties and responsibilities better than their counterparts. However, the results of this study based on the self-reported assessment contradict the report of Pew Research Center (2008) which states that as for job performance skills, women get higher marks than men in all of the measures tested: standing up for one's principles in the face of political pressure; being able to work out compromises; keeping government honest; and representing the interests of "people like you" in a nationwide survey conducted by Pew Research Center and Social Demographic Trends survey which was conducted by telephone from June 16 through July 16, 2008 among a nationally representative sample of 2,250 adults, including 1,060 men and 1,190 women.

To be sure, the fact that such a large majority of respondents (69%) say that women and men make equally good political leaders is itself a measure of the profound changes in women's role in society that have taken place over the past several decades. Women make up 57% of all college students, about half of all law and medical school

students, and more than four in ten students who earn master's degrees in business. They make up 46% of the total private sector workforce and 38% of all managers.

### **Level of Performance in terms of Level of Education**

Exhibited in Table 3 based on the self-reported assessment, where the High School Graduates and Others have a mean score of 4.47, indicating their performance is perceived as Very Effective. College Undergraduates, with a mean score of 4.47, are also categorized as Very Effective. College Graduates, while still effective, have a slightly lower mean score of 3.83. These findings suggest that both high school graduates and college undergraduates are performing with the utmost dedication to their responsibilities and showcase their skills very well which exceeds that of college graduates.

This result of the study however contradicts the research done by the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AAC&U) stating that most or all college graduates possess the knowledge and skills needed to succeed in entry-level positions, and fewer (55 percent) believe they possess the knowledge and skills required for advancement and promotion. Furthermore, less than half of employers think college graduates are "very well prepared" in the same skills they view as the most important for success, including the ability to work effectively in teams (48 percent), critical thinking skills (39 percent), the ability to analyze and interpret data (41 percent), and the application of knowledge and skills in real-world settings (39 percent).

### **Level of Performance in terms of Length of Service**

As presented in Table 3 based on the self-reported assessment, officials with more than 6 years of service have a mean score of 4.71, placing them in the Very Effective category. Officials with 6 years and below, with a mean score of 4.08, are still

considered Effective. The findings demonstrate that experienced public servants possess far more of the skills, expertise, and capacity required to continue providing competent government management and enhancing the welfare of the populace. These advantages stem from their longer tenure in office.

Despite that, it does not corroborate with the studies done by Treul and Porter (2022) saying that there are some upsides, though, to more inexperienced candidates winning the elections. Namely, it may lead to simply less governing experience in Congress now. Treul and Porter found that between 40 and 52 percent of the freshmen House members in the three most recent congresses had no previous experience as an elected official, compared with an average of about 30 percent per class between 1991 and 2015. If new members keep being this inexperienced, it could have a detrimental impact on Congress's efficacy — research suggests that prior elected experience can make a member of Congress a more effective legislator. But perhaps even more troubling than the decline in experience is that some of the newly elected members don't appear to be interested in learning to govern.

**Table 3.**

Level of Performance of SK officials when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	Description
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	23	4.26	.71	Very Effective
Female	42	4.18	.66	Effective
<b>Level of Education</b>				
High School Graduate and Others	6	4.47	.14	Very Effective
College Undergraduate	32	4.47	.55	Very Effective
College Graduate	27	3.83	.70	Effective
<b>Length of Service</b>				
More than 6 years	13	4.71	.13	Very Effective
6 years and below	52	4.08	.69	Effective
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>.67</b>	<b>Very Effective</b>

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
4.21 - 5.00	Always	Very Effective
3.41 - 4.20	Often	Effective
2.61 - 3.40	Sometimes	Moderately Effective
1.81 - 2.60	Rarely	Slightly Effective
1.0 - 1.80	Never	Less Effective

The data suggests that, as a whole, SK officials are perceived as very effective in their performance. However, there are variations when considering factors such as sex, level of education, and length of service. Notably, officials with more extended service durations and higher education levels tend to receive higher effectiveness ratings.

### **Difference in the Level of Youth Leadership when grouped according to Sex, and Length of Service**

#### **Difference in Youth Leadership by Sex**

Table 4 shows the mean scores for male (4.21) and female (4.44) officials suggesting a small difference, but the t-test result indicates a non-significant difference ( $t = -1.40$ ,  $p = 0.17$ ). As a result, when respondents are grouped by sex, there is no statistically significant difference in youth leadership. The study's findings did not correspond with the study conducted by Delorino (2019), *Level of Leadership Capabilities of Selected Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in Catarman, Northern Samar*, which reveals that of the 160 respondents, 91, or 56.88 percent, are men and 69, or 43.12 percent, are women. This indicates that there is still more work to be done to strengthen female SK officials as the male sex still rules the political sphere at the lowest level, the Sangguniang Kabataan. However, the Gender Gap at Work:2022 Study did find that, when asked if it made a difference to be a man or a woman at work, 46% of respondents stated it didn't matter, while 34% and 20% of respondents, respectively, believed being a male employed made a difference. From this, it can be derived that being male and female does not affect one's leadership.

### **Difference in Youth Leadership by Length of Service**

The t-test result ( $t = -1.40$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) indicates a statistically significant difference in youth leadership when respondents are grouped by length of service. The large effect size (Cohen's  $d = 1.13$ ) suggests a substantial practical difference between officials with more than 6 years of service and those with 6 years and below. Upon grouping by length of service based on the self-reported assessment, the result reveals a statistically significant difference. Compared to those with six years or less of service, officials with more than six years of service show a noticeable distinction in youth leadership. A Study by Omole and Omolayo (2013) which examined the influence of mental workload on the job performance of academic and non-academic workers in a university shows that job performance is significantly impacted by length of service. The findings showed that employees with six to ten years of experience will outperform those with one to five years of experience in the workplace. This demonstrates the value of years of work experience. Long-term employment will help with the development of on-the-job skills, job knowledge mastery, and job manipulation for higher productivity. It implies that the organization's workload, the expectations of the environment, and the capacity to meet those obligations would be more familiar to employees with many years of work experience than to those with fewer years of experience. Furthermore, in the study conducted by Federico (1996) cited by Kadtong (2013), it was found that employees with more tenure status were significantly more committed to their organization. Older workers seem to report higher levels of job satisfaction than younger ones.

**Table 4.**

Difference in the level of youth leadership when grouped according to sex, and length of service

Respondents	Mean	t	df	p	Cohen's d
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	4.21	-1.40	63	0.17	0.35
Female	4.44				
<b>Length of Service</b>					
More than 6 years	4.81	4.95	63	<0.001*	1.13
6 years and below	4.24				

#### **Difference in Youth Leadership by Level of Education**

The mean score Graduates and Others (4.40), College Undergraduates (4.49), and College Graduate (4.19) suggest a small difference in youth leadership. The One-way ANOVA results ( $F(2,62) = 1.62, p = 0.050$ ) indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in youth leadership when respondents are grouped by level of education. The partial eta squared ( $\eta^2$  partial) result of 0.21 suggests that only 5% of the variations in youth leadership can be attributed to the level of education.

The analysis concludes that there is no significant difference in youth leadership among respondents based on their level of education. The variable level of education does not contribute significantly to variations in youth leadership scores. The result was not consistent with the other studies.

In a multinational pharmaceutical company, for example, team leaders with a master's degree or above were evaluated more highly on stressing team performance than those with a bachelor's degree or less, according to Kearney and Gerbert (2008 cited in Siswanti et al., 2021).

Furthermore, medical leaders with MBAs scored higher on transformational leadership measures than those without one, according to research by Xirasagar, Samuels, and Curtin (2006 cited in Lut & Lazoc, 2020). According to Denmark (1993 cited in Kumasey et al., 2014), an individual's status influences their leadership behavior. High-status followers are more likely than low-status followers to feel powerful, according to the study. This illustrates the idea that leaders with high status typically exhibit people-oriented behaviors, whereas those with low status typically exhibit task-oriented behaviors. However, the study's findings did not find any statistically significant differences in people's task- and people-oriented leadership behaviors between highly and weakly-educated individuals.

**Table 5.**

Difference in the level of youth leadership when respondents were grouped according to level of education

Respondents	Mean	F (2,62)	p	$\eta^2$ partial	Post-hoc
Level of Education					
High School Graduate and Others	4.40	1.62	0.21	.050	
College Undergraduate	4.49				
College Graduate	4.19				

There was no significant difference in the youth leadership when respondents were grouped according to level of education. Partial eta squared results showed that only five percent of the variations in youth leadership are accounted for by this variable.

### **Difference in the Level of Performance by Sex and Length of Service**

Table 6 shows that 4.26 is the mean for male respondents while 4.18 is the mean for female respondents when the level of performance was grouped according to sex. Based on the self-reported assessment, the result suggests that there is no significant difference in the level of performance when respondents were grouped according to sex. This means that males and female displays an effective performance as a youth leader. The findings of the study do not corroborate with those said by Concepcion & Tancinco (2016), that males dominate when it comes to leadership positions which implies a difference in their performance. Suggesting that men were suitable for leadership positions. Likewise, the findings differ from the result of Tupas, M. (2010) who said that female SKs are more knowledgeable than males probably because they are more conscientious of their responsibility as chairs of the organizations. Furthermore, the findings of the study do not agree as implied by Eagly et al., (2003, cited in Sebastian & Moon, 2018) stating that through internalizing their gender roles to some extent, women and men in similar leadership positions tend to differ in the way they carry out their roles, although they fulfill similar functions.

Levene's test suggests unequal variances between the two groups ( $p < 0.001$ ). The t-test result ( $t = 6.10, p < 0.001$ ) indicates a statistically significant difference in self-reported performance when respondents are grouped by length of service. The large effect size (Cohen's  $d = 1.27$ ) suggests a substantial practical difference between officials with more than 6 years of service and those with 6 years and below. The result suggests that there is a significant difference when respondents are grouped by length

of service. This means that Sangguniang Kabataan Officials who have more than six years in service display an effective leadership performance. Likewise, the result of the study agrees with Dickson and Lorenz (2009, cited in Hendrawijaya, 2019) stating that an increase in work period will also be accompanied by an increase in competence. Indicating that someone who has a high working period has adequate expertise. It implies that having certain expertise or abilities can make one act more like a leader.

**Table 6.**

Difference in the level of Performance when respondents were grouped according to sex, and length of service

Respondents	Mean	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Sex					
Male	4.26	.47	63	.64	0.12
Female	4.18				
Length of Service					
More than 6 years	4.71	6.10	61.62	<.001*	1.27
6 years and below	4.08				

While there is no significant difference in performance based on sex, the self-reported assessment shows that there is a significant difference when respondents are grouped by length of service. Officials with more than 6 years of service demonstrate a notable difference in self-reported performance compared to those with 6 years and below.

## **Differences in the level of Performance when respondents were grouped according to Level of Education.**

### **Difference in the Level of Performance by Level of Education**

In Table 7, based on the self-reported assessment the data presents the mean scores for High School Graduate and Others (4.47), College Undergraduate (4.47), and College Graduate (3.83) suggest a difference in self-reported performance. The one-way ANOVA results ( $F(2,62) = 8.76, p < 0.001$ ) indicate a significant difference in self-reported performance when respondents were grouped according to their level of education. Meanwhile, Levene's test suggests non-homogeneous variances ( $p = 0.002$ ), leading to the utilization of Games-Howell for post-hoc analysis. Games-Howell posthoc analysis reveals a significantly lower self-reported performance by College Graduates compared to High School Graduates and Others ( $p < 0.001$ ), and College Undergraduates ( $p = 0.001$ ). The partial eta squared ( $\eta^2$  partial) result of 0.22 suggests a large effect size, meaning approximately 22% of the variance in the dependent variable can be explained by the specific independent variable. The findings of the study suggest, there is a significant difference in self-reported performance based on the level of education. College Graduates tend to report lower performance compared to High School Graduates and Others, as well as College Undergraduates. Based on the gathered data, it was found that College Graduates have less time allotted for their responsibilities as youth leaders for they are professionals in their fields of expertise. They find difficulties in managing their time which compromises their performance as a leader. The findings of the study do not agree with Delorino (2019), asserting that a higher level of education follows a higher level of leadership capabilities. On the other hand, SK officials who are still in school may have difficulty performing their functions since most of their time is being spent on their studies. Furthermore, Concepcion &

Tancinco (2016), stated in the findings of their study, imply that the majority of the respondents were educated and knowledgeable about their leadership positions in their respective barangays which means that it is relevant to their effectiveness as a leader.

**Table 7.**

The difference in the level of Performance when respondents were grouped according to the level of education

Respondents	Mean	F(2,62)	p	$\eta^2$ partial	Posthoc
Level of Education					
High School Graduate and Others	4.47	8.76	<0.001	0.22	1>3
College Undergraduate	4.47				2>3
College Graduate	3.83				



## **Chapter 5**

### **Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations**

#### **Summary of Findings**

The study aimed to describe the youth leadership and performance of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in Iloilo City. The researchers gathered respondents' profiles classified according to sex, length of service, and level of educational attainment. The level of youth leadership and level of Performance effectiveness of Sangguniang Kabataan officials when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service.

The researchers were able to gather 65 respondents for the study. Permission was requested by the researchers from the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Data were collected through online and face-to-face interactions via Google Forms and personal distribution of questionnaires respectively.

#### **The following were the findings of the Study:**

1. When grouped according to gender, the majority of the respondents were females. Also, when it comes to level of education most of them belong to college undergraduates, and in terms of length of service most of the respondents belong to six years and below.
2. The Level of Youth Leadership of Sangguniang Kabataan officials when taken as a whole, shows that the Sangguniang Kabataan officials routinely and effectively carry out their duties and obligations. They consistently provide favorable results and exhibit a great devotion to their job.

3. When grouped according to sex, the study shows that most of the respondents are female, college undergraduates and have a six-year and below length of service.
4. The Level of Performance of SK officials when taken as a whole was very effective. When grouped according to sex, level of education, and length of service, males are more effective than females, high school graduates are more effective than college undergraduates and college graduates, and officials with more than six years of service are more effective than those with six years and below.
5. There is no significant difference in the level of Performance when respondents were grouped according to sex. When grouped according to the length of service study shows that there is a significant difference in the Youth Leadership.
6. When respondents were grouped according to their level of education study shows that there was a significant difference in the self-reported Performance when respondents were grouped according to Level of Education.
7. When respondents were grouped according to sex, the study shows that there was no significant difference in the level of Performance while the length of service study shows that there is a significant difference in the self-reported Performance.
8. When respondents were grouped according to level of education, the study showed a significant difference in the self-reported Performance. Study shows that College graduates have significantly lower self-reports of performance compared to High School graduates and others and that of College undergraduates.

## Conclusions

The following conclusions were drawn from the findings of the study:

The majority of Sangguniang Kabataan officials are females, indicating significant representation of women in leadership roles, while a substantial proportion are college undergraduates, suggesting a commitment to education among youth leaders, and most officials have six years or less of service, indicating a fresh and dynamic cohort contributing to the SK.

The overall level of youth leadership exhibited by SK officials is encouraging, as they consistently demonstrate routine and effective performance, with females, college undergraduates, and those with shorter tenures prominently represented.

1. The study shows that overall, SK officials perform well, but there are interesting patterns when considering gender, education level, and length of service, with males perceived as more effective, high school graduates outshining college graduates, and officials with over six years of service demonstrating superior effectiveness.
2. The study finds that there is a significant difference in self-reported performance based on education level, with college graduates reporting lower performance compared to high school graduates and others, suggesting a potential influence of educational attainment on self-perception.
3. This comprehensive analysis provides valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and youth development practitioners to enhance the effectiveness and self-perception of SK leaders, inviting further exploration and targeted interventions to strengthen the capabilities and confidence of future leaders within the Sangguniang Kabataan.

4. Intriguingly, when scrutinizing performance based on sex, no significant differences were found, suggesting a balanced distribution of capabilities. However, a noteworthy contrast emerges when considering the length of service, revealing a significant difference in youth leadership effectiveness. This underscores the importance of experience in honing leadership skills within the SK.

## **Recommendations**

### **A. Sangguniang Kabataan Officials**

The researchers recommend that existing and potential SK officials possess a commitment to public service both before and after taking office. The findings indicate that college graduates have a lower degree of youth leadership effectiveness than the other groups. Therefore, officials who are uncertain about their competence or capacity to carry out their obligations may reconsider running for office.

### **B. Constituents**

The researchers encourage voters to make well-informed decisions and carefully evaluate the credentials and records of candidates throughout the election process. The crucial task of choosing people to govern and represent their interests ultimately rests with the electorate. The selection process may take recognition into account, but a candidate's proven skill and dedication to offering high-quality service should always come first.

**C. Training Institutions**

The researchers recommend that training institutes keep enhancing the programs they offer to better prepare SK officials with the skills and information they need. Likewise, to continuously provide high-quality public service to the community and successfully reflect the voices and concerns of the youth.

**D. Educational Institution**

The researchers recommend that educational institutions set up mentoring programs wherein experienced SK officials or community leaders may guide the newcomers in addition to offering them information on successful SK official initiatives that they can implement in their localities.

**E. Future Researchers**

The researchers suggest that future researchers conduct similar studies, but with additional variables such as identifying the most effective leadership styles for SK Officials, comparing SK Officials' educational backgrounds to assess the impact on performance, and identifying and analyzing the challenges faced by SK Officials and their correlation with leadership performance.

**F. Policy Makers**

The researchers recommend that policymakers reevaluate Republic Act (RA) No. 10742 owing to concerns regarding the efficiency of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officials, particularly college graduates. The researchers suggest amending the statute to create precise, rather than general, grounds for the duties and suspensions of SK officials. This amendment is necessary because the existing legislation lacks stringent ways to assess the efficiency and competence of SK officials, who are viewed as a beginning point for future public service careers.

**G. Local Government Unit**

The researchers recommend that the Local Government Unit (LGU) regularly conduct monthly evaluations to assess SK officials' performance. This framework should cover leadership abilities, a dedication to public service, and contributions to community development in addition to project implementation.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A.

#### RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

#### Youth Leadership and Performance of Sangguniang

#### Kabataan Officials in Iloilo City

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information on the youth leadership style and performance of SK officials in Iloilo City.

#### Part I. Demographic Profile

Direction: Please check (/) the box to indicate your response.

Name (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Sex:  (1) Male  (2) Female

Length of Service:  (1) More than 6 years  (2) 6 years and below

Level of Education:

(1) College Undergraduate

(3) Post-Collegiate

(2) College Graduate

(4) Highschool and others

#### Part II. Youth Leadership

Direction: The following items pertain to how you lead to achieve the objectives of the local organization. You are requested to read each statement carefully and give your response by placing a check () mark only that option which you find that is most appropriate and true in your case. Please answer honestly.

(5) **Always** -The Sangguniang Kabataan officials routinely and effectively carry out their duties and obligations.

(4) **Often** -The Sangguniang Kabataan officials constantly produce satisfactory results and exhibit expertise in their roles.

(3) **Sometimes** -The Sangguniang Kabataan officials are moderately effective but have occasional lapses in their performance.

(2) **Rarely** -The Sangguniang Kabataan officials have a hard time carrying out their duties and frequently produce unsatisfactory results.

(1) **Never** - The Sangguniang Kabataan officials' performance falls far short of expectations, thus there is a clear need for improvement.

<b>Youth Leadership</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Often</b>	<b>Some times</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	<b>Never</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
1. I act immediately on feedback and suggestions from the organization					
2. I participate in general assembly or team strategic session held on regular meeting sessions.					
3. I consult my SangguniangKabataan members, and other barangay stakeholders during program planning activities.					
4. I go beyond self-interest for the good of the organization.					
5. I provide my constituents and other stakeholders the freedom to pinpoint issues, demands, priorities, and fixes in order to efficiently provide social services to the community.					
6. I urge other stakeholders to work with me in managing activities and resources to ensure its successful execution.					
7. I make sure to share any policies, plans, decisions, or other significant information about the sustainability of the barangay with my constituents.					
8. I support a participatory government for efficient barangay management by empowering stakeholders to participate in public decision-making.					
9. I believe teams work best when everyone is involved					

in making decisions.					
10. I think all fellow members, constituents, and stakeholders should abide by formal decisions, so long as we follow proper procedures.					
11. I am determined to push projects forward and get results.					
12. I define the goals before embarking on a project.					
13. I stay cool under fire when I am challenged by my fellow members and constituents.					
14. I respond positively to genuine and well-informed criticisms.					
15. I look at both sides of an issue and I look at positive outcomes for each course of action.					

### Part III. Performance of SK Officials

Direction: The following items pertain to how you fulfill your duties and responsibilities in the local organization. You are requested to read each statement carefully and give your response by placing a check (/) mark only that option which you find that is most appropriate and true in your case. Please answer honestly.

Performance of Youth Leaders	Always	Often	Some times	Rarely	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
1. I formulate the annual budget of the Barangay Youth Investment program before the start					

of the succeeding fiscal year.					
2. I Initiate and implement SK projects and programs to enhance the social, political, cultural, economic, intellectual, moral, spiritual, and physical development of the members.					
3. I establish committees and other such bodies whose chairperson and members shall come from among the members of the SK to help effectively carry out programs and projects.					
4. I promulgate resolutions necessary to carry out the objectives of the youth.					
5. I immediately take action when a critical situation arises.					
6. I take action when resources are not being used efficiently and effectively.					
7. Consulted and concurred with the Katipunan ng Kabataan on the preparation of the Comprehensive Brgy. Youth Development Plan.					

8. I buy supplies that are up to the standard.					
9. Submitted financial reports to the Sangguniang Barangay.					
10. Year-end program accomplishments are prepared to ensure proper accounting and reporting in the use of SK Funds.					
11. I initiated and implemented programs for development of the youth.					
12. I organized programs or activities that offer opportunities for livelihood and employment programs for the youth.					
13. Initiated and implemented programs in coordination with any national government agency and/or any private non-government organization?					
14. Held fund-raising activities which are in line with the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plan.					
15. Effectively collaborated with the Local Youth					

<p>Development Council in planning and executing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good governance</li><li>• Climate change adaptation</li><li>• Disaster risk reduction</li><li>• Youth employment and livelihood</li><li>• Health and anti-drug abuse</li><li>• Gender sensitivity</li></ul> <p>Sports development</p>					
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## Appendix B.

### Turnitin Similarity Certificate



**REVIEW, CONTINUING EDUCATION and CONSULTANCY CENTER**  
Central Philippine University  
Jaro, Iloilo City  
Tel. No. 329-1971 local 1008 email: [rceccsec@cpu.edu.ph](mailto:rceccsec@cpu.edu.ph)  
Website: [rcecc.cpu.edu.ph](http://rcecc.cpu.edu.ph)



August 8, 2023

### CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the thesis proposal entitled "YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND PERFORMANCE OF SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS IN ILOILO CITY" by Regene C. Batacandolo, John Lester L. Bua-ya, Kryztal Joy B. Ca-as, Dane Ross S. Dagohoy, Ira Trisha Hyacinth G. Gange, and Jane Kyla S. Pamilaran has passed the Turnitin Similarity Checking with a passing percentage of 18% and have passed the requirements (Chapter 1-3).

Prepared by:

**PINKY E. LUTERO-TONGOL**  
Staff-in-charge

Approved by:

**LENNY ROSE P. MUCHO, EdD.**  
Director, RCECC

**Appendix C.**  
**Grammarian's Certificate**

This is to certify that the undersigned has reviewed and went through all the pages of the thesis paper titled: **"YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND PERFORMANCE OF SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS IN ILOILO CITY"** by Regene C. Batacandolo, John Lester S. Bua-ya, Kryztal Joy B. Ca-as, Dane Ross S. Dagohoy, Ira Trisha Hyacinth G. Gange, and Jane Kyla S. Pamilaran, aligned with the set of structural rules that govern the composition of sentences, phrases, and words in the English language.

Signed this 15<sup>th</sup> day of April in the year of our Lord, 2024 at Central Philippine University.



Signed:



**ELLA LEE P. GALVE, M.Ed.**  
Research and English Teacher, CPU SHS  
Grammarian  
PRC Reg. No. 1586700

## Appendix D.

### RERB Decision Form

 <b>RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW BOARD</b> CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY Lopez Jaena St., Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines 329-1971 to 79 local 3336	
<b>DECISION FORM</b>	RERB Form No. 22-1
	Version No. 04
	Date of Effectivity: 17 May 2023

Date: October 5, 2023

NAME OF PROPONENT: **REGENE C. BATACANDOLO**  
**JOHN LESTER L. BUA-YA**  
**KRYZTAL JOY B. CA-AS**  
**DANE ROSS S. DAGOHY**  
**IRA TRISHA HYACINTH G. GANGE**  
**JANE KYLA S. PAMILARAN**

Institution: CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY

**Re: "YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND PERFORMANCE OF SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS IN ILOILO CITY"**

**RERB code: 2023-376-UG-GANGE et al.**

Dear Mr/Ms. Gange,

This is to acknowledge receipt of your request and the following supporting documents dated **September 27, 2023**:

1. Letter of application for research ethics review addressed to CPU- RERB Chair
2. Accomplished RERB Application (Form 07-1)
3. Full protocol/Research proposal (Chapters 1, 2 and 3) with references.
4. Validated Research Instrument/Questionnaire for Quantitative Research
5. Certificate of Validation for researcher-made questionnaire preferably from (3) three experts in the field, not by the adviser and panel members
6. Informed Consent Form (CPU-RERB template)
7. Certificate of Technical Review/Approval sheet of proposal signed by (3) three members of the technical panel and the Dean
8. Turnitin Similarity Certificate from CPU-RCECC
9. Budget
10. Curriculum Vitae/Resume of the Researcher/Investigator and Co-Researchers with 2x2 photograph
11. GANTT Chart/Timelines/Table of schedule
12. Two (2) Hard Copies (*Soft Bound in Blue or Black cover*) of the above documents placed inside a long clear plastic envelope
13. Soft Copy of the above documents emailed to [researchethics@cpu.edu.ph](mailto:researchethics@cpu.edu.ph)

The above documents underwent **Expedited Review** which generated the following list of recommendations:

1. Put a label "Conceptual Framework" which shows the schematic diagram of your study.
2. Please clarify the research design "descriptive-inferential", cite an author, or explain further. Try to check the different kinds of quantitative research designs, and choose a design that is aligned with the objectives of the study, as you will look into the differences among variables, what is the proper research design? Will it be a quantitative-causal-comparative research design? But if you will stick with descriptive-inferential, kindly explain further and cite an author.
3. Please revise Scope & Limitation center your discussion on the purpose of the study, the research design used, and the participants-how many and how they were chosen. Also, discuss briefly the data-gathering and processing procedure, and the data analysis procedure and mention the duration of the study (e.g. May 2022 to July 2023).
4. Include the age of your respondents in the inclusion criteria
5. Revise Reliability of the Questionnaire explain where the questionnaire will be administered for pilot- testing and discuss how many participants were involved in the pilot-testing to determine its reliability. Discuss and interpret the reliability coefficient. Explain why it was considered reliable and cite your reference (Author, year of publication)
6. Revise the Ethical consideration section following the proper sequencing. It should be written after the Research Instrument. The following is the content of Ethical Consideration, discuss as a sub-paragraph:
  - Seeking approval from the RERB office and other related offices/institution*
    - prior to the conduct of the study
  - Risk Assessment*
    - identify research related –risk based on the following categories: negligible, low, minimal, more than minimal, and high risk) and discuss how to mitigate the identified risk.
  - Benefits assessment*
    - should be summarized to make it more comprehensive to your respondents.
  - Withdrawal criteria of participants*
    - state withdrawal criteria
  - Anonymity and confidentiality of participants/respondents*
    - discuss how to anonymize & keep the
  - Confidentiality of your respondents Voluntary, non-coercive recruitment of participants/respondents*
    - provide statement on voluntary & non-coercive recruitment
  - Disposal of research materials/data*
    - discuss how to dispose research materials
  - Contribution to local capacity building and benefits to local communities*
    - discuss possible contribution of your study
  - Incentives or compensation for participants*
    - provide statement on giving of incentives
  - Disclosure or declaration of potential conflict of interest*
    - provide statement on declaration of potential conflict of interest

- Please provide separate section for Dissemination Plan after Ethical consideration section

**Note: Content in the Ethical consideration should be aligned with the ICF.**

7. On ICF:
  - a. #4 how many parts does your questionnaire have and give a brief description. Delete discussion about data gathering it should be discussed in #7 Procedure
  - b. # 7 Please discuss how or in what manner the questionnaire will be handed or distributed provide detailed data gathering procedure
  - c. # 9 risk identified should aligned with the risk assessment in your Ethical Consideration section.

**DECISION:**     Approved                       Minor revision  
                      Disapproved                       Major revision

Very truly yours,

  
Joy G. Raso, PhD.


---

Chair, CPU-RERB


Date: 10/5/23

## Appendix E.

## Ethical Clearance



**RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW BOARD**  
CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY  
Lopez Jaena St., Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines  
329-1971 to 79 local 3339



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**ETHICAL CLEARANCE**

RERB Form No 22-2  
Version No.: 04  
Date of Effectivity: 17 May 2023

Date of Approval: October 24, 2023

RERB Code: 2023-376-UG-GANGE et al.

**Protocol Title: "YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND PERFORMANCE OF SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS IN ILOILO CITY"**

Version No. 02

Researcher/s: **REGENE C. BATACANDOLO**  
**JOHN LESTER L. BUA-YA**  
**KRYZTAL JOY B. CA-AS**  
**DANE ROSS S. DAGOHY**  
**IRA TRISHA HYACINTH G. GANGE**  
**JANE KYLA S. PAMILARAN**


Upon resubmission of the following documents, Research Proposal Chapters 1, 2, and 3 with references and Informed Consent Form, the above protocol is hereby **APPROVED** by the CPU-RERB. This ethical clearance is valid from **October 24, 2023 to October 24, 2024**.

**The researcher/s are hereby required to submit the following:**

- ✓ Progress Report on or before **November 24, 2023** to [researchethics@cpu.edu.ph](mailto:researchethics@cpu.edu.ph)
- ✓ Final Report Form and one (1) copy of the completed protocol **within one (1) month** after completion of the study.

For any amendment or alteration in the protocol that will change the nature, or the level of risk involved after approval, the Research Ethics Review Board must be notified through writing and accomplishing the following forms as needed: Protocol Deviation Form, Serious Adverse Events, Amendment Form, and/or Early Termination Report.


Very truly yours,

  
JOY G. RASO, Ph.D.  
 Chair, CPU-RERB

Date: 10/24/23

## Appendix F.

## RERB Resubmission Form

<b>RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW BOARD</b> CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY Lopez Jaena St., Jaro, Iloilo City 329-1971 to 79 local 3336	
	
<b>RESUBMISSION FORM</b>	RERB Form No. 08-1
	Version No. 03
	Date of Effectivity: 17 May 2023

**INSTRUCTION TO THE RESEARCHER/s:** *This form shall be filled-out by the researcher upon receipt of the Decision form. Obtain an electronic copy of this form and provide the information required in the space provided. This form shall be signed by the researcher and adviser before submission to [rec-resubmission@cpu.edu.ph](mailto:rec-resubmission@cpu.edu.ph)*

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Title of the Study	"Youth Leadership and Performance of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in Iloilo City"		
Version number/Date			
RERB Code	2023-376-UG-GANGE et al.	Study Site:	Iloilo City
Name of Researcher	Ira Trisha Hyacinth Gange (Leader) Dane Ross Dagohoy Kryztal Joy Ca-as Regene Batacandolo Jane Kyla Pamilaran John Lester Buaya	Contact Information	Tel No. N/A
			Mobile No. 0955625391
			Fax No. N/A
Co-researcher (if any)			Email: iratrishahyacinth.gange-18@cpu.edu.ph
Institution of researcher/s	Central Philippine University		
Address of	Lopez Jaena St., Jaro, Iloilo City		

<b>RERB Recommendations</b>	<b>Response of Researcher</b>	<b>Section and page number of revisions</b>
Put a label "Conceptual Framework", which shows the schematic diagram of your study.	Done	Chapter 1, page 7
Please clarify the research design "descriptive-inferential", cite an author, or explain further. Try to check different kinds of quantitative research designs, and choose a design that is aligned with the objectives of the study, as you will look into the differences among variables, what is the proper research design? Will it be a quantitative causal-comparative research design? But if you will stick with descriptive-inferential, kindly explain further and cite an author.	Done	Chapter 3, page 25
Please revise the Scope and Limitation center your discussion on the purpose of the study, the research design used, and the participants – how many and how were they chosen. Also, discuss briefly the data-gathering and processing procedure, and the data analysis procedure and mention the duration of the study.	Done	Chapter 1, page 11
Include the age of your respondents in the inclusion area	Done	Chapter 3, page 25
Revision of Ethical Considerations which will be written after Research Instrument. It will be discussed as a sub-paragraph.	Done	Chapter 3, page 29
The ICF content in the Ethical Consideration should be aligned with the ICF.	Done	

**Researcher/s:**

IRA TRISHA HYACINTH G. GANGE

Signature over Printed Name

Date: 10-12-2023



**Adviser:**

PROF. FRANKLIN G. ROBITE

Signature over Printed Name

Date: 10-12-2023

## Appendix G. Progress Report

 <b>RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW BOARD</b> CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY Lopez Jaena St., Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines 329-1971 to 79 local 3336	
<b>PROTOCOL REVIEW OF PROGRESS REPORT</b>	RERB Form No. 09-1 Version No. 01 Date of Effectivity: 17 May 2023

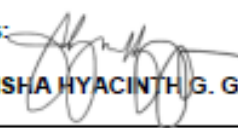
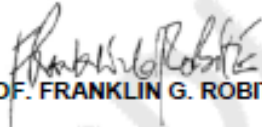
**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RESEARCHER/s:**

*This form is required thirty (30) days after your Data Collection. Obtain an electronic copy of this form and supply All information required in the space provided. This form shall be signed by the researcher and adviser before submission to [researchethics@cpu.edu.ph](mailto:researchethics@cpu.edu.ph)*

GENERAL INFORMATION			
Title of Study	" Youth Leadership and Performance of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in Iloilo City"		
RERB Protocol No.	2023-376-UG-GANGE et al.	Study Site	Iloilo City
Name of Researcher	Ira Trisha Hyacinth G. Gange		
Contact No.	0955625391	Email Address	<a href="mailto:iratrishahyacinth.gange-18@cpu.edu.ph">iratrishahyacinth.gange-18@cpu.edu.ph</a>
Co-researcher (if any)	Regene C. Batacandolo John Lester L. Bua-aya Kryztal Joy B. Ca-as Dane Ross S. Dagohoy Jane Kyla S. Pamilaran		
Institution	Central Philippine University		
Address of Institution	Lopez Jaena St., Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines		
Ethical clearance effectivity period:	October 24, 2023 to October 24, 2024		



PROGRESS REPORT
-----------------

1. Start of study: <b>April 2023</b>
2. Expected end of study: <b>April 2024</b>
3. Number of enrolled participants: <b>65</b>
4. Number of required participants: <b>183</b>
5. Number of participants who withdrew: <b>118</b>
6. Deviations from the approved protocol: <b>The Researchers extended the duration of the study until April 2024 as the final defense was concluded last March 2024.</b>

Recommendations (For RERB use only)	
DECISION: (For RERB use only)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ask for further information <input type="checkbox"/> Noted and Accept report
Comments of Primary Reviewer (For RERB use only)	
<b>RERB Primary Reviewer: (For RERB use only)</b>  _____ Signature over Printed Name  Date:  <b>Researcher/s:</b>  <b>IRA TRISHA HYACINTH G. GANGE</b> _____ Signature Over Printed Name  Date:  <b>Adviser:</b>  <b>PROF. FRANKLIN G. ROBITE</b> _____ Signature Over Printed Name  Date:	
7. New information (literature or in the conduct of the study) that may significantly change the risk-benefit ratio: <b>None</b>	
1. 8. Issues/problems encountered: <b>Strong refusal of the respondents was a factor in collecting data; Sangguniang Kabataan Officials (SK officials) had a poor response rate. This includes cases of non-response, unreturned surveys, and trouble getting in touch with people while the data was being collected.</b>	

## Appendix H.

## FINAL REPORT

 <b>RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW BOARD</b> CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY Lopez Jaena St., Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines 329-1971 to 79 local 3336	
<b>FINAL REPORT FORM</b>	RERB Form No. 13-1
	Version No. 01
	Date of Effectivity: 17 May 2023

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RESEARCHER/s:**

*This form is required upon completion of the study. Obtain an electronic copy of this form and supply all information required in the space provided. This form shall be signed by the researcher and adviser before submission [researchethics@cpu.edu.ph](mailto:researchethics@cpu.edu.ph)*

GENERAL INFORMATION			
RERB Protocol Number	2023-376-UG-GANGE et al.	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	
Protocol Title	Youth Leadership and Performance of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in Iloilo City		
Principal Investigator/s	Ira Trisha Hyacinth G. Gange		
Department/College	College of Arts and Sciences		
Contact No.	09674224376	*Email Address	Iratrishahyacinth.gange-18@cpu.edu.ph
Co-investigator/s (if any)	Regene Batacandolo John Lester Bua-ya Kryztal Joy Ca-as Dane Ross Dagohoy Jane Kyla Pamilaran		
Contact No.	09955625391	Email Address	kryztaljoy.ca-as-19@cpu.edu.ph
Institution of Researcher/s	Central Philippine University		
Address of Institution	Lopez Jaena St., Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines		
Effective period of Ethical Clearance	From: <u>October 24, 2023</u> To: <u>October 24, 2024</u>		
(*for RERB) Primary Reviewer/s			
Type of Study	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical <input type="checkbox"/> Epidemiology <input type="checkbox"/> Observational study <input type="checkbox"/> Document Review <input type="checkbox"/> Individual based <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Others, specify _____		
Review Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Full Board <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expedited		

FINAL REPORT	
1. Start/end of the Study:	April 2023 - April 2024
2. Number of enrolled participants:	65
3. Number of required participants:	183
4. Number of participants who withdraw:	118

<p>Deviations from the approved protocol:</p> <p>Researchers replaced the term "demographic profile" in the variables stated to "personal profile". The questionnaire's categories options for levels of education were changed based on suggestions from the panel. Following the data collecting procedure, the original listing of "high school" was modified to include "high school and others." The sample size of 65 participants reflects a subset of the intended population of 183 respondents.</p>
<p>5. Issues/problems encountered:</p> <p>Strong refusal of the respondents was a factor in collecting data; Sangguniang Kabataan Officials (SK officials) had a poor response rate. This includes cases of non-response, unreturned surveys, and trouble getting in touch with people while the data was being collected.</p>
<p>6. Summary of findings:</p> <p>There were 65 respondents consisting of 23 males, and 42 females. Regarding, to the length of service 13 respondents are more than 6 years meanwhile 52 of which were 6 years and below. Additionally, in terms of level of education, 6 were High School Graduates and below, 32 were college undergraduates, and 27 were college graduates who had participated in the conduct of research instrument. In the self-reported performance, the overall perception of youth leadership among Sangguniang Kabataan officials is highly positive, with consistently high ratings across different demographic groups, including sex, level of education, and length of service. Specifically viewed as Very Effective in their leadership roles. Similarly, SK officials were perceived as Very Effective in their performance, considering variations in factors such as sex, level of education, and length of service. Furthermore, the results showed that there is no significant difference in youth leadership among respondents based on their level of education as it does not contribute significantly to variations in youth leadership scores. Likewise, the level of performance does not inherently based on sex which means that both male and female displays an effective performance. Meanwhile, it was found out in the gathered data that Sangguniang Kabataan Officials with more than 6 years in service provides an effective performance, considering an increase in competence. Lastly, it presents that College Graduates reported a lower performance as compared to High School Graduates and College Undergraduates which was determined that College Graduates are professionals working on their field of expertise experiencing difficulty in managing their time compromising their performance.</p>
<p>7. Conclusions/Recommendations:</p> <p>The study concluded that the SK officials' performance has a significant difference in self-reported performance based on education level, with college graduates reporting lower performance compared to high school graduates and others, suggesting a potential influence of education and, when considering the length of service, revealing a significant difference in youth leadership effectiveness. This underscores the importance of experience in honing leadership skills within the SK. In line with this, the researchers came up with a set of recommendations for the benefits of the study, such as that the Local Government Unit (LGU) should regularly conduct monthly evaluations to assess SK officials' performance. Also, recommend that policymakers reevaluate Republic Act (RA) No. 10742 owing to concerns regarding the efficiency of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officials, particularly college graduates. The training institutes should keep on enhancing the programs they offer to better prepare SK officials with the skills and information they need.</p>

8. Actions for dissemination of study results:

The results of this study were presented personally through a prepared visual presentation and other necessary materials within the second semester of school year 2023-2024 before the panel of experts/evaluation committee of the College Arts and Sciences- Central Philippine University. This study will be made available in online repository or physical publication of the said institution or any other respectable publication of sort of.

**Researcher/s:**

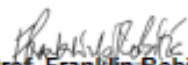


**Ira Trisha Hyacinth G. Gange**

Signature Over Printed Name

Date: 04/17/2024

**Adviser:**



**Prof. Franklin Robite**

Signature Over Printed Name

Date: 04/17/2024

CPU-RERB

## Appendix I.

### Certificate of Technical Review

CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY  
 College of Arts and Sciences  
 Department of Social Sciences  
 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Valentine Hall, Jaro Iloilo City  
 Tel. No. (033) 329-1971 local 1068  
[www.cpu.edu.ph](http://www.cpu.edu.ph) | [socsci@cpu.edu.ph](mailto:socsci@cpu.edu.ph)



### CERTIFICATE OF TECHNICAL REVIEW (Research Proposal)

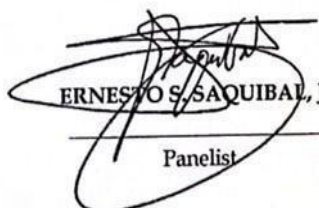
This is to certify that the Research Proposal:

TITLE: "Youth Leadership and Performance of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in Iloilo City"

by Dane Ross S. Dagohoy, Ira Trisha Hyacinth G. Gange, John Lester L. Bua-ya, Kryztal Joy B. Ca-as, Jane Kyla S. Pamilaran, Regene C. Batacandolo

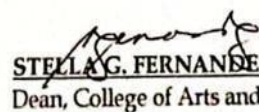
has undergone technical reviews and approval.

#### TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

  
ERNESTO S. SAQUIBAL, JR., MPA  
 Panelist

  
WENMAR G. LABRA, M. Ed  
 Panelist

  
DARRIL F. PAMOCOL, Ph. D.  
 Head Panelist

  
STELLA G. FERNANDEZ, Ph. D.  
 Dean, College of Arts and Sciences

## Appendix J.

## Certificate of Validation



CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY  
Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines  
Department of Social Sciences

**CERTIFICATION  
OF VALIDATION**

August 14, 2023

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the research instrument for the study titled *"Youth Leadership and Performance of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials in Iloilo City"* by Ira Trisha Hyacinth G. Gange, Dane Ross S. Dagohoy, Kryztal Joy B. Ca-as, Jane Kyla S. Pamilaran, John Lester L. Bua-ya, and Regene C. Batacandolo, students under the double degree program - the Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and Public Administration, has undergone content validation by the following professors whose names and signatures appear below.

This certification is issued upon the request of Gange et al. for the purpose of their research paper undergoing ethics review.

Handwritten signature of Renia F. De La Peña.

**RENIA F. DE LA PEÑA, DM**  
Faculty Member, Social Sciences Department

Handwritten signature of Rodel Palomar.

**RODEL PALOMAR, PhD**  
HRD Director  
Faculty Member, Social Sciences Department

Handwritten signature of Othoniel Legada.

**OTHONIEL LEGADA, MPA**  
Faculty Member, Social Sciences Department

## Appendix K.

### Curriculum Vitae

**BATACANDOLO, REGENE C.**

*Barotac Viejo, Iloilo 5011*

*0905-243-3811*

*regene.batacandolo-20@cpu.edu.ph*




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#### PERSONAL INFORMATION

---

**Full Name:** Regene Catequista Batacandolo

**Nickname:** Rege

**Birthplace:** Barotac Viejo, Iloilo

**Birthday:** 18 March 2001

**Age:** 22

**Status:** Single

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Nationality:** Filipino

**Father's Name:** Remo B. Batacandolo

**Father's Occupation:** Farmer

**Mother's Name:** Jocelyn C.

Batacandolo

**Mother's Occupation:** Housewife

---

#### EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

---

##### ELEMENTARY:

Raul O.V. Causing Memorial School

*Tupas St. Barotac Viejo, Iloilo*

##### SECONDARY:

**Junior High School:**

Barotac Viejo National High School

*High School Road, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo*

*2014-2018*

**Senior High School:**

Barotac Viejo National High School

*High School Road, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo*

*Humanities and Social Sciences*

*2018-2020*

---

I hereby certify that the above aforementioned information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

**REGENE C. BATACANDOLO**  
*Researcher*

## Curriculum Vitae

**BUA-YA, JOHN LESTER L.**

*San Jose de Buenavista, Antique 5700*

*0910-347-0027*

*Johnlester.bua-ya-20@cpu.edu.ph*



---

**PERSONAL INFORMATION**

---

**Full Name:** John Lester Lambarte Bua-ya

**Nickname:** Lester/JL

**Birthplace:** Guimbal, Iloilo

**Birthday:** 04 November 2001

**Age:** 21

**Status:** Single

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Nationality:** Filipino

**Father's Name:** Jose G. Bua-ya III

**Father's Occupation:** Private

Employee

**Mother's Name:** Rosalie L. Bua-ya

**Mother's Occupation:** Housewife

---

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

---

**ELEMENTARY:**

St. Anthony's College

*San Angel, San Jose, Antique*

*2008-2014*

**SECONDARY:**

**Junior High School:**

St. Anthony's College

*San Angel, San Jose, Antique*

2014-2018

**Senior High School:**

St. Anthony's College

*San Angel, San Jose, Antique*

*Humanities and Social Sciences*

2018-2020

---

I hereby certify that the above aforementioned information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

**JOHN LESTER L. BUA-YA**  
*Researcher*

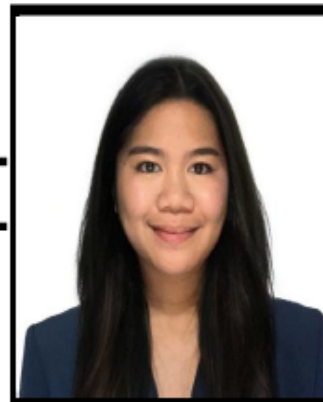
## Curriculum Vitae

**CA-AS, KRYZTAL JOY B.**

*Sibunag, Guimaras 5048*

*0995-562-5391*

*kryztaljoy.ca-as-19@cpu.edu.ph*



---

### PERSONAL INFORMATION

---

**Full Name:** Kryztal Joy Bacugan Ca-as

**Nickname:** Kryztal

**Birthplace:** Iloilo City

**Birthday:** 21 November 2000

**Age:** 22

**Status:** Single

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Nationality:** Filipino

**Father's Name:** Ronie A. Ca-as

**Father's Occupation:** Government

Employee

**Mother's Name:** Yolly Ann B. Ca-as

**Mother's Occupation:** Retired Teacher

---

### EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

---

#### ELEMENTARY:

Liningwan Central School

*Liningwan, Maabay, Sibunag, Guimaras*

*2006-2012*

#### SECONDARY:

**Junior High School:**

Al Dura International School

*Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*

*2012-2017*

**Senior High School:**

University of San Agustin

*General Luna St., Iloilo City Proper, Iloilo City*

*Accountancy, Business, and Management*

*2017-2019*

---

I hereby certify that the above aforementioned information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

**KRYZTAL JOY B. CA-AS**  
*Researcher*

## Curriculum Vitae

**DAGOHOY, DANE ROSS S.**

*Ibajay, Aklan 5613*

*0939-952-6036*

*daneross.dagohoy-20@cpu.edu.ph*



---

**PERSONAL INFORMATION**

---

**Full Name:** Dane Ross Sallador Dagohoy

**Nickname:** Dane

**Birthplace:** Ibajay, Aklan

**Birthday:** 15 May 2001

**Age:** 22

**Status:** Single

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Nationality:** Filipino

**Father's Name:** Dante N. Dagohoy

**Father's Occupation:** Seafarer

**Mother's Name:** Rosie S. Dagohoy

**Mother's Occupation:** Teacher

---

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

---

**ELEMENTARY:**

Ibajay Christian School Inc.

*Laguinbanwa, Ibajay, Aklan*

*2008-2009*

Mother Teresa Academy

*Poblacion, Ibajay, Aklan*

*2009-2014*

**SECONDARY:****Junior High School:**

Ibajay National High School  
*Colong-colong, Ibajay, Aklan*  
*2014-2018*

**Senior High School:**

Aklan Catholic College  
*Andagao, Kalibo, Aklan*  
*Humanities and Social Sciences*  
*2018-2020*

---

I hereby certify that the above aforementioned information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

**DANE ROSS S. DAGOHY**  
*Researcher*

## Curriculum Vitae

### **GANGE, IRA TRISHA HYACINTH G.**

*Sibunag, Guimaras 5048*

*0967-422-4376*

*lratrishahyacinth.gange-18@cpu.edu.ph*




---

### **PERSONAL INFORMATION**

---

**Full Name:** Ira Trisha Hyacinth Gamilong Gange

**Nickname:** Bhiging

**Birthplace:** Jaro, Iloilo City

**Birthday:** 02 May 2001

**Age:** 22

**Status:** Single

**Religion:** Iglesia ni Cristo

**Nationality:** Filipino

**Father's Name:** Gaspar Gange

**Father's Occupation:** Masonry

**Mother's Name:** Lucrecia G. Gange

**Mother's Occupation:** Government

Employee

---

### **EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

---

#### **ELEMENTARY:**

Liningwan Central School

*Liningwan, Maabay, Sibunag, Guimaras*

*2006-2012*

#### **SECONDARY:**

##### **Junior High School:**

Desiderio C. Gange National High School

*Liningwan, Maabay Sibunag Guimaras*

*2012-2017*

**Senior High School:**

Central Philippine University

*Lopez Jaena St., Jaro, Iloilo City*

*Accountancy, Business, and Management*

*2017-2019*

---

I hereby certify that the above aforementioned information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

**IRA TRISHA HYACINTH G. GANGE**  
*Researcher*

## Curriculum Vitae

**PAMILARAN, JANE KYLA S.**

*Sibunag, Guimaras 5048*

*0938-941-1693*

*jane kylapamilaran@gmail.com*



---

**PERSONAL INFORMATION**

---

**Full Name:** Jane Kyla Sindag Pamilaran

**Nickname:** Deng

**Birthplace:** Dimanayat, San Luis, Aurora

**Birthday:** 17 October 2001

**Age:** 21

**Status:** Single

**Religion:** Presbyterian

**Nationality:** Filipino

**Father's Name:** Joseph P. Pamilaran

**Father's Occupation:** Farmer

**Mother's Name:** Evangelyn S.

Pamilaran

**Mother's Occupation:** N/A (Deceased)

---

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

---

**ELEMENTARY:**

Casiguran Integrated School

*Calanguasan, Casiguran, Aurora*

*2008-2014*

**SECONDARY:****Junior High School:**

Desiderio C. Gange National High School

*Liningwan, Maabay, Sibunag, Guimaras*

*2014-2018*

**Senior High School:**

Desiderio C. Gange National High School

*Liningwan, Maabay, Sibunag, Guimaras*

*Technical-Vocational Livelihood*

*2018-2020*

---

I hereby certify that the above aforementioned information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

**JANE KYLA S. PAMILARAN**  
*Researcher*