

# LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BADIANGAN

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#### **ABSTRACT**

## LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BADIANGAN

### by

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This research investigation aimed to determine the leadership effectiveness of local government officials in the Municipality of Badiangan. Leadership effectiveness refers to the ability to inspire the group to perform well which includes the functions of planning, coordinating, problem solving, reward and recognition, work facilitation and networking.

Likewise, this study aimed to determine the level of performance of local government officials in the delivery of social services, such as protective services, welfare services, education, health and nutrition, and sports and recreation.

The descriptive method of research was employed in this study.

The dependent variables in this investigation were the Leadership Effectiveness and Level of Performance of the local government officials.

The independent variables were age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, and occupation.

The investigation utilized a researcher – adapted – data-gathering instrument formulated by Provido in 2002, which was previously validated.



The descriptive statistics used were frequencies, mean, and standard deviations.

The inferential statistical tools used were the t-test, and Pearson's Product – Moment

Coefficient of Correlation (Pearson'r). Significance level was set at 0.05 alpha.

Results of the study revealed that, as a whole, and according to categories of leadership functions which are planning, problem solving, coordinating, reward and recognition, work facilitation, and networking, the leadership effectiveness of local government officials in the Municipality of Badiangan was found to be "very effective". Specifically, among the leadership functions, the respondents assessed the local government officials as very effective in planning, however, inadequate in reward and recognition.

With respect to the leadership effectiveness of local government officials when the respondents were classified according to selected variables such as age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, and occupation, the LGO's were assessed as "very effective".

The study further revealed that, as a whole, and according to categories of performance which are protective services, welfare services, education, health and nutrition, sports and recreation, the respondents assessed their performance as "very satisfactory." Specifically, the local government officials were assessed as having "very satisfactory" performance in welfare services, however, inadequate in protective services. Moreover, the level of performance of local government officials when the respondents



were classified according to selected variables such as age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, and occupation was "very satisfactory".

There were no significant differences in the leadership effectiveness of local government officials when respondents were classified as to age, sex, and educational attainment.

Significant differences existed in the leadership effectiveness of local government officials when the respondents were classified according to civil status, and occupation.

There were no significant differences in the level of performance of LGOs when respondents were classified as to age, sex, civil status, and educational attainment.

However, a significant difference in the level of performance of LGOs when respondents were classified as to occupation was noted. Positive and significant relationship was found between the local government officials' level of leadership effectiveness and their performance in the delivery of social services.