

Studies on Ilonggo Perceptions of the Extent of Patronage Practices and their Attitudes Toward Intra-Familial Successions and Awareness, Availment, Assessment and Importance of Student Services

Ilonggo Perceptions of the Extent of Patronage Practices and their Attitudes toward Intra-Familial Succession in Iloilo

Results of the study showed that the majority of the *Ilonggo* voters in the Province of Iloilo are female, in their mid-40s, married, and are quite well-educated. One out of three had reached college level or obtained college diploma.

Majority of the respondents are gainfully employed with roughly half of them as small-scale entrepreneurs, buy and sell activities, fishing or farming, and practice engaged in their profession which gives them a mean monthly income of only Php 4,948.00 to maintain a family of five, on the average. However, four out of ten remain unemployed, thus have no regular income.

Majority of the respondents are involved in various socio-economic, political, and civic and religious organizations, i.e., Senior Citizens, Parents-Teachers Associations, KALIP, and *Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino* Program (4Ps). Membership in NGOs is minimal. A negligible percentage served as ward leaders for an average of 3.5 years, equivalent to one election term. Most of the respondents have at least two relatives holding political positions in the local level.

The data also showed that the *Punong Barangay* rather than the Mayor, Governor and Congressman, is the foremost local official to be likely approached by the respondents for their constituents' needs, problems and other governance concerns.

Extent of Political Patronage

The study reveals that the extensive use of patronage has generally contributed to the election success of local politicians in the province to *Some Extent* (40.8%) and to a *Great Extent* (18.3%) especially for the Governor, Congressman, Mayor and *Punong Barangay*. In fact, only one out of four (24.5 %) of the respondents were *Not Sure or Uncertain* (24.5 %) of its effect compared to one out of ten (11.8%) who

said that its effect is *Negligible*.

Attitude towards 'Dynastic' Politics or Intra-familial Succession

The study found that about one out of five (22.1%) among the *Ilonggo* voters in Iloilo Province holds a *positive attitude* towards 'dynastic' politics or intra-familial succession. Seven (74.5 %) out of ten exhibit a *Neutral attitude or were Undecided* about whether or not to vote for candidates belonging to 'dynastic' families. However, negligible percentage (3.4 %) holds a *negative attitude* towards dynastic politicians.

For respondents who hold a positive attitude towards dynastic politicians, they believe that these candidates for public office have better chances of electoral success provided that they are perceived to be "good" leaders whom the voter has identified due to his family background and experience in politics and most importantly, who possesses personal traits such as "*madaling lapitan, malinis na pagkatao, matulungin sa mga nangangailangan*" that have endeared them to the voters. However, respondents disclosed that they will not vote for candidates coming from political families who are perceived to be corrupt.

Extent of Political Patronage and Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics

The study also revealed that the *Ilonggo* voters' selected socioeconomic and political characteristics such that educational achievement had no influence on their perception regarding the extent to which political patronage is practiced in local electoral politics in Iloilo Province. However, respondents' levels of income and membership in socio-economic, civic, political and religious organizations have significant bearing on the perceptions toward patronage practices. This finding suggests that a poor or poorer *Ilonggo* voters, and whether or not they are member of an organization, are more inclined to support a politician or candidate who is a dispenser of patronage.

Attitude Towards Dynastic Politics and Selected Socio-economic Characteristics

Moreover, the study found that the respondents' attitude towards dynastic politics is not significantly associated with their educational achievement, income and membership in socio-economic, civic, political and religious organizations. This means that the *Ilonggo* voters' attitude towards 'dynastic' politicians is not influenced nor determined by their educational achievement, income and involvement or membership in socio-economic, civic, political and religious organizations.

Perception of the Extent of Patronage and Attitude Towards Dynastic Politics.

The study revealed that *Ilonggo* voters who perceived that the practice of patronage among local politicians has contributed to the election of these officials also hold a positive attitude towards dynastic politics. However, the respondents were not sure or remain undecided whether or not to support a candidate from a dynastic family. Statistical analysis of data using Chi-Square shows that respondents' perception on political patronage is not significantly related to their attitude towards dynastic politics or intra-familial succession.

(**Source:** *Ilonggo Perceptions of the Extent of Patronage Practices and their Attitudes Toward Intra-Familial Succession in Iloilo*, by Ernesto S. Saquibal, Jr. and Ma. Lindy B. Saquibal, completed October 2015)

Awareness, Availment, Assessment and Importance of Student Services

This study was conducted to determine the awareness, availment, assessment and importance of student services and programs among students of Central Philippine University for school year 2014-2015.

Specifically, the study aimed to: 1) describe the profile of the respondents as to age, sex, college, religion, type of high school graduated from, place of high school graduated from, place of residence, and living arrangement while in school; 2) determine the respondents' awareness of student services and programs; 3) determine the respond-

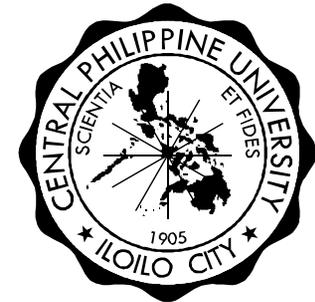
ents' availment of student services and programs; 4) determine the respondents' assessment of student services and programs availed; 5) determine the importance that respondents attached to student services and programs; 6) determine the relationship between respondents' profile and awareness of student services; 7) determine the relationship between respondents' profile and availment of student services; 8) determine the relationship between respondents' profile and assessment of student services and programs availed; 9) determine the relationship between respondents' profile and the importance of student services; 10) determine the relationship between respondents' awareness and availment of student services; 11) determine the relationship between respondents' awareness and assessment of student services; 12) determine the relationship between respondents' awareness and importance of student services; 13) determine the relationship between respondents' availment and assessment of student services; 14) determine the relationship between respondents' availment and importance of student services; and, 15) determine the relationship between respondents' assessment and importance of student services.

The one-shot survey was used in the collection of data. There were 383 respondents who participated in the study out of the total population of 1,913. Data were collected using a researcher made questionnaire administered during the Pre-employment seminar at the specified time allotted by the Placement Officer. Coordination was also done with some teachers and key students in gathering the data outside the pre-employment seminar.

Data were processed using SPSS PC v 11. The descriptive data were analyzed using frequency count and percentages. To ascertain the relationships between the variables, the Chi Square, Cramer's V and Gamma were used.

(Source: Awareness, Availment, Assessment and Importance of Student Services by Margen A. Java, completed June 2015)

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