

Determining the Motivations for Political Participation Among Elected Youth Leaders

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ABSTRACT:

In the Philippines, Sangguniang Kabataan (SK), an aspect of politics in the local government level provides spaces for youth's meaningful participation in policy-making and governance. In this study we expand the cast of the domain of motivational studies to provide a new perspective on why youth participate in politics, the extent of their political participation and the relationship of the motivations to their political participation. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pejabat SK termotivasi secara intrinsik dan ekstrinsik, tetapi lebih condong pada jenis motivasi intrinsik. Hal ini menunjukkan pentingnya Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan dan pengembangan Kepemimpinan dalam mengembangkan motivasi kepemimpinan dan keterlibatan politik kaum muda. Hasil menunjukkan mereka memiliki tingkat partisipasi politik rata-rata hingga tinggi. Keywords: Youth Leadership; Sangguniang Kabataan; Political Participation; Motivation

ABSTRAK:

Di Filipina, Sangguniang Kabataan (SK), sebuah aspek politik di tingkat pemerintah daerah memberikan ruang bagi partisipasi pemuda yang berarti dalam pembuatan kebijakan dan pemerintahan. Dalam studi ini kami memperluas pemeran domain studi motivasi untuk memberikan perspektif baru tentang mengapa pemuda berpartisipasi dalam politik, sejauh mana partisipasi politik mereka dan hubungan motivasi dengan partisipasi politik mereka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa SK memiliki persediaan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik, tetapi lebih condong pada jenis motivasi intrinsik. Hal ini menunjukkan pentingnya Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan dan Pengembangan Kepemimpinan dalam mengembangkan motivasi kepemimpinan dan keterlibatan politik kaum muda. Hasil menunjukkan mereka memiliki tingkat partisipasi politik rata-rata hingga tinggi.

Kata kunci: Kepemimpinan Pemuda; Sangguniang Kabataan; Partisipasi Politik; Motivasi

INTRODUCTION

Why people do what they do?" is a fundamental premise in the study of political behavior.

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Actions and conducts of various actors are driven by reasons or interests which makes the inquiry of motivations an imperative. The youth is an integral part of the society. However, youth is often excluded in the political processes. Kabataan. The Sangguniang Kabataan is a platform re-established under Republic Acts no. 10742 known as Sangguniang

Kabataan Reform Act. The purpose for its establishment is for youth representatives to implement programs and influence decision-making. However, political science has little to say to the question as to why some people don't participate in politics whilst others do; this is due to the neglect of political science to inquire the plain origins of human motivations; furthermore, political engagement is a manifestation from the inventory of all conceivable activities that humans partake in ([Wuttke, 2016](#)). Therefore, just like any activities, humans have the tendency to be driven by certain motivations to engage in it. This study aimed to determine what motivated the elected members of the Sangguniang Kabataan to run for public office. It is of vital importance to inquire as to what motivated the Sangguniang Kabataan officials to run for positions in Sangguniang Kabataan, as motivations are driven by interests or reasons that direct their behavioral trajectories with regards to their extent of political participation. Motivational studies on political participation are less explored. In order to bridge that gap, this study employs a theory of motivation studies known as Self-Determination Theory., this theory is widely recognized in other fields of social sciences, especially in educational psychology ([Wuttke, 2016](#)). However, it is poorly utilized in the study of political behavior. This study focuses on the domain of motivational studies to address the gap between the study of political participation and motivations. This study attempted to provide fresh perspective on why youth participate in politics in the context of elected Sangguniang Kabataan officials within the locale of Iligan City, Lanao del Norte, Philippines. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent

of motivation and political participation and the relationship of the extent of motivation for running in elections and the extent of political participation of the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officials for running for office. Thus, the study revolves around two central inquiries: (1) To what extent are the motivations and political participation of the elected Sangguniang Kabataan officials in running and working for public office? (2) To what extent is the relationship between the extrinsic and intrinsic motivation with political participation?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing studies on youth leaders in the Philippines have mainly focused on the perspectives of the ordinary youth and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) leaders regarding their perceptions about citizenships, and its implications towards the relevance of civic engagement ([Alampay and Angeles, 2012](#)).

Youth have been revered in studies to have the creativity and the immense potential to stimulate growth ([Balanon et al., 2007](#)). They play pivotal role in achieving development in both the local and national levels ([Ravanilla, 2015](#)); ([Alampay & Angeles, 2012](#)). However, youth's participation remains limited and in different areas of policy process. There's limited youth participation in War on Drugs-related processes ([Mutiarin et. al, 2020](#)) and there is limited youth participation in peace processes as well.

Under the Republic Act 10742, commonly known as the Sangguniang Kabataan Reform Act of 2015, the youth in every village are represented by an elected council consists mainly of a chairperson and seven members, all of whom shall be elected by the youth members of the Katipunan ng Kabataan, with two appointed officials, namely the secretary and the treasurer. The SK chairperson automatically sits in the Sangguniang Barangay (Village Council) as an ex-officio member and also as the chair of the Committee on Youth and Sports of the village council. Every chairperson also has the right to be elected to the presi-

dency of the SK National Federation (SKNF) from the provincial assembly of all SK chairs. While in formal political processes, youth are provided with these spaces and while these spaces provide youth the opportunity as public servants, the quality of public service they provide rest upon the manner of service from the public servants ([Moner & Tomaro, 2018](#)). The manner of service is contingent upon the motivations of leaders in running for public office.

This study dwells on the domain of motivation studies in political participation among the youth; more specifically, this study sought to determine the motivation or what energized the current Sangguniang Kabataan official to run for office. As ([Wuttke, 2016](#)) emphasized, there is a need to study psychological aspect in political engagements in the wake of the cognitive revolution in which the social sciences have gradually replaced 'needs' with 'goals' and 'expectancies' as prevailing motivational concepts. Exploration on intentions behind political support towards policies such as war on drugs ([Mutiarin et al., 2020](#)) heeds the call for psychological analysis in political science. In order to grasp the idea of what motivates people to engage in a particular activity, we turn to a theory of motivational studies and Psychology which was developed by ([Richard M. Ryan and Edward L. Deci, 2000](#)) known as the Self Determination Theory. According to ([Ryan and Deci, 2000](#)), as cited in the study of ([Lilleker and Koc- Michalska, 2016](#)), motivation, in Self-Determination Theory, is the interplay between external persuasion and personal attitude towards a specific action. Self-Determination theory differentiates between diverse types of motivation in the basis of distinct reasons or goals that stimulate an individual into action ([Ryan & Deci, 2000](#)). The most basic distinction of motivations in self-determination theory are intrinsic motivation, which is the partaking into an activity because it is inherently satisfying or enjoyable rather than for some separable consequence, and extrinsic motivation, which refers to a construct that pertains whenever an activity is performed this is

in order to acquire some separable outcome.

Intrinsic motivation is rooted from the desire to satisfy the innate psychological needs for competence and autonomy, whereas extrinsic motivation is primarily caused by a desire to achieve a reward which is instrumental (Ryan & Deci, 2000). However, extrinsically motivated behavior can vary in the extent to which they are self-determined. (Ryan and Deci, 2000) has identified four types of extrinsic motivation that vary depending on the extent to which they are self-determined or close to being intrinsic, these are: (1) external regulation – performed to satisfy external demand or obtain external reward – is the least self-determined; (2) introjected regulation – caused by feeling of pressure in order to avoid guilt or to attain ego-enhancements or pride; (3) identified regulation – the value of the activity is identified and accepted as a regulation by the individual as his or her own – is more self-determined; and (4) integrated regulation – when identified regulation fully assimilates to the self which occurs through self-examination and brings new regulation into correspondence with the individual's other values and needs, which is the most self-determined out of all the extrinsic motivation.

Self-determination theory is considered to be a standard theory of social sciences that has a multiplicity of application and has been widely used on religious behavior, volunteering, pro-environmental behavior, exercising, prosocial action, educational achievements, motivation at work or health related behavior, and though it has inspired a broad variety of research in many fields it was largely neglected in the study of political behavior (Wuttke, 2016).

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of this study. This study identified the demographics of the elected Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officials firsthand. By determining the extent of motivation of these officials, this study identified what drove

them to run for office in the Sangguniang Kabataan elections. This study also determined the extent of political participation of the elected Sangguniang Kabataan. Finally, the determined if a correlation exists between the extent of motivation the elected Sangguniang Kabataan officials and the degree to which they participate in politics.

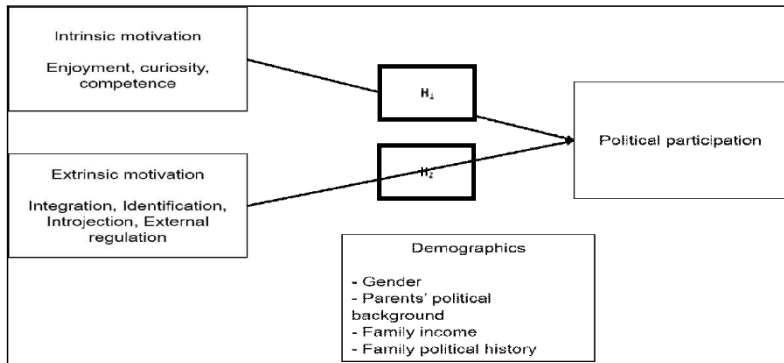


FIGURE 1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

(adopted from the Theory of Self-Determination by Richard M. Ryan and Edward L. Deci, 2000)

Informed by the theory of (Ryan and Deci, 2000), this study operated under the following hypothesis:

H1: *There is a positive relationship between the intrinsic motivation of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials and their political participation.*

H2: *There is a positive relationship between the extrinsic motivation of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials and their political participation.*

RESEARCH METHODS

This paper is a quantitative research of SK Council in selected barangays in Iligan City exploring the socio-demographic profile, the level of political participation of the Sangguniang Kabataan Council and the type and extent of motivations they had for running in the Sangguniang Kabataan election. As such, the study determined correlation between the level of political

participation of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials and their type and extent of motivation with regards to participating in politics. The study used the Likert scale of agreement survey in its pursuit of identifying types of motivation for political participation among the Sangguniang Kabataan officials (N= 78). This paper also utilized quantitative data analysis on the gathered data from the survey. Quantitative data analysis includes the calculation of frequencies of variables and differences between variables. In identifying the relationship between the level of political participation of the SK council and their respective type of motivation in participating in politics, regression analysis was used.

This study used the Likert scale of agreement survey questionnaire and including basic demographic survey questionnaire as a research instrument for gathering data necessary for the study. The demographic survey consisted of questions regarding gender, parents' educational attainment, family political history, and family income of the respondents. The Likert scale of agreement survey questionnaire uses 5-point scale of agreement with the number 1 representing strong disagreement, 2 representing disagreement, 3 representing uncertainty, 4 representing agreement and 5 representing strong agreement to the questions regarding their reason or motivation for participating in politics. Furthermore, another set of questions were asked according to their level of political participation, with 1 representing never, 2 representing seldom, 3 representing sometimes, 4 representing very often and 5 representing always. The Survey Questionnaires were given to each Sangguniang Kabataan official in this study.

The descriptive statistics was done with the aid of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences or SPSS, a computer software designed for statistical analysis of social science data analysis. This is to ensure the accurate analysis of data and to avoid computation errors for reliability. The reliability of the questionnaire was assessed through determining the coefficient of Cronbach's

Alpha. A minimum of 0.70 is needed to indicate the reliability and validity of the constructs ([Nunnally, 1978](#)).

In order to get the regression analysis, the measurement was done using SmartPLS 3, a software with graphical user interface for variance-based structural equation modeling using the partial least squares (PLS) path modelling method.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In all quantitative studies, the importance of reliability analysis is crucial. Cronbach's alpha or coefficient alpha ([Cronbach, 1951](#)) is certainly one of the most important and pervasive statistics in research involving test construction and use ([Cortina, 1993](#)). Cronbach alpha is one of the most commonly reported reliability estimates in the language testing literature ([Brown, 2002](#)). Cronbach's alpha is a measure of internal consistency, that is, how closely related a set of items are as a group. It is considered to be a measure of scale reliability ([UCLA, 2016](#)). Cronbach's alpha is a convenient test used to estimate the reliability, or internal consistency, of a composite score ([Statistics Solutions, 2014](#)). Technically speaking, Cronbach's alpha is not a statistical test – it is a coefficient of reliability (or consistency) ([UCLA, 2016](#)). The general rule of thumb is that a Cronbach's alpha of .70 and above is good, .80 and above is better, and .90 and above is best ([Statistics Solutions, 2014](#)).

The researchers conducted a pilot survey to test the reliability of the questionnaire. Table 1 shows the results of the Cronbach's Alpha. The results are obtained using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Given the results below, it is clear that the questionnaire is reliable. All of the items are above the general rule of thumb of .70. Most of the variables tested have Cronbach's Alphas of more than .80 which means that all items have better reliability.

TABLE 1. RESULTS OF CRONBACH'S ALPHA

CRONBACH'S ALPHA		RELIABILITY TYPE
Political Participation	.838	Better
Extrinsic Motivation	.842	Better
Integration	.838	Better
Identification	.786	Good
Introjection	.726	Good
External regulation	.786	Good
Intrinsic Motivation	.880	Better
Competence	.822	Better
Curiosity	.752	Good
Enjoyment	.722	Good

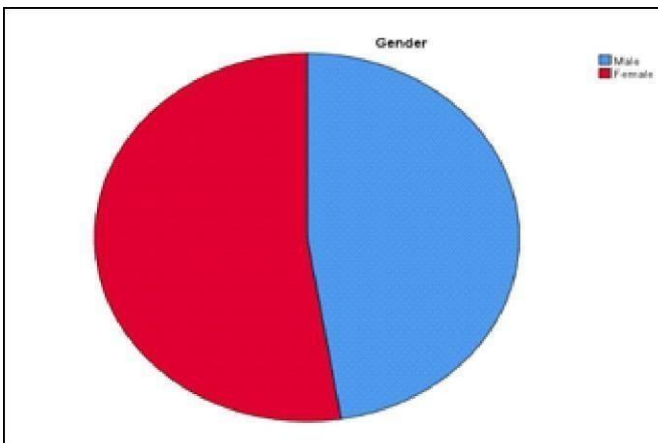


FIGURE 2. PIE CHART ON GENDER

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS IN ILIGAN CITY

Of all the respondents, 47.4% are male and 52.6% are female, comparatively. This means that most of the respondents are female constituting 41 out of the 78 respondents (see Figure 2). In the father's highest educational attainment (see Figure 3), 58.5% are college graduates or at least on the college level, 33.8% are high school graduates or at least on the high school level,

5.2% only graduated on elementary or at least studied in elementary level and 2.6% have a post-graduate degree

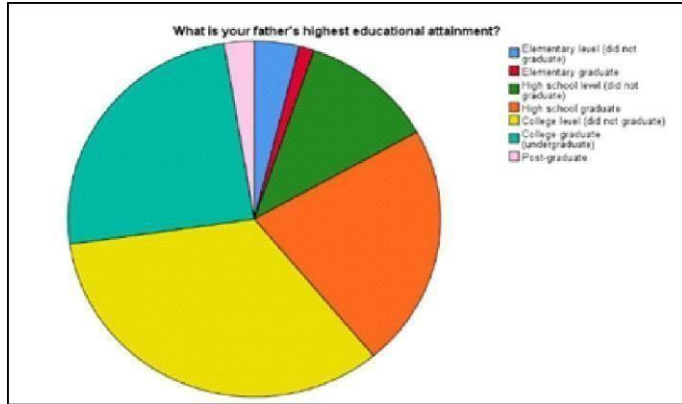


FIGURE 3. PIE CHART ON FATHER'S HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

On the other hand, in the mother's highest educational attainment (see Figure 4), half of the total respondents answered that their mothers studied up until high school, 42.3% are college graduates or at least studied in college, 6.4% have a post-graduate degree and 1.3% studied up until elementary.

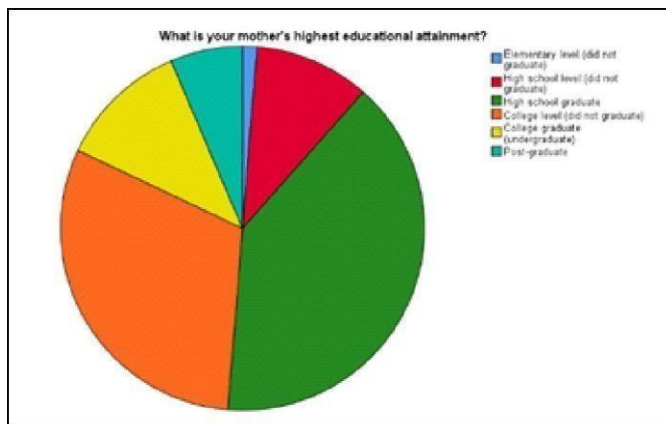


FIGURE 4. PIE CHART ON MOTHER'S HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

On the monthly income (see Figure 5), more than half (52.3%) of the total respondents answered that their parents' monthly income is below P10,000, 26.9% answered level P10,001 to P20,000, 6.4% answered P30,001 to P40,000, 10.2% answered

P20,001 to P30,000 and P50,001 to P70,000 and 2.6% answered above P100,000. This shows that most of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials are in the lower income class.

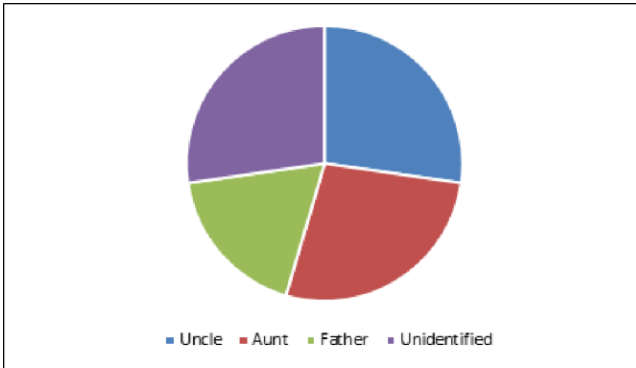


FIGURE 5. PIE CHART ON PARENTS' (ADDED) MONTHLY INCOME

Lastly, the researchers asked the respondents as to whether or not they have a family political history. 84.6% of the total respondents answered no, and 15.4% answered yes (see Figure 6).

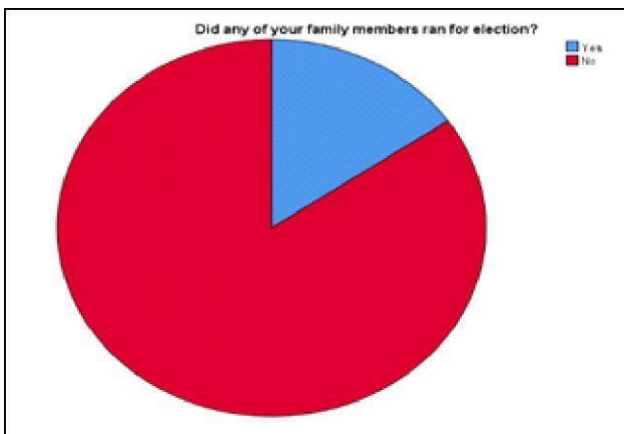
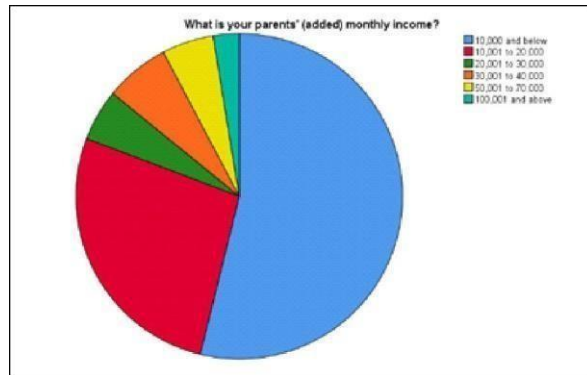


FIGURE 6 PIE CHART ON FAMILY POLITICAL HISTORY

Out of those respondents who answered yes, 54.5% answered that their uncle or aunt ran for public office, 27.3% were unable to answer and 18.2% answered that their father ran for public office (see Figure 7).



On the other hand, on the position their parents/relatives ran for, 72.7% ran as Barangay Councilor and 27.3% ran as Barangay Captain, Mayor, and Congressman collectively (see Figure 8).

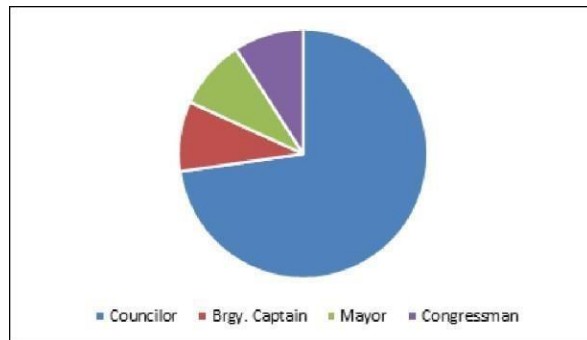


FIGURE 8 PIE CHART ON THE POSITIONS THE PARENTS/RELATIVES RAN FOR

MOTIVATIONS OF THE SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS IN ILIGAN CITY

Central the aim of the study is to analyse the motivations of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials in Iligan City. This determined if the Sangguniang Kabataan officials are extrinsically or intrinsically motivated in running for public office. According to the Self-Determination Theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000), there are four types of extrinsic motivation. These are: external regulation, which is performed to satisfy external demand or obtain

external reward, and is the least self-determined; introjected regulation, which is caused by feeling of pressure in order to avoid guilt or to attain ego-enhancements or pride; identified regulation, which the value of the activity is identified and accepted as a regulation by the individual as his or her own, and is more self-determined; and integrated regulation, which is when identified regulation fully assimilates to the self which occurs through self-examination and bring new regulation into correspondence with the individual’s other values and needs and is the most self-determined. These four types of extrinsic motivation were measured in this study.

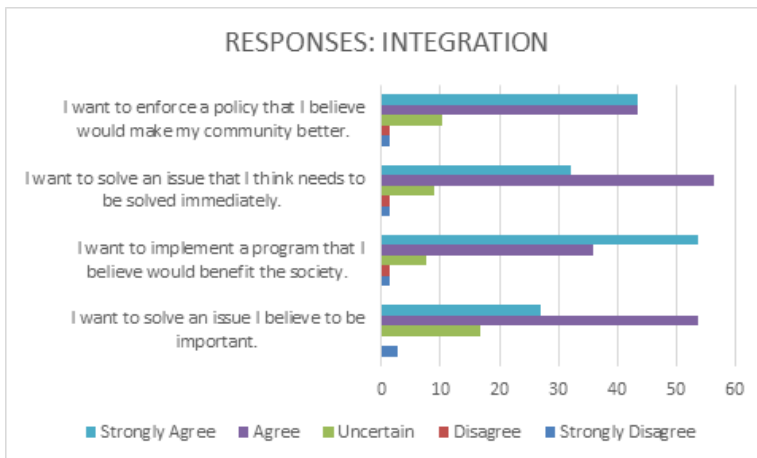


FIGURE 9. RESPONSES TO EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION (INTEGRATION)

A. SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS' EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION

Most of the respondents showed positive responses to all the statements regarding the integration type of extrinsic motivation. With a cumulative frequency of about 84% for “agree” and “strongly agree”, it simply indicates that the respondents ran for public office because they believe that important issues need to be solved immediately and around 88% “agreed” and “strongly agreed” that the respondents ran as SK official because they wanted to implement a program that would benefit the

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society and to enforce a policy for the betterment of the community. Results also showed that around 11% of all the respondents showed uncertainty and only about 3% did not run for public office because they wanted to solve an issue or to enforce a policy (see FIGURE 9).

Synonymous to the previous type of extrinsic motivation, most of the respondents also showed positive responses regarding the identification type of extrinsic motivation. With a cumulative frequency of 94%, most of the respondents “agreed” and “strongly agreed” that they ran for public office because they wanted to improve their leadership and communication skills. Furthermore, 81% “agreed” and “strongly agreed” that joining the SK would improve their social capital and could hone their skills that would help them in their career choice. Around 7% were uncertain and around 5% did not run for public office to improve their leadership and communication skills, or to improve their social capital and to hone their skills (see FIGURE 10).

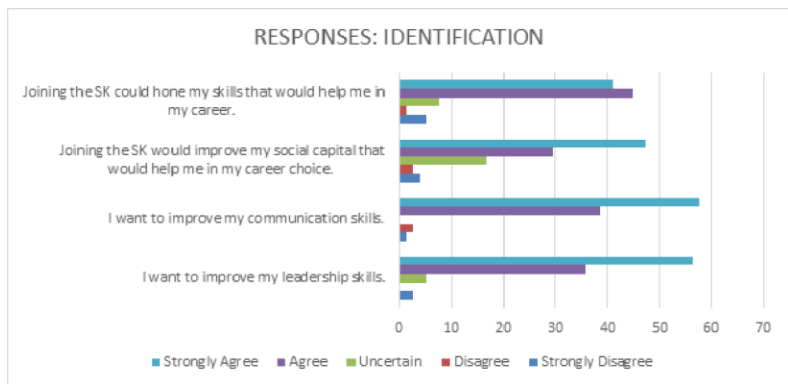


FIGURE 10. RESPONSES TO EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION (IDENTIFICATION)

Unlike the previous extrinsic motivations, there were mixed responses regarding the introjection type of extrinsic motivation. 25% of the respondents “strongly disagreed” and “disagreed” that they were influenced by their parents and peers to run for public office. 26% were “uncertain” that they were convinced

by their parents and peers to run. However, majority of the respondents “agreed” and “strongly agreed” that they were influenced to run for public office. Despite of this, 79% of the responses “agreed” and “strongly agreed” that they wanted to make their families, relatives and peers proud, about 11 Sangguniang Kabataan officials were “uncertain” and 6.4% “strongly disagreed” and “disagreed” to the statement that they want to make the important people of their lives proud (see FIGURE 11).

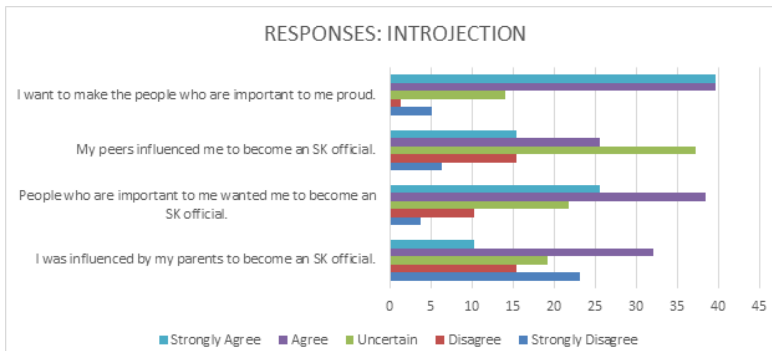


FIGURE 11. RESPONSES TO EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION (INTROJECTION)

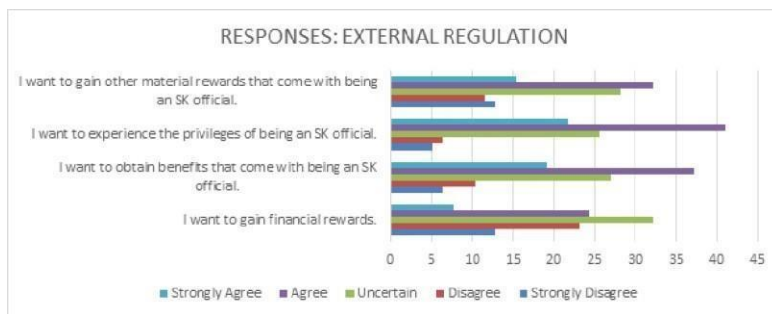


FIGURE 12. RESPONSES TO EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION (EXTERNAL REGULATION)

Tantamount to the previous extrinsic motivation (introjection), there were also mixed responses regarding the external regulation type of extrinsic motivation. 22% of the respondents “strongly disagreed” and “disagreed” that they ran for public office because they want to gain rewards and privileges that come with being an SK official and 28% were “uncertain”. Nevertheless,

majority of the respondents “agreed” and “strongly agreed” they want to gain rewards and privileges that come with being an SK official, with 50% cumulative frequency (see FIGURE 12).

In assessing all the extrinsic motivations, they are more leaning on the integration and identification type of extrinsic motivations which is close to intrinsic in nature. This result echoes the findings of the study of civic engagement wherein the subject of the study was found to be motivated more by their beliefs and specific civic issues that the youth are passionate about, as well as motivation associated with self-enhancement (Ballard, 2014; Ballard, 2015).

B. SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS’ INTRINSIC MOTIVATION

Intrinsic motivation, as explained in the theory, is rooted from the desire to satisfy the innate psychological needs for competence and autonomy, whereas extrinsic motivation is primarily caused by a desire to achieve a reward which is instrumental (Ryan & Deci, 2000). In this study, intrinsic motivation was measured into three types, namely, competence, curiosity and enjoyment.

Most respondents believe that they are competent that is why they ran for public office. With a cumulative frequency of about 81%, most respondents “agreed” and “strongly agreed” that they are capable and responsible public servant. About 15% were “uncertain” that they have the capability to be a public servant and only about 4% “strongly disagreed” and “disagreed” that they are capable and responsible (see Table 6).

Synonymous to the previous intrinsic motivation, most of the respondents showed positive responses, presenting that they ran for public office out of curiosity. About 83% “strongly agreed” and “agreed” that they ran for public office because wanted to try being a public servant and serving their fellow youth. About 11% showed “uncertainty” of this indicator and only about 6% showed “strong disagreement” and “disagreement” that they were curious about public service (see FIGURE 14).

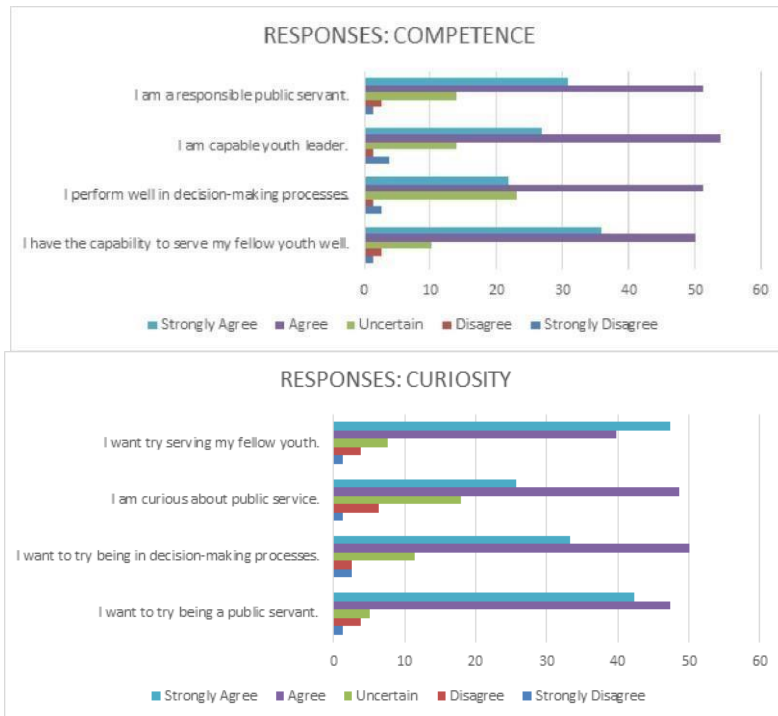


FIGURE 14. RESPONSES TO INTRINSIC MOTIVATION (CURIOSITY)

Tantamount to other intrinsic motivations, most of the respondents also showed positive responses to all of the statements regarding the enjoyment type of extrinsic motivation, provided that they ran for public office because they solely find it enjoyable to become a public servant. 81% of all the respondents “agreed” and “strongly agreed” that they enjoy being a youth representative and feel happy being a public servant and 13% showed “uncertainty”. On the other hand, 6% do not enjoy being a youth representative (see FIGURE 15).

In comparing both motivations, the Sangguniang Kabataan officials are both intrinsically and extrinsically motivated, but is more leaning on the intrinsic motivation. In analyzing the extrinsic motivation of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials, they

are more leaning on the more self-determined type of extrinsic motivation, namely integration and identification. This result is synonymous to the findings of study that stated one of the significant drivers of participation of youth in SK programs is self-enjoyment of feelings of fulfillment.

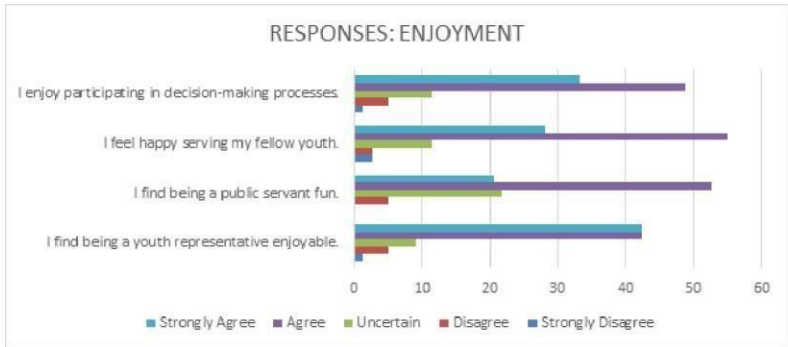


FIGURE 15. RESPONSES TO INTRINSIC MOTIVATION (ENJOYMENT)



FIGURE 16. FORMS OF PARTICIPATION

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF THE SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS IN ILIGAN CITY

This section measured the political participation of the Sangguniang Kabataan officials. In this study, this refers to the act by the youth of running in elections to gain public offices, active information seeking, consultation such as openly expressing ideas in public fora, and active involvement in decision-making processes. In this study, political participation is measured into how informed they are, how do they consult and how involved they are.

Figure 16 above shows the responses of the respondents towards their political participation. Regarding on information, about 4% of the responses “never” discuss and social and political issues on social media. On the consultation part, about 4% “never” participate in any fora or policy recommendations, 16% “seldom” join these, 42% “sometimes” partake in these activities, 33% do take part in these events “very often” and 5% “always” join these fora and surveys about policy recommendations.

Lastly, on the involvement of these officials, only about 3% of all the respondents answered that they “never” participate in workshops and training programs that could help develop their skills, 5% “seldom” partake in these activities. Overall, the abovementioned results tell us that the Sangguniang Kabataan officials have an average to high levels of political participation because most of these officials do take part and participate in these political activities, mostly sometimes to very often. This supports the findings of ([Tomaro and Mutiarin, 2019](#)) on the high levels of political engagement of youth people.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MOTIVATIONS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF THE SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN OFFICIALS IN ILIGAN CITY

In this section, the relationship between the motivations and political participation will be measured using regression analysis. Regression analysis is a statistical method that allows to examine the relationship between two or more variables of interest. The process of performing a regression allows one to confidently determine which factors matter most, which factors can be ignored and how these factors influence each other ([Vilela, 2018](#)). The analysis was done through the use of SmartPLS 3 as a quantitative tool.

Average variance extracted (AVE) is a measure to assess convergent validity. Similar to explained variance in exploratory factor analysis (EFA), average variance extracted is the average amount of variance in indicator variables that a construct is

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managed to explain. ([IGI Global, 2019](#)). In order for a variable to be significant, the average variance extracted must be above 0.5. This study used PLS Algorithm in order to get the r-square of every indicator statement. In essence, the PLS algorithm is a sequence of regressions in terms of weight vectors. The weight vectors obtained at convergence satisfy fixed point equations.

TABLE 10. MEASUREMENT MODEL¹

	Items	Loadings ^a	AVE ^b	CR ^c	Rho_A ^d	Cronbach's Alpha ^e
Intrinsic Motivation	COM1	0.773	0.571	0.943	0.941	0.930
	COM2	0.726				
	COM3	0.810				
	COM4	0.800				
	CUR1	0.811				
	CUR2	0.598				
	CUR3	0.850				
	CUR4	0.814				
	ENJ1	0.829				
	ENJ2	0.802				
	ENJ3	0.578				
ENJ4	0.605					
Extrinsic Motivation	EXR2	0.591	0.528	0.923	0.933	0.909
	EXR3	0.623				
	IDE1	0.854				
	IDE2	0.759				
	IDE3	0.645				
	IDE4	0.839				
	INJ4	0.639				
	INT1	0.791				
	INT2	0.692				
	INT3	0.768				
	INT4	0.811				
Political Participation	CO3	0.722	0.521	0.896	0.880	0.867
	CO4	0.622				
	IN4	0.585				
	IV1	0.740				
	IV2	0.772				
	IV3	0.798				
	IV4	0.807				
IV5	0.698					

The initial PLS Algorithm stated that the r-square some of the indicator statements are below 0.5 (see Table 10), thus, some of the indicator statements was removed. Also, the average variance extracted on the Political Participation variable is below 0.5 as well. Thus, in order for the average variance extracted to be above 0.5, the indicator statements of the variable below 0.5 will be removed. Since all of the indicator statements were above 0.5, the lowest r-squares were removed. After removing the lowest r-squares, the average variance extracted was above 0.5 (see Table 11).

TABLE 11. CONSTRUCT RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY ACCORDING TO PLS ALGORITHM

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted
Extrinsic Motivation	0.909	0.933	0.923	0.528
Intrinsic Motivation	0.930	0.941	0.940	0.571
Political Participation	0.867	0.880	0.896	0.521

In order to determine the relationship of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation of the Sangguniang Kabataan officers to their political participation, this study used bootstrapping in order to determine the p-values using the software SmartPLS 3. According to the software, bootstrapping is a nonparametric procedure that allows testing the statistical significance of various PLS-SEM results such as path coefficients, Cronbach's alpha, HTMT, and R² values. The p-value tells which relationships in a model are significant (Frost, 2019).

TABLE 12. PATH COEFFICIENTS OF THE EXTRINSIC AND INTRINSIC MOTIVATION

	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P values
Extrinsic Motivation	0.094	0.123	0.194	0.484	0.629
Intrinsic Motivation	0.584	0.588	0.189	3.094	0.002

Table 12 shows the p-values of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation. The table explains that only the intrinsic motivation has a significant effect to political participation with a p-value of less than the significance level of 0.05. According to ([Frost, 2019](#)), if the p-value is less than the significance level, the sample data provide sufficient evidence to conclude that the regression model fits the data. This supports the Self-Determination Theory because according to the theory, intrinsic motivation, more likely, increases the likelihood to engage in an activity rather than extrinsic motivation ([Ryan & Deci, 2000](#)). This result is consistent with the study of political participation which finds that intrinsic motivation is associated with active information seeking online ([Losier, Perreault, Koestner, and Vallerand, 2001](#)). It is also consistent with the findings that in terms of Youth participation in Sangguniang Kabataan programs, intrinsic motivation such as feelings of fulfillment was determined to be among the significant drivers of political participation ([Peregrino, 2014](#)).

This result is also consistent with findings of other fields of study such as sports wherein being intrinsically motivated to participate in sports or physically activity is associated with heightened participation on that activity ([Lauderdale, Yli-Piipari, Irwin and Layne, 2015](#); [Standage, Duda, and Ntoumanis, 2005](#); [Teixeira, Carrca, Markland, Silva, and Ryan, 2012](#)).

A study about motivations in online and offline spheres of political participation may help explain why extrinsic motivation does not exert a significant effect on political participation. Accordingly, extrinsic motivation is more affective in online sphere of political participation as it is more concerned with fitting in ([Lilleker & Koc-Michalska, 2016](#)). Meanwhile, most of the identified levels of political participation of the SK officials happens more offline (active participation in public consultations and fora, and decisions making processes such as annual meetings). Furthermore, why extrinsic motivation does not exert significant effect on political participation may be explained by the higher levels of intrinsic motivation compared to their

extrinsic motivation; as intrinsic motivation is associated with increased internalization of values and behavioral regulations (associated with a sense of personal commitment) which leads to greater persistence, more positive self-perceptions, and better quality of engagement ([Ryan & Deci, 2000](#)). In the Philippine context, the youth popularly perceive SK officials as having self-serving reasons in their service and being no different than traditional politicians (traits of having extrinsic motivation) ([Peregrino, 2014](#)). However, the findings of this study is in contrast with these popular perceptions of SK officials, as it is shown that the SK officials in Iligan City is more affected by intrinsic motivation (associated with a sense of personal commitment) in their political participation.

TABLE 13. R-SQUARE OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

	R-square
Political Participation	0.445

Table 13 shows the r-square of the political participation variable. Only 44.5% can be explained by this study's model. The remainder 55.5% can be explained by external factors such as parenting styles ([Wuttke, 2016](#); [Fox, Scholar & Timmerman, 2016](#)). Among the external factors that may contribute to this study's model are the spheres or platform of political participation wherein it was found that offline political participation was associated more with feelings of fulfillment ([Lilleker & Koc-Michalska, 2016](#)). Furthermore, socio-economic status may influence decision-making as significant relationship between socio-economic status and motivation are apparent in other fields of study such as education ([Berger and Archer, 2015](#); [Bodovski and Youn, 2011](#); [Garriot et al., 2013](#); [Johnson Mortimer, 2011](#); [McCoy et al., 2015](#); [Salinas and Jimenez et al., 2010, as cited by Sheehy-Skeffington and Rea, 2017](#)).

CONCLUSION

Motivation is a significant factor in determining the levels of participation or activity among individuals. As a part of the broad repertoire of activities that people engage in, political participation is also affected by the extent of motivation an individual has for the activity. Four conclusions may be drawn in this study, firstly, the Sangguniang Kabataan officials subjected to this study were determined to consist mostly of females than males with more; they were also determined to have parents with an educational attainment of college level; they were mostly belonging to low-income households; and finally, most of them were determined to not have relatives with political history or background. Secondly, the SK officials in this study were found to be more intrinsically motivated when they ran of public office than they are extrinsically motivated. The third conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that the SK officials in this study were found to participate in politics frequently through active information seeking on social issues, active participation in public fora and consultations, and active participation in key decision-making process. Finally, the findings of this study are consistent with the theory of Self-determination which posits that being intrinsically motivated to engage in an activity leads to a more participative engagement. This study concludes that when it comes to political participation among the SK officials, intrinsic motivation towards participating in politics is significantly associated and affective towards the act of information seeking, active participation in public fora and consultations, and being active in decision-making processes.

Significant strides with regards to the inquiry of cognitive concepts such as motivation, and its influence to political participation have been made in the previous literatures and in the findings of this study. The emergence of intrinsic motivation to be strongly related to political participation, the development of intrinsic motivation through civic education, leadership development, and political education must be given strong focus

by educational institutions. For future researches, a need for expansion in this field of study is still necessary in order to broaden the knowledge of this subject matter. As this study focuses more on quantitative analysis, it is recommended for future research to utilize qualitative research methods or a combination of both in the inquiry of how cognitive concepts such as motivations affect the degree of political participation among the youth. Also, it is the recommendation of the researchers that future research endeavors with regards to the subject matter of motivation for political participation to utilize other theories of motivation or behavior such as Expectancy Value Theory forwarded by Martin Fishbein. Further, for future research endeavors, it is recommended to study different locales. If possible, a comparative or nationwide study of motivation for political participation is recommended.

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END NOTES

- ¹ Item removed: (1) Indicator items are below 0.5 = EXR1, EXR4, INJ1, INJ2, INJ3; (2) Indicator items are above 0.5 but were removed because of low AVE = CO1, CO2, IN1, IN2, IN3, IN5
- All item loadings > 0.5 indicates Indicator Reliability (Hulland, 1999:198)
 - All average variance extracted (AVE) > 0.5 indicates Convergent Validity (Bagozzi & Yi, 1988)
 - All composite reliability (CR) > 0.7 indicates Internal Consistency (Gefen, et. Al, 2000)
 - All Rho alpha (Rho_A) > 0.7 indicates Indicator Reliability
 - All Cronbach's Alpha > 0.7 indicates Indicator Reliability (Nunnally, 1978)