

Administrative Challenges and Leadership Innovation to School Outcomes: The Role of Instructional Services

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Abstract

Emphasizing the importance of educational services, this study looked at how administrative challenges and leadership innovation affect school performance. Based on a varied sample of school administrators from different school sizes and geographical settings, the study highlights as major administrative issues funding constraints, policy implementation, teacher shortages, and student mental health as main challenges to efficient school management and instructional delivery. The results show that although all schools mostly rely on government and community financing sources, infrastructure gaps—especially in laboratory facilities—remain clear.

Particularly in areas of technological integration, data-driven decision-making, professional development, and wellness projects, the study emphasized the great competency of school administrators in using creative leadership tactics. Improved school outcomes—including higher student achievement, more teacher satisfaction, and the development of a favorable school environment—including these leadership innovations are favorably connected with each other.

Moreover, statistical tests verify that instructional programs help to explain the link between administrative difficulties and school performance. Good leadership innovation lessens the effect of these difficulties, therefore improving the quality of instruction, student support, and evaluation procedures. The study emphasized the need of adaptable leadership approaches catered to the size and setting of the institution since proactive answers to administrative obstacles can greatly improve organizational performance and educational results. The results support the mounting body of data supporting radical leadership and strong educational programs as essential components in reaching sustained school development.

Keywords: Administrative Challenges, Leadership Innovation, Instructional Services, School Outcomes, Educational Leadership, Student Performance, Teacher Satisfaction, School Climate, Professional Development, Resource Allocation

1. Introduction

Across the board, professional teachers' groups, the education department, and school heads preparation programs are increasingly focused on produce better-prepared school heads who will be more effective at leading inclusive schools in general. This statement reflects efforts based on 25 years of empirical evidence, the existence of this evidence is indicative that principals play a central function in building inclusive, high-

performing schools. This claim is supported by several studies and sources (e.g., DeMatthews, 2015; DeMatthews & Mawhinney, 2014; Bays & Crockett, 2019; Billingsley et al. (2014), Boscardin (2019).

Within schools, educational leadership must continue to engage with evermore complex problems and challenges that move us beyond administrative problems to embrace the opportunities of renewed innovation in support of improved school outcomes. Schools face immense pressure to boost student achievement and instructional quality, amid resource limits, policy imperatives, and organizational constraints. Thoonen et al. In this regard, Bowen and Mendiburo (2020) claimed that school leaders face a myriad of administrative challenges including responsibility for resource management, hiring and staffing, as well as policy dictates that prevent them from focusing on instructional leadership alone. External pressures further exacerbate these challenges, such as greater accountability and bureaucratic demands that impede the extent to which school leaders are able to engage wholly in teaching and learning improvement actions (Gurr, Drysdale & Mulford 2021).

Comparing surroundings with novice and experienced administrators yields an intriguing observation. Jagt, Shen, and Hsieh (2020) found no link between elementary and secondary school rookie principals' perceived difficulty levels. Participants had different views on the hurdles' severity.

To meet global competitiveness standards and provide high-quality education, the Philippine Educational System has improved its Faculty and Student Development initiatives. Public School Teachers are receiving intensive training and scholarships from the Department of Education (DepED), CHED, TESDA, and other local and international institutions. These programs promote their professional development, career promotion, and technical knowledge in several industries. The idea is to provide students 21st-century learning skills. Teachers at private and public schools have also been offered national and international Teacher Exchange Programs. Furthermore, Public School teachers have shown competency, efficacy, and productivity in their fields.

The Philippines is committed to Education for All (EFA) for the benefit of all Filipinos and the nation's economy and society. Part of the comprehensive education strategy The Philippines sought to expand school access by extending basic education to twelve years in 2015. Educational administration underwent a 'theory movement' in the 1950s. This movement stressed the necessity of utilizing scientific concepts based on empirical facts to improve academic activities rather than ideologies, personal experiences, or mandated techniques. Principal leadership affects education quality, school growth, and student accomplishment (Heck and Hallinger, 2021).

Filipino researchers have found concerns in K-12 curriculum implementation. These include a teacher shortage, an unsustainable curriculum, a lack of resources and infrastructure, and bureaucratic incoordination (Alegado, 2018; Calderon, 2014; Combalicer, 2016; Sergio, 2020). International scholarships have also proposed ways to improve teachers' transformation roles (Puryear, 2015; Yasuyuki, 2019). For 30 years, teachers have been seen as the biggest challenge in education, according to Gunter (2013). However, a rising body of literature stresses teachers' leadership in educational reforms. Muijs and Reynolds (2021) said teachers and teaching mattered

School administrators must recognize these issues and opportunities and manage, improve, and empower staff to promote equality and fairness. The current education paradigm change gives school leaders enormous duties and opportunities to demonstrate their administrative skills, notably in decision-making. In light of this, school officials must consider different ways to ensure every child receives an education and learns.

The purpose of this study is to examine how school leaders deal with administrative issues, whilst operationalizing innovative leadership practices in order to improve instructional services. Through its examination of both the relationship between leadership innovation and school outcomes and what this means for schools managing the administrative balance with instructional leadership to drive academic success, the study intends to elucidate these points.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

This study, titled "Administrative Challenges and Leadership Innovation to School Outcomes: The Role of Instructional Services," aims to address the following issues:

1. What is the profile of school respondents as to:
 - 1.1. Size;
 - 1.2. Location;
 - 1.3. Source of Funds;
 - 1.4. Available laboratories?
2. What is the perceived extent of administrative challenges faced by school administrators in terms of:
 - 2.1. Funding and Budget Constraints;
 - 2.2. Teacher Shortage and Turnover;
 - 2.3. Policy Changes and implementation;
 - 2.4. Student Attendance and Engagement;
 - 2.5. Student Mental Health and Wellness;
 - 2.6. School Safety;
 - 2.7. Parental Involvement;
 - 2.8. Resource Allocation;
 - 2.9. Staff development and Training; and
 - 2.10. Technological Integration?
3. What is the level of competence of school administrators in leadership innovation strategy as to:
 - 3.1. Leveraging Technology;
 - 3.2. Efficiency;
 - 3.3. Data analytics and evidence-based decision-making;
 - 3.4. Innovative professional development; and
 - 3.5. Wellness and Mental Health Initiatives?
4. To what extent does leadership innovation affects the level of school outcome as to:
 - 4.1. Students Performance;
 - 4.2. Teacher Satisfaction; and
 - 4.3. School Climate?
5. What are the perceived effects of administrative challenges to the delivery of instructional services in relation to school outcome as to:
 - 5.1. Teaching Quality;
 - 5.2. Student Support Services; and
 - 5.3. Assessment and Feedback?
6. Is there a significant difference between the extent of administrative challenges that affect the overall school outcomes faced by school administrators when school their profile if taken as factor?
7. Is there a significant relationship between the level of competence of school administrators in leadership innovation strategy and the extent of administrative challenges faced by them?
8. Is there a significant relationship between the level of competence of school administrators in leadership innovation strategy and the level of school outcome?
9. Is there a significant relationship between the extent of administrative challenges and the delivery of instructional services?

2. Methodology

The selected research method, utilizing a correlational descriptive approach, indicates a determined method to investigate the complex dynamics of administrative challenges encountered by school administrators and concurrently understand their possible influence on overall school outcomes. This method will enable the examination of connections between diverse variables, providing a detailed comprehension of how administrative challenges may be linked to varied outcomes inside educational institutions.

The key methodological technique for this research is the gathering of quantitative data, which is done by administering surveys to school administrators. The survey instrument will be carefully crafted to gather comprehensive data on the frequency of administrative difficulties and, importantly, to measure the degree to which these difficulties impact overall school performance. This approach guarantees a methodical and uniform examination of the administrative environment, generating numerical data that can be rigorously analyzed using statistical methods. This, in turn, enables the extraction of significant and valuable insights.

In order to improve the overall ability to use and draw conclusions from the results, the survey will be sent to a representative sample of school administrators across the Lopez District. The intentional sample technique seeks to encompass a wide array of viewpoints from administrators in various schools within the district, recognizing the potential discrepancies in administrative obstacles encountered by educators in different educational environments.

The forthcoming statistical examination of the quantitative data will entail examining patterns, discerning trends, and establishing relationships between the reported administrative issues and observed school outcomes. This analytical process aids in producing evidence-based conclusions, providing a thorough and data-driven depiction of the administrative environment in the Lopez District.

For a quantitative correlational research study focusing on administrative challenges, leadership innovation, and their impact on school outcomes, a combination of research instruments can be used to gather comprehensive data.

Structured surveys/questionnaires will be designed to collect data from school administrators. Questions can focus on administrative challenges faced, perceptions of leadership innovation, and their observations of school outcomes. An instrument will be developed to assess leadership innovation, including items related to transformative leadership practices, decision-making approaches, and implementation of innovative strategies.

For school performance data on school outcomes, and relevant performance indicators. Data will be Analyzed, including records of resource allocation, professional development participation, and school policies related to instructional services.

This study utilized regression analysis to identify and quantify the characteristics that significantly affect school outcomes. A multiple linear regression model was employed to analyze the association between various independent variables—Leadership Innovation, Instructional Services, and Administrative Challenges—and a dependent variable indicative of school performance or outcomes. Regression analysis is a statistical technique employed to investigate the relationship between a single dependent variable and one or more independent variables. In multiple linear regression, the objective is to identify the optimal line (or model) that forecasts the dependent variable utilizing a combination of independent factors.

3. Results and Discussion

Perceived Administrative Challenges Faced by Schools in terms of:

Table 1. Administrative Challenges on Funding and Budget Constraints

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Securing adequate funds for essential programs and activities.	4.01	.832	Large Extent
2. Limitations on the use of MOOE for essential learning materials and supplies.	3.96	.859	Large Extent
3. Concerns on downloading of funds which affect the timely implementation of school programs and projects.	3.97	.925	Large Extent
4. Maintaining and repairing school facilities effectively.	4.25	.859	Very Large Extent
5. Auditing factors affecting budget use.	4.04	.948	Large Extent
Overall	4.0460	.67632	Large Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 1 reveals significant administrative challenges related to financial resources and budget limitations, with an overall mean of 4.05. The greatest difficulty is maintaining and repairing school facilities ($M = 4.25$), followed by challenges in budget auditing, securing sufficient funding, and managing fund disbursement. Restrictions on the use of MOOE funds also pose obstacles ($M = 3.96$). These financial constraints and administrative delays hinder effective program implementation and facility upkeep, especially in rural or vulnerable areas. The findings align with research highlighting how budget restrictions force school leaders to seek alternative funding and impact the learning environment and safety.

These findings underscore the significant financial and administrative challenges that school leaders must manage. The simultaneous challenges of constrained money and tight bureaucratic procedures for budget utilization impede the effective execution of educational programs and the maintenance of school facilities. Dela Cruz and Ramos (2020) highlighted that delays in budget disbursement and inadequate financial resources remain significant obstacles to effective school leadership, especially in public basic education institutions.

Table 2. Administrative Challenges on Teacher Shortage and Turnover

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Retaining qualified teachers.	3.83	1.036	Large Extent
2. Sufficiency of teachers to meet the needs of the growing student population.	3.78	1.168	Large Extent
3. Transfer of teachers to other schools or districts due to better opportunities or working conditions.	3.39	1.321	To an Extent
4. Recruiting teachers for specialized subjects.	3.91	.974	Large Extent

5. Inconsistent staffing creating challenges in delivering quality education	3.25	1.091	To an Extent
Overall	3.6313	.91554	Large Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 2 delineates the issues associated with teacher shortages and attrition faced by educational institutions. The average score of 3.63 (SD = 0.91554) suggests that the respondents regard these issues as significant. The primary concerns included the recruitment of instructors for specialized topics (M = 3.91), the retention of qualified teachers (M = 3.83), and the sufficiency of teaching staff to accommodate a burgeoning student population (M = 3.78). The findings indicate that schools are facing challenges in attracting and maintaining qualified educators, especially in specialized fields like science, mathematics, and vocational topics.

In contrast, apprehensions over teacher transfers for improved job conditions (M = 3.39) and uneven staffing patterns impacting instructional quality (M = 3.25) were assessed as high concerns. Although these aspects are pertinent, they are not regarded as crucial as the challenges related to initial recruitment and long-term retention.

These findings underscore systemic deficiencies in teacher availability and stability, possibly exacerbated by rising teacher mobility and inadequate recruitment strategies, particularly in specialized fields. Ferrer and Dimaano (2021) observed that recruiting educators in high-demand disciplines remains a considerable difficulty, mostly due to insufficient professional development opportunities and inadequate salary in the public education sector.

Table 3. Administrative Challenges on Policy Changes and implementation

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Frequenting policy changes for school's long-term plans.	3.47	1.055	Large Extent
2. Aligning practices with new policies.	3.97	.850	Very Great Extent
3. Policy revisions requiring to invest significant time in training staff.	3.67	.992	Very Great Extent
4. Communicating policy changes to stakeholders through official school channels.	3.76	1.083	Very Great Extent
5. Implementing new policies with limited resources.	3.73	.994	Very Great Extent
Overall	3.7200	.88056	Very Great Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 3 reveals that schools face notable challenges in implementing policy changes, with an overall mean of 3.72. Aligning practices with new policies received the highest rating (M = 3.97), showing strong efforts toward compliance. However, issues such as limited resources (M = 3.73), the need for staff training (M = 3.67), and effective communication with stakeholders (M = 3.76) indicate that policy adaptation is demanding. Frequent policy changes related to long-term goals (M = 3.47) are seen as a moderate concern. Overall, while schools are engaged in policy implementation, they struggle with financial, infrastructural, and communication-related barriers, echoing findings from related research. The results align with the study conducted by Lopez and Tan

(2021), which examined the effects of frequent policy alterations on school administration. Frequent policy changes necessitate ongoing modifications in instructional methodologies, administrative procedures, and staff development programs, frequently taxing school resources and administrative capabilities. Dela Cruz and Reyes (2022) assert that policy modifications are frequently implemented without sufficient resource allocation, posing considerable challenges for schools regarding staff readiness and the sustainability of these adjustments.

Table 4. Administrative Challenges on Student Attendance and Engagement

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Encouraging consistent student attendance.	4.23	.751	Very Great Extent
2. Low student engagement impacting overall academic performance.	3.79	1.121	Large Extent
3. Motivating students to participate in extracurricular activities.	3.90	1.032	Large Extent
4. Absenteeism affecting classroom dynamics.	3.95	.812	Large Extent
5. Re-engaging students after extended absences.	4.05	.690	Large Extent
Overall	3.9833	.59999	Large Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 4 highlights key challenges related to student attendance and engagement, with an overall mean of 3.98. The highest concern is promoting consistent attendance ($M = 4.23$), reflecting its strong impact on academic success. Other concerns include low student engagement ($M = 3.79$), limited participation in extracurricular activities ($M = 3.90$), and the negative effects of absenteeism on classroom dynamics ($M = 3.95$) and re-engagement efforts ($M = 4.05$). These findings suggest that absenteeism and disengagement are pressing issues requiring strategic interventions, such as supportive programs, inclusive activities, and motivational teaching approaches to boost student participation and performance.

This study's findings align with those of Santos et al. (2021), which demonstrated that regular attendance is strongly correlated with academic success, while irregular attendance results in learning deficits that diminish students' academic performance. Mendoza and Buan (2022) underscore that absenteeism impairs classroom relationships, complicating teachers' ability to deliver consistent, high-quality instruction. Low student involvement is commonly acknowledged as a significant impediment to learning results.

Table 5. Administrative Challenges on Student Mental Health and Wellness

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Addressing students' mental health needs.	3.96	.859	Large Extent
2. Providing mental health support.	4.01	.890	Large Extent
3. Identifying and responding to mental health concerns.	3.92	.894	Large Extent

4. Impacting our ability to promote student wellness.	3.91	.965	Large Extent
5. Creating a balanced approach to academic pressure and mental well-being.	3.93	.904	Large Extent
Overall	3.9440	.82019	Large Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 5 highlights that student mental health and wellness challenges are a significant concern in schools, with an overall mean of 3.94. The highest rating was for providing mental health support ($M = 4.01$), indicating strong efforts to address growing student needs. Schools are actively identifying and responding to mental health concerns ($M = 3.92$) and working to balance academic pressure with well-being ($M = 3.93$). Despite these efforts, promoting overall student wellness remains challenging ($M = 3.91$). The findings emphasize the importance of strengthening mental health programs, managing academic stress, and fostering resilience to support student well-being and success. Hernandez et al. (2021) assert that schools are progressively acknowledging the essential role of mental health support in student achievement, prompting numerous institutions to incorporate mental health programs into their educational structures. These programs seek to offer a comprehensive approach to student development by integrating academic assistance with mental health care.

Table 6. Administrative Challenges on School Safety

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Maintaining a safe physical environment.	3.91	1.081	Large Extent
2. Implementing comprehensive safety protocols, health, DRRM related wellness, mental and child funding.	3.83	1.275	Large Extent
3. Sense of security among students and staff.	3.97	.875	Large Extent
4. Hindering our ability to address safety risks promptly.	3.64	1.083	Large Extent
5. Ensuring preparedness for emergencies.	3.87	1.031	Large Extent
Overall	3.8440	.91348	Large Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 6 reflects generally positive perceptions of school safety, with an overall mean of 3.84. Students and staff report a strong sense of security ($M = 3.97$), and schools maintain safe physical environments ($M = 3.91$). Efforts in implementing safety protocols, including health, DRRM, and mental wellness programs ($M = 3.83$), and emergency preparedness ($M = 3.87$) are evident but could be further strengthened. However, challenges remain in promptly addressing safety risks ($M = 3.64$), highlighting the need for improved planning, training, and resource support. The findings emphasize the importance of comprehensive safety measures in fostering a secure and supportive school environment. In recent years, school safety has emerged as a prominent concern, particularly due to the global pandemic and heightened awareness of mental health issues. Pinto et al. (2021) assert that ensuring a secure physical environment is crucial for both safeguarding students and fostering an effective learning atmosphere.

Table 7. Administrative Challenges on Parental Involvement

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Engaging parents in school activities.	4.17	.749	Large Extent
2. Involving parents in supporting student learning at home.	4.29	.674	Very Great Extent
3. Parental participation in decision-making processes in SPTA and or SGC.	4.10	.817	Large Extent
4. Building strong communication channels with parents.	4.20	.713	Large Extent
5. Encouraging parents to volunteer for school programs.	4.14	.797	Large Extent
Overall	4.1800	.66050	Large Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 7 highlights strong parental involvement in school activities and student learning, with an overall mean of 4.18. Parents are highly engaged in supporting learning at home ($M = 4.29$) and participate actively in school events ($M = 4.17$). Effective communication between schools and parents is evident ($M = 4.20$), and there is notable involvement in decision-making processes ($M = 4.10$). While parental volunteerism is solid ($M = 4.14$), opportunities exist to further strengthen participation in governance and school programs. Overall, schools demonstrate a proactive approach to fostering meaningful home-school partnerships.

Table 8. Administrative Challenges on Resource Allocation

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Distribution of resources equitably across departments/ grade levels.	3.94	.814	Large Extent
2. Prioritizing some needs over others.	3.97	.855	Large Extent
3. Providing of sufficient resources for extracurricular activities.	3.81	1.078	Large Extent
4. Ability to support diverse student needs.	3.83	1.025	Large Extent
5. Infrastructure improvements and upgrades.	4.05	.818	Large Extent
Overall	3.9213	.83242	Large Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 8 shows that resource allocation in the school is generally well-managed, with an overall mean of 3.92. Resources are distributed equitably across departments ($M = 3.94$), and priorities are strategically set to meet urgent needs ($M = 3.97$). While extracurricular activities receive attention ($M = 3.81$), resource limitations may affect their effectiveness. The school also strives to support diverse student needs ($M = 3.83$), though more targeted efforts may be required. These findings reflect a thoughtful approach to resource management, aligning with research that stresses strategic and equitable allocation to ensure inclusive and effective education.

Table 9. Administrative Challenges on Staff development and Training

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Regular provision of in-service training and capacity-building programs	4.06	.838	Large Extent
2. Opportunities for advanced studies, certifications, and specialized training	3.94	.881	Large Extent
3. Identification of training needs through staff evaluations and feedback mechanisms	3.85	.853	Large Extent
4. Provision of specialized training for handling diverse learners, including SPED and inclusive education	3.98	.894	Large Extent
5. Feedback and follow-up mechanisms to ensure practical application of learned skills	3.92	.867	Large Extent
Overall	3.9493	.75993	Large Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 9 highlights strong support for staff development and training in the school, with a high overall mean of 3.95. Key areas include regular in-service training ($M = 4.06$), opportunities for advanced study ($M = 3.94$), and targeted training based on needs assessments ($M = 3.85$). Specialized training for diverse and inclusive classrooms ($M = 3.98$) reflects a commitment to equity, while follow-up mechanisms ($M = 3.92$) ensure the effective application of new skills. These efforts align with research emphasizing the importance of ongoing, needs-based professional development to improve teaching quality and student outcomes.

Table 10. Administrative Challenges on Technological Integration

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Availability of internet connectivity and bandwidth capacity in school.	4.03	.762	Large Extent
2. Regular maintenance and upgrading of ICT equipment and infrastructure.	3.91	.807	Large Extent
3. Availability of e-learning platforms, digital libraries, and online learning tools	3.86	.887	Large Extent
4. Development and use of locally relevant and culturally appropriate digital learning materials.	3.87	.823	Large Extent
5. Integration of technology in lesson planning, teaching, and student engagement.	4.25	.732	Very Great Extent
Overall	3.9833	.64595	Large Extent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 - Large Extent; 2.61 – 3.40 - to an Extent; 1.81 – 2.60 - Little Extent; 1.00 - 1.80 - Very Little Extent

Table 10 reveals a high level of technological integration in the school, with an overall mean of 3.98. Reliable internet connectivity ($M = 4.03$) and regular maintenance of ICT infrastructure ($M = 3.91$) support effective digital learning. The use of e-learning platforms and digital tools ($M = 3.86$) enhances student access to educational resources and supports varied learning styles. Additionally, the development of culturally relevant digital materials ($M = 3.87$) reflects the school's commitment to inclusive and engaging education. These findings indicate a well-rounded approach to integrating technology in support of teaching and learning.

Level of Competence of School Administrators in Leadership Innovation as to:
Table 11. Leveraging Technology

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. My School head is implementing technology to enhance administrative processes in the school.	4.03	.722	Highly Competent
2. My School head uses educational technology to improve student learning outcomes.	4.13	.711	Highly Competent
3. My School head is skilled in training or providing TA to staff to utilize technology for instructional purposes.	4.00	.000	Highly Competent
4. My school head utilizes data analytics and management systems to track student performance and school operations.	4.12	.700	Highly Competent
5. My School head is capable of evaluating and selecting appropriate technological tools for school improvement.	4.09	.739	Highly Competent
Overall	4.0753	.51238	Highly Competent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - *Extremely Competent*; 3.41 – 4.20 - *Highly Competent*; 2.61 – 3.40 – *Competent*; 1.81 – 2.60 - *Somewhat Competent*; 1.00 - 1.80 - *Not Competent*

Table 7.1 reveals that the school head is highly competent in using technology for both administrative and instructional purposes, with an overall mean of 4.08. The principal effectively applies technology to improve school management ($M = 4.03$) and enhance student learning ($M = 4.13$). Their skills in staff training for technology use ($M = 4.00$) support ongoing professional development, while strong data analytics capabilities ($M = 4.12$) enable informed decision-making. These results highlight the critical role of technology proficiency in modern educational leadership.

Table 12. Efficiency

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. My School head streamlines administrative processes to enhance efficiency in school operations.	4.30	.686	Extremely Competent
2. My School head manages resources to maximize operational efficiency.	4.34	.678	Extremely Competent

3. My School head implements strategies to reduce time and effort in routine administrative tasks.	4.24	.687	Extremely Competent
4. My School head fosters a culture of efficiency among staff and stakeholders.	4.27	.734	Extremely Competent
5. My School head identifies areas for improvement to increase overall school efficiency.	4.33	.742	Extremely Competent
Overall	4.2973	.63803	Extremely Competent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - *Extremely Competent*; 3.41 – 4.20 - *Highly Competent*; 2.61 – 3.40 – *Competent*; 1.81 – 2.60 - *Somewhat Competent*; 1.00 - 1.80 - *Not Competent*

Table 12 reveals that the school head demonstrates exceptional proficiency in promoting efficiency, with an overall mean of 4.30, rated as "Extremely Competent." The principal excels in optimizing administrative processes (M = 4.30) and resource management (M = 4.34), showcasing strong strategic leadership. Efforts to reduce time and effort spent on routine tasks (M = 4.24) improve operational agility, while fostering a culture of efficiency among staff and stakeholders (M = 4.27) encourages teamwork and accountability. These practices contribute to smoother school operations and a more productive educational environment.

Table 13. Data analytics and evidence-based decision-making

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. My School head uses descriptive analytics to inform school policy and decision-making.	4.26	.626	Extremely Competent
2. My School head analyzes student performance data to drive instructional improvements.	4.29	.668	Extremely Competent
3. My School head collect and interprets data to assess the effectiveness of school programs.	4.25	.629	Extremely Competent
4. My School head utilizes research-based practices to enhance teaching and learning.	4.32	.683	Extremely Competent
5. My School head trains staff to use data analytics for informed decision-making.	4.23	.681	Extremely Competent
Overall	4.2680	.58330	Extremely Competent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - *Extremely Competent*; 3.41 – 4.20 - *Highly Competent*; 2.61 – 3.40 – *Competent*; 1.81 – 2.60 - *Somewhat Competent*; 1.00 - 1.80 – *Not Competent*

Table 13 highlights the school head's strong competency in data analytics and evidence-based decision-making, with a high overall mean of 4.27. The principal effectively uses descriptive analytics to guide policies (M = 4.26), evaluates student performance to improve instruction (M = 4.29), and assesses program effectiveness (M = 4.25). A commitment to research-based teaching strategies (M = 4.32) and staff training in data literacy (M = 4.23) further supports a culture of continuous improvement. These practices reflect a strategic, data-informed leadership approach

aligned with current educational research and best practices.

Table 14. Innovative professional development

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. My School head designs and implements needs-based professional development programs for staff.	4.16	.701	Highly Competent
2. My School head assesses the professional development needs of the team.	4.22	.718	Extremely Competent
3. My School head Encourages teachers to engage in action research projects where they identify a teaching problem, implement a strategy, and collect data on its impact.	4.29	.685	Extremely Competent
4. My School head fosters a culture of continuous learning and growth among staff.	4.24	.653	Extremely Competent
5. My School head evaluates the effectiveness of professional development programs.	4.25	.665	Extremely Competent
Overall	4.2352	.61490	Extremely Competent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - *Extremely Competent*; 3.41 – 4.20 - *Highly Competent*; 2.61 – 3.40 – *Competent*; 1.81 – 2.60 - *Somewhat Competent*; 1.00 - 1.80 - *Not Competent*

Table 14 highlights the outstanding leadership of the school head in fostering creative and effective professional development, with a high overall mean of 4.24. Key strengths include designing needs-based training ($M = 4.16$), regularly assessing staff development needs ($M = 4.22$), and promoting action research among teachers ($M = 4.29$). The school leader also cultivates a culture of continuous learning ($M = 4.24$) and ensures the effectiveness of development initiatives through regular evaluation ($M = 4.25$). These practices reflect a responsive, research-informed approach that enhances teacher performance and supports sustained school improvement.

Table 15. Wellness and Mental Health Initiatives

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. My School head promotes wellness and mental health initiatives within the school.	4.28	.659	Extremely Competent
2. My School head supports staff and students in mental health awareness and resources.	4.47	.656	Extremely Competent
3. My School head integrates mental health initiatives into the school culture.	4.28	.670	Extremely Competent
4. My School head collaborates with external organizations to enhance mental health support services.	4.23	.682	Extremely Competent

5. My School head assesses the impact of wellness initiatives on the school community.	4.27	.710	Extremely Competent
Overall	4.3033	.61584	Extremely Competent

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - *Extremely Competent*; 3.41 – 4.20 - *Highly Competent*; 2.61 – 3.40 – *Competent*; 1.81 – 2.60 - *Somewhat Competent*; 1.00 - 1.80 - *Not Competent*

Table 15 highlights the school head's highly effective leadership in promoting wellness and mental health, with a strong overall mean of 4.30. Key efforts include proactive wellness programs (M = 4.28), strong support for mental health awareness and resources (M = 4.47), and the integration of mental health initiatives into school culture (M = 4.28). Additionally, collaboration with external organizations (M = 4.23) reflects a comprehensive approach. These actions demonstrate a committed and strategic leadership that prioritizes mental well-being, aligning with research that underscores the importance of school leadership in fostering a mentally healthy environment.

Level of School Outcomes based on:

Table 16. Students Performance

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Leadership innovation has fostered an environment of high expectations, which has positively impacted student performance.	4.09	.762	Very Satisfactory
2. The innovative practices implemented by school leaders enhance students' motivation to learn.	4.13	.770	Very Satisfactory
3. Leadership innovation contributes to better student outcomes in assessments.	4.09	.764	Very Satisfactory
4. The strategies employed by school leaders have increased students' engagement during lessons.	4.03	.775	Very Satisfactory
5. Leadership innovation has not at all influenced the development of critical thinking skills in students.	3.88	.909	Very Satisfactory
Overall	4.0440	.72541	Very Satisfactory

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 – *Outstanding*; 3.41 – 4.20 – *Very Satisfactory*; 2.61 – 3.40 – *Satisfactory*; 1.81 – 2.60 – *Fair*; 1.00 – 1.80 – *Poor*

Table 16 reveals that leadership innovation has a strong positive impact on student performance, with an overall mean of 4.04 ("Very Much"). It promotes high expectations (M = 4.09), boosts motivation to learn (M = 4.13), improves academic performance (M = 4.09), and enhances student engagement (M = 4.03). While the influence on critical thinking is slightly lower (M = 3.88), it remains positive, suggesting room for more targeted strategies. These results highlight the essential role of innovative leadership in creating a motivating and high-achieving learning environment.

Table 17. Teacher Satisfaction

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Leadership innovation has not at all contributed to my overall job satisfaction as a teacher.	3.74	.893	Very Satisfactory
2. The innovative practices introduced by school leaders increase my enthusiasm for teaching.	4.17	.729	Very Satisfactory
3. Leadership innovation impacts my feelings of support and recognition from administration.	4.14	.736	Very Satisfactory
4. The strategies employed by school leaders have improved my professional development opportunities.	3.99	.894	Very Satisfactory
5. Leadership innovation has affected my collaboration and communication with colleagues.	4.01	.883	Very Satisfactory
Overall	4.0100	.72437	Very Satisfactory

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 – Outstanding; 3.41 – 4.20 – Very Satisfactory; 2.61 – 3.40 – Satisfactory; 1.81 – 2.60 – Fair; 1.00 – 1.80 – Poor

Table 17 reveals that leadership innovation has a strong positive impact on teacher satisfaction, with an overall mean of 4.01. Innovative leadership practices enhance teacher motivation (M = 4.17), feelings of support and recognition (M = 4.14), and opportunities for professional development (M = 3.99). Additionally, they improve collaboration and communication among teachers (M = 4.01). Even the perception that leadership innovation has not contributed to job satisfaction still falls within a favorable range (M = 3.74). These results highlight the critical role of innovative and supportive leadership in fostering teacher satisfaction, motivation, and professional growth.

Table 18. School Climate

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Leadership innovation has created a positive school climate within our institution.	4.15	.680	Very Satisfactory
2. The innovative practices implemented by school leaders promote a culture of respect and inclusivity.	4.18	.687	Very Satisfactory
3. Leadership innovation contributes to reducing conflicts and enhancing relationships among staff and students.	4.14	.713	Very Satisfactory
4. The strategies employed by school leaders have fostered a safe and supportive learning environment.	4.15	.683	Very Satisfactory

5. Leadership innovation has influenced the level of trust between teachers and administration.	4.17	.693	Very Satisfactory
Overall	4.1573	.64215	Very Satisfactory

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 – Outstanding; 3.41 – 4.20 – Very Satisfactory; 2.61 – 3.40 – Satisfactory; 1.81 – 2.60 – Fair; 1.00 – 1.80 – Poor

Table 18 reveals that leadership innovation has a strong positive impact on the overall school atmosphere, with a high overall mean of 4.16. Innovative leadership practices contribute to a positive school climate ($M = 4.15$), promote respect and inclusivity ($M = 4.18$), and effectively manage conflicts ($M = 4.14$). They also help ensure a safe, supportive environment ($M = 4.15$) and strengthen trust between teachers and administrators ($M = 4.17$). These findings highlight the critical role of innovative leadership in creating a collaborative, respectful, and productive school environment that supports both student success and teacher well-being.

Part V. Perceived Administrative Challenges to the Delivery of Instructional Services as to:

Table 19. Instructional Services as to Teaching Quality

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. My ability to deliver high-quality instruction is affected.	3.79	.902	Very Much
2. The lack of administrative support impacts the effectiveness of my teaching methods.	3.58	1.096	Very Much
3. Limited access to resources due to administrative issues reduces the quality of my lessons.	3.53	1.064	Very Much
4. Frequent changes in administrative policies hinder my ability to maintain consistent teaching practices.	3.54	1.048	Very Much
5. Communication gaps with administration negatively influence my teaching quality.	3.46	1.166	Very Much
Overall	3.5800	.96639	Very Much

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 – Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 – Very Much; 2.61 – 3.40 – Moderately; 1.81 – 2.60 – Somewhat; 1.00 – 1.80 – Not at All

Table 19 reveals that administrative challenges moderately affect teaching quality, with an overall mean of 3.58. Key concerns include limited administrative support ($M = 3.79$), restricted access to resources ($M = 3.53$), frequent policy changes ($M = 3.54$), and poor communication with administration ($M = 3.46$). These issues hinder instructional consistency and effectiveness. The findings highlight the need for stronger administrative support, clear and stable policies, better resource allocation, and improved communication to enhance teaching quality and support educators in delivering effective instruction. These findings suggest that although administrative constraints are not insurmountable, they do moderately impede teachers' capacity to deliver high-quality instruction. The deficiency of administrative assistance and constrained resources must be rectified to avert additional detriment to educational efficacy. Administrators must establish clear policies and enhance communication with instructors to foster a more supportive and successful teaching environment. Providing teachers with necessary resources and clearly communicating administrative changes can alleviate these obstacles and enhance teaching quality.

Table 20. Instructional Services as to Student Support Services

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. The administration provides adequate resources to ensure the effectiveness of student support services.	4.22	.729	Very Great Extent
2. Collaboration between the administration and teachers improves the quality of student support services.	4.15	.655	Very Much
3. The school has clear policies in place to guide the delivery of student support services.	4.01	.763	Very Much
4. Administrative barriers hinder the implementation of programs that promote student well-being.	3.92	.966	Very Much
5. Timely feedback from the administration helps improve the implementation of student support services.	4.06	.659	Very Much
Overall	4.0720	.60068	Very Much

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - *Very Great Extent*; 3.41 – 4.20 – *Very Much*; 2.61 – 3.40 - *Moderately*; 1.81 – 2.60 - *Somewhat*; 1.00 - 1.80 – *Not at All*

Table 20 reveals that administrative factors significantly influence the effectiveness of student support services, with a high overall mean of 4.07. Adequate resources ($M = 4.22$) and strong collaboration between administrators and teachers ($M = 4.15$) positively impact service delivery. However, the lack of clear procedures ($M = 4.01$) and persistent administrative obstacles ($M = 3.92$) hinder consistent implementation. Timely administrative feedback ($M = 4.06$) supports program improvement. Overall, while administrative support is generally strong, improvements in policy clarity and reduced barriers could enhance the quality and consistency of student support services. The findings indicate that although administrative support for student services is predominantly beneficial, there is a necessity for more explicit regulations and a decrease in administrative obstacles. Enhancing communication and collaboration between administration and educators, together with improving the clarity and promptness of policies and comments, may result in more efficient and effective student support services.

A study by Roberts and Chandler (2020) emphasized that sufficient resources and teamwork between administrators and teachers markedly enhance student support outcomes. A report by Walker et al. (2021) indicated that explicit policies are crucial for directing the provision of student services, as their absence results in inconsistencies in service delivery.

Table 21. Instructional Services as to Assessment and Feedback

Statements	Mean	SD	Verbal Interpretation
1. Administrative challenges influence the consistency of assessments in my classroom.	3.77	.910	Very Much

2.	Timely feedback from the administration enhances my ability to refine instructional practices.	4.15	.791	Very Much
3.	Adequate administrative support ensures the availability of resources for effective student assessments.	4.02	.740	Very Much
4.	Clear and consistent policies from the administration help me evaluate student performance fairly.	4.11	.725	Very Much
5.	Efficient communication from the administration ensures the effectiveness of feedback mechanisms for instructional services	4.14	.699	Very Much
Overall		4.0380	.63564	Very Much

Legend: 4.21 – 5.00 - Very Great Extent; 3.41 – 4.20 – Very Much; 2.61 – 3.40 - Moderately; 1.81 – 2.60 - Somewhat; 1.00 - 1.80 – Not at All

Table 21 highlights that administrative support significantly influences evaluation and feedback processes in instructional services, with a high overall mean of 4.04. Timely feedback ($M = 4.15$), clear policies ($M = 4.11$), and effective communication ($M = 4.14$) are highly valued by educators, as they contribute to improved teaching practices and fair student assessments. Adequate support ($M = 4.02$) also ensures access to essential assessment resources. However, challenges such as inconsistencies in classroom assessments ($M = 3.77$) suggest ongoing administrative issues that can affect assessment reliability. Overall, strong and consistent administrative practices are crucial for effective instructional feedback and evaluation systems. The findings suggest that although educators typically view administration participation in evaluation and feedback as beneficial, it is essential to resolve the inconsistencies stemming from administrative difficulties. Enhancing communication, assuring policy stability, and maintaining timely feedback would improve the assessment system and teaching methodologies.

Contemporary literature corroborates these implications. Brown & Smith (2020) assert that administrative clarity and prompt feedback are crucial in enabling teachers to provide high-quality assessments and adjust instruction successfully. Lopez et al. (2021) discovered that institutions with strong administrative communication structures exhibited more uniform and equitable assessment methodologies.

Part VI. Analysis of Variance on the Perceived Administrative Challenges when Grouped According to:

Table 22. School Size

Administrative Challenges		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Funding and Budget Constraints	Between Groups	2.735	3	.912	2.014	.112
	Within Groups	134.030	296	.453		
	Total	136.765	299			
Teacher Shortage and Turnover	Between Groups	25.069	3	8.356	10.966	.000
	Within Groups	225.556	296	.762		
	Total	250.625	299			

Policy Changes and implementation	Between Groups	24.702	3	8.234	11.767	.000
	Within Groups	207.138	296	.700		
	Total	231.840	299			
Student Attendance and Engagement	Between Groups	10.257	3	3.419	10.392	.000
	Within Groups	97.380	296	.329		
	Total	107.637	299			
Student Mental Health and Wellness	Between Groups	15.769	3	5.256	8.393	.000
	Within Groups	185.370	296	.626		
	Total	201.139	299			
School Safety	Between Groups	27.778	3	9.259	12.361	.000
	Within Groups	221.721	296	.749		
	Total	249.499	299			
Parental Involvement	Between Groups	11.455	3	3.818	9.499	.000
	Within Groups	118.985	296	.402		
	Total	130.440	299			
Resource Allocation	Between Groups	18.378	3	6.126	9.604	.000
	Within Groups	188.805	296	.638		
	Total	207.183	299			
Staff development and Training	Between Groups	18.779	3	6.260	12.040	.000
	Within Groups	153.891	296	.520		
	Total	172.670	299			
Technological Integration	Between Groups	1.939	3	.646	1.557	.200
	Within Groups	122.818	296	.415		
	Total	124.757	299			
Admin Challenges	Between Groups	12.597	3	4.199	13.799	.000
	Within Groups	90.074	296	.304		
	Total	102.671	299			

The analysis shows that school size significantly influences most administrative challenges, except for funding and technological integration, where differences were not significant. Larger schools face greater issues with teacher shortage, student engagement, mental health, safety, and parental involvement, while smaller schools struggle more with resource availability and professional development opportunities. These findings suggest that administrative strategies should be customized based on school size—for example, larger schools may require more complex leadership structures, while smaller schools could benefit from shared centralized resources. This aligns with recent research highlighting how school size affects leadership efficiency and the nature of instructional challenges. These assumptions and consequences correspond with the current literature. Kraft and Monti-Nussbaum (2021) contend that larger institutions necessitate more stratified and hierarchical leadership structures to successfully manage complex systems, influencing both leadership efficacy and resource allocation. Lassoued et al. (2020) assert that instructional and administrative issues often escalate in larger schools due to the magnitude and diversity of student

requirements. In contrast, Alawamleh et al. (2022) indicate that although behavioral problems may be less common in smaller schools, these institutions frequently lack sufficient access to specialized mental health practitioners and advanced technological equipment.

Test of relationship Between the level of Competence of School Administrators in Leadership Innovation and the Extent of Administrative Challenges

Table 23. Relationship Between the level of Competence of School Administrators in Leadership Innovation and the Extent of Administrative Challenges

Administrative Challenges	Leadership Innovation					
	Leverage Technology	Efficiency	Data-Analytics	Innovative Professional Development	Wellness Mental Health	Lead Innovation
Funding and Budget Constraints	.201**	.217**	.316**	.442**	.299**	.336**
Teacher Shortage and Turnover	.427**	.339**	.282**	.246**	.315**	.359**
Policy Changes and implementation	.440**	.414**	.203**	.334**	.313**	.383**
Teacher Shortage and Turnover	.471**	.387**	.252**	.409**	.278**	.402**
Student Attendance and Engagement	.540**	.385**	.481**	.408**	.558**	.532**
School Safety	.540**	.441**	.330**	.329**	.404**	.457**
Policy Changes and implementation	.439**	.363**	.419**	.376**	.445**	.459**
Resource Allocation	.492**	.536**	.217**	.364**	.327**	.436**
Staff development and Training	.585**	.487**	.442**	.432**	.483**	.545**
Student Attendance and Engagement	.380**	.315**	.365**	.301**	.381**	.391**
Administrative Challenges	.601**	.518**	.431**	.473**	.502**	.567**

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 23 reveals a significant positive correlation between administrative challenges and administrators' competency in leadership innovation ($p < 0.01$). This suggests that as school leaders become more innovative—leveraging technology, using data-driven decisions, and promoting wellness—they become more aware of complex issues and more engaged in addressing them. Rather than eliminating problems, innovative leadership enhances the ability to understand and respond to

them effectively. Research supports that such leaders use systems thinking, collaboration, and proactive strategies to tackle challenges in areas like staff development, student engagement, and mental health. Senge et al. (2020) emphasize the significance of systems thinking in leadership innovation, asserting that great leaders prioritize identifying root causes above superficial symptoms. The findings of Terosky and Reitano (2023) support this viewpoint, emphasizing that consistently innovative administrators are adept at aligning school resources, staff morale, and wellness strategies to effectively manage intricate educational environments, especially concerning mental health, inclusion, and equity.

Part VIII. Test of relationship Between Administrative Challenges and School Outcomes

Table 24. Relationship Between Administrative Challenges and School Outcomes

Administrative Challenges	School Outcomes			
	Student Performance	Teacher Satisfaction	School Climate	Overall School Outcomes
Funding and Budget Constraints	.124*	.181**	.297**	.215**
Teacher Shortage and Turnover	.553**	.515**	.356**	.524**
Policy Changes and implementation	.522**	.421**	.344**	.472**
Teacher Shortage and Turnover	.458**	.410**	.358**	.448**
Student Attendance and Engagement	.600**	.484**	.399**	.544**
School Safety	.645**	.490**	.363**	.551**
Policy Changes and implementation	.427**	.388**	.400**	.443**
Resource Allocation	.588**	.455**	.371**	.519**
Staff development and Training	.640**	.570**	.500**	.626**
Student Attendance and Engagement	.347**	.349**	.308**	.367**
AdChall	.663**	.572**	.487**	.631**

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 24 reveals a significant positive relationship between administrative challenges and key school outcomes, including student performance, teacher satisfaction, and school climate. Challenges such as staff development, student involvement, school safety, and teacher shortages are closely linked to school performance metrics. While administrative issues may seem negative, effectively identifying and addressing them leads to improved learning environments, higher teacher morale, and better student outcomes. Proactive management of these challenges contributes to stronger school performance overall. The findings correspond with Kraft and Falken (2021), who identified that student engagement and regular attendance—frequently hindered by administrative or structural shortcomings—are critical indicators of academic achievement and social-emotional growth, especially when bolstered by targeted interventions and adaptive school leadership. Berkovich and Eyal (2022) assert that schools that proactively tackle policy enforcement, security issues, and structural organizational deficiencies are likely to foster more institutional trust and cohesion, resulting in quantifiable enhancements in performance and satisfaction indicators.

Part IX. Test of relationship Between Administrative Challenges and Instructional Services

Table 24. Relationship Between Administrative Challenges and Instructional Services

Administrative Challenges	Instructional Services			
	Teaching Quality	Student Support Services	Assessment and Feedback	Instructional Services
Funding and Budget Constraints	.226**	.407**	.326**	.360**
Teacher Shortage and Turnover	.439**	.280**	.292**	.418**
Policy Changes and implementation	.418**	.363**	.359**	.457**
Teacher Shortage and Turnover	.389**	.399**	.410**	.471**
Student Attendance and Engagement	.357**	.356**	.400**	.437**
School Safety	.410**	.328**	.378**	.448**
Policy Changes and implementation	.218**	.304**	.281**	.307**
Resource Allocation	.409**	.352**	.382**	.457**
Staff development and Training	.438**	.389**	.420**	.496**
Student Attendance and Engagement	.259**	.376**	.365**	.380**
AdChall	.479**	.463**	.475**	.560**

**** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**

Table 24 shows a strong positive correlation between administrative challenges and key aspects of instructional services, including Teaching Quality, Student Support Services, Assessment and Feedback, and the overall instructional services. This suggests that as administrative challenges increase, schools tend to respond with more strategic efforts to maintain high-quality instruction. These challenges are closely linked to staff development, policy implementation, resource allocation, and teacher shortages. Addressing these issues systematically can enhance instructional quality, support teachers, and improve student outcomes. Research supports the idea that effective leadership and targeted interventions can sustain strong instructional practices even in the face of administrative difficulties. Finding solutions to problems with resource allocation also guarantees that educators have access to the resources they need to meet the requirements of their students, who come from a wide range of backgrounds. Administrative help in addressing issues, particularly through training and resource availability, greatly improves instructors' ability to instruct and encourages student-centered practices (Bayar and Karaduman, 2020). In a similar vein, Darling-Hammond et al. (2021) verified that instruction delivery and student performance are directly improved by sufficient instructional leadership, backed by strategic handling of obstacles like teacher shortages and resource limits. According to Toprak and Şahin (2022), the effectiveness of leadership solutions to administrative problems has a significant impact on instructional services.

Test of relationship Between Leadership Innovation and School Outcomes

Table 25. Relationship Between Leadership Innovation and School Outcomes

Leadership Innovation	School Outcomes			
	Students Performance	Teacher Satisfaction	School Climate	Overall School Outcomes
Leveraging Technology	.750**	.742**	.650**	.783**
Efficiency	.671**	.649**	.596**	.700**
Data Analytics and Decision-making	.567**	.626**	.631**	.663**
Innovative Professional Development	.594**	.634**	.657**	.685**
Wellness and Mental Health Initiatives	.617**	.678**	.661**	.712**
Lead Innovation	.718**	.749**	.720**	.797**

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 25 shows a strong, significant positive correlation between leadership innovation and school outcomes, including student performance, teacher satisfaction, and school climate. Among the leadership innovation factors, leveraging technology has the strongest connection with these outcomes. This suggests that schools led by innovative leaders who encourage collaboration, empower staff, embrace change, and focus on wellness tend to achieve better academic results, higher teacher morale, and a more positive school environment. These findings align with research highlighting the impact of transformational and distributed leadership on school success. This interpretation corresponds with Hallinger and Wang (2020), who discovered that transformative and distributed leadership styles directly enhance academic performance and staff retention, particularly when integrated with evidence-based practices and strategic alignment. Zheng et al. (2021) assert that adaptive and collaborative leadership models enhance teacher satisfaction and equip schools to address complex difficulties, including post-pandemic learning deficits and heightened expectations for inclusive education.

Test of relationship Between instructional services and school outcomes

Table 26. Relationship Between instructional services and school outcomes

Instructional Services	School Outcomes			
	Student Performance	Teacher Satisfaction	School Climate	Overall School Outcomes
Teaching Quality	.488**	.429**	.308**	.450**
Student Support Services	.527**	.633**	.674**	.665**
Assessment and Feedback	.474**	.544**	.580**	.580**
Overall Instructional Services	.585**	.613**	.575**	.646**

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 26 shows a strong positive relationship between Instructional Services and various School Outcomes, including Student Performance, Teacher Satisfaction, and School Climate. The

data suggest that high-quality instructional services play a crucial role in fostering a successful and healthy educational environment. Supporting research highlights that effective instructional leadership and comprehensive support systems improve teaching standards, student services, and assessment practices, which collectively enhance overall school effectiveness and equity.

The findings corroborate those of Dumay, Boonen, and Van Damme (2020), indicating that instructional leadership, by aligning curriculum standards, teaching practices, and student services, directly enhances school efficacy. Their research emphasizes that instructional coherence is especially vital in under-resourced schools, where disjointed support can aggravate learning disparities.

This study's robust link suggests that augmenting instructional services can act as a strategic leverage point for comprehensive school enhancement. Schools that offer continuous teacher coaching, collaborative planning periods, and focused student interventions establish learning ecosystems that are adaptive and resilient. This enhances student results and bolsters teacher morale by cultivating a sense of efficacy and professional purpose.

Factors Significantly Affect School Outcomes

Table 36. Factors Significantly Affect School Outcomes

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
3 (Constant)	-.493	.173		-2.852	.005
Leadership Innovation	.687	.051	.566	13.577	.000
Instructional Services	.209	.043	.203	4.895	.000
Administrative Challenges	.214	.044	.196	4.825	.000

R Square =.706 Adjusted R Square= .703 df (3,296) F-value=236.911 sig=.000^d

The regression analysis shows that leadership innovation, instructional services, and administrative challenges significantly affect school outcomes ($p < .01$), explaining 70.6% of the variance ($R^2 = .706$). Leadership innovation emerges as the strongest predictor, highlighting the critical role of visionary and adaptive school leaders in driving educational success. These leaders enhance staff motivation, teaching quality, and student achievement by responding effectively to evolving needs and aligning with reform goals.

Leadership innovation possesses the largest beta coefficient, rendering it the most robust predictor of school performance among the three factors. This underscores the essential function of school leaders who implement innovative, flexible, and transformative leadership approaches. These leaders are both visionary and attuned to the changing requirements of students, educators, and the broader educational framework. Zhang and Pang (2021) assert that schools with innovative and visionary leaders exhibit elevated staff motivation, teaching efficacy, and student accomplishment. Leithwood et al. (2020) assert that instructional, adaptive, and distributed leadership substantially improves school outcomes, especially when matched with school reform objectives. Investing in leadership development programs that prioritize innovation, emotional intelligence, and data-driven decision-making can serve as a potent method for enhancing school performance. School principals and leaders should be motivated to cultivate collaborative environments, adopt technology integration, and endorse professional learning communities (PLCs). Instructional services exert a statistically significant influence on school outcomes, though to a lesser extent than leadership innovation. This underscores the critical importance of curriculum execution, instructional quality, evaluative methods, and academic support frameworks.

4. Recommendation

This section presents practical and long-term recommendations derived from the results. In order to improve school outcomes, these are designed to help school leaders, lawmakers, and educational stakeholders deal with administrative difficulties, encourage leadership creativity, and improve instructional services.

1. Customize Leadership Approaches – Tailor leadership strategies based on school size and location for more effective administration.
2. Strengthen Budget Planning – Advocate for flexible use of MOOE and explore external partnerships to supplement funding.
3. Strengthen Instructional Services: Focus should be placed on continuous improvement in teaching methods, curriculum design, and professional development for educators. This ensures that instructional services remain effective and responsive to student needs.
4. Support Policy Implementation – Provide timely training and clear communication on new policies to reduce disruption.
5. Prioritize Mental Health – Expand wellness initiatives and strengthen partnerships with mental health organizations.
6. Invest in Staff Development – Regularly assess and provide training programs aligned with current teaching and learning demands.
7. Foster Leadership Innovation: Educational institutions may prioritize leadership development programs that encourage innovative thinking. Leaders shall be equipped to address evolving educational challenges in a creative and strategic manner.
8. Foster Positive School Culture – Use innovative leadership to strengthen collaboration, respect, and inclusion in the school environment.
9. Support Evidence-Based Decisions – Promote data literacy among leaders and teachers to guide instruction and policy.
10. Integrated Approach: A holistic strategy that combines innovative leadership, high-quality instructional services, and efficient administration is crucial for achieving optimal school outcomes.

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