A Missiological Strategy for Filipino Migrants' Discipleship-Based Leadership Development in Korea

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Abstract

This study examined the relationship between Discipleship-Based Leadership Development (DBLD) and Paul's Leadership (Situational Analysis), as well as the moderating role of Missiological Strategy among Filipino migrants in South Korea. The study was motivated by the growing need for sustainable leadership development within migrant church communities and the recognition that migrant realities may significantly influence discipleship participation and leadership formation processes. The study further sought to develop a contextually grounded missiological strategy that would enhance leadership development among Filipino migrants in Korea. A convergent mixed methods design with an embedded qualitative component was employed. The quantitative component served as the primary research approach, while qualitative data obtained through open-ended survey questions provided supplementary contextual insights. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, correlation analysis, and hierarchical multiple regression. Qualitative responses were analyzed thematically to enrich the interpretation of the quantitative findings and to support the development of the Integrated Missiological Strategy Model (IMSM). The findings revealed that the levels of Discipleship-Based Leadership Development, Paul's Leadership (Situational-Analysis), and Missiological Strategy were generally moderate. The research instrument demonstrated excellent reliability. The findings also indicated a strong positive relationship between Discipleship-Based Leadership Development and Paul's Leadership (Situational-Analysis). Furthermore, Missiological Strategy was found to significantly moderate this relationship. Although the interaction effect was negative, the findings suggest that Missiological Strategy functions as a compensatory mechanism rather than merely a strengthening factor. Adaptive missiological strategies appear to support leadership development under migrant conditions characterized by work demands, time limitations, language barriers, and cultural adaptation challenges. The study concludes that leadership development among Filipino migrants is shaped by the interaction of discipleship participation, contextually responsive missiological strategies, and migrant-specific contextual constraints. The findings indicate that leadership formation is not exclusively dependent on discipleship participation but is also influenced by strategic responses to contextual realities. Based on the findings, the study proposes an empirically grounded Integrated Missiological Strategy Model (IMSM) that integrates discipleship participation, adaptive missiological strategies, and leadership development among Filipino migrants in South Korea. This study contributes to missiological theory by demonstrating that adaptive missiological strategies may compensate for contextual constraints in migrant leadership formation. In doing so, it extends traditional understandings of leadership development and advances a more context-sensitive approach to leadership formation within diaspora ministry settings.

Keywords: Missiological Strategy, Filipino Migrants, Leadership Development, Situational Analysis