INCIDENCE OF JOB BURNOUT AND TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SELECTED CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES OF CAVITE

THESIS

FE E. ARIOLA
SHEELA MAE B. PALMERO
ELA KAREN P. SORINGA

College of Economics, Management and Development Studies

CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY

Indang, Cavite

Cavite State University (Main Library)

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FE E. ARIOLA SHEELA MAÉ B. PALMERO ELA KAREN P. SORINGA

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ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of job burnout and teaching effectiveness of public secondary teachers in selected municipalities of Cavite. Specifically, the study aimed to determine the demographic profile; the level of job burnout of public secondary school teachers in terms of; emotional exhaustion, personal accomplishment and depersonalization; identify which subscale of job burnout has most impact to the public secondary school teachers; describe the perceived level of teaching effectiveness in public secondary school teachers in terms of; commitment, knowledge of subject matter, teaching for independent learning, and management of learning; the relationship between the socio demographic characteristics of the respondents to the level of job burnout of the public secondary school teacher; and the relationship between job burnout and perceived level of teaching effectiveness among public secondary school teachers

The survey questionnaire was personally distributed among 95 teachers of senior high school and their 325 students who are taking Accountancy, Business, Management (ABM) course under the K-12 program. To test the null hypothesis, chi-square test and spearman rank coefficient correlation analysis was used. The findings revealed that most of the teachers were in the age bracket of 27-32 years old; most of them are female and were married with 17-22 years in service. Result of the statistical analysis indicated that

there is no significant relationship between socio demographic characteristic of teachers to the level of job burnout and no significant relationship between job burnout and teaching effectiveness.

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Fe E. Ariola Sheela Mae B. Palmero Ela Karen P. Soringa

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INTRODUCTION

Teachers make a lasting impact in the lives of students in which they are part of their success. Their duties and responsibilities to educate students make more jobs stressful that leads to job burnout. Job burnout is considered as a consequence of long term stressful work conditions amongst human service workers specially teachers, as teaching is measured one of the stressful professions. It has been reported that most teachers are experiencing higher level of burnouts compared to other professionals in different areas of employment (Zarafshan, 2013). Today, it is estimated that around 3% to 7% of the employed population across the world is suffering from job burnout. Job burnout is recognized as a special job related disease which happens due to stresses related to work place in service provider jobs. Because of this bodily and emotional exhaustion is created in the personnel's. This disease has three dimensions which include