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## ABSTRACT

To determine the extent of the burnout syndrome among Seventh-day Adventist ministers' wives, as well as the type of religious orientation, work status, and personality traits which would significantly relate to the respondents' burnout level, the Maslach Burnout Inventory, as well as Feagin's Intrinsicness/Extrinsicness Religious Orientation Scale and the Panukat ng Ugali at Pagkatao questionnaires were administered to 60 ministers' wives (92%) residing in the Central Luzon Mission area. Statistical treatment applied was the Pearson r correlational analysis set at the  $.05\alpha$ -level of significance.

Results indicate that the majority of respondents (93.47%) have low scores in frequency and intensity dimensions of the emotional exhaustion and depersonalization subscales, but have high frequency and intensity scores in the personal accomplishment subscales of the MBI. This in essence means that ministers' wives have a low burnout profile and are capable of accomplishing at greater levels.

Results further indicate that the majority of respondents (93.47%) possess an intrinsic type of religiosity and an employed work status (71.74%) which were found not to significantly contribute to the low burnout level of the respondents.

As to the personality traits, ministers' wives were found to possess 10 out of the 24 personality subscales of the PUP. These traits are as follows: (a) pagkamalikhain, (b) pagkamapagtimpi, (c) pagkaresponsable, (d) pagkasalawahin, (e) pagkamaalalahanin, (f) pagkamatulungin, (g) pagkamagalang, (h) pagkapa laaway, (i) pagkapikon,



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and (j) pagkamapunahin. Under the section on Mga Inaaming Ugali, only the trait pagkarelihiyoso was significantly admitted by the respondents. Under the subskala ng Pagkakaila or Denial subscale, it was found that responses of the wives were slightly not dependable by .025.

Upon statistical treatment of all 41 variables of the PUP with the MBI scores of the respondents, the ff. results were obtained: the traits katipiran and pagkamalikhain were slightly positively correlated with the low frequency and intensity dimensions of the emotional exhaustion subscale; the trait, pagkasalawahan was feebly negatively correlated only with the low intensity dimension of the emotional exhaustion subscale; nonadmittance of the beliefs and practices of homosexuality and drunkenness were slightly positively correlated with the low intensity dimension of the emotional exhaustion subscale. The trait, pagkamausisa slightly positively correlated with the low intensity dimension of the depersonalization subscale. The non-admittance of the trait, pagkamalikhain under the portion, Mga Inaaming Ugali, was slightly correlated with the high frequency dimensions of the personal accomplishment subscale, and lastly, the trait, pagkamalikhain, as found to be possessed by the respondents in Part I of the PUP was lightly correlated with the high intensity dimension of the personal accomplishment subscale.

Therefore, this study has shown that personality variables, in general, do not contribute to burnout with the exception of a few related to it.

