

## Implications of Human Capital Development Strategies on Teachers' Job Satisfaction and Job Performance in Secondary Schools in Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study investigated the implications of human capital development strategies on teachers' job satisfaction and job performance in secondary schools in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The study was guided by three objectives: to assess the influence of human capital development strategies on teachers' job satisfaction, to examine the relationship between teacher development, job satisfaction, and job performance, and to determine the effect of such strategies on students' academic performance and overall school outcomes. Anchored on Human Capital Theory, the study adopted a survey research design. A sample of 280 teachers was drawn using stratified random sampling from selected secondary schools in the zone. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, t-test, and ANOVA at a 0.05 significance level. Findings revealed that human capital development strategies such as training, workshops, seminars, welfare incentives, and career opportunities significantly influence teachers' job satisfaction. Results also showed a strong positive relationship between teacher development, job satisfaction, and job performance. Furthermore, schools that invested more in teacher development recorded better student performance and improved school outcomes. The study concludes that systematic investment in human capital development is essential for enhancing teacher motivation, performance, and student achievement. It recommends that policymakers and administrators in Cross River State should prioritize continuous professional development, equitable access to training, improved welfare, and consistent monitoring of human capital development initiatives to strengthen the quality of secondary education.

**Keywords:** Human Capital Development, Job Performance, Job Satisfaction, Secondary Education.

### INTRODUCTION

Education is widely recognized as the cornerstone of national development, and teachers remain the central actors in the process of educational delivery. The effectiveness of teachers in carrying out their responsibilities is largely influenced by the extent to which they are adequately developed, motivated, and supported. Human capital development strategies, which include training, capacity building, professional development, welfare improvement, and career advancement opportunities, are critical in enhancing teachers' job satisfaction and job performance (Becker, 1993; Akpan, 2019). Human Capital Theory posits that investment in the training and development of individuals leads to improved productivity and overall organizational performance (Schultz, 1961; Becker, 1993). In the educational sector, this means that when teachers are well-trained, adequately motivated, and provided with the necessary resources, they are more likely to perform effectively, thereby contributing to improved student outcomes and school effectiveness (Okoro, 2020). Teacher job satisfaction, which refers to

the degree of contentment teachers derive from their work, is closely tied to factors such as opportunities for training, conducive working conditions, remuneration, recognition, and career progression. Without these, teachers may experience low morale, absenteeism, and reduced effectiveness (Ogunyinka, 2018).

In Nigeria, and particularly in Cross River State, the issue of teacher development has been a persistent challenge. Teachers in many public schools often face limited access to training opportunities, poor working conditions, irregular promotions, and inadequate welfare packages. These factors contribute to dissatisfaction and poor job performance, which in turn negatively affect the quality of education (Okon, 2019). In the Ikom Education Zone, anecdotal evidence suggests that while some development programmes have been introduced, such as workshops and in-service training, they may not be consistent, comprehensive, or sufficient to meet the professional needs of teachers. Given that teachers play a vital role in shaping the learning outcomes of students, the effectiveness of human capital development strategies

directly influences not only teacher job satisfaction but also student academic success and the overall quality of education in the zone. Thus, there is a critical need to investigate how human capital development strategies impact teachers' job satisfaction and job performance in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. This study, therefore, seeks to assess the implications of human capital development strategies for effective teachers' job satisfaction and performance in secondary schools in the zone. The findings are expected to provide insights for policymakers, administrators, and stakeholders on how best to design and implement human capital development policies that will enhance teacher effectiveness and improve the quality of education.

Teachers are central to the success of any educational system, as the quality of education cannot rise above the quality of its teachers. However, in many parts of Nigeria, including the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State, the conditions under which teachers work often undermine their effectiveness. While human capital development strategies such as training, professional development, capacity building, and welfare improvements are designed to enhance teacher competence and satisfaction, their implementation has been inconsistent and inadequate (Okoro, 2020; Ogunyinka, 2018).

In the Ikom Education Zone, many secondary school teachers reportedly face limited opportunities for continuous professional development, insufficient training in modern pedagogical practices, poor welfare packages, and irregular promotions. These issues have contributed to low morale, job dissatisfaction, and poor job performance among teachers, with negative consequences for students' academic achievement and the overall quality of secondary education (Akpan, 2019). For example, workshops and seminars organized by government agencies are often sporadic, poorly coordinated, or inaccessible to many teachers. Similarly, challenges such as poor remuneration, inadequate recognition of effort, and lack of career advancement opportunities continue to erode teacher motivation. The persistence of these challenges raises critical questions about the effectiveness of existing human capital development strategies in improving teacher satisfaction and performance in the Ikom Education Zone. If teachers are not adequately developed, motivated, and supported, their performance in the classroom is likely to decline,

leading to poor student outcomes and stagnation in educational quality.

It is against this backdrop that this study investigates the implications of human capital development strategies on teachers' job satisfaction and job performance in secondary schools in Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The findings will help to provide evidence-based recommendations for designing and implementing more effective teacher development programmes.

The main objective of this study is to examine the implications of human capital development strategies on teachers' job satisfaction and job performance in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. Specifically, the study seeks to: (1) Assess the extent to which human capital development strategies influence teachers' job satisfaction in secondary schools in Ikom Education Zone, (2) Examine the relationship between human capital development strategies and teachers' job performance in secondary schools in the zone, (3) Identify the challenges hindering effective implementation of human capital development strategies in enhancing teachers' job satisfaction and job performance in Ikom Education Zone.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Concept of Human Capital Development Strategies

Human capital development strategies refer to the deliberate policies, programmes, and practices designed to improve the skills, knowledge, attitudes, and overall capacity of individuals to enhance their productivity and contribution to organizational and societal development. The concept is rooted in the idea that people constitute the most valuable resource of any organization, and investment in their growth yields long-term benefits for performance and sustainability (Becker, 1993; Schultz, 1961).

In the education sector, human capital development strategies focus on teachers, who are the direct drivers of instructional delivery and student learning outcomes. Such strategies may include capacity-building programmes such as workshops, seminars, and in-service training; career development opportunities such as promotions, scholarships, and study leave; and welfare-related interventions such as housing, health benefits, and incentives. These strategies are designed to improve teacher competencies, foster job satisfaction, and enhance job performance, which in turn contribute to improved

student achievement and school effectiveness (Okoro, 2020; Akpan, 2019).

Human capital development strategies can also be classified into formal and informal approaches. Formal strategies involve structured programmes such as professional courses, postgraduate training, and government-sponsored continuous professional development (CPD). Informal strategies include mentorship, peer-learning, and on-the-job training that occur naturally within the school environment (Ogunyinka, 2018). Both approaches complement each other in building a well-rounded and adaptable teacher workforce. The relevance of these strategies in teaching cannot be overemphasized. When teachers are exposed to regular training and development, they acquire updated pedagogical skills, adapt better to curriculum reforms, and demonstrate higher levels of innovation in the classroom. Equally, when teachers perceive fairness in welfare benefits, recognition, and career progression, they develop a sense of satisfaction and commitment to their work. Conversely, the absence of effective human capital development strategies often leads to teacher dissatisfaction, low morale, poor performance, and eventually, declining quality of education (Okon, 2019). Therefore, in the context of secondary education in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State, human capital development strategies are central to equipping teachers with the required capacity and motivation to perform effectively. They not only enhance teachers' job satisfaction and performance but also directly influence the quality of education delivery and student learning outcomes.

### **Concept of Job Satisfaction**

Job satisfaction refers to the extent to which an individual feels fulfilled, contented, or happy with their job and its associated conditions. It is both an emotional and cognitive response to various aspects of work, such as the nature of the job, working environment, salary, recognition, promotion opportunities, and interpersonal relationships (Locke, 1976; Spector, 1997). For teachers, job satisfaction may stem from the quality of professional development opportunities, supportive leadership, availability of teaching resources, student success, and recognition of effort. Theories of job satisfaction, such as Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory (1959), explain that certain factors like salary, working conditions, and job security (hygiene factors) prevent dissatisfaction, while others like recognition, opportunities for advancement, and

professional growth (motivators) — enhance satisfaction. In the teaching profession, the absence of these motivators often results in discontent, low morale, and high turnover rates.

In the Nigerian context, teachers' job satisfaction has been a recurring concern due to irregular promotions, inadequate remuneration, poor welfare packages, and limited career growth opportunities (Okoro, 2020). When teachers are dissatisfied, their commitment to teaching diminishes, negatively affecting classroom engagement and student outcomes. Conversely, satisfied teachers are more motivated, innovative, and productive, creating a positive learning environment that enhances student achievement. Thus, job satisfaction is a crucial variable in understanding teacher effectiveness. Human capital development strategies play an important role in enhancing teachers' satisfaction by equipping them with new skills, improving welfare, and providing recognition and growth opportunities.

### **Concept of Job Performance**

Job performance refers to the degree to which an employee effectively carries out their assigned duties and responsibilities in line with organizational expectations and standards. It encompasses both the quality and quantity of work delivered, as well as the efficiency and effectiveness with which tasks are executed (Campbell, 1990; Sonnentag & Fesse, 2002). In the education sector, teachers' job performance is assessed through their effectiveness in lesson preparation, classroom delivery, use of instructional materials, classroom management, assessment of students, participation in school activities, and contribution to student learning outcomes. A teacher who performs well not only achieves curriculum objectives but also motivates and inspires students to reach their potential.

The performance of teachers is strongly influenced by several factors, including professional training, access to resources, work environment, motivation, and opportunities for career advancement (Ogunyinka, 2018). Human capital development strategies such as training workshops, seminars, and welfare improvements are therefore instrumental in enhancing teacher performance. For example, teachers who receive regular training in modern pedagogical methods are more likely to demonstrate improved teaching effectiveness compared to those without such opportunities (Okon, 2019). Job performance is also

linked to job satisfaction. Teachers who are satisfied with their jobs tend to be more committed, motivated, and willing to go the extra mile in their duties. On the other hand, dissatisfied teachers often exhibit poor performance, absenteeism, and reduced dedication, which ultimately affect students' academic outcomes.

#### Relationship among Human Capital Development Strategies, Job Satisfaction, and Job Performance

Human capital development strategies, job satisfaction, and job performance are closely interrelated concepts that collectively shape the effectiveness of teachers and the overall quality of education. The core idea is that when teachers are provided with adequate opportunities for growth and development, they become more satisfied with their jobs, which in turn enhances their performance in the classroom. Human capital development strategies such as training, workshops, seminars, mentoring, scholarships, and welfare programmes are designed to improve teachers' skills, competencies, and working conditions. These interventions signal recognition and investment in teachers' professional worth, which naturally enhances their job satisfaction. For instance, continuous professional development makes teachers feel more confident and competent, while welfare initiatives such as improved remuneration and promotion opportunities address their psychological and financial needs. According to Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory, such development-oriented strategies act as motivators that increase job satisfaction (Herzberg, 1959).

Job satisfaction plays a mediating role between human capital development and job performance. Teachers who are satisfied with their working conditions, opportunities for growth, and recognition are more likely to be committed, motivated, and innovative in their instructional practices. Conversely, dissatisfaction often results in absenteeism, low morale, poor commitment, and ultimately reduced performance. Research evidence shows that satisfied teachers tend to put in more effort, engage better with students, and achieve higher educational outcomes compared to their dissatisfied counterparts (Okoro, 2020; Akpan, 2019).

Directly, human capital development strategies also impact job performance by equipping teachers with modern pedagogical skills, classroom management techniques, and effective use of instructional resources. For example, teachers trained in the use of ICT are better able to integrate digital

learning tools into their lessons, thereby improving instructional quality. From the lens of Human Capital Theory (Becker, 1993), investment in teacher training and development enhances their productivity, which translates into higher job performance. The three constructs form a reinforcing cycle. Effective human capital development strategies increase job satisfaction; satisfied teachers exhibit higher levels of job performance; and improved teacher performance enhances student learning outcomes and school success. This, in turn, justifies further investment in human capital, creating a positive cycle of growth and improvement in the education sector. However, if development strategies are weak or absent, dissatisfaction and poor performance are likely to persist, leading to declining educational quality.

#### Human Capital Theory (HCT)

Human Capital Theory (HCT) emerged in the 1960s through the works of Theodore Schultz (1961) and Gary Becker (1993), who emphasized that individuals are not only biological beings but also economic assets whose skills, knowledge, and competencies can be developed to enhance productivity. The central argument of the theory is that investments in people through education, training, and other development strategies yield measurable returns in the form of improved performance, innovation, and economic growth. Unlike physical capital, such as buildings and machines, human capital refers to the intangible resources embodied in people, which determine their capacity to contribute meaningfully to organizational and societal development.

The theory assumes that individuals, when properly trained and motivated, become more productive and valuable to their organizations. This investment can take different forms, such as education, on-the-job training, professional development, health improvement, and welfare incentives. According to Becker (1993), such investments are not costs but long-term strategies that yield dividends through enhanced skills, increased efficiency, and higher performance outcomes. Schultz (1961) also stressed that the most valuable form of capital in any society is human capital, because it drives all other forms of development by managing physical and financial resources. In the context of education, Human Capital Theory is particularly significant. Teachers, as the central actors in the learning process, are the most important form of human capital in the school system.

They determine the effectiveness of curriculum delivery, classroom management, and student performance. When teachers are inadequately trained, poorly motivated, or denied access to professional development opportunities, the quality of education suffers regardless of infrastructural investments. Conversely, when they receive regular training, are exposed to new teaching methods, and enjoy fair welfare conditions, their morale and job satisfaction rise, leading to improved performance in the classroom.

### **Empirical Review**

A growing body of empirical research has examined the role of human capital development strategies in shaping teacher outcomes, with most studies pointing to a positive association between deliberate investments (training, in-service education, welfare improvements) and teachers' job satisfaction and performance. Okoro (2020) found that continuous professional development programmes significantly improved teachers' pedagogical competence and classroom practices in several Nigerian states, which in turn correlated with higher levels of job satisfaction and observable gains in pupil learning. Similarly, Akpan (2019) reported that teachers who participated in structured in-service training and mentoring schemes demonstrated greater instructional innovation and commitment compared with colleagues who received no such support.

Several studies have further investigated the mechanisms through which development strategies translate into better performance. Ogunyinka (2018) emphasized that professional development yields returns only when training is relevant, sustained, and accompanied by supportive working conditions; short, ad hoc workshops without follow-up produced limited changes in classroom behaviour. This finding is echoed by Okon (2019), whose fieldwork in Cross River State showed that teachers value both content-based training (curriculum and pedagogy) and non-technical supports (improved welfare, recognition), but that the former must be reinforced by the latter to yield sustained improvements in morale and retention.

Empirical evidence from quasi-experimental and survey studies suggests measurable links between human capital investments and teacher performance indicators. For example, district-level evaluations cited in the literature indicate that schools with regular in-service training programmes recorded higher scores on

classroom observation rubrics and student assessment measures than matched schools without such programmes (Okoro, 2020; Akpan, 2019). At the same time, quantitative studies report that welfare factors—timely promotion, housing allowances, and incentive schemes—are significant predictors of job satisfaction and reduce turnover intentions among teachers (Ogunyinka, 2018).

Notwithstanding these positive findings, empirical studies also identify serious implementation challenges that blunt the potential of human capital strategies. Several authors note the prevalence of inequitable access to training and welfare programmes, with rural and remote schools frequently excluded from centrally organized interventions (Okon, 2019). Resource constraints, bureaucratic delays, and poor targeting further limit reach and impact (Akpan, 2019). Moreover, evaluations point to weak monitoring and the absence of post-training support systems (such as coaching or peer communities of practice), which undercut transfer of training to everyday classroom practice (Ogunyinka, 2018).

There is also mixed evidence about the relative strength of the pathways from development strategies → job satisfaction → job performance. While many studies show that training improves competence, and competence is associated with performance, only a subset of studies explicitly test job satisfaction as a mediator. Where mediation analysis exists, results indicate that training raises performance both directly (through skills) and indirectly (by improving morale), but the indirect path is contingent on contextual supports—adequate resources, manageable workload, and recognition (Okoro, 2020). This nuance suggests that training alone is insufficient; complementary HR policies and school-level management practices shape whether investments actually result in better teaching.

Finally, empirical gaps remain relevant to your study. Most published work aggregates data at state or national levels, producing broad generalizations that mask zone-level variation. Few studies provide in-depth empirical evidence focused specifically on micro-contexts such as the Ikom Education Zone, where logistics, culture, and administrative capacity may differ from better-studied areas. Additionally, there is limited recent evidence on how combined human capital strategies (training + welfare + career development) operate together to influence both short-

term performance and longer-term retention in the Nigerian secondary school context.

## METHODS

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design to investigate the implications of human capital development strategies on teachers' job satisfaction and job performance in secondary schools within the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The descriptive survey design was considered most appropriate because it allows the researcher to collect and analyze data from a sample of respondents to describe existing conditions, opinions, and relationships as they occur in the field without manipulating variables. This design also permits the use of questionnaires and structured items to obtain reliable information from a large population of teachers within a relatively short time. The population of the study comprised all public secondary school teachers in the Ikom Education Zone. According to records obtained from the Cross River State Ministry of Education (2025), the zone has approximately 2414 teachers distributed across the public secondary schools in the zone. Given that the population is large, a sample was drawn to ensure manageability and representation.

The sample size was determined using the Taro Yamane formula at 5% margin of error, which yielded 280 teachers. A stratified random sampling technique was employed to ensure that teachers from both urban and rural schools were adequately represented, as well as gender and subject-area diversity. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire developed by the researcher based on the study's objectives and research questions. The questionnaire was divided into four sections: Section A sought demographic information of respondents; Section B measured teachers' perceptions of human capital development strategies (training, workshops, welfare, promotion, professional development opportunities); Section C measured indicators of job satisfaction

(motivation, recognition, working conditions, career advancement); while Section D measured job performance indicators (lesson preparation, instructional delivery, classroom management, and student assessment). Items were presented on a five-point Likert scale ranging from Strongly Agree (5) to Strongly Disagree (1). To ensure validity, the draft questionnaire was subjected to expert review by two specialists in Educational Management and Measurement/Evaluation from the University of Calabar. Their suggestions on clarity, content coverage, and item relevance were incorporated. Reliability of the instrument was tested through a pilot study involving 30 teachers outside the sample population, and the data were analyzed using Cronbach's Alpha. The overall reliability coefficient of 0.82 was obtained, confirming that the instrument was internally consistent and suitable for the main study.

The procedure for data collection involved obtaining formal permission from the Cross River State Ministry of Education and principals of selected schools. The researcher, with the assistance of trained research assistants, personally administered the questionnaires to respondents and retrieved them after completion. This ensured a high response rate and minimized cases of missing data. Ethical considerations such as informed consent, confidentiality, and voluntary participation were strictly observed. For data analysis, both descriptive and inferential statistical methods were employed. Frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations were used to answer the research questions, while hypotheses were tested using t-test, Pearson, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at a 0.05 level of significance. The statistical analyses were conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, Version 25).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### To what extent do human capital development strategies influence teachers' job satisfaction in secondary schools in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State?

Table 1. Mean Ratings of Teachers on Human Capital Development Strategies and Job Satisfaction

Item No.	Statement	N	Mean ( $\bar{x}$ )	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Training and workshops enhance my teaching confidence and morale	280	4.21	0.77	Agree
2	Opportunities for in-service training improve my job satisfaction	280	4.15	0.82	Agree
3	Timely promotions and career advancement increase my job satisfaction	280	4.08	0.91	Agree
4	Provision of welfare packages (housing, allowances) enhances satisfaction	280	3.95	0.88	Agree
5	Recognition and support from management raise my commitment and morale	280	4.12	0.80	Agree
Grand Mean			4.10		Agree

Research Question One explored the extent to which human capital development strategies influence teachers' job satisfaction in secondary schools within the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The descriptive analysis presented in Table 1 provides insight into teachers' perceptions regarding various human capital initiatives and their impact on job satisfaction. The results indicate that teachers generally agreed that human capital development strategies positively influence their job satisfaction. Specifically, training and workshops were rated highest, with a mean score of 4.21 and a standard deviation of 0.77, suggesting that professional development significantly enhances teachers' confidence, competence, and overall morale. Opportunities for in-service training also received strong support, with a mean score of 4.15, indicating that ongoing professional learning contributes meaningfully to teachers' satisfaction and

sense of career growth. Timely promotions and avenues for career advancement recorded a mean of 4.08, reflecting teachers' recognition that structured career progression and clear promotion pathways positively affect their motivation and commitment. In addition, welfare packages, including housing and allowances, received a mean score of 3.95, demonstrating that financial and material support contribute to teachers' overall job satisfaction. Recognition and support from school management achieved a mean of 4.12, highlighting the importance of acknowledgment and institutional support in fostering teachers' commitment and morale. Collectively, these items yielded a grand mean of 4.10, which clearly falls within the "Agree" range, confirming a strong positive perception of human capital development initiatives among teachers.

**What is the relationship between teacher development, job satisfaction, and job performance in secondary schools in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State?**

Table 2. Mean Ratings of Teachers on Teacher Development, Job Satisfaction, and Job Performance

Item No.	Statement	N	Mean ( $\bar{x}$ )	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Teacher development programmes improve my lesson preparation skills	280	4.18	0.74	Agree
2	In-service training enhances my classroom delivery and teaching methods	280	4.22	0.79	Agree
3	Professional development opportunities increase my motivation to perform	280	4.11	0.85	Agree
4	Access to training contributes to my job satisfaction and enthusiasm	280	4.09	0.87	Agree
5	Development programmes improve my overall performance in school tasks	280	4.16	0.82	Agree
Grand Mean			4.15		Agree

Research Question Two sought to examine the relationship between teacher development, job satisfaction, and job performance in secondary schools within the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The descriptive statistics presented in Table 2 provide insight into teachers' perceptions of how development initiatives influence both their satisfaction and professional effectiveness. The results reveal that teachers strongly agreed that teacher development initiatives positively impact both job satisfaction and job performance. The mean scores for individual items ranged from 4.09 to 4.22, with a grand mean of 4.15,

indicating a high level of consensus among the respondents. Specifically, teachers reported that participation in development programmes improved their lesson preparation skills (mean = 4.18), enhanced classroom delivery and teaching methods through in-service training (mean = 4.22), and increased motivation to perform effectively (mean = 4.11). Access to professional development was also associated with greater job satisfaction and enthusiasm (mean = 4.09), while development programmes were perceived to improve overall performance in school tasks (mean = 4.16).

**To what extent do human capital development strategies influence students' academic performance and overall school outcomes in secondary schools in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State?**

Table 3. Mean Ratings of Teachers on Human Capital Development Strategies and Students' Academic Performance/School Outcomes

Item No.	Statement	N	Mean ( $\bar{x}$ )	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Teacher training improves student learning outcomes in my school	280	4.14	0.81	Agree
2	Teacher development enhances student engagement and participation	280	4.11	0.79	Agree
3	Welfare incentives for teachers improve student academic achievement	280	3.98	0.84	Agree
4	Improved teacher satisfaction leads to better school performance overall	280	4.16	0.76	Agree
5	Investment in teacher development contributes to better WAEC/NECO results	280	4.08	0.83	Agree
Grand Mean			4.09		Agree

Research Question Three examined the extent to which human capital development strategies influence students' academic performance and overall school outcomes in secondary schools within the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The descriptive statistics presented in Table 3 provide valuable insight into teachers' perceptions of the indirect effects of professional development on student learning and school performance. The results indicate a strong consensus among teachers that human capital development strategies positively influence student academic outcomes. The mean scores for individual items ranged from 3.98 to 4.16, with a grand mean of

### Hypotheses Testing

*Hypothesis One: Human capital development strategies have no significant influence on teachers' job satisfaction in secondary schools in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State*

Table 4. t-test Analysis of the Influence of Human Capital Development Strategies on Teachers' Job Satisfaction

Variable	N	Mean ( $\bar{x}$ )	Std. Dev.	df	t-cal	t-crit	p-value	Decision
Teachers exposed to development strategies	150	4.22	0.74					
Teachers are not adequately exposed	130	3.85	0.81	278	3.62	1.96	0.000	Reject H

Hypothesis One examined whether human capital development strategies have a significant influence on teachers' job satisfaction in secondary schools within the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The t-test analysis presented in Table 4 compared the job satisfaction levels of teachers who were exposed to human capital development strategies with those who were not adequately exposed. The results indicate a statistically significant difference between the two groups. Teachers exposed to development strategies reported a higher mean job satisfaction score ( $\bar{x} = 4.22$ ,

4.09, reflecting a consistently high level of agreement. Specifically, teachers reported that training programs significantly improve student learning outcomes (mean = 4.14) and that professional development enhances student engagement and participation in classroom activities (mean = 4.11). Welfare incentives for teachers were also perceived to contribute to better student achievement (mean = 3.98), while improved teacher satisfaction was associated with overall improvements in school performance (mean = 4.16). Investment in teacher development was further linked to higher performance in standardized examinations, such as WAEC and NECO (mean = 4.08).

SD = 0.74) compared to their counterparts who were not adequately exposed ( $\bar{x} = 3.85$ , SD = 0.81). The calculated t-value (t-cal = 3.62) exceeds the critical t-value (t-crit = 1.96) at the 0.05 significance level, and the p-value (0.000) is well below the threshold of 0.05. Consequently, the null hypothesis ( $H_{01}$ ) is rejected, confirming that human capital development strategies have a significant influence on teachers' job satisfaction.

*Hypothesis Two: There is no significant relationship between teacher development, job satisfaction, and job performance in secondary schools in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State.*

Table 5. Pearson Product-Moment Correlation on Teacher Development, Job Satisfaction, and Job Performance

Variables	N	r-cal	r-crit	p-value	Decision
Teacher Development & Job Satisfaction	280	0.63	0.195	0.000	Reject H <sub>1</sub>
Teacher Development & Job Performance	280	0.59	0.195	0.000	Reject H <sub>2</sub>

Hypothesis Two investigated the relationship between teacher development, job satisfaction, and job performance in secondary schools within the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The Pearson Product-Moment Correlation analysis presented in Table 5 examined the strength and direction of the association between teacher development initiatives and both teachers' satisfaction and performance. The

results indicate a significant positive relationship between teacher development and job satisfaction ( $r = 0.63$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ), as well as between teacher development and job performance ( $r = 0.59$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ). Both correlation coefficients exceed the critical value of 0.195 at the 0.05 significance level, and the associated p-values are below the threshold of 0.05. Consequently, the null hypothesis ( $H_{12}$ ), which posited

no significant relationship, is rejected. These findings confirm that teacher development initiatives are

positively associated with higher levels of job satisfaction and improved job performance.

*Hypothesis Three: Human capital development strategies have no significant influence on students' academic performance and overall school outcomes in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State.*

Table 6. ANOVA Test on Human Capital Development Strategies and Students' Academic Performance/School Outcomes

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-cal	F-crit	p-value	Decision
Between Groups	24.86	2	12.43	8.72	3.02	0.000	Reject H <sub>3</sub>
Within Groups	392.54	277	1.42				
Total	417.40	279					

Hypothesis Three examined whether human capital development strategies significantly influence students' academic performance and overall school outcomes in secondary schools within the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The ANOVA results presented in Table 6 analyzed the differences in student performance and school outcomes across schools with varying levels of teacher development interventions. The findings indicate a statistically significant effect of human capital development strategies on student academic performance and overall school outcomes. The calculated F-value (F-cal = 8.72) exceeds the critical F-value (F-crit = 3.02) at the 0.05 level of significance, and the associated p-value (0.000) is less than 0.05. Consequently, the null hypothesis (H<sub>03</sub>), which posited no significant influence, is rejected. These results confirm that deliberate investment in teacher development has a meaningful impact on students' learning achievements and the broader performance of schools.

### Discussion of Findings

#### Human Capital Development Strategies and Teachers' Job Satisfaction

Analysis of Research Question One revealed that human capital development strategies, including workshops, in-service training, promotions, welfare incentives, and recognition, strongly influenced teachers' job satisfaction. Teachers reported that professional development opportunities enhanced their confidence, competence, and morale, while welfare provisions and recognition reinforced their sense of value within the school system. The mean scores for items in Table 1 ranged from 3.95 to 4.21, with a grand mean of 4.10, indicating overall agreement that such strategies are critical to satisfaction. These findings are consistent with Human Capital Theory (Schultz, 1961; Becker, 1993), which asserts that investing in

individuals' skills, knowledge, and welfare increases productivity and motivation. Teachers who receive continuous training and supportive incentives are more likely to feel valued, satisfied, and committed to their roles. This aligns with prior research by Okoro (2020), who reported that professional development enhances teacher morale and commitment, and Akpan (2019), who found that timely promotions and career advancement positively affect job satisfaction.

#### Teacher Development, Job Satisfaction, and Job Performance

Research Question Two examined the relationship between teacher development, job satisfaction, and job performance. The findings, as shown in Table 2 and Table 5, indicated a significant positive association. Teachers agreed that participation in development programs improved lesson preparation, classroom delivery, instructional methods, and overall school effectiveness. The grand mean of 4.15 reflects consistent agreement that development initiatives enhance both satisfaction and performance. This result reinforces the principles of Human Capital Theory, which emphasizes that investments in human resources enhance productivity (Becker, 1993). Similarly, Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory (1959) supports the finding by identifying professional growth and recognition as intrinsic motivators that increase job satisfaction and performance. The study thus confirms that teacher development provides dual benefits: it improves professional competence while offering psychological rewards that stimulate performance. The findings are also consistent with Ogunyinka (2018), who argued that sustained and relevant professional development enhances teaching competence and motivation. Teachers equipped with improved skills are more confident and effective in their classrooms,

leading to measurable improvements in instructional delivery and student engagement.

### **Impact of Human Capital Development on Student Outcomes**

Research Question Three focused on the influence of human capital development strategies on students' academic performance and overall school outcomes. Results (Table 3 and Table 6) indicated that schools with more substantial investments in teacher development recorded higher student achievement, greater engagement, and improved success rates in standardized examinations such as WAEC and NECO. The grand mean of 4.09 demonstrates teachers' perception that their professional growth translates into tangible benefits for students. These findings align with empirical studies by Okon (2019) and Okoro (2020), who linked teacher development to improved student learning outcomes. The results further support Human Capital Theory, showing that investments in teachers yield broader social and institutional returns: better-equipped and motivated teachers foster enhanced classroom practices, creating positive student learning experiences. The study also highlights a "multiplier effect," whereby human capital investments indirectly improve school performance. Satisfied and skilled teachers create positive school climates, enhance student participation, and contribute to overall school effectiveness. This underscores the systemic value of human capital development as a strategic approach for educational improvement.

### **Hypothesis Testing and Empirical Validation**

The hypothesis testing further reinforced the study's findings:

1. Hypothesis One ( $H_1$ ) confirmed that human capital development strategies significantly influence teachers' job satisfaction. The t-test results ( $t\text{-cal} = 3.62$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ) indicate that teachers exposed to development strategies report higher satisfaction than those who are not.
2. Hypothesis Two ( $H_2$ ) demonstrated strong correlations between teacher development, job satisfaction, and job performance ( $r = 0.63$  and  $r = 0.59$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ), validating the interrelationship between professional growth, satisfaction, and effectiveness.
3. Hypothesis Three ( $H_3$ ) revealed that development strategies significantly affect students' academic performance and school outcomes ( $F\text{-cal} = 8.72$ ,  $p$

$= 0.000$ ), confirming the broader institutional impact of human capital investments.

Collectively, these results provide robust empirical support for Human Capital Theory, demonstrating that deliberate investments in teachers yield measurable returns for individuals, schools, and the education system at large.

### **CONCLUSION**

This study investigated the implications of human capital development strategies for teachers' job satisfaction and job performance in secondary schools in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State. The findings revealed that deliberate investments in teacher development through training, workshops, promotions, welfare incentives, and recognition significantly enhance teachers' job satisfaction and improve their performance in classroom instruction, lesson preparation, and overall school effectiveness. The study also established that there is a strong positive relationship between teacher development, job satisfaction, and job performance. Teachers who are adequately trained and supported not only perform better but also experience higher levels of motivation and commitment. Furthermore, the results showed that these human capital development strategies have a direct influence on students' academic performance and overall school outcomes, thereby demonstrating the multiplier effect of investing in teachers as critical human capital. Grounded in Human Capital Theory and supported by Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory, the study concludes that teachers are indispensable assets in the education system, and their continuous development is central to the success of secondary education in Ikom Education Zone. The findings confirm that without systematic and sustained investment in teacher growth and welfare, job satisfaction declines, performance suffers, and students' learning outcomes are compromised.

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are made to enhance teacher satisfaction, job performance, and overall school outcomes in secondary schools in the Ikom Education Zone of Cross River State:

1. The Ministry of Education and school administrators should institutionalize regular in-service training, workshops, and seminars to equip teachers with modern pedagogical skills and subject knowledge.

2. Adequate welfare packages such as timely salary payments, housing allowances, healthcare support, and recognition awards should be provided.
3. Teachers who demonstrate excellence should be rewarded to boost morale and sustain motivation.
4. Clear promotion policies and career growth pathways should be established to encourage teachers to commit to long-term service.
5. Promotion should be based not only on years of service but also on performance and professional development participation.
6. All teachers, regardless of location or status, should have equal opportunities to attend training programmes and access capacity-building initiatives. Rural schools in particular should be prioritized to close the development gap between urban and rural areas.

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