

**COMPARISON THE LIFE QUALITY AMONG STAFF OF EDUCATION OFFICE AND MELLI BANK OF
GHAEMSHAHR CITY, IRAN**

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Abstract: The objective of this research was to compare the life quality of staff in education office and Melli bank. The research method was descriptive and comparative (after the event). The population was entire staff of education office and Melli bank who 60 individuals were randomly participated in present research. Life quality questionnaire was used to collect data. Independent t-test was used to analyze the data. The results revealed that there was no significant difference in the life quality of staff in education office and Melli bank. The results demonstrated that there was no significant difference in the quality of life among male and female working in education office. Also, there was no significant difference in the life quality among male and female staff of the Melli bank.

Keywords: Life quality, Staff, Education

INTRODUCTION

Quality of life is an important component of the overall concept of global health. So, quality of life can be used to determine the needs of today's health and improve health. In recent decades, evaluation and accession of life quality in areas such as medical services, psycho-social services, educational services and therapists are common. Awareness of the importance of assessing and measuring life quality of people in various tissues shift the direction from purely medical approach to a new approach of bio-psycho-social medicine (Kerman-saravi et al, 2009). This pattern is multidimensional and mentions to reciprocal relationship among individual, activities that wants or should do and structure that this activities perform in it. In fact, experts believe that these multiple dimensions play prominent role in the health and wellness of people and by impacting on daily activities affected their quality of life. According to international standards, health does not consider only physical aspects, so that the World Health Organization has been defined the health as a condition in which a person mentally, emotionally and socially be healthy, and has no signs of disease and infirmity. Therefore, in the assessment of health, not only should consider traditional health indices like mortality and rate of infection are important but also should

consider the perception of life quality. Therefore, the assessment of life quality is evaluation and people perception of their life situation, based on the context of the culture and value systems in which they live in and the relation that these factors have with expectations, goals and personal interests is very close relation with the physical situation, mental, personal beliefs, the self, social relations and the environment (Soltani-shal et al, 2011).

Quality of life can be the relationship between person health on one side and attempt to follow life targets on other hand (as values in promoting physical life). The extent and multidimensional concept of life quality and importance of its levels in individual satisfaction of one's own life and his ability to search and obtain important goals of life is clear point.

In fact, people are always looking for ways to enhance the quality of life. So, not meet basic human needs and priorities have an important role in quality of life (Sobhani-shahmirzadi, 2011). Various factors affect the quality of life that including employment opportunities. Each job position creates changes in the quality of life according to situation which can make for individual. Therefore, this study attempts to answer the question whether the quality of life

is different in staff of education office and bank

METHODOLOGY

Research method was descriptive and comparative (after the event). The population was entire staff of education office and Melli bank in Ghaemshahr city, Iran who 60 individuals were randomly participated in present research.

It is necessary to note that in terms of ethical issues, participants were assured that the information received only in this study, it will be used after obtaining the testimonial of the people and awareness of the need. Information from this study will be used only in and the information will be protected from all forms of abuse. A questionnaire was used to measure quality of life.

The questionnaire of SF-36 was useful for applications such as clinical practice, health policies evaluation and studies of the general population has proven its efficiency. Form with 36 items was designed by Varosherbon in 1992 in America and its reliability and validity has

employees.

been approved in different groups. This questionnaire consists of 36 items that included 8 different health areas as general health, physical functioning, role limitations due to physical, role limitation due to emotional (emotional problems), bodily pain, social functioning, energy, vitality and mental health. (emotional health). Lowest score on this scale is zero and the highest is 100. The score of each point specify with score of every items. In order to measure the validity of the scale, Pierre Murray used Spearman correlation method. The validity of this scale in each category reported as 0.98. In general, the validity of the scale was reported 0.63 using the average of given rating to each category and by using Spearman correlation (Ware, 1998). Also, the Cronbach's alpha and split-half was used to assess the validity of this scale. Independent t-test was used to analyze the data. The significance level was considered $p \leq 0.05$ for all analyzes.

RESULTS

Independent t-test was used to compare the life quality among participants. The results showed

that there was no significant difference in the life quality of education and bank staff (Table 1, $p \geq 0.05$).

Table 1 T-test results of life quality among staff of education office and Melli bank

	Samples	Mean	Standard deviation	t	df	p
Life quality	Education office	2502.8	595.57	1.576	118	0.118
	Melli bank	2342.2	518.21			

The data also showed that life quality were examined among male and female staff education. The results showed that there was

no significant difference in life quality of male and female staff in education office (Table 2, $p \geq 0.05$).

Table 2 T-test results of life quality among male and female staff of education office

	Samples	Mean	Standard deviation	t	df	p
Life quality	Male	27.24.9	488.66	3.628	58	0.001
	female	2212.3	605.88			

The data indicated that there was no significant difference in life quality among male and female staff of Melli bank (Table 3, $p \geq 0.05$).

Table 3 T-test Results of life quality among male and female staff of Melli bank

	Samples	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	P
Life quality	Male	24221.1	532.62	1.569	58	0.122
	female	2205.9	473.24			

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The purpose of present study was to compare the quality of life among the staff of the education office and Melli bank. The results showed that the life quality among the staff of education office and bank staff were not significantly different from each other. The results were consistent with the findings of Samii Sebini et al. (2007) and Santos (2010). For example, Samii Sebini et al. (2007) performed the research on the relationship between stress, anxiety and depression and life quality of nurses in a private hospital in Qazvin city, Iran. The results showed that stress had significant and reverse effect with three dimensions of physical, psychological, social, psychological, and social anxiety and depression with the most significant physical and mental quality of life. Also, Santos (2010) has discussed the life quality relationship and coping styles in hemodialysis patients in a low-income area in Brazil. In this study, 166 patients were studied with advanced-stage renal disease undergoing hemodialysis, and over 18 years of age and at least 3 months had received dialysis and transplantation. The results showed that there was significant difference between coping styles according to gender and socio-economic status.

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It is also mentionable that patients with high scores are at risk of life quality reduction. Teaching coping skills to decrease level danger of the patient's quality of life can be effective. Other results showed that there was no significant difference in the life quality between male and female staff in education office. The results were not confirmed the results of Pirasteh-Motlagh and Nik-manesh (2010). Analogue investigation was conducted by Pirasteh-Motlagh and Nik-manesh (2010). They investigated the relationship of perceived stress, method of coping to stress and quality of life, the way they did. The results of the gender roles showed that in women avoidance-oriented method had inverse correlation with life satisfaction. Also, the life quality among male and female staff of the Melli bank was not significantly different from each other that this was not confirmed the results of Pirasteh-Motlagh and Nik-manesh (2010) and Majasko et al (2009). The results of Majasko et al (2009) showed that there was no significant difference between men and women staff based on stress factor. Also, it is noteworthy that women reported more stress than men.

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