



The Relationship between Trust and Performance Families among Women in Isfahan of Iran

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to identify factors affecting the performance of the family, To this end, the relationship between trust and performance families, women in Isfahan, Five of the 50 women who were randomly selected. All participants a questionnaire of 18 questions Rampel trust et al.(1986) and a questionnaire with 60 questions of family function (FAD) completed. The reliability of the questionnaire listed respectively 0.88 and 0.87 are calculated. Data collected using the Pearson correlation coefficient, coefficient of determination, stepwise regression analysis and stepwise regression analysis was performed. Analysis of the results showed the highest correlation with confidence in effective Involvement (R=0.55) and effective accountability (R=0.54) said. But there was not a significant positive relationship between trust and control behavior (P ≥0.05). Only components predictability of behavior control (R =0.39) had a positive and significant coefficient. Overall, the research findings suggest there is a significant relationship between the level of reliability and performance families (R=0.60) (P ≤0.01). The reliability of the total (R₂=0.42) percent predicted efficiency variance family.

Key words: Reliability, Performance family

Received 15 Dec. 2013
Accepted 30 Dec. 2013

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTRODUCTION

Each family in the form of cell death and the life and health of the body's cells to ensure the health and social life of society, The proper context for the success of the family is the most important step for health promotion and community (Nilipour,2006); (Quoteset al., 2011).

The two pillars are a couple of families that are uniquely interact with each other. This form of communication so that the biological, social, and spiritual attention. However, several factors affect the functioning of this institution (Zadhoosh et al., 2011).

Among these factors trusted family members, especially spouses are to each other, Underlying trust bond between human beings. The closest relationship between the baby and the mother's relationship begins, the family is formed. Forming any kind of relationship without trust is impossible. Trust in friendship, love, family, and community organizations is essential. Prerequisite for reliable performance, social cohesion and stability (Azkia et al, 2001).

Internal and external research on the unique role of the family trust's performance has not been investigated. In this paper we will discuss the role of trust on family function (Schrodland, 2013).

The role of emotion as a mediator in the relationship of parents and their teenage children, and

relationship satisfaction with their parents in a child. In this study, 493 adolescents from intact and divorced families attended. Results showed that adolescents who lived in intact families with emotional support from both parents were enjoying and had a positive impact on their mental health. But teens that lived in single parent, hostile feelings toward their parents. And have a negative impact on mental health. Overall, the feeling was positive and significant impact on family function.

As a result of that pressure is rising, causing an imbalance between work and family life in people. Therefore, managing conflicts between work and family and job satisfaction among academics examined. Results T-test and variance analysis showed that female faculty than male faculty members have a high degree of dissatisfaction with regard to career, family responsibilities indicated (Bijawat, 2013).

Financial problems and social disadvantage factors in depression were family. The study on 8841 participants aged 16-85 years in 2007, the National Institutes of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Australia. The results show that financial problems, educational status, employment status, household income is a factor affecting the mental health of family members. Equality in living standards of people in a proper way to reduce depression and anxiety and increase the efficiency of the family, Family and marital satisfaction,



social support resources are a function of job and family, This study among 260 couples who both had work done. The results showed that long working hours were less marital satisfaction for both spouses to make. The working hours for mothers had more negative impact. Relationships with his friends, both couples were an important source of support (Butterworth, 2012).

Conflict between work and family, and gender self-efficacy and job satisfaction were examined in Asia (Wang et al., 2010). The study was conducted in China and India, the assumption was that conflict with family and family work and self-efficacy and job satisfaction are related.

Results indicated that family involvement was associated with negative self-efficacy. In other words, people who have family problems, work problems were entered. They would fall efficacy. Job dissatisfaction was associated with work-family interference. In other words, the work-family issues, family problems are the main cause of the odd jobs, he said. The relationship between work interference with family and family interference with work and job satisfaction and self-efficacy had a greater negative impact on women than men, however no significant differences in any of the relations between China and India (2011).

In contrast to the positive aspects of the relationship between job enrichment - and family satisfaction and family began. In this study, 336 employees completed the survey questionnaire, a retail chain. Results of hierarchical multiple regressions analyzes showed that work-family enrichment, a significant share of the explained variance in job satisfaction, the emotional component to enrich the family to explain a significant proportion of the variance in family satisfaction.

Huber et al. (2010) Research on resilience and marital satisfaction in middle-age couples, this study among 239 couples, 45-65 years, and young children over age 18 were evaluated. The results showed that social support factors in marital assimilation, rebuilding the marriage relationship, maintaining kinship relationships with older people and the younger generation. Also positive and significant relationship between the criterion variables and rebuilding the marriage relationship and kinship relations were maintained.

Kowalewski et al. (2010) in a study panel from 1997 to 2005 in 217 Polish companies, the impact of family function in the management and performance review. The results showed that the company's share of

the family property had a positive effect on firm performance.

Lightsey et al. (2008) significant research in the life, generalized self-efficacy, coping tend to feel (Emotion-Oriented Coping, family cohesion, and performance as a predictor of life satisfaction among 64 mothers of disabled children examined. Results showed that stress the significance of life, coping styles, and family cohesion and performance, 31% of the variance in life satisfaction predicts. Family cohesion and efficiency completely between meaning in life and coping styles of family satisfaction on the one hand and the other is due. Mothers with higher meaning in life, less stress was shown. Coping style and less cohesion and higher performance were used.

Family satisfaction was higher among mothers with higher family cohesion. Given the importance of trust in family life, the main goal of the research is to answer the question whether the relationship between levels of reliability and performance families of the women there? Therefore, the research hypotheses are: Between levels of reliability and performance of women in the family are related.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Methods this study is a descriptive correlation. This study was designed to investigate the relationship between trust and performance families of correlation between variables and to predict the performance of the family (the criterion variable) through a trust (the independent variable) regression analysis was used. The study sample included women Isfahan city 50 women from five randomly selected Isfahan cities.

18-question questionnaire Trust (Rampel and Holmes 1986) and a questionnaire with 60 questions FAD Family Performance by (Zadeh Mohammadi et al., 2006) were completed.

- Confidence Scale, This scale is constructed, Rampel et al. (1986). A self-report instrument has 18 words. Which measures the level of trust towards her husband? Subject to a 7-degree Likert scale (from totally disagree to totally agree) the extent of their agreement or disagreement with statements relating to the trust says.

And 4 dimensions measures: predictability (ability to predict specific behaviors wife), reliability (ability to trust his wife in the face of danger and harm), and fidelity (the person feels that his wife is supporting him). The lowest score is 18 (indicating low confidence in one's wife) and a highest score of 126 (indicating a high confidence).

Credit: Cronbach's alpha coefficients in study of Rampel et al. (1986) 0.81 is obtained. In the present study, Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the total scale score 0.88, respectively.

Justifiability: Using the criterion validity, validity coefficient 0.84 was obtained for this survey.

Performance-scale family

Inventory efficiency by FAD families (ZadehMohammadi et al., 2006) has been developed. This questionnaire has 60 questions, multiple choice questions as they are (strongly agree, agree, disagree, and completely disagree) and any options granted from one to four points, and 7 dimensions measures: Problem solving (the family's ability to solve problems and work through the steps to do it), Communication (exchange of clear and direct information on the family), Roles (work-family practices in the distribution of tasks), Effective accountability (how the family's emotional response Their relationship), Effective conflict (the degree and quality of the love, attention and time to read them to each other), Behavior control (behavioral characterization of standards and freedoms) and general function (review the overall functioning of the family).

Credit: This questionnaire has been validated in Iran by ZadehMohammadi et al. (2006) Credit to the Family Assessment Device subscales Cronbach's alpha between 0.72 and 0.83is reported. For the overall performance of 0.92 in the present study, Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the family's performance inventory credit score scale, 0.87, respectively.

Validity: Student scores on the Family Assessment Device in psychiatric hospital admissions and those of their relatives were significantly different from each other, Indicates the discriminating power of the questionnaire. Also, another study of older adults

found that scores on the Locke Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale test scores, there is a significant correlation.

A - Descriptive findings

Demographic data of respondents indicated that: The mean age of women was 4.98 ± 31.26 years, the minimum and maximum age of 20 and 40 years respectively, Education 0.36 degree or lower. 0.26 Associate and 0.32 bachelor and 6.0, have a Master's degree or higher. In terms of employment: 0.56 group of unemployed respondents and 0.44 of the women were employed. Number of Children: 0.14 without children, 0.52 with one child and 0.34, they had two sons.

Descriptive statistics, the mean and standard deviation and minimum and maximum variables, components, performance, reliability and component families are presented in Table 1.

The results indicate that the greatest impact on the performance scale has confidence in the predictability of families (R=0.606). Minimal impact on the confidence scale, reliability performance in the family (R=0.485) Significant positive relationship was found between trust and Behavior control. That alone cannot be trusted to control behavior, Just had a significant positive relationship toward predictability of Behavior control. The highest correlation coefficient and the effective conflicts (R =0.550) and the effective response (R =0.544) When the family trust should have no difficulty in expressing feelings and can express their interest to do While privacy upholds together. They share their positive and negative feelings. Overall, there is a significant positive relationship between trust and performance families. Hypothesis was confirmed in the one hundredth (Table 2).

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables.

Statistic Index Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	number
Predict	21.36	4.86	10.00	32.00	50
Confidence ability	24.64	6.30	9.00	34.00	50
Constancy	39.08	8.21	18.00	56.00	50
Confidence Total	85.08	17.07	43.00	117.00	50
Problem Solve	11.34	2.70	7.00	18.00	50
Relation	14.78	2.45	9.00	20.00	50
Roles	19.72	3.61	12.00	28.00	50
Efficacy Reply	15.04	2.78	10.00	22.00	50
Efficacy Involvement	17.62	3.33	10.00	26.00	50
Behavior Control	21.68	3.76	14.00	30.00	50
Total Function	25.46	4.41	16.00	35.00	50
Family Efficiency Total	125.64	17.77	96.00	164.00	50

Table 2: Correlations between Confidence and Family Efficiency.

	Predict	Confidence ability	Constancy	Confidence Total
Problem Solve	R=0.577 P= 0.000	R=0.317 P=0.025	R=0.424 P=0.002	R=0.458 P=0.000
Relation	R=0.399 P=0.004	R=0.440 P=0.001	R=0.436 P=0.002	R=0.486 P=0.000
Roles	R=0.477 P=0.000	R=0.428 P=0.002	R=0.458 P=0.001	R=0.514 P=0.000
Efficacy Reply	R=0.496 P=0.000	R=0.419 P=0.002	R=0.515 P=0.000	R=0.544 P=0.000
Efficacy Involvement	R=0.527 P=0.000	R=0.472 P=0.001	R=0.469 P=0.001	R=0.550 P=0.000
Behavior Control	R=0.393 P=0.005	R=0.140 P=0.332	R=0.195 P=0.175	R=0.257 P=0.071
Total Function	R=0.428 P=0.002	R=0.424 P=0.002	R=0.410 P=0.003	R=0.476 P=0.000
Family Efficiency Total	R=0.606 P=0.000	R=0.485 P=0.000	R=0.529 P=0.000	R=0.606 P=0.000

Table 3: step to step regression analyze result for predict Family Efficiency as independent Variables.

Change source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	R	R2
Predict	5686.202	1	5686.202				
Residual	9793.318	48	204.027	27.870	0.000b	0.606a	0.367
Total	15479.520	49					
Predict and Confidence ability	6248.565	2	3124.283				
Residual	9230.955	47	196.403	15.907	0.000b	0.635a	0.404
Total	15479.520	49					
Predict Confidence ability and Constancy	6498.936	3	2166.312				
Residual	8980.584	46	195.230	11.096	0.000b	0.648a	0.420
Total	15479.520	49					

Results Table 3 shows that the first step is regression analysis of family function, towards the predictability of $P < 0.01$ meaningful. Because $F = 27.87$ calculated. Is a correlation between predictability and performance families ($R=0.606$). The determination coefficient equal to 0.36. . This means that the 0.36% of household efficiency for predictability is explained. In a second step varies with the added performance reliability Family $P < 0.01$ is a significant.

Because $F=15.90$ calculated. Correlation between the two variables is a function of predictability and reliability of the family ($R=0.635$). Determination coefficient is equal to 0.404. This means that 0.404% of the families of variable performance predictability and reliability are explained. The last step is adding the variable of family loyalty and efficiency, the level of $P < 0.01$ meaningful. Because $F=11.09$ calculated. Correlation between the three variables, predictability, dependability and loyalty is to the family performance ($R = 0.648$). Determination coefficient is equal to 0.420. This

means that 0.420% of the family's performance predictability, reliability and loyalty are explained.

As mentioned, we added a variable to the first variable; it does not make a lot of change in the correlation coefficient and the coefficient of determination. Therefore, we conclude that the variables have the greatest impact on performance predictability family. Therefore hypothesized relationship between trust and performance families among women Isfahan city has been verified. Moreover, the beta coefficients (B) also highlights the analysis will be completed.

Table 4 shows the regression coefficients, respectively for predictability by a factor of ($B=0.442$) family is able to significantly predict performance. Because amount ($T=3.194$) calculated at $P < 0.01$ significant. The Loyalty Factor ($B=0.220$), and amount ($T=1.132$) and the reliability coefficient ($B=0.074$), and amount ($T=0.390$) at the level of $P < 0.01$ are significant.

Table 4: step to step Regression Coefficients Predict, Confidence ability and Constancy.

Statistic Index	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1- (Constant)	172.982	9.192		18.818	0.000
Predict	-2.216	0.420	-0.606	-5.279	0.000
2- (Constant)	179.238	9.747		18.389	0.000
Predict	-1.775	0.487	-0.485	-3.642	0.001
Confidence ability	-0.636	0.376	-0.226	-1.692	0.097
3- (Constant)	183.848	10.537		17.449	0.000
Predict	-1.616	0.506	-0.442	-3.194	0.003
Confidence ability	-0.208	0.533	-0.074	-0.390	0.699
Constancy	-0.475	0.420	-0.220	-1.132	0.263

Discussion

This study was conducted with the objective relationship between trust and performance families Isfahan women. Results showed a significant relationship between trust and performance are the family, the amount (R=0.60) (P≤0.01). Theory relationship between reliability and performance of women in the family confirmed the hundredth. The reliability of the total (R₂=0.42) percent predicted efficiency variance family. Percent of households had predicted efficiency variance. But was not a significant positive relationship between trust and control behavior (P ≥0.05). In other words, trust alone will not improve the performance and behavior of individuals. And the hypothesis of the relationship between trust and control treatment was rejected at 5 hundredths. No internal or external investigation, which will examine the unique relationship of trust and performance families. The results are somewhat consistent with the research.

van de Rijt et al. (2006) Factors of a family trust each other as individuals, the role of trust in intimate relationships of individuals, increased importance of marriage in America, when people trust each other to make their relationship official.

Henderson et al.(2003) Research on the relationship between child behavior problems, marital satisfaction, maternal depression and family cohesion and efficiency were examined. This study was conducted among 43 mother and son of school age. Results showed that mothers with depressive symptoms, lower levels of marital satisfaction and higher levels of child behavior problems were reported. Findings also indicate that maternal depression and child behavior serves as a communication mechanism. In addition, marital satisfaction was related to lower levels of family cohesion and performance.

Factors affecting the efficiency and flexibility of family cohesion know, because the families who have integrity, commitment and emotional bonding family members have toward one another (Kawamura en al., 2002). The family also flexible, democratic leadership and management style as a family and less authoritarian state. And all family members are involved in decision-making (Sabatili, 2002). The patterns of interaction and communication as factors in family functioning. These patterns are affecting children's social and emotional development.

Ridley et al. (2001) stated how to solve the problem of conflict and the couple had marital quality. Results showed that couples who are able to problem solving and conflict had higher marital quality.

Given the above, it was found that there is a significant positive relationship between trust and performance families. In other words, trust can increase the efficiency of the family. However, this study had limitations. Among the sample were low. Only on women were studied. Hence, the authors suggested that, this study with a larger number of family members (spouses and children) and are repeated at different ages. Also, using a longitudinal study using an experimental design and build trust and confidence in skills training will review the impact of trust on family function.

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