

The relationship of the wife's quality of life to the job and academic level of their (husbands a descriptive study of a sample of wives in the state of Sidi Bel Abbes

علاقة جودة حياة الزوجات بعمل الأزواج ومستواهم التعليمي (دراسة وصفية لعينة من الزوجات بولاية سيدي بلعباس)

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Abstract:

This study aims to investigate the relationship between the quality of life among wives and the job and academic level of their husbands. The descriptive method was used in order to achieve the study objectives. A questionnaire about wife's quality of life was applied, after confirming its psychometric properties, to a sample of (311) wives in the state of Sidi Bel Abbes. The study revealed that there is a significant difference in the wife's quality of life attributed to their husband's job in favor of the wives whom their husband are employees. Furthermore, there was a significant difference in the wife's quality of life attributed to the husband's academic level in favor of those whose their husbands have a university level.

Keywords: quality of life; Happiness; job; academic level

الملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى البحث في علاقة جودة حياة الزوجات بعمل الأزواج ومستواهم التعليمي. لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة تم استخدام المنهج الوصفي وتم تطبيق استبيان جودة الحياة الزوجات، بعد التأكد من خصائصه السيكومترية، على عينة قوامها (311) زوجة بولاية سيدي بلعباس. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى وجود فروق دالة إحصائية في جودة حياة الزوجات تعزى إلى متغير عمل الزوج وذلك لصالح الزوجات اللواتي أزواجهن موظفون كما توصلت الدراسة إلى وجود فروق دالة إحصائية في جودة حياة الزوجات تعزى إلى متغير المستوى التعليمي وهذا لصالح الزوجات اللواتي أزواجهن ذوي مستوى تعليمي جامعي. كلمات مفتاحية: جودة الحياة؛ السعادة؛ العمل؛ المستوى التعليمي.

Problematic:

Frank (2000) defined the quality of life: ' it is the good use of the human mental and creative potentials and the enrichment of his conscience to transcend his emotions, feelings and human

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values, and the outcome is the quality of life and the quality of society and this is done through the family, school, university and work environment "(Hartani,2019:23) However, there are a group of psychological, social and environmental factors that differ between them and affect the family's functions in general and the wife in particular, and this is in front of the unique characteristics that the Algerian family possesses, similar to other families, which in turn affect their behavior, life style and reactions in different situations and thus on Quality of her life.

A Tiliouin study Demonstrated (2009) on the personal and general satisfaction of Algerians, which was conducted on a wide segment of citizens in some states of the country, has found that 59% of Algerians are safe from the future, 72% feel completely safe, while 69% feel % Of citizens belong to society, 67% are satisfied with social conditions, 68% of respondents feel happy, and 64% are satisfied with their accomplishments, while 74% of citizens express their good relations with people (Masoudi, 2015).

Among other factors that are essential in the wife's quality of life is the husband's characteristics in the family, which, according to the researchers, plays a major role in her life and affects the level of satisfaction with her life and her feeling of happiness through his relationship with her and his support. As social support is considered one of the most important sources of mitigation of the impact of pressures on individuals. It also has an important role in alleviating the hardship and increasing the feeling of happiness, in addition to that it generates positive feelings and reduces the negative impact of external events, and considering the satisfaction with life as one of the indicators of happiness and quality of life (Hartani, 2019).however, each wife differs from another in The degree of her feeling of the quality of life in general according to the cultural, academic and economic level of the husband

The study of flowers of El Samkari (2016) resulted in the fact that the husband's educational level leads to higher degrees of marital satisfaction among wives, while lower education leads to higher psychological pressures (El Samkari, 2016). In the same direction, the study of Al-Nasir and Yaghmour (1976) confirms that the most compatible families are close to the educational level of the couple (Asmaa Ibrahim, 2015). The results of the Hadi Mukhtar (1997) study on 'women's work and its impact on family instability' are consistent with it, which indicated that the higher academic level of the husband leads to fewer possibilities for family instability (Boubaker Aisha, 2007). While the results of the study of Othman Abdel Latif (2016) indicated that there are differences at 0.05 in marital conflicts according to the academic level of the husband between the middle and high levels in favor of the high level (Othman Abdel Latif, 2016).

As for the husband's work, the study of both Ulla & Toru (2004) confirmed the determination of the effect of economic pressures on marital harmony among husbands working in Finland on a

sample of (608) couples ranging between (25-64) years old that There is a clear effect of economic conditions on marital harmony. And on the existence of an inverse relationship between the wife's mental disorders and the marital compatibility of the husband and vice versa, in addition to that there are statistically significant differences between men and women in the monthly income variable, economic pressure, frustration and marital compatibility. And that not having a job with men was directly related to the marital compatibility of wives (Al-Samadi and Al-Jahhouri, 2011) . These results are consistent with the findings of the Morokoff & Gilland (1993) study on employed and unemployed married couples, and it has been shown that male inactivity is associated with sexual difficulties for both spouses and that it increases with age, which leads to marital dissatisfaction. As Kinnunen & Fildet (2004) study showed, the longer the husbands remain without work, the lower the level of marital harmony among wives (El Samkari, 2016). This is proven by Elizabeth (2007) study that the best predictors of marital satisfaction were good companionship, money management, and husband's job (El Samkari, 2016). In the same direction, the results of the study of Al-Hanti (1998), which aimed to know the problems of marital harmony in the Saudi family during the first five years of marriage in the light of some variables, found that among the most common marital problems are communication and the difference in the cultural and social level between the spouses (Hartani, 2019) .While these results conflicted with the results of the study of Othman Abdel Latif (2016) that there were differences at 0.05 in marital conflicts, depending on the husband's profession between the employee and the profession in favor of the professional and the free worker, And with the results of a study (Ben ghadfa 2018) that showed that there were no differences in marital compatibility due to the variable of the profession, whether employee or non-employee. (Ben ghadfa 2018)

From the above, it is clear to the researchers, according to the limits of their research that studying the variable of the quality of life of wives did not take its right to scientific research except the efforts of a few researchers who tried to study this variable through the constituent dimensions of it, such as satisfaction with life, happiness, and harmony, as the study of El Samkari (2016), Al-Nasir study Yaghmour (1976), Hadi Mukhtar study (1997), Ulla & Toru(2004), Elizabeth study (2007). However, most of these studies were carried out in a completely different environment from the Algerian one in terms of reality, despite the study of each Tiliouine (2009) and the study of Abdo Amal (2013) and the study of Nubat Kaddour (2013) were done on samples from the Algerian states of ourgla, Laghouat, however, was concerned with a specific category of her studies, while our current study is concerned with wives in particular. This is what gives the current study originality, as the problem of study can be expressed in the following question: Is there a relationship between the quality of life of

wives and work and the academic level of the husband? The study problem can be dismantled into the following questions:

1. Is there a relationship between the wives 'quality of life and the husband's work?
2. Is there a relationship between the wives 'quality of life and the husband's academic level?

2/ Study hypotheses:

1. There are statistically significant differences in the quality of life of wives due to the husband's work variable.
2. There are statistically significant differences in the quality of life of wives due to the variable of the husband's academic level

3/ Objectives of the study:

1. Detection of differences in wives' quality of life due to the husband's work variable.
2. Detection of differences in the quality of life of wives attributed to the variable academic level of the husband.

4/ Defining the study concepts procedurally:

1. **Definition of quality of life:** means the individual's feeling of satisfaction and happiness through establishing continuous family relationships and enjoying physical and psychological health, expressed in the current study by the total scores obtained by mothers on the instrument's paragraphs prepared by Hartani & Izidi (2015).
2. **The husband's academic level:** expressed in the current study by: without a level, at the elementary level, intermediate level, secondary level, and university level.
3. **husband's work:** The husband's work in the current study was divided into three types: employed, free business, and unemployed

Field Research Procedures:

1. **Research Methodology:** We used the descriptive approach and this is appropriate for study
2. **Study limits:** The study community was represented by the wives residing in the Sidi Bel Abbes, where the number of the sample population was 311 wives, of whom (292) were younger than 45 years old, who were randomly selected. The study was conducted as of 04/03/2018 It took two and a half months to distribute copies of the quality of life questionnaire to wives

Table No. (01): shows the characteristics of the basic study sample

variables			N	%
The wife	age	Younger than 45 age	262	84.24%

		older than 45 age	49	15.76%
The Husband	academic level	Without academic level	08	2.58 %
		Primary	48	15.43%
		Middle	78	25.08 %
		Secondary	102	32.80%
		University	75	24.11%
	work	employed	208	66.88%
		free business	66	21.22%
		unemployed	37	11.90%
Total			311	100%

3. **Research Tool:** To achieve the research goals, we used the Maternal Life Quality Tool prepared by Hartani & Izidi (2016).
- Description of the tool: The research tool consists of (58) items distributed on 6 dimensions, which are: physical health - family relations - feeling happy - satisfaction with life - material income - mental health.

There are paragraphs with a positive direction and others with a negative direction, which we explain in the key to answering the questions asked in the following manner:

Table No (02): represents the answer keys for the tool's questions

direction	Always	sometimes	never	ever
Positive direction	04 points	03 points	02 points	01 points
Negative direction	01 points	02 points	03 points	04 points

4. The psychometric properties of the study instrument:

We calculated the psychometric properties of the maternal quality of life tool based on a sample from the study population, based on the response of (232) wife distributed according to the following table.

Table No(03) shows the characteristics of the sample of the survey study

variables		N	%
The wife	age		
	Younger than 45 age	130	%56
	Older than 45 age	102	%44

	Academic level	Primary	33	%14
		middle	83	%36
		Secondary	72	%31
		University	44	%19
Total			232	100%

A/ Validity

1 Validity of the internal consistency: It is a matter of caution and confirming more than the validity of the tool consisting of 58 items.

We also relied on calculating the correlation coefficient between the six dimensions and the overall degree of the questionnaire. The results were as shown in the following table:

Table No (04) shows the values of correlation coefficients between the dimension and the total score for the mothers quality of life questionnaire

Dimensions	Correlation value	sig
Physical health	0.57	0.01
Family relations	0.53	0.01
feeling happy	0.31	0.01
Satisfaction with life	0.37	0.01
material income	0.43	0.01
Psychological health	0.56	0.01

It is clear from Table (04) that all values of correlation coefficients between each dimension and the total score of the questionnaire are a function at the level of (0.01). It can also be said in general that there is a correlation between the dimensions of the questionnaire among them

2 Validity of Analytical Factorial Confirmation:

We used this type of **Validity** because we previously assumed a theoretical model that clarifies the global interface to the concept of quality of life and through which we want to prove or confirm the extent to which the model matches the data, and the following stages represented in: 1 building the model, 2 setting the model, 3 estimating the parameters of the model , Estimating the match quality indicators in which the assumed model obtained good and encouraging values (Tigaza,2012) are shown in the following table:

Table No (05) shows the goodness of fit-index of quality of life structure

Absolute Fit indices	Index value
(p-value)	0.000 -
Df	308 -
CMIN	467,597 -
SRMR	,037 -
RMSEA	,047 -
Comparative / incremental Fit Indices	
CFI	,917 -
TLI	,905 -
IFI	,919 -

The tool became composed of 27 items distributed on five Factors, and after that the value of saturation 0.50 was taken as a degree of separation to separate between weak saturations and strong saturation of some items on their underlying (Tigaza,2011) dimensions that appear in the table shown below:

Table No (06): shows the distribution of the item among Factors that make up the quality of life questionnaire

Factors	item
Physical health	24-20-16-11-6-1
Family relationship	15-10-5
feeling happy	23-19-14-9-4
Satisfaction with material life	27-25-21-17-12-7-2
Psychological health	26-22-18-13-8-3

B/Reability

Complex reability: We estimated reability by constancy of the concept or complex **reability** where compound stability was calculated for the Factors of the scale: physical health - family relationships - Satisfaction with material life - feeling happy - Psychological health.

Table No (7) shows the complex reability value of the quality of life scale dimensions

Factors	RC	value
Physical health	0.747	good
Family relationship	0.601	medium
Satisfaction with material life	0.774	good
feeling happy	0.721	good
Psychological health	0.763	good

It is clear from Table No (7) that the results of the complex **reability** or the **reliability** of the concept were all good, its values ranged between 0.72 to 0.77, except for the complex reliability of the Factor of family relations, whom value was medium, because this Factors contains only three items.

From the results of estimating the psychometric properties of the quality of life questionnaire, we conclude that he has good "validity and **reliability**".

5. Statistical processing methods:

We used to employ a set of statistical methods in data processing, using the spss22:

Frequency and percentages

The arithmetic mean and the standard deviation

One-way Anova

Tukey equation for the study of multidimensional comparisons

We relied on the following conformity quality indicators to verify the validity of the model (quality of life) based on the 21AMOS statistical program

- CMIN
- SRMR
- RMSEA
- CFI
- TLI
- IFI

Presenting and discussing the results:

1 / The first hypothesis states that : there are statistically significant differences in the quality of life for wives attributable to the husband's work variable.

To reveal the significance of the differences between the arithmetic averages in the level of quality of life of wives for the work of the husband, we relied on a test of ' One-Way Anova ' and the results were as follows:

Table No (08) shows the significance of the differences in the level of quality of life for wives due to the husband's work

the work of the husband	Source	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig	Eta Square
	Between groups	2284.672	2	1142.336	6.85	0.01	0.04
	Within groups	51316.260	308	166.611			
	Total	53600.932	310				

The results obtained in Table No (08) through the use of the statistical method represented in the analysis of variance, showed that there are differences in the level of quality of life due to the variable of the husband's work, where the estimated variance value (F) was estimated at 6.85 and this difference was indicative at 0.01 and that the value of The Eta square was 0.04, which is a weak value, which indicates the magnitude of the weak effect of the husband's work on the quality of life of wives.

Given the presence of statistically significant differences between groups, arithmetic averages in the level of quality of life for wives, the husband's work was attributed to us, to test the significance of the difference between each pair of groups through the dimensional comparison (Tukey) method. The results are in the following table:

Table No (09) shows the Multiple comparison of Tukey method

the work of the husband		Mean	employee	free business	unemployee
	employed	83.82		8.43*	0.31
	free business	75.38			-8.12*
	unemployed	83.82			

It is also clear from the above table that clarifies the dimensional comparisons between the wife husband's work group and the rest of the groups:

The groups that contributed to the appearance of the differences are:

- The comparisons made between the group of the wives whom their husband are employed ,unemployed , free business came in favor of the wives whom their husband are employed then the wives whom their husband are unemployed then the wives whom their husband are free business

- The comparisons made between the group of the wives whom their husband are free business , unemployed came in favor of the wives whom their husband are unemployed where the value of 'T' was estimated at -8.12, which is a function of the value 0.05

- From the foregoing, it is evident that there are statistically significant differences in the quality of life for wives attributed to the husband's work variable in favor of the wives whom their husband are employed then the wives whom their husband are unemployed then the wives whom their husband are business

- Discussing the results of the first hypothesis:

This finding was in agreement with the majority of the results of studies that concerned with the field of husband's work and marital satisfaction, such as the study of Ulla & Toru(2004), Morokoff and Gilland (1993), Elizabeth(2007) , Azhar Al-Samkari (2016). this result differed from the findings of Othman Abdel-Latif study (2016) ,Sherifa bin Zaffa and Saliha Al-Qas study (2018)

It was reached that the wives whom their husband are unemployed is better than those with self-employed husbands, concerning the quality of life, which is an unexpected result and The researcher attributes this result to some reasons where the wife characteristics play a huge role .The idea that some wives think that the unemployed husband is jobless without taking in consideration the extra earned activities which has affected their responses while filling in the information about the husband, or because a wife works because she sees that her husband's lack of work means that she must rely on herself and contribute to building the family and taking Decision and raising the level of the economy, as well as helping the husband to overcome all kinds of hardships, which creates for her Psychological Hardiness, Self-Confidence and Self-Independent. It is among the indicators of quality of life, according to Choukair (2010).

2/ The second hypothesis states that there are statistically significant differences in the quality of life for wives attributed to the variable of the husband's academic level

To reveal the significance of the differences between the arithmetic averages in the quality of life of wives for the e academic level of the husband, we relied on a test of One- Way Anova and the results were as follows.

Table No (10) shows the significance of the differences in the level of quality of life for wives due to the husband's academic level

The academic level of the husband	Source	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig	Eta Square
	Between groups	6059.860	4	1514.965	9.75	0.01	0.11
	Within groups	47541.073	360	155.363			
	Total	53600.932	310				

To reveal the significance of the differences between the arithmetic averages in the quality of life of wives for the academic level of the husband, we relied on a test of 'One-Way Anova' and the results were as follows.

It is clear from the results of Table No. (10) that there are differences in the quality of life attributable to the variable of the academic level of the husband, where the estimated variance value (F) was estimated at 9.75, and this difference was significant at 0.01. And that the value of the Eta squared was 0.11, which is a value that is classified according to the Cohen criteria in the section of the weak effect, indicating the size of a weak effect of the husband's academic level in the quality of life of mothers.

In view of the presence of statistically significant differences between groups, arithmetic averages in the level of quality of life of wives due to the academic level of the husband, we intentionally tested the significance of the difference between each pair of groups by means of dimensional comparison (Tukey) method. The results are represented in the following table:

Table No (11) shows the Multiple comparison of Tukey method

		Mean	Without education level	Primary	moyen	Secondary	University
The academic level of the husband	Without education level	63.00		-18.22*	-16.32*	-21.09*	-24.54*
	Primary	81.23			1.90	-2.86	-6.17
	Middle	79.32				-4.77	-8.22*
	Secondary	84.10					-3.44
	University	87.55					

It is clear from the above table that clarifies the dimensional comparisons between the wives husband's academic level group and the rest of the groups:

- The groups that contributed to the emergence of differences are the comparisons that took place between a group of the wives whom their husband are without an academic level and the rest of the levels (the primary ,middle, secondary, and university levels) and came in favor of the wives whom

their husband are university ,then the wives whom their husband are secondary level, then the wives whom their husband are primary level, then the wives whom their husband are middle levels, where the mean for these groups was estimated: 87.55, 84.10, 81.23, 79.32, respectively.

- While statistical treatment showed that the comparison between the wives whom their husband are primary level group and the rest of the levels did not rise to the level of significance.

-The results of the table showed that the comparison between the wives whom their husband are middle level and the rest of the levels did not rise to the significance level, except for the comparison that took place between this group and the group of the wives whom their husband are university academic level, which came in favor of the wives whom their husband are academic level, where the Mean value was estimated at: 87.33

- While statistical treatment showed that the comparison between the wives whom their husband are secondary level group and the rest of the levels did not rise to the level of significance.

From it we conclude that there are statistically significant differences between wives in the quality of life due to the academic level of the husband in favor of the university academic level, secondary, Primary and middle, meaning that the higher the academic level of the husband, the higher the quality of life for the wives

- Discussing the results of the second hypothesis

The researchers believe that the **academic** level of the husband contributes a lot to improving the quality of life for the wives because it works to create satisfaction with the life of the wife as well as contributing to stability and family compatibility through reducing marital conflicts and psychological pressures, which is proven by the results of many studies such as the study El samkari (2016) and the study of Al-Nasro Yaghmour (1976), the study of Hadi Mukhtar (1997) and the study of Othman Abdel-Latif (2016).

The researchers add that the higher **academic** level of the husband does not only contribute to the happiness and satisfaction of the wife, which is one of the strongest indicators of quality of life, according to many researchers in this field Rather, it also contributes to resolving disputes through balanced discussion and dialogue, restraint and control of disputes, and it is among the components of emotional intelligence, in addition to the existence of an agreement between the spouses about raising children, as it works to build a positive relationship with the wife (the mother) through constructive communication that is affected by the academic level and its equivalence for both spouses.

Conclusion :

We conclude from these results that there are statistically significant differences in the quality of life for wives attributable to the husband's work variable in favor of the employee husband, the unemployed, and the free worker, and The researchers attributed this result to the characteristics of the Algerian wife and her awareness of the quality of life she has, as the study shows that there is a positive effect of the husband's academic level on the quality of life of wives.

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