

Gender Differences and Stress Management among Psychology Students

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Abstract : This paper presents a study on gender differences in stress coping styles among psychology students in International Islamic University Malaysia. It is hypothesised that male respondents would be more likely to use problem-focused rather than emotion-focused coping style in dealing with stress as compared to the female respondents. A questionnaire consisted of 15 close-ended items was constructed and pilot-tested to 15 psychology students (7 males and 8 females). Minor changes were made after the pilot, and the actual survey was administered to 50 psychology students (25 males and 25 females). Gender was set as the independent variable, while coping styles, namely problem-focused and emotion focused, were set as the dependent variables. An analysis of variance of the data failed to support the hypothesis, with $F(1, 48) = 3.273, p = .077$. Justifications of the results in terms of overlapping roles and responsibilities for both a genders are discussed. Classification of items and more choices for answers were suggested for future research.

Analysis of Parents' Satisfaction toward Teachers and Supervisors of Public Elementary Schools in Kermanshah

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Abstract : The purpose of this descriptive-correlational research was to describe the parents' satisfaction toward teachers and supervisors of public elementary schools in Kermanshah. Additionally, the study sought to investigate the amount of variance in parents' overall level of satisfaction explained by selected demographic variables. The population of this study was all parents of elementary schools students in Kermanshah city in the school year of 1384-1385(N=63064). A sample of 400 members was selected using stratified random sampling method. The instrumentation for the study consisted of a three-part researcher- designed questionnaire. The first, and second parts of the questionnaire consisted of supervisors' satisfaction scale, and teachers satisfaction scale, respectively. The third part was used to accumulate demographic characteristics of the subjects. Based on the results, the parents were satisfied with supervisors' and teachers' of their children. The variables such as "parent's participation in school affairs ", and "parent's education" were predictors of satisfaction toward schools supervisors. The only predictor of satisfaction on schools teachers was educational level of parents.