

Research Article

Analysis of the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust of physical education and sports teachers

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Job satisfaction and organizational trust emerge as just two of the important factors that can lead all institutions to success today. The objective of this research is to analyse, the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust of physical education and sports teachers pursuant to some demographic variables. The research group consists of 146 physical education and sports teachers working in schools. Personal information forms, "Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire" and "Organizational Trust of School Scale" have been used as data collection tools. Pearson moments correlation coefficients have been tackled for the relationship between organizational trust and job satisfaction. It has been observed that there was a positive, significant relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust in the research findings ($p < .05$). As a result of the research, it has been predicted that factors such as the individual's location, psychological and environmental factors, working conditions, and communication have an active role in determining the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust.

Keywords: Physical Education; Job satisfaction; Organizational trust

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1. Introduction

Although there are many universal definitions of job satisfaction in the field of literature, job satisfaction plays a decisive role in reaching a goal or not (Gruneberg, 1979; Parks & Parra, 1994). Job satisfaction, which has a complex structure, have a relationship in many areas such as personal, social, cultural, environmental and financial factors (Stankovska et al., 2017). Job satisfaction is how satisfied employees are with their job (Furham et al., 2009) and how they feel about different aspects of jobs. Job satisfaction is how people feel about their job and different aspects of the job. Factors such as appreciation, business friendship, wage, rights other than salary, communication, staff growth, and security as parts of a job are expressed as common job satisfaction aspects (Spector, 1997). In job satisfaction, there will be no healthy interaction with management without the concept of satisfaction and it will cause personnel losses (Smucker et

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al., 2003). Searching the concept of satisfaction is not only significant for the job attitude but also the job performance of the individual and the organization (Dixon & Warner, 2010). Job satisfaction is welded from many interrelated, non-negligible factors such as personal, job and management control (Mishra, 2013). With this relationship, job satisfaction has a positive relationship with financial performance and organizational performance including service performance and behavioural performance (Shiu & Yu, 2010). Job satisfaction as an academic concept has taken place in many different disciplines in recent years (Zhu, 2013). In the field of sports management sciences, few studies have studied job satisfaction levels although the programs have grown (Hall, 2003). Some factors expressed concerning job satisfaction reveal the profile of the organization and the enterprise by highlighting the effectiveness of the individual within the enterprise.

In parallel with the perception and interpretation of organizational structures in different ways according to the professional and personal characteristics of individuals, the service quality of an organization may also depend on individual factors (Feeney & Boardman, 2011). Behaviourist Abraham Maslow pointed out that we need to implicitly use our natural abilities and skills to be satisfied with our life and career (Wicker, 2011). The concept of trust has an important place in the use of skills and abilities. Scientists from many different disciplines have studied the cause, nature, and effects of trust.

“Trust is an expectancy of positive (or nonnegative) outcomes that one can receive based on the expected action of another party in an interaction characterized by uncertainty” (Bhattacharya et al., 1998). Scientists in many different disciplines have studied the cause, nature, and effects of trust. Although trust has been described in many different ways, the ambiguity and complexity of the concept between risk and trust cause insecurity in organizations (Mayer et al., 1995). The profile of an organization is expressed as an organizational culture in organizations. Components such as mission, environment, leadership, strategy, knowledge and socialization constitute the organizational culture framework (Tierney, 2008). Trust to the organization refers to the relationship established between employees and the organization (Fard & Karimi, 2015). Any change may appear suspicious and anxious when there is little or no trust in the organization (Neves & Caetano, 2006). The environment of trust and open communication are essential for an effective and productive work environment (Mishra & Morrissey, 1990). In organizations or businesses, the high self-confidence of the individual is in line with performance since it will increase motivation (Benabou & Tirole, 2002). Increasing or decreasing performance is notable for the development and in-house development of the organization.

For practical and theoretical reasons in organizations, the key element is to determine the relationships between the institution officials of the individual and the institutions represented by the authorities. The main purpose of the studies is to reveal the importance of trust for the organization by defining the conditions in which employees' trust in organizational authority, job attitude, and behaviour more or less related to the job (Brockner et al., 1997). Trust helps to expand the knowledge area since the trust environment improves service and employee satisfaction (Chathoth et al., 2007). Trust, which is effective for the results of the organization (Bidarian & Jafari, 2012), helps the development of service and employee satisfaction and enables the expansion of the knowledge area (Chathoth et al., 2007). According to Brockner and Wiesenfeld (1996), while positive consequences can satisfy people due to individuals' result-oriented approach in the organization; negative results may cause more explanations (De Cremer, 2005). In many negative situations encountered in life, the ability of the individual to express himself/herself correctly will cause a positive transformation in a short time. This situation will cause a more detailed effect on institutions and organizations that have profit or service purposes. Therefore, while job satisfaction is achieved with effective communication within the company thanks to the employees of the institution or managers, the integrity of the individual within the organization will be successfully presented with self-confidence.

Internal and external factors that we encounter in many areas have certain effects on our lives in many ways. Psychological factors, which have an important place in the impact process, help us learn the job satisfaction and organizational trust of working individuals. It is predicted that the constant interaction of the employees in the organization with other individuals will cause some feelings towards the institution they work with. This study aimed at analysing the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust of physical education and sports teachers. The objective of this study is to analyse the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust of physical education and sports teachers. It is foreseen that the development of teachers' sense of belonging and trust in the institution lead to the stronger progress of education, which is an important factor in social development. It will be a guide in many areas where the concepts of education, sports management, and sports psychology are used. The interest of people and organizations in the work to be done to become successful brings many new studies.

1.1. Theoretical Framework

The trust model has gained prominence with the development of the concept of intercultural tendency. In the past decade, although there have been many kinds of research about trust, new studies only provide information about what needs to be done and which methods to be followed (Schoorman et al., 2007). Scientists have evaluated the cause, nature, and effects of trust from various disciplines. This evaluation has led to new research in many different fields and to reveal the reasons for the source of trust (Mayer et al., 1995). The main theme is to build trust as three dimensions in the organizational environment. These are called building trust, leadership and choice (Li, 2008). It is believed that the concept of trust will have an effect on organizational factors (Wiewiora et al., 2010) and will affect the relationship of trust (Mühl, 2014). Furthermore, organizational trust contributes to job satisfaction appertaining to participation (Driscoll, 1978). Job satisfaction cannot be completely understood without details about job conditions and professional development expectations (Olaskoaga-Larrauri et al., 2020). Fundamental psychological requirements that trigger teachers' professional satisfaction have been searched. In many studies, a sense of competence for the job has a vital role in the development of decision-making autonomy and professional satisfaction (Eirín-Nemiña et al., 2020). In general, researchers have divided job satisfaction into two groups as internal and external factors. While internal factors can be described as workmates and job themselves; external factors can be defined as payment and promotions (Judge & Klinger, 2008).

In recent times, educational institutions are confronted with social, cultural, economic and political difficulties (Hoppes & Holley, 2014). It is supposed that building a sense of trust in educational institutions will affect the whole society for a long period since it creates a positive effect within the institution and helps the individual gain positive behaviour (Artuksi, 2009). The important role of teachers' organizational commitment to improving the quality of education has made it necessary to study teachers' organizational commitment (Pranitasari, 2020). Many research by educational institutions did not take sufficiently into consideration of human resource management, which is important for the development of the institution (Azarian & Taghipour, 2020).

Consequentially, physical education and sports teachers have some features such as teaching and coaching that distinguish them from other teachers (Koustelios & Tsigilis, 2005). The practicality of physical education and sports lessons and the prominence of physical skills make physical education and sports teachers different. Having an adequate level of physical education and sports teachers, job satisfaction and organizational trust positively affect the success of the educational institution. Thusly, the importance of job satisfaction and organizational trust for education are among the subjects studied within the scope of the research.

2. Method

In this study, the correlational research method is used to analyse the relationship and level between variables since the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust has been studied without any intervention (Christensen et al., 2010; Fraenkel & Wallen, 2006).

2.1. Participants

The study group includes 146 teachers who work as physical education and sports teachers in a province in the Northern East of Turkey. Certain knowledge of the study group is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Demographic features

Variables		N	%
<i>Gender</i>	Female	41	28.1
	Male	105	71.9
<i>Educational Institution</i>	Secondary School	97	66.4
	High School	49	33.6
<i>Workplace</i>	Province	92	63.0
	District	54	37.0
	<i>Total</i>	146	100.0

28.1% of the teachers participating in the research are women and 71.9% are men. While 66.4% of them work in a secondary education institution, 33.6% of them have a job occupation in high school. 63.0% of them are employed in the province and 37.0% work in the districts.

2.2. Data Collection Tools

Personal Information Form including demographic features, Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ), and Organizational Trust of School Scale (OTSS) are used as data collection tools in this study.

2.2.1. Personal Information Form (PIF)

It is the form that includes the demographic variables of individuals created by the researchers. There are certain variables such as gender, educational institution, and workplace in this form.

2.2.2. Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ)

This questionnaire was developed by Weiss et al. (1967) and adapted into Turkish by Baycan (1985). The measuring tool, which consists of a total of 20 items and two sub-dimensions, is of the 5-point Likert type. The answers on the scale are as follows: I am not happy at all (1), I am not satisfied (2), I am indecisive (3), I am satisfied (4) and I am very satisfied (5). The lowest score that can be obtained from the scale is 20, the middle score is 60, and the highest score is 100. The higher the scores, the higher the overall job satisfaction. Above a middle score (> 60) is considered high job satisfaction, and below a middle score (<60) is considered low job satisfaction. As the points obtained are high, general job satisfaction increases. Above a middle score (> 60) is considered high job satisfaction, and below a middle score (<60) is considered low job satisfaction. The Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) has two sub-dimensions as internal and external factors (see Figure 1).

2.2.3. Organizational Trust of School Scale (OTSS)

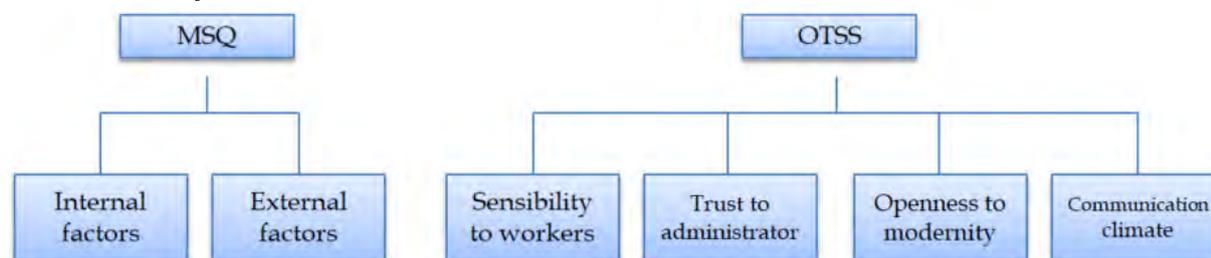
This scale was developed by Daboval et al. (1994) and adapted by Yılmaz (2005) for educational institutions. The scale has four sub-dimensions and 40 questions. The Organizational Trust of School Scale to be used in the study is a 6-point Likert-type scale. It includes such answers: I totally agree (6), I strongly agree (5), I agree (4), I slightly agree (3), I disagree (2), I do not agree at all (1).

Reliability coefficients range from 0.75 to 0.95 for all sub-dimensions. Organizational Trust of School Scale (OTSS) consists of 4 sub-dimensions: the sensibility to workers, trust to the administrator, openness to modernity, and communication climate.

The sub-dimensions of MSQ and OTSS scales are summarized in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Sub-dimensions of the scales



2.2. Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics regarding the demographic features of the teachers and the scores they gathered from the data collection tools are calculated. When the skewness and kurtosis values are analysed, the Skewness and Kurtosis values of the organizational trust and job satisfaction scale are between -1 / + 1 (OTSS; Skewness: -.44 and Kurtosis: -.58 MSQ: Skewness: .79 and Kurtosis: 1.54). It is observed that the job satisfaction scale showed a more gross distribution than normal. As analysing the relationships between organizational trust and the sub-dimensions of job satisfaction, Pearson moments correlation coefficients are used.

3. Results

Information on the relationship between sub-dimensions considering various demographic variables of physical education and sports teachers participating in the study is presented in this section. The relationship between organizational trust and job satisfaction in schools is given in Table 2.

Table 2

Pearson Correlation Analysis unclosing the relationship between Organizational Trust and Job Satisfaction

Variables	n	1	2
1. OTSS	146	-	
2. MSQ	146	.16*	-

* $p < .05$ OTSS= Organizational Trust of School Scale; MSQ= Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire

As can be seen in Table 2, the relationship between the participants' Organizational Trust of School Scale and Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire scores have been measured by Pearson correlation. A weak, positive and significant relationship has been identified between these variables ($r(144) = .16, p < .05$). Findings regarding the correlation between organizational trust and job satisfaction sub-dimensions can be observed in Table 3.

It is clear from Table 3, while there is a positively and weakly non-significant relationship in "internal factors" from Job Satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .02$), "openness to modernity" ($r = .00$) and "communication climate" ($r = .05$) from Organizational Trust of School sub-dimensions ($p > .05$) for Physical Education and Sports Teacher; there is a negative and weak ($r = -.00$) relationship with the "trust to administrator" sub-dimension ($p > .05$). Furthermore, it is understood that there is a positively and medium level significant relation in

Table 3

Pearson Correlation Analysis unclosing the relationship between Organizational Trust and Job Satisfaction

Variables	n	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. OTSS (Sensibility to workers)	146	-					
2. OTSS (Trust to the administrator)	146	.88**	-				
3. OTSS (Openness to Modernity)	146	.87**	.97**	-			
4. OTSS (Communication Climate)	146	.85**	.95**	.95**	-		
5. MSQ (Internal Factors)	146	.02	-.00	.00	.05	-	
6. MSQ (External Factors)	146	.23*	.22*	.22*	.30**	.52**	-

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .001$ OTSS= Organizational Trust of School Scale; MSQ= Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire

"external factors" from Job Satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .23$), "trust to administrator" ($r = .22$), "openness to modernity" ($r = .22$) and "communication climate" ($r = .52$) from Organizational Trust of School sub-dimensions ($p > .05, p < .001$). The findings regarding the correlation between organizational trust and job satisfaction sub-dimensions in terms of gender variable are given in Table 4.

Table 4

Pearson Correlation Analysis unclosing the relationship between Organizational Trust and Job Satisfaction pursuant to Gender Variable

Gender	Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6
Male	1. OTSS (Sensibility to workers)	-					
	2. OTSS (Trust to the administrator)	.86**	-				
	3. OTSS (Openness to Modernity)	.83**	.97**	-			
	4. OTSS (Communication Climate)	.80**	.95**	.94**	-		
	5. MSQ (Internal Factors)	.07	.04	.04	.11	-	
	6. MSQ (External Factors)	.25*	.25*	.25*	.32**	.50**	-
Female	1. OTSS (Sensibility to workers)	-					
	2. OTSS (Trust to the administrator)	.91**	-				
	3. OTSS (Openness to Modernity)	.94**	.97**	-			
	4. OTSS (Communication Climate)	.92**	.96**	.96**	-		
	5. MSQ (Internal Factors)	-.03	-.08	-.06	-.04	-	
	6. MSQ (External Factors)	.17	.15	.11	.27	.58**	-

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .001$ OTSS= Organizational Trust of School Scale; MSQ= Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire

According to Table 4, there is a positive weakly non-significant relationship with "internal factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .07$); "trust to administrator" ($r = .04$); "openness to modernity" ($r = .04$) and "communication climate" ($r = .11$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on male teachers ($p < .05, p < .001$). There is a negative weakly non-significant relationship with "internal factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = -.03$); "trust to administrator" ($r = -.08$); "openness to modernity" ($r = -.06$) and "communication climate" ($r = -.04$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on female teachers working ($p > .05$).

Moreover, there is a positive medium-level significant relationship with "internal factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .25$); "trust to administrator" ($r = .25$); "openness to modernity" ($r = .25$) and "communication climate" ($r = .32$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on male teachers ($p < .05, p < .001$). There is a positive weakly non-significant relationship with "external factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .17$); "trust to administrator" ($r = .15$); "openness to modernity" ($r = .11$) and "communication climate" ($r = .27$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on female teachers ($p > .05$). The findings regarding the correlation between organizational trust and

job satisfaction sub-dimensions in terms of the institution variable they work for are given in Table 5.

Table 5

Pearson Correlation Analysis unclosing the relationship between Organizational Trust and Job Satisfaction pursuant to Educational Institution Variable

<i>Educational Institution</i>	<i>Variables</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Secondary School</i>	1. OTSS (Sensibility to workers)	-					
	2. OTSS (Trust to the administrator)	.88**	-				
	3. OTSS (Openness to Modernity)	.86**	.97**	-			
	4. OTSS (Communication Climate)	.83**	.95**	.96**	-		
	5. MSQ (Internal Factors)	-.17	-.16	-.14	-.12	-	
	6. MSQ (External Factors)	.10	.15	.13	.22*	.44**	-
<i>High School</i>	1. OTSS (Sensibility to workers)	-					
	2. OTSS (Trust to the administrator)	.91**	-				
	3. OTSS (Openness to Modernity)	.90**	.97**	-			
	4. OTSS (Communication Climate)	.92*	.96*	.96*	-		
	5. MSQ (Internal Factors)	.33*	.23	.24	.31*	-	
	6. MSQ (External Factors)	.45**	.35*	.37*	.42*	.61**	-

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .001$ OTSS= Organizational Trust of School Scale; MSQ= Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire

Considering the information on Table 5, it can be expressed that there is a negative weakly non-significant relationship with "internal factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = -.17$); "trust to administrator" ($r = -.16$); "openness to modernity" ($r = -.14$) and "communication climate" ($r = -.12$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on teachers working in secondary schools ($p > .05$). There is a positive, medium-level significant relationship with "internal factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .33$) and "communication climate" ($r = .31$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on teachers working in the high schools ($p > .05$).

While there is a positive and weakly non-significant relationship in the sub-dimensions of "external factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimension and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .10$); "trust to administrator" ($r = .15$) and "openness to modernity" ($r = .13$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions ($p > .05$), there is a positive and weakly significant relationship ($p < .05$) in the "communication climate" ($r = .22$) sub-dimension on the teachers working in secondary schools. There is a positive, medium-level significant relationship with "external factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .45$); "trust to administrator" ($r = .35$); "openness to modernity" ($r = .37$) and "communication climate" ($r = .42$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on teachers working in high schools ($p < .05$, $p < .001$). The findings regarding the correlation between organizational trust and job satisfaction sub-dimensions in terms of workplace variables are given in Table 6.

As it can be seen in Table 6, there is a positive, weakly non-significant relationship with "internal factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .12$); "trust to administrator" ($r = .07$); "openness to modernity" ($r = .04$) and "communication climate" ($r = .12$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on teachers working in the province ($p > .05$). There is a weakly non-significant relationship in the negative direction in the sub-dimensions of "internal factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = -.07$), "trust to administrator" ($r = -.09$); "openness to modernity" ($r = -.03$) and "communication climate" ($r = -.00$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on the teachers working in the districts ($p > .05$).

Table 6

Pearson Correlation Analysis unclosing the relationship between Organizational Trust and Job Satisfaction pursuant to Workplace Variable

Workplace Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	1. OTSS (Sensibility to workers)	-				
	2. OTSS (Trust to the administrator)	.83**	-			
	3. OTSS (Openness to Modernity)	.81**	.96**	-		
	4. OTSS (Communication Climate)	.80**	.94**	.94**	-	
	5. MSQ (Internal Factors)	.12	.07	.04	.12	-
	6. MSQ (External Factors)	.30**	.29**	.28**	.43**	.55**
District	1. OTSS (Sensibility to workers)	-				
	2. OTSS (Trust to the administrator)	.95**	-			
	3. OTSS (Openness to Modernity)	.95**	.98**	-		
	4. OTSS (Communication Climate)	.91**	.98**	.97**	-	
	5. MSQ (Internal Factors)	-.07	-.09	-.03	-.00	-
	6. MSQ (External Factors)	.09	.07	.06	.00	.52**

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .001$ OTSS= Organizational Trust of School Scale; MSQ= Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire

There is a positive, medium-level significant relationship with "external factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .30$); "trust to administrator" ($r = .29$); "openness to modernity" ($r = .28$) and "communication climate" ($r = .42$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on teachers working in the province ($p < .001$). There is a positive and weakly non-significant relationship in the sub-dimensions of "external factors" from the job satisfaction sub-dimensions and "sensibility to workers" ($r = .09$); "trust to administrator" ($r = .07$), "openness to modernity" ($r = .06$) and "communication climate" ($r = .00$) from organizational trust sub-dimensions on the teachers working in the districts ($p > .05$).

4. Discussion and Conclusion

In the study, it has been manifested that there is a positive and significant relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust of physical education and sports teachers. It is believed that this result will have a positive effect on job satisfaction and increase the individual's sense of trust in the institution. Rowden's (2002) study on the relationship between learning and job satisfaction, it was revealed that learning in the workplace is related to job satisfaction. Existing studies in the literature revealed that various factors such as organizational support (Afif, 2018), quality management (Azarian & Taghipour, 2020), organizational commitment (Baştuğ et al., 2016), leadership (Boyacı et al., 2018; Megheirkouni, 2018), employee satisfaction (Chathoth et al., 2007), learning (Chiang & Wang, 2008; Rowden & Ahmad, 2000), emotional intelligence (Chiva & Alegre, 2008), trust (Çelebi & Tatık, 2019; Khany & Tazik, 2016; Saridakis et al., 2020; Srivastava, 2013), motivation (Egan et al., 2004), organizational silence (Fard & Karimi, 2015), work performance (Mouloud et al., 2016), commitment (Rose et al., 2009), and physical capital (Shamhi et al., 2018) are effective on job satisfaction and organizational trust. Koustelios and Tsigilis (2005) emphasized that the internal aspects of job satisfaction are stronger than the external ones. Moreover, they have claimed that work commitment is important for the formation of qualified education staff. In a study on physical education and sports teachers by Mousavi et al. (2012), emotional intelligence, motivation, empathy and social skills are related to job satisfaction. This is because factors such as speaking and communication skills in physical education and sports teachers are effective in group work. Demirtaş (2010) pointed out that high job satisfaction has a positive effect on the realization of educational goals and as a consequence, qualified and successful students can be raised. While Usop et al. (2013) figured that when teachers are satisfied with their jobs, their job satisfaction will increase and also the salary, success and

responsibility are important for their job satisfaction; İşcan and Sayın (2010) emphasized that the decisions taken in setting relationships based on trust in an institution should be fair and the level of satisfaction should be high. It is thought that the satisfaction and sense of trust of the personnel resource, which has an important place in the success of many institutions, is an important factor in the similarity of the studies with our study.

The lack of adequate coverage of variables such as gender, institution, and place of duty between job satisfaction and organizational trust in the field literature has increased the importance of the study. In our research, while there is no relationship between internal factors and organizational trust; there is a significant relationship between external factors and organizational trust in terms of gender variable on male teachers. Moreover, there is no significant relationship between organizational trust sub-dimensions of internal and external factors on the female teacher. Thus, it is thought that this situation will not affect job satisfaction. Çelebi and Tatık's (2019) study on the prediction of the level of job satisfaction of teachers on the perception of organizational trust of teachers displays that there is no significant relationship between gender variable and job satisfaction. It is claimed that Zeinabadi and Salehi's study (2011) was partially similar to job satisfaction and organizational commitment, and gender was an important factor in the job behaviours of Kidder and Parks's study (2001). Bender et al. (2005) proved that the job satisfaction of women is a more important factor in job satisfaction according to gender differences than traditionally female-dominated institutions. Ross et al. (2014) expressed that although gender is not important in job satisfaction, the position and duration of duty are considered as factors in that situation. The fact that there are few female physical education and sports teachers in the sample group of the study can be accounted for the result of this condition and the lack of confidence in themselves and the organization.

In terms of the institution they work for the variable, there is no relationship between internal factors and organizational trust but there is a significant relationship between external factors and organizational trust sub-dimension of "communication climate" on the teachers in secondary schools. For teachers working in high school, it is enounced that there is a significant relationship between the "sensibility to workers and the communication climate" sub-dimension of internal factors, and also there is a significant relationship between organizational trust sub-dimensions of external factors. It has been observed that the relationship between organizational trust and job satisfaction of high school teachers is higher than teachers working in secondary education. In the literature, Hulpia et al. (2009) found a significant relationship between two variables in their study on job satisfaction and organizational commitment in secondary schools. Additionally, leadership behaviour of teachers working in secondary education (Demir, 2015); and social support (Taşdan & Yalçın., 2010) was found to be related to organizational trust. Öztürk and Aydın (2012) stated that teachers working in secondary education institutions have a high level of trust in the institution and the communication dimension is important. Kars and Inandı (2018) noted that administrators should deal with the problems of teachers and be more transparent and decisive in their actions to create a sense of trust in the school. According to the findings of our research, it is believed that the coexistence of teachers who teach in different branches due to the type of educational institution of high school teachers, communication is stronger and the emphasis on teachers' feelings and thoughts within the institution will determine the relationship of organizational trust with job satisfaction.

It has been observed that the work on the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust is not at a sufficient level in terms of workplace variables. There is a significant relationship between external factors and organizational trust. There is no significant relationship between the organizational trust sub-dimensions of internal and external factors for teachers working in the district. When the factors such as the fact that the teachers working in the districts do not live where their families or peer groups are located, the life situations and social activities are not at a sufficient level according to the provinces are taken into consideration, it is

thought that there is no sense of trust in the organization and as a result, job satisfaction will not be achieved.

It is supposed that living conditions, internal communication, institutional duties, physical and social characteristics of the province or district where organizational trust is created will cause trust in the organization and affect job satisfaction at a positive and significant level. Considering the literature, it is thought that this study will shed light on new studies and sports science since there is no similar study on the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust of physical education and sports teachers. Regarding that the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational trust may change, it is suggested to be done on different demographic variables and sample groups. Numerous studies to be conducted with different variables will be important in determining the relationship between physical education and sports teachers' job satisfaction and organizational trust.

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