AENSI Journals

Advances in Environmental Biology

ISSN-1995-0756 EISSN-1998-1066

Journal home page: http://www.aensiweb.com/AEB/

The Effective Factors on Increase of Single Living in the Region 2 of Tehran on the 2014

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 12 July 2014
Received in revised form 20 September 2014
Accepted 1 November 2014
Available online 5 January 2015

Keywords:
single living
economical factors
cultural factors
social factors

ABSTRACT

Background: the purpose of this study is the identification of the effective factors on increase of single living in the region 2 of Tehran on the 2014.**Objective:** This method of the study is documentary and field studies. The statistical population of this study is the single families of resident of the region 2 of Tehran that the 384 people have selected as the sample. For the analysis of the data has been used Kolmogorov-Smirnov method and the method of single-sample t-test and Friedman test. **Results:** The results showed that the high costs of living, education, Employment status, strict parent, tension of urban life and individual freedom respectively to increase the single living in the region 2 of Tehran. **Conclusion:** According to the results, the economic, social and cultural factors are effective on the increase of live on one's own; Thus it is essential to provide solutions in this regard by the authorities and the regular programming in order to reduce these problems.

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To Cite This Article: Vajiheh Boroujerdi and Ali Pazhohan., The Effective Factors on Increase of Single Living in the Region 2 of Tehran on the 2014 ***Adv. Environ. Biol., 9(2),*** *530-540, 2015*

INTRODUCTION

They've been called the Twixters, Choisters, pre-adults, adolescents, the stuck generation and the lost generation, playing out an extended adolescence or an emerging adulthood or their Odysseyyears. Those that push back career and push back marriage, are also pushing against something with a little give: their fertility. Young people have been told that they have years and years ahead to start a family. In reality, fertility drops significantly by age 35 and dramatically by 40. The family is as important in later life as during childhood. It is an important support group that creates joy and a sense of belonging through shared time together and expressions of love and affection [3]. The family also provides assistance, such as financial support or help with chores, through all life's changes. The quality of family relationships is established in the early years of marriage and parenthood and carries over into the later years. Older people with healthy marriages and positive relationships with their children enjoy their family life in the later years. The elderly who have strong family relationships often feel they can turn to family members for assistance when needed [1]. As older people experience losses in life, such as the death of close friends or a spouse and changes in health or mobility, they may reach out to family for support. Time with family, help with chores and business and expressions of love become even more important as the elderly adjust to major changes in their lives. The purpose of this study is the identification of the effective factors on increase of single living in the region 2 of Tehran on the 2014. This method of the study is documentary and field studies. The statistical population of this study is the single families of resident of the region 2 of Tehran that the 384 people have selected as the sample. For the analysis of the data have been used Kolmogorov-Smirnov method and the method of single-sample t-test and Friedman test. The results showed that the high costs of living, education, Employment status, strict parent, tension of urban life and individual freedom respectively to increase the single living in the region 2 of Tehran

2. Methodology:

The research method is also documentary research and Field Methods, for this purpose, first analyzed the issue in terms of content and then, based on the acquired idea, the hypotheses have tested. The Data in this study has collected from interviews and questionnaires.

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2.1. The statistical population:

The statistical population consist the entire unmarried family residences 2 region

2.2. Sampling and sample size:

In this study, assumed at least 50% of individuals behave in the similar manner and 50 percent have a different situation than the first group. The sample size is 384 individuals. The Sampling was done as randomly.

Table 1: Neighborhoods and regions of 2 region of Tehran municipality.

Neighborhood / region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Saadat Abad	Aria shahr	Gisha	Shahrak-gendarmery	Tarasht	New Daryan	Shahrak-e Gharb	Pounak	Farahzad

The sample size has calculated according to the formula of Cochran,

$$n = \frac{\frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}}{1+\frac{1}{N}\left(\frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}-1\right)}$$

According to this formula, between 218,109 households in the region 2 have considered 384 people. Therefore, from the statistical population of 116,206 boys have been selected 204 sons and the statistical population of 101,903 girls has considered 180 people as the research sample.

In the survey, in order to adjust the questionnaire has used the hybrid model that has considered the economic factors along with the social and cultural factors; the questionnaire has been designed in accordance with the parameters of Table 2.

Table 2: the effective factors on the enhancement of single life.

Fields	The components
Economic factors	Employment status, income, housing status, Parents of jobs
Social factors	Education ، Class identity, gender, high level of expectations
Cultural factors	Tension of urban life ، Gender equality ، mass media ، the *strictness* of the *parents*

3.2. The importance and necessity of research:

For many years, we are in a transition period; we are not an industrial society and we have not maintained our tradition as completely; the youth is placed between the right and wrong of the traditional beliefs and influenced by the cyberspace and the transnational media or the so-called the Global Village, the families are in the this situation, Parents do not know that the marriage of youth should be the same of the traditional as the imposed or as modern; the single life followed by the negative effects that include:

The social damage such as misguided of families, Children that subsequently followed by collapse of families that this leads to the deviation of society.

Given this that more than 40% of the populations are between 15 and 40 years of age, this statistic can be a serious alarm for the society and leads to population aging in the next few years; this would also lead to losses in the various sectors such as the economic and political; by increasing of the age of marriage, the people are not reluctant to marry and do not accept responsibility and this will lead to a definitive celibacy; the increasing of the age of marriage leads to population decline because people are not reluctant of marriage and in case of marriage, due to high age, they do not tend to childbearing. The necessity of this study is the reduction some of the problems through Comprehensive and appropriate legislation and in accordance with the cultural, social condition of marriage and family in the country, also the life skills of education through cultural and educational institutions, the public making culture about the healthy family through the media reduce the increase of single living, It should be noted that any study has not done this subject, Finally, the results of this survey will be used in the social, cultural and educational institutions, the responsible institutions in the media and public.

3.2. Definitions of concepts:

1.3.2. Living single:

something forming one individual unit an unmarried person that according the statistical definition is not intended as married or divorced.

2.3.2. Economic factors:

Economic factors and lack of attention to it is the most important reasons for the lack of marriage young people. In this study, the job status and high living costs is as the economic factors that led to their choice of lifestyle of the single living.

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3.3.2. Cultural factors:

Lack of attention to cultural factors play an important role in the tendency to choices of lifestyle other than of traditional living in the community. In this study, Individual freedom and the tension of urban life is as the cultural factors

Social factors:

The community also plays a major role in the individual's lifestyles that sometimes affects the individual's lifestyles of change; in this study, such factors as education, expectations, strict parents and the irresponsibility is as the cultural factors

4.3.2. Theoretical model of research:

According to studies, about the increasing of the single life and also due to the concept of single life and the its influencing factors includes several aspects; Therefore the every aspect of single life has been studied and includes the economic, values, religious and legal factors, lifestyles and consumption, world culture and attitudes to marriage; Accordingly, can consider the following theoretical model for this research.

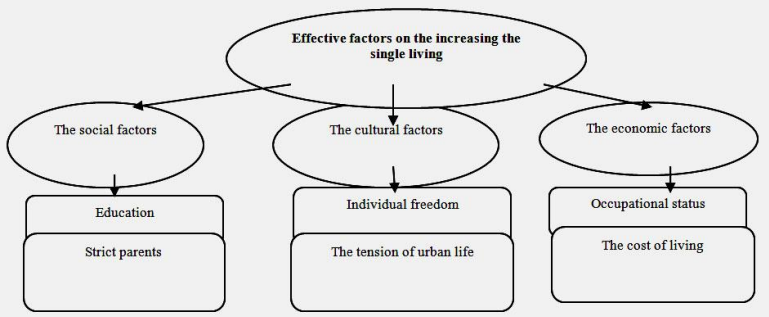

Fig. 1: Theoretical model of research.

3. Result:
Descriptive characteristics of variables:
1.3. Gender:

Table 3: The frequency and the frequency percentage of the subjects in this research.

The statistical Indicator		Number	Percent
The Gender of the subjects	Girl	180	46.9
	Son	204	53.1
	Total	384	100

According to table 3, it can be seen the 180 girls i.e. 9.46 percent and 204 of the single son i.e. 1.53 percent attended that were studied the total number of 384 people.

2.3. Age:

Table 4: The descriptive Indicators of age of the participants

Indicator Variables		Descriptive indicators			
		Average	The standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	Girl	32.32	5.41	23.00	47.00
	Son	31.65	5.87	22.00	48.00
Total		31.96	5.66	23.00	47.00

According to Table 4, the average age of participants is 96.31. The average age of single girls on Region 2 is 32.32 and the average age of single son 31.65.

3.3. Education:

According to the results of table 5, the participants have the level of education 26 people equivalent to 6.8 percent as diploma, 301 people equivalent to 78.4 percent as Bachelor, 57 people equivalent to 14.8 percent as Master of Science.

According to the results of table 6, 361 people equivalent to 94 % are single and 23 people equivalent to 6 % are divorced persons.

Table 5: Frequency and frequency percentage of level of education of the participants

The statistical Indicator		Number	Percent
Education	Diploma	0	0.0
	Associate	26	6.8
	Bachelor	301	78.4
	Master of Science	57	14.8
	PhD	0	0.0
	Other	0	0.0
	Total	384	100.0

4.3. Marital status:

Table 6: Frequency and frequency percentage of marital status of the participants.

The statistical Indicator		Number	Percent
Marital status	Single	361	94
	Married	0	0.0
	Divorced	23	6
	Other	0	0
	Total	384	100

5.3. Employment status:

Table 7: Frequency and frequency percentage of employment status of the participants.

The statistical Indicator		Number	Percent
Employment status	Employed	223	58.1
	Unemployed	129	33.6
	Other	0	0.0
	Student	32	8.3
	Total	384	100.0

According to the results of table 7, the 223 people equivalent to 58.1% are Employed and 129 people equivalent to 33.6 % are Unemployed and 32 people equivalent to 8.3% are student.

6.3. The amount of income persons:

Table 8: The descriptive Indicators of income of the participants.

Indicators Variables		Descriptive indicators			
		Average	The standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Revenue (Tomans)	Individual income	136983.12	1065751.99	750000	5000000
	Income parents	1811818.18	1192534.92	600000	5000000

According to the results of table 7, Average income of the studied people in this study is 136983.12 Toman per month and Average income of the parents is 1811818.18 Toman per month.

7.3. The housing situation:

Table 9: Frequency and frequency percentage of housing situation of the participants.

The statistical Indicator		Number	Percent
The housing situation	The leased	50	13
	landlord	334	87
	total	384	100

According to the results of table 9, the 50 people equivalent to 13.0 has the leased house and 334 people equivalent to 87.0 percent as landlord.

8.3. The job of Parents:

Table 10: Frequency and frequency percentage of the job of Parents.

The statistical Indicator		Number	Percent
The job of Parents	Employee	160	41.7
	Workers	31	8.1
	self-employment	75	19.5
	Unemployed	0	0
	Other	118	30.7
	total	384	100

According to the results of table 9, the 160 people equivalent to 41.7% has the parents of the employee, the 31 people equivalent to 8.1% has the parents of worker, and the 75 people equivalent to 19.5% has the parents of self-employment, the 118 people equivalent to 30.7% answer to another.

9.3. Several children:

Table 11: Frequency and frequency percentage of the several children.

The statistical Indicator		Number	Percent
Several children	The first child	136	35.4
	The second child	120	31.2
	The third child	56	14.6
	The fourth child	31	8.1
	The fifth child	31	8.1
	The eighth child	1	0.3
	No reply	9	2.3
	total	384	100

According to the results of table 11, , the 136 people equivalent to 35.4% is The first child, the 120 people equivalent to 31.2% is the second child, the 56 people equivalent to 14.6% is The third child, the 31 people equivalent to 8.1% is The fourth and fifth child and the 1 people equivalent to 2.3% is The eighth child. On this question, 9 people did not answer to this question.

10.3. The reason of choice of single lifestyle:

Table 12: Frequency and frequency percentage of the reason of choice of single lifestyle

The statistical Indicator		Number	Percent
The reason of choice of single lifestyle	Just spent like this lifestyle	106	27.6
	Compulsively	76	19.8
	Due to personal circumstances	171	44.5
	Escape from the Family	31	8.1
	Loneliness	0	0.0
	Not like the wife (emotional divorce)	0	0.0
	total	384	100

According to the results of table 12, the reason of choice of a single lifestyle includes the 106 people equivalent to 27.6% select this lifestyle due to Just spend like this lifestyle, the 76 people equivalent to 19.8% select this lifestyle due to compulsion, the 171 people equivalent to 44.5% select this lifestyle due to personal circumstances, the 31 people equivalent to 8.1% select this lifestyle due to Escape from the Family.

11.3. The analyzing of descriptive indicators of economic factors associated with the increase of the single life:

Table 13: People respond to the economic factors associated with the increase single of life.

Indicators / Variables	Totally disagree		disagree		No comment		Agree		Totally agree		Average	The standard deviation
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent		
Employment status	0	0	0	0	25	6.5	235	61.2	124	32.3	4.26	0.57
High Cost of Living	0	0	0	0	31	8.1	167	43.5	186	48.4	4.40	0.63

12.3. The analyzing of descriptive indicators of cultural factors associated with the increase of the single life:

Table 14: Descriptive indicators of cultural factors associated with the increase of the single life.

Indicators / Variables	Very low		Low		The relatively		High		Very much		Average	The standard deviation
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent		
Individual freedom	51	13.3	0	0	205	53.4	73	19.0	55	14.3	3.21	1.12
Tension of urban life	13	3.4	36	9.4	24	6.3	275	71.6	36	9.4	3.74	0.87

13.3. The analyzing of descriptive indicators of social factors associated with the increase of the single life:
14.3. The research of hypothesis:

Before performing of test of questions, has used Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to determine the normality of the data, the result of this test has described in the following table:

Table 15: Descriptive indicators of social factors associated with the increase of the single life.

Indicators / Variables	Totally disagree		disagree		No comment		Agree		Totally agree		Average	The standard deviation
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent		
The youth educational level	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	281	73.2	103	26.8	47.2	0.44
strict parents	0	0	56	14.6	55	14.3	139	36.2	134	34.9	3.91	1.03

Table 16: Results of normality test data.

	Social factors	culture factors	economical factors
Number	384	384	384
The mean of parameters	4.15	3.45	4.20
The standard deviation	0.41	0.69	0.42
Most upper bound	0.16	0.13	0.16
Positive of differences Negative	0.15 -0.16	0.11 -0.13	0.14 9.16
Z value of the Kolmogorov -Asmirnove	3.07	2.46	3.08
The significance level	0.053	0.051	0.065

According to the results of Table 16, it is observed that the significance level of test of normality is further than the mentioned variable (p =0.05); Thus it can be stated confidently 95% that the mentioned variables have the normality assumption; Therefore, can be used of parameter of tests for testing research hypotheses.

15.3. Examine of first hypotheses: Is there a relationship between the economic factors (Employment status) and an increase single life?

To examine this hypothesis has used the one-sample of t-test; According to scoring the questionnaire (Likert 1 to 5) has considered 3 as the mean of society.

Table 17: one-sample t-test.

	t	df	The significance level	Difference of mean	Confidence interval		The mean
					Lower limit	Upper limit	
	43.41	383	0.001	1.26	1.20	1.31	4.26

According to the results of Table 17, it is observed that the significance level of test of normality is further than the mentioned variable (p =0.05); it is an observed significant difference between the calculated mean and the population mean (3) and argues that there is a relationship between Employment status with an increase the single life.

16.3. Examine of second hypotheses: Is there a relationship between the economic factors (High Cost of Living) and an increase single life?

To examine this hypothesis has used the one-sample of t-test; According to scoring the questionnaire (Likert 1 to 5) has considered 3 as the mean of society.

Table 18: one-sample t-test.

	t	df	The significance level	Difference of mean	Confidence interval		The mean
					Lower limit	Upper limit	
	43.32	383	0.001	1.40	1.34	1.47	4.40

According to the results of Table 18, it is observed that the significance level of test of normality is further than the mentioned variable (p =0.001) ;it is an observed significant difference between the calculated mean(4.40) and the population mean (3) and argues that there is a relationship between High Cost of Living with an increase the single life.

17.3. Examine of third hypotheses: Is there a relationship between the cultural factors (Individual freedom) and an increase single life?

To examine this hypothesis has used the one-sample of t-test; According to scoring the questionnaire (Likert 1 to 5) has considered 3 as the mean of society.

Table 19: one-sample t-test.

	t	df	The significance level	Difference of mean	Confidence interval		The mean
					Lower limit	Upper limit	
	3.69	383	0.001	0.21	0.09	0.32	3.21

According to the results of Table 19, it is observed that the significance level of test of normality is further than the mentioned variable (p =0.001) ;it is an observed significant difference between the calculated mean(3.21) and the population mean (3) and argues that there is a relationship between Individual freedom with an increase the single life

18.3. Examine of fourth hypotheses: Is there a relationship between the cultural factors (Tension of urban life) and an increase single life?

To examine this hypothesis has used the one-sample of t-test; According to scoring the questionnaire (Likert 1 to 5) has considered 3 as the mean of society.

Table 20: one-sample t-test.

	t	df	The significance level	Difference of mean	Confidence interval		The mean
					Lower limit	Upper limit	
	14.88	383	0.001	0.63	0.54	0.71	3.63

According to the results of Table 20, it is observed that the significance level of test of normality is further than the mentioned variable (p =0.001) ;it is an observed significant difference between the calculated mean(3.63) and the population mean (3) and argues that there is a relationship between Tension of urban life with an increase the single life

19.3. Examine of fifth hypotheses: Is there a relationship between the social factors (educational level) and an increase single life?

To examine this hypothesis has used the one-sample of t-test; According to scoring the questionnaire (Likert 1 to 5) has considered 3 as the mean of society.

Table 21: one-sample t-test.

	t	df	The significance level	Difference of mean	Confidence interval		The mean
					Lower limit	Upper limit	
	56.02	383	0.001	1.27	1.22	1.31	4.27

According to the results of Table 21, it is observed that the significance level of test of normality is further than the mentioned variable (p =0.001) ;it is an observed significant difference between the calculated mean(4.27) and the population mean (3) and argues that there is a relationship between educational level life with an increase the single life

20.3. Examine of sixth hypotheses: Is there a relationship between the social factors (strict parents) and an increase single life?

To examine this hypothesis has used the one-sample of t-test; According to scoring the questionnaire (Likert 1 to 5) has considered 3 as the mean of society.

Table 22: one-sample t-test.

	t	df	The significance level	Difference of mean	Confidence interval		The mean
					Lower limit	Upper limit	
	17.31	383	0.001	0.91	0.81	1.01	3.91

According to the results of Table 22, it is observed that the significance level of test of normality is further than the mentioned variable (p =0.001) ;it is observed significant difference between the calculated mean(3.91) and the population mean (3) and argues that there is a relationship between strict parents life with an increase the single life.

21.3. The other results:

Ranking effective factors in the increase of single life:

To investigate the ranking of effective factors on the increase on Single life in the region 2 of Tehran has used in Friedman test.

Table 23 shows the ranking of the effective factors on the single life respectively maximum impact. The high cost of living is the e most important reason for the choice of single life and Individual freedom has minimal impact on enhancing the single life; the effective factors are respectively the mean:

1. High Cost of Living
2. Educational level
3. Employment status

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4. Strict parents
5. Tension of urban life
6. Individual freedom

Table 23: Results of Friedman test.

	The mean	Rank of mean	Chi-Square	df	The significance level
High Cost of Living	4.40	4.19	402.10	5	0.001
educational level	4.27	4.13			
Employment status	4.26	3.83			
Strict parents	3.91	3.63			
Tension of urban life	3.63	2.88			
Individual freedom	3.21	2.33			

4. Discussion:

In this section of the study, discuses to the investigate of the descriptive and deductive results; in the survey participated 180 single grill equivalent to 46.9% and 204 single son equivalent to 53.1% that the meanings of them were 31.56 years old. The mean of age of single grill were 32.32. In relation of education can state 26 people equivalent to 6.8 percent as diploma, 301 people equivalent to 78.4 percent as Bachelor, 57 people equivalent to 14.8 percent as Master of Science. Examine of marital status are shown 361 people equivalent to 94 % are single and 23 people equivalent to 6 % are divorced persons. In terms of employment status, the 223 people equivalent to 58.1% are Employed and 129 people equivalent to 33.6 % are Unemployed and 32 people equivalent to 8.3% are student. According to the results, Average income of the studied people in this study is 136983.12 Toman per month and Average income of the parents is 1811818.18 Toman per month; In terms of housing status, the 50 people equivalent to 13.0 has the leased house and 334 people equivalent to 87.0 percent as landlord. According to the results, the 160 people equivalent to 41.7% has the parents of the employee, the 31 people equivalent to 8.1% has the parents of worker, and the 75 people equivalent to 19.5% has the parents of self-employment, the 118 people equivalent to 30.7% answer to another. In relation of several children, according to the results, the 136 people equivalent to 35.4% is the first child, the 120 people equivalent to 31.2% is the second child, the 56 people equivalent to 14.6% is The third child, the 31 people equivalent to 8.1% is the fourth and fifth child and the 1 people equivalent to 2.3% is the eighth child. On this question, 9 people did not answer to this question. In relation of reason of the choice of single lifestyle, according to the results, the 106 people equivalent to 27.6% select this lifestyle due to Just spend like this lifestyle, the 76 people equivalent to 19.8% select this lifestyle due to compulsively, the 171 people equivalent to 44.5% select this lifestyle due to personal circumstances, the 31 people equivalent to 8.1% select this lifestyle due to Escape from the Family. Before performing of test of questions, has used Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to determine the normality of the data.

1.4. First and second hypotheses:

The economic factors (Employment status and high living costs) influence on the increasing of single life. To investigate above hypothesis has used one-sample t test; the results showed that economic factors play a major role in increasing of single life

2.4. Third and fourth hypotheses:

The cultural factors (Individual freedom and elasticity of urban life) influence on the increasing of single life. To investigate above hypothesis has used one-sample t test; the results showed that cultural factors play a major role in increasing of single life

2.4. Fifth and sixth hypotheses:

The social factors (educational level and strict parents) influence on the increasing of single life. To investigate above hypothesis has used one-sample t test; the results showed that social factors play a major role in increasing of single life; In a similar study has carried out Mohammadi *et al* to evaluate the style of life of individuals and building a family; The results show that there is a significant relationship between lifestyle and the formation of life; In this study the results show that the single lifestyle choices leads to an increase in this kind of life prevent the formation of life and marriage that in this context, emphasis on the social and the spiritual aspects and psychological aspects of lifestyle to modifications and changes of lifestyle; In another research conducted in this area can be pointed out to the study of Keshavarz *et al* The researchers showed that whatever the age of women at the time of marriage is higher, it has also had an impact on their children and it reduces that this matter can lead to the negative on population growth in the society. On the other hand, it can be noted to the study of kosheshi and ghorbani on 2012 studiedin relation to delayed marriage and age patterns of

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mate selection and its effect on risk of delayed marriage of males and increases in single women. They has showed that whatever the age of men increases at the time of marriage, increase the age of marriage for women and the age of man increases, the interval marriage age for men and women increase; Also in other cooperative research, there has been a dramatic influence on the educational level of women's marriage age, So we can say, the pattern of marriage of in our country, as in many other countries have been remarkable changes and we have seen an increase in mean of marriage age in recent years; As the results of this study also showed that the average age of the patients was older than 30 years. It is also confirmed that the risk of single living; In this regard, Kazemi and Niazi have stated in their study that Marriage pattern, located in Iran on the one hand influenced by internal factors such as modernization, urbanization and the high level of education and on the other hand are influenced by external factors such as developmental idealism; For example, the age of marriage increase gradually and acceptance of divorce will be easier for people; Based on the findings this study, by the increasing idealism of Individuals, It is a more modern model of marriage; In addition gender, age, value priorities, income, education and the use of mass media has a significant relationship with marriage pattern; The age of first marriage is increasing across the country according to official statistic; so this is a big problem in the country which it need to attention of authorities; other research also indicates that marriage of demands on people's social economic status The girls have expressed their most important reason for lack of marriage such as did not find of suitable person and education. The boys have proposed economic problems and unemployment such as the reason of the lack of his marriage; the results also indicate that girls and boys consider reducing parental expectations as a major solution to the problem of marriage in the second priority, boys and girls are presented to resolving of economic problems and unemployment as the solution. In general, the problem in the recent years has led to a decline in marriage rates can be divided into four categories:

A) Economic problems:

1. despite the inflation in the economic system that leads to cost of life.
2. Young of Suitable employment of problem
3. Housing problems and raise the rent, especially in big cities.
4. Low income is not proportional to the cost of life.
5. The problem of preparation of dowry due to too expensive for life
6. High costs of the marriage
7. Financial problems and lack of ability to pay the costs of the marriage.
8. Instability and uncertainty in the economy and lack of job stability.
9. Increase the amount of dowry.

B) Cultural problems:

1. Existence of conflicts of values among the classes of the community
2. Intellectual gap among the parents and children
3. An expansion of material values in society
4. Increasing levels of education which leads to increase of the age of marriage especially among girls.
5. Existence several services of customs and the cost of the marriage.
6. Lack of proper standards for mate selection.
7. Unfamiliarity with Islamic culture and its laws

3.4. The social problems:

1. Youth activities to earn a living to a large extent
2. The lack of young participation in family and acquaintances of community that is effective in introducing girls and boys
3. Despite of the great distance between physical and intellectual maturity and economical puberty, especially of young boys.
4. Despite of doubtful in social norms about healthy socialization of girls and boys and applying of personal preferences, extremism or negligence in relation to it.
5. The loss of traditional institutions which were causing the familiarity and facilitating of the marriage of young as legitimately
6. High expectations of girls of families
7. over attention of groom's family to appearances and material girls.
8. Strictness of girls and boys of parental
9. Ambiguity about the conditions of familiarity and recognition of Girls and boys from each other.
10. The lack of institutions and methods that can recognize appropriate of girls and boys.
11. The lack of familiarity with the duties and responsibilities of married life.
12. Increase population and households below the relative and absolute line.
13. Loss of traditional support and lack of replacement of appropriate and modern support system of youth.

14. Changes in family structure and reduce the role of family in youth affairs.
15. Loss of public trust and social capital of reduction.
16. Ambiguity of social policies and discrepancy approaches in the context of social issues.
17. Patterns of conflicting and different behavior among youth, changes in values, behavior and culture and a social anomie (anomaly).
18. Undermining the role and functions of traditional institutions in the affairs of young and lack of suitable replacements

4.4. Limitations of the study:
The major limitations are proposed in this study can be pointed to the following:
The present study has performed in Tehran city and is not generalizable to other cities.
2. The present study is concerned about the young of the region of 2 of Tehran and cannot be generalized to other regions.
3. Lack of cooperation of some people in the completing the questionnaire.
4. Violations of information in the scientific and academic centers of database

5.4. The research recommendations:

According to the limitations that researcher has in this study, the following suggestions are being offered to those who want their research in this area:
1. The research will carry out under the same title in other regions and compared the results with the above research.
2. The research will carry out under the same title in other cities and compared the results with the above research.
3. It is suggested that the research be carried out by other researchers and provide a model for the relationship between these variables.

5. Conclusion and solution:

Based on the findings of this study has offered the following recommendations to the authorities: 1.According to the results, the economic, social and cultural factors are effective on the increase of live on one's own; Thus it is essential to provide solutions in this regard by the authorities and the regular programming in order to reduce these problems.
2. According to the results; will be requested the planners and officials in the field to provide proposals to help these plans and programs can increase the marriage of young people and reduce the unmarried life

6. The recommended strategies to reduce live on one's own (Leaving home:)

The mentioned items can be considered as the main problems that exist in the field of marriage of the youth and eliminate of them; In this regard, some proposals are expressed for removing these barriers:
1. Teaching of the right and Islamic culture in the context of marriage through mass media and press
2. Education about the importance items of marriage and familyin middle school and university textbooks.
3. Dealing with the cultural invasion through the proper and wise planning.
4. Providing affordable housing for spouses.
5. Creation of jobs for youth
6. Allocating interest-free loan.
7. Enhancement of charity organization and Marriage foundations
8. Attracting popular participation and encourage charitable and benevolent people to allocate some of the funding and his third to help with marriage.
9. Allocating the portion of the share of the Imam to marriage of young.
10. The formation of specific Interest Free Loan of marriage.
11. The national program of empowerment of young in marriage.
12. Putting new content in the content of general education courses
13. Increase of social skills for boys and girls in the context of Islam and the law
14. Strengthen and expand mental health services
15. Implementation of awareness and reform programs to modify behavior and attitudes of young

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