

## **Predictability of Marital Satisfaction Components on the basis of Perfectionism Components among Married Women Students**

**Mohsen Golparvar, Sanaz Setayeshmanesh**

### **Abstract**

This research was administered with the aim of investigating the relationship between perfectionism components (personal standards, organization, concern over mistakes, doubt about actions, parental expectations and parental criticism) and marital satisfaction (in eleven subscale called to marital satisfaction to religious orientation) among married women students. Research statistical population was the married women students in Islamic Azad University, Isfahan (Khorasgan) branch, among them three hundred fifty one persons were selected using stratified random sampling. Research instrument were; perfectionism questionnaire with thirty five items and marital satisfaction questionnaire with forty seven items. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis. Results of regression analysis revealed that among six components of perfectionism, five components are included personal standards, doubts about actions, parental expectations, doubt about actions and parental criticism with different combinations able to predict marital satisfaction, conflict solution satisfaction, marital relationships satisfaction, personality issues satisfaction, financial management satisfaction, leisure time activities satisfaction, sexual relationship satisfaction, family and friends satisfaction, and equality roles satisfaction. In general, the results of this study suggest that perfectionism can decrease marital satisfaction among women students. Therefore, it is necessary to provide training for women students to reduce the role of perfectionism on marital satisfaction.

### **Keywords**

perfectionism, marital satisfaction, married women, students.

## **Comparative Study on Essential Factors Affecting on Attitude toward type of residence (Apartment and Villa Living) among Yazdi women.**

**Akbar Zareshahabadi , Rahmatollah Torkan**

### **Abstract**

The current study with the aim of comparative study has been drawn to take into account the effective factors impact on Yazdi women's attitudes toward apartment living. It is a cross-sectional study in terms of a survey in terms of method. Data has been gathered through the use of questionnaire and sampling method. Through two-stage sampling method (clustering & inside selected clustering), 384 married Yazdi women were selected and interviewed. Finding indicate that generally women's attitude toward apartment living is lower than average level. Meanwhile, apartment living women have more positive attitudes to those living in villa houses. There is statistically significant correlation between age, family size, usage of mass-media, culture of apartment living, and social participation with attitude toward apartment living. In contrast, there exist no significant relationship between socio-economic status and satisfaction of apartment living with attitude toward apartment living. The results of multiple regression and path analysis showed that the variables such as; type of abode (residence)( $B=.384$ ), culture of apartment living(.232), satisfaction of apartment living(.155), usage of mass-media(.048) and age(.020) ( are the most fundamental factors affecting on attitude toward apartment living. These variables together could explained 33 percent of variance of dependent variable, namely attitude toward apartment living.

### **Key Words**

Apartment Living, Urbanization, Culture of apartment living, Women, Attitude, Living in villa houses

## **National media and the empowerment of women-headed household (case study: women-headed household of Tehran- 18 region)**

**Mohammad Bagher Tajeddin, Leyla Ramadi Valla**

### **Abstract**

Women-headed household are almost 12 percent of population of the all women and are involved with unemployment, lack of stable income, accept of motherly and fatherly responsibility, the lower education and social problems. Therefore, how empowerment this group of women is the most important problem for experts, researchers and planners. The main goal of this essay is the inquiry for effect of national media programs on the empowerment of women-headed household of Tehran-18 region. To explanation of the subject of current research use from empowerment, feminism, using and satisfaction theories. The method of research was descriptive and survey and based on supposed statistical society and sample volume due to few of women-headed household. Thus, the sample volume was estimated 300 persons and the method of sampling was full-account. Research results show: independent variables including; instructional programs, propaganda messages, leisure time's programs, increase of awareness and modelling by national media related to dependent variable- the empowerment of women-headed household. Otherwise, the whole of independent variables effected on - the empowerment of women-headed household and the rate of this effectiveness was:  $R^2= 0/42$ . This means that independent variables in rate of  $R^2= 0/42$  can explain the empowerment of women-headed household.

### **Keywords**

empowerment, women-headed household, national media, instructional programs, propaganda messages, leisure time's programs, increase of awareness, modelling, Tehran-18 region.

## **Economic Analysis of Decision-making on Age at Marriage**

**Vahid Mehrbani**

### **Abstract**

One of the scientific fields in social sciences that has attracted economists is analysis of marriage. This paper focuses on a dimension of family formation that is age at first marriage. The utility theory is the base of model in this paper. The purpose is to investigate the effect of some factors such as education, gender and income on the basis of regression analysis. The used sample includes 415 married men and 409 married women in Tehran. Findings are compatible to predictions of current model such that education has positive effect on age of marriage and it is observed that there is significant difference between sexes regarding to age at marriage. The negative relation of income or economic position to age at marriage is another result of this study. Accordingly, it is expected that reduction of economic gap in society would decrease the age of marriage.

### **Key Words**

Age at marriage, Education, Income, Gender.

**JEL Classification:** D19, J12

## Relation between Religiosity and Conspicuous Consumption among Women in Tehran City (Case Study: 5 Region)

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### Abstract

With regard to increasing trend of conspicuous and status consumption in society and the consequences of this consumption for society and families, this research has reviewed the relation between religiosity and conspicuous consumption of buying among 384 women in Tehran city. Results showed that although conspicuous consumption among almost respondents is low and less than mean, but its level among one-fourth of respondents is high. In addition, level of religiosity among women is medium. Also, there is weak and negative correlation between religiosity and its dimensions with conspicuous consumption among women and consequence, ethical, experiential and ritual have the most roles in predicting variance of conspicuous consumption among women in Tehran city irrespectively. Relief and Sharei dimensions have been excluded from final analysis and didn't have predictive role in women' conspicuous consumption.

### Key words

Consumption, Conspicuous Consumption, Real Consumption, Consumption Pattern, Religiosity

## phenomenological study of marital satisfaction (women's point of view)

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### Abstract

Identifying marital satisfaction factors has been an important purpose of researchers. The aim of this study too was to investigate marital satisfaction factors from highly satisfied women's point of view. With this purpose in mind, 11 highly satisfied women were selected by snow-ball sampling procedure and participated in semi-structured interview. Analyzing qualitative data led to emergence of five categories of challenges. 1) Husband's positive characteristics (e.g. loyalty, honesty), 2) relational strengths (e.g. relational virtues, joint decision making), 3) having children 4) appropriate financial management and 5) satisfactory relationships with relatives. Although most of findings has indicated in previous studies, distinct feature of these results is the reported important role of individual and relational virtues that has mostly been ignored in the literature.

### Keywords

marital satisfaction, highly martially satisfied women, phenomenological study.