

## THE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE DIFFERENCE AND LIFE TIME WITH THE FACTORS OF DIVORCE AMONG IRANIAN WOMEN (20-35) WITH THEIR HUSBANDS IN TEHRAN PROVINCE

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**ABSTRACT:** *This prospective study was an attempt to examine the relationship between age difference and marital with divorce among Iranian women (20-35) with their husband in Tehran province. The participants of the study were eighty one Iranian divorced women (20-35) in Tehran. The participants were randomly chosen among women (20-35). The participants were given a questionnaire included age difference life time and effective external and internal factors of divorced. The researchers applied one way ANOVA in order to analyze the data .so the findings of the study revealed that there isn't statistically difference between external factors and the different age of women with their husbands. On the other hand there is a meaning full difference between life time of women with their husband and external factors. The descriptive statistics revealed that there is significant relationship between difference age and life time of women with their husbands and internal factors.*

**KEYWORDS:** divorce; age difference; life time

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### INTRODUCTION

“a family is a group of people acquainted either by consanguinity (by recognized birth), affinity (by marriage or any other relationship like siblings families etc.), or co-residence (as implied by the etymology of the English word "family" or some combination of these”. (Harper, 2015). Members of the immediate family consist of spouses, parents, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters. Members of the extended family include grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, and/or siblings-in-law. Sometimes these are also considered members of the immediate family, depending on an individual's specific relationship with the One of the primary functions of the family involves providing a framework for the production and reproduction of persons, biologically and socially. This can occur through the sharing of material substances (such as food); the giving and receiving of care and nurture (nurture kinship); rights and obligations; and moral. (Schneider& Deleuze, 1972-1984). A divorce happens after a husband and wife decide not to live together anymore and that they no longer want to be married to each other. They agree to sign legal papers that make them each single again and allow them to marry other people if they want to. Divorce, also known as cutting the relationship and disintegrations of marriage, is the termination of a marriage and responsibilities of marriage. (Power, 2008). Most research in the area of marital satisfaction has focused on age at time of marriage (e.g. Lee, 1977; Booth & Edwards, 1985). One major reason for addressing age is that factors which are negatively related to marital “success” (i.e. whether one divorces or remains married) include many which are related to age at time of marriage, such as low education, premarital pregnancy, short premarital acquaintance, personality maladjustment, and low socioeconomic background (Burchinal, 1965).

Given that education level generally increases as age increases and that age is positively related to marital satisfaction, it seems reasonable to suggest that education level would be positively related to marital satisfaction as well. Research has indicated that education level may predict marital satisfaction in some persons, though previous studies were focused on whether women continued their education beyond time of marriage (Bayer, 1969, 1972).

Heaton (2002) explored information from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth that indicated that marriages contracted after 1980 are becoming increasingly stable and sought to find explanations for this change. The researcher also found that marriages were more stable if the husband is older or more educated, but not if the wife is older or more educated. Additionally, he found that wives that are less educated than their husbands tend to be less educated than other wives. The final factor of focus in this paper is length of courtship prior to marriage. Length of courtship has been studied in relation to marital satisfaction, and sources of information are much less prevalent than the previous variables of education level and age. Hansen (2006) examined 952 southern California participants that he found a positive correlation between courtship period and marital satisfaction and a negative correlation between courtship period and incidences of divorce. The findings of this study revealed that a longer courtship period leads to a higher level of later marital satisfaction.

Hence the matter of investigation of the relationship between age difference and life time with divorce among Iranian women (20-35) with their husband in Tehran province. Questions are going to be addressed in this study the first one , is there any relationship between age difference with external factors of divorce among Iranian women (20-35) with their husbands and the second one is to examine the effective factors on divorce and the relationship the factors with life time and age difference .

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## **METHODOLOGY**

There are several theoretical frame works in sociology but the researchers applied Adler model as a theoretical model because Adler concentrates on the relationship between life style couples with marital problems and destructive interactions among couples . Adler believed in predisposing factors for lifestyle (I .e, it includes the values of couple the gender perspectives of couples, the socio – economic class of couples, health and appearance of couples).The present study set out to investigate the relationship between age difference and life time with divorce among Iranian women (20-35) with their husband in Tehran province .It deals with explaining the participants, data collection, measures and the results employed to conduct the study.

### **Participants**

The participants of the study were female who were selected from among a total number of eighty one women (20-35) educated or non-educated getting divorced in Tehran, Iran.

### **Data collection**

The participants were all females divorced and their ages ranged from 20 to 35, to homogenize the participants, eighty one women were administered because these women were at the same conditions and they filled the questionnaires that include some effective internal and external factors on divorce.

## Measures

The researchers used a series of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), with divorce, age difference and life time. The researchers carry out this research in order to examine hypothesis of this research.

## RESULTS

The research questions was formulated to examine the relationship between age difference and life time with divorce among Iranian women (20-35) with their husbands in Tehran province. The descriptive statistics with the result of the study are respectfully presented in the following table.

**Table 1** Relationship between difference ages with external factors of divorce

sig	Coefficient F	average	number	variables
0/059	2/59	28/44	18	Educated people are older than five years
		29/42	12	Age difference of five years and less than five years ,(men younger than women (educated )
		32/54	11	Non- educated people are older than five years
		33/65	40	Age difference of five years and less than five years, men younger than women (non- educated )

Given the information in table 1 the amount of the sig more than 0.05 which is not statistically meaning full .so it means that there isn't a relationship between difference ages (educated or non-educated people) with external factors.

**Table 2** Relationship between deference ages with internal factors of divorce

sig	Coefficient F	average	Number	variables
0/01	3/94	27/39 B	18	Educated people are older than five years
		34/6 A	12	Age difference of five years and less than five years( men younger than women)(educated)
		32/72 AB	11	Non-educated people are older than five years
		30/08 BA	40	Age difference of five years and less than five years ,(men younger than women (non-educated)

One can easily understand from table 2 that amount of the sig is less than 0.05 which is statistically meaningful. So it means that there is a relationship with internal factors of divorce (dissimilar letters indicate significant difference between the two groups).

**Table 3** Relationship between lifetimes with external factors

sig	Coefficient F	Number	mean	variables
0/029	3/17	21	30/09 B	The life time of non-educated people are less than 10 years
		2	39/50 A	10 years or over ten years
		46	30/85 B	The life time of educated people are less than 10 years
		12	36/58 AB	10 years or over ten years (educated people)

Table 3 the amount of the sig is less than 0/029 which is statistically meaning full. Therefore, it can be claimed that there is a relationship between life times with external factors. (Dissimilar letters indicate significant difference between the two groups).

**Table 4** Relationship between lifetimes with internal factors

sig	F	number	mean	variable
0/007	4/32	21	30/43 B	The life time of non-educated people are less than 10 years
		2	41/00 A	10years or over ten years
		46	30/80 B	The life time of educated people are less than 10 years
		12	38/33 AB	10 years or over ten years (educated people)

Table 4 one can easily find out than the amount of sig is less than 0.05 which has a statistically significant difference. There is a relationship between life times of educated ore none educated with internal factors.

**Table 5** Descriptive statistics

External and internal factors		N	Minimum	maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	variance
internal	Education	81	1.00	2.00	1.2840	.45372	.206
external	time life	81	1.00	4.00	1.7407	.93244	.869
internal	Age difference	81	1.00	4.00	2.2099	.95807	.918
External	liability	81	1.00	2.00	1.7037	.45947	.211
External	Non-payment of alimony	81	1.00	2.00	1.4938	.50308	.253
External	financial independence	81	1.00	2.00	1.6296	.48591	.236
External	Financial Problems	81	1.00	2.00	1.5062	.50308	.253
External	Lack of job security	81	1.00	2.00	1.6049	.49191	.242
External	Culture differences	81	1.00	2.00	1.4321	.49845	.248
internal	Lack of mutual understanding of each other	81	1.00	2.00	1.3086	.46481	.216
internal	Lack of accountability	81	1.00	2.00	1.3580	.48241	.233
External	Unemployment	81	1.00	2.00	1.6914	.46481	.216
internal	Beat	81	1.00	2.00	1.6420	.48241	.233
internal	Anisotropy religious beliefs and adherence to its principles	81	1.00	2.00	1.6420	.48241	.233
internal	Suspicion and slander	81	1.00	2.00	1.6420	.48241	.233
External	Unwarranted expectations	81	1.00	2.00	1.5309	.50216	.252
External	Emigration	81	1.00	2.00	1.8642	.34471	.119

internal	Lack of understanding of the role and tasks	81	1.00	2.00	1.4074	.49441	.244
External	Lack of mutual understanding	81	1.00	2.00	1.3580	.48241	.233
External	Marriage disapproval by relatives	81	1.00	2.00	1.7037	.45947	.211
External	Insufficient knowledge of wife	81	1.00	2.00	1.3704	.48591	.236
external	The relative difference in age at marriage and couples	81	1.00	2.00	1.7654	.42637	.182
External	Education and education between spouses	81	1.00	2.00	1.7654	.42637	.182
internal	Poor behavioral and personality skill	63	1.00	2.00	1.4127	.49627	.246
External	Excessive dependence of one spouse to the family	81	1.00	2.00	1.4938	.50308	.253
External	Lack of proper training before marriage	81	1.00	2.00	1.3951	.49191	.242
External	Family involvement	81	1.00	2.00	1.4321	.49845	.248
internal	Apathy wife	81	1.00	2.00	1.5309	.50216	.252
External	Unfaithful to wife	81	1.00	2.00	1.6173	.48908	.239
External	Crime	81	1.00	2.00	1.8148	.39087	.153
External	Violence, emotional , verbal , physical	81	1.00	2.00	1.3704	.48591	.236
internal	mental illnesses	81	1.00	2.00	1.6420	.48241	.233
External	Forced marriage	81	1.00	2.00	1.8642	.34471	.119

internal	Lack of mutual understanding and sexual incompatibility	81	1.00	2.00	1.5802	.49659	.247
External	Lack of sexual knowledge	81	1.00	2.00	1.5679	.49845	.248
internal	Non-forgiveness and patient	81	1.00	2.00	1.4938	.50308	.253
External	Deceive or lie mention of	81	1.00	2.00	1.4568	.50123	.251
External	Unspeakable mention of	81	1.00	2.00	1.6173	.48908	.239
External	Evil desires and marital infidelity	81	1.00	2.00	1.6420	.48241	.233
External	Addiction and alcoholism	81	1.00	2.00	1.7160	.45372	.206
internal	Obscenity	81	1.00	2.00	1.5309	.50216	.252
External	The difference of opinion on parenting	81	1.00	2.00	1.8148	.39087	.153
External	The difference of opinion in giving birth to children	81	1.00	2.00	1.8395	.36935	.136
External	Watching a pornographic movie and satellite	81	1.00	2.00	1.6914	.46481	.216
External	Having diseases	81	1.00	2.00	1.8519	.35746	.128
	Valid N (list wise)	63					

Table 5 reveals that the descriptive statistics for the external and internal factors of divorce with relationship between life time and age difference. Table 5 shows means (M), standard deviation, variance in order to verify the relationship between external and internal factors of divorce with life time and age difference, Appendix A shows the charts of the relationship between life time and the factors of divorce and external and internal factors.

## DISCUSSION

The study was an attempt to examine the relationship between the factors of divorce with life time and age difference. Thus, the main objectives of the study are: a) to show statistics of divorce in Iran, and (b) to examine the effective factors on divorce and the relationship the factors with life time and age difference. The previous study revealed that there is a relationship between divorce with life time and age difference. The findings of this study strongly and positively are the same as the previous studies.

### Internal and external factors

External factors		N	Minimum	maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	variance
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External	liability	81	1.00	2.00	1.7037	.45947	.211
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## CONCLUSION

This study attempts to investigate the relationship between the factors of divorce with life time and age difference. The findings of the study reveal that the first hypothesis is no validated because there isn't statistically significant difference between the age differences with external factors of divorce. The second hypothesis was confirmed. The result can be extended to community means that there is a relationship between age difference and internal factors and the relationship life time with external factors of divorce. Moreover, there is a relationship between life times with internal factors.

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