



## Exploring the Reasons for singlehood among Girls Aged Over 33 Years Living in Tehran: A Qualitative Study

Javad Yoosefi Lebni<sup>1</sup> , Razieh Pirouzeh<sup>2</sup> , Bahar Khosravi<sup>3</sup> , Morteza Mansourian<sup>4</sup>

1. PhD in Health Education and Health Promotion, Health Promotion Research Center, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
2. PhD in Health Education and Health Promotion, Department of Public Health, Esfarayen Faculty of Medical Sciences, Esfarayen, Iran
3. MA in Women's Studies, Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University, Tabriz, Iran
4. Associate Professor, Health Promotion Research Center, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

**Received:** 23.10.2018

**Accepted:** 02.12.2021

**Published online:** 20.12.2021

**\*Corresponding Author:**

Morteza Mansourian

**Email:**

[mansourian55@gmail.com](mailto:mansourian55@gmail.com)

**Citation:**

Yoosefi Lebni J, Pirouzeh R, Khosravi B, Mansourian M. Exploring the reasons for singlehood among girls aged over 33 years living in Tehran: a qualitative study. J Qual Res Health Sci. 2021; 10(4):238-245.

### Abstract

**Introduction:** Both increase in the age of marriage and the prolonged singlehood among girls have become a major problem in Iranian society, leading to psychological and social harm. Therefore, the present study aimed to explain the reasons for singlehood among girls aged over 33 years living in Tehran.

**Methods:** This study was a qualitative content analysis. The study population consisted of single girls aged over 33 years old in Tehran, Iran. A total of 18 unmarried girls aged over 33 years were purposefully selected and studied using semi-structured interviews. Conventional content analysis was used to analyze the data.

**Results:** Data analysis resulted in 10 main categories including "university education", "obsession with the choice of their life's partner", "economic problems", "single girls' distrust of men", "instrumental view of marriage", "other alternatives to marriage", "appearance", "escaping from responsibility", "excessive parental strictness", and "increase in girls' expectations of their suitors".

**Conclusion:** It is necessary to take steps to prevent the increase in the age of marriage among girls by applying appropriate interventions such as changing girls' attitudes toward marriage, educating parents to facilitate their adult children's marriage, providing welfare facilities, and employing young persons.

**Keywords:** Singlehood, Girls, Marriage, Qualitative study, Conventional content analysis, Tehran

### Introduction

Marriage is the first and most critical stage of the family life cycle, and success at different stages of life depends chiefly on such an event (1). The age of marriage is one of the most important physical and mental health indicators among people (2). Human societies have witnessed the fundamental changes in the age of marriage over

the last two centuries. Changes in the age of marriage had first occurred in European countries and then spread to the developing countries in the twentieth century. Iran, similar to other Third World countries, is evolving from traditional to modern society, which has created vast social changes in all social phenomena, including



marriage. Available statistics show that the mean age of marriage has undergone a significant change in recent years (3). Nowadays, the increasing age of marriage has become a major challenge among Iranian youth (4). Young people may avoid marriage for a variety of reasons, and delaying the age of marriage is considered as a social problem and not a personal matter (5). Increase in the mean age at marriage can have destructive effects on the health of people including increased anxiety and stress, the prevalence of depression, behavioral disorders and sexual vulnerability, changing marriage patterns, and the increase in moral corruption with a tendency to crime, and alcohol and drug use (2).

Several studies conducted on the tendency of young people to marry and lack of tendency toward marriage among young people also pointed out cultural variables (e.g., religious orientation and level of social media use, gender equality, parenting style, having older siblings), social variables (e.g. education level, social class identity, self-confidence, the enjoyment of being single, having high expectations, strict parents), as well as economic variables (e.g., occupational status, housing status, income level, parental occupational status) (5,6). Today, singlehood among females can be seen in all parts of the world. In Iran, with the advent of modernization and the resulting changes, such as education and training for girls leading to their employment, there has been witnessed an increase in the age at marriage and permanent singlehood among girl. According to statistics, in the past few decades, the age of marriage has increased significantly among young people, especially girls (7). Single girls are at greater risk of social isolation due to their singlehood. Marriage is one of the most significant components of women's empowerment, and those who do not follow this norm or do not get married are strongly excluded by the informal institutions of the society (8). Statistics show that the delay in the age of marriage for females has more than doubled in less than 10 years. Currently, the mean age at marriage is 35 years or older for males and 30 years or older for females (9). The long-term singlehood can lead to many psychological and social risks for girls. The concealment of one's natural needs can be linked to the deleterious psychological effects and can make it difficult for a person to socialize. On the other hand, singlehood can have far greater social consequences because being single does not mean leaving the relationship emotionally and will not reduce the likelihood of

having an emotional affair outside of marriage (10). Recent reports indicate that females are three times more likely than males to be single. Statistics also show that Tehran had the lowest rate of marriage in the country in recent years. Therefore, the increasing age of marriage and the possibility of permanent singlehood are social and psychological problems, which can endanger the family security and lead to a lot of damages such as increase in divorce cases, increased sexual promiscuity, illicit communication, lack of tendency toward the fertility, and lifestyle changes (11). It is, therefore, necessary to examine the factors affecting singlehood among women in order to prevent the social and emotional consequences of singlehood. Many quantitative studies have been done so far in this regard and thus, it is necessary to investigate the issue of singlehood qualitatively. Hence, the present qualitative study was conducted to explain the reasons for singlehood among women aged over 33 years old living in Tehran, Iran.

### Methods

This study was a qualitative content analysis. The purposive sampling was used to select participants as the primary sampling units. Content analysis is a systematic and objective means to describe a phenomenon, and its purpose is to identify the goals, values, culture, and attitudes toward the intended text of the author or the interviewer, in other words, it is used for the conscious identification of the text (12). The study population consisted of all unmarried girls aged over 33 years old living in Tehran, Iran, in 2018. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) the ability to speak and answer questions, (2) age over 33 years old, and (3) the interviewee's physical and mental health. The data were primarily collected through in-depth interviews, conversations, and note-taking. Data collection continued until data saturation was reached i.e. to the point where the data were repeated and previously collected data were validated (13). In total, 18 girls participated in the study.

The interview process was such that first an intimate relationship was established with the participants. Then, the study objectives were explained to the participants and all the participants gave their verbal informed consent to participate in the study. The interviews were conducted with the participants at the appropriate time. The time and place of the interviews were selected at interviewees' convenience. The average

duration of the interviews was 60 minutes. The interviews began with a broad, general question. Then, using the guidelines, probing questions were asked to obtain further explanations. The data were analyzed based on Graneheim and Lundman's method (12). Immediately after each interview, the researchers listened to the content of the taped interviews several times and then, wrote down the texts of the interviews on paper and reviewed several times so that they could get a general sense of the text. The data were then read word by word and the first stage of coding began with an emphasis on the explicit and implicit content via identifying and highlighting the sentences and paragraphs of the analysis unit. A code was given to each analysis unit and subcodes were extracted. The codes were then reduced to categories based on differences and similarities and the relationship between the identified categories and the main categories was established. The criteria proposed by Guba and Lincoln were used to assess the strength of the present study (13). To enhance the credibility of the study, the researchers considered diversity in sampling and selected participants who had the greatest diversity in terms of demographic characteristics. To ensure the dependability of the research, the findings were provided to the participants with a telephone call to express their views, which was eventually approved by all of them. Moreover, data analysis procedures and findings were sent to 3 prominent researchers in the field of qualitative research, who also approved the stages of analysis and findings. To increase

confirmability, while trying to avoid bias by researchers, all authors of the paper were involved in the process of analyzing and coding and all of them were present at the meetings and expressed their views. To increase transferability, a complete description of the entire research process was provided and participants were quoted directly. After obtaining permission from the Ethics Committee on Research of Iran University of Medical Sciences (IUMS) and the approval of the research council (ethical code: IR.IUMS.REC. 1398.045), this study was conducted. Major ethical issues in conducting this study concerning the study participants were as follows: (1) informing the participants about the study objectives, (2) obtaining informed consent from the study participants prior to recording their voices, (3) the participants' right to leave the study at any time, (4) maintaining the confidentiality of all their personal information such as their sound files and written texts, (5) the participants' right to determine the time and place of conducting the interview, and (6) the participants' right to know the results.

## Results

In total, 18 girls participated in the study. The participants' mean age was 35 years. The demographic characteristics of study participants are presented in Table 1.

Moreover, after analyzing the data, 10 main categories were obtained (Table 2) as listed below with their subcategories and quotations.

**Table 1. Demographic characteristics of study participants**

Participants	Age (years)	Education level	Occupational status	Economic status
1	33	High school diploma or less	Unemployed	Low
2	34	High school diploma or less	Unemployed	Poor
3	35	Bachelor's degree	Unemployed	Poor
4	35	Master's degree or higher	Employee	Medium
5	34	Bachelor's degree	Unemployed	Poor
6	36	Master's degree or higher	Employee	Good
7	35	High school diploma or less	Unemployed	Poor
8	33	Bachelor's degree	Self-employed	Medium
9	38	Bachelor's degree	Self-employed	Medium
10	34	High school diploma or less	Self-employed	Poor
11	33	High school diploma or less	Self-employed	Medium
12	36	Master's degree or higher	Employee	Medium
13	37	Master's degree or higher	Employee	Good
14	33	Bachelor's degree	Self-employed	Good
15	34	Bachelor's degree	Employee	Medium
16	33	High school diploma or less	Unemployed	Medium
17	35	Master's degree or higher	Unemployed	Good
18	42	Master's degree or higher	Employee	Good

**Table 2. Categories and subcategories of reasons for singlehood among women aged over 33 years old**

Categories	Subcategories
University education	Having a tendency to get a PhD degree, education is seen as a higher priority than marriage, being too preoccupied with education and not having opportunities for thinking about marriage, being very busy with education
Obsession with the choice of their life's partner	Having no right criteria for choosing a spouse, being hesitant about choosing a life partner, Comparing their suitors with those of their friends and acquaintances
Economic problems	Failure to provide a proper dowry, not having the right clothes to attend family gatherings, social isolation due to poor economic conditions and poverty
Single girls' distrust of men	The betrayal of men, female victims, men's abuse of girls
Instrumental view of marriage	Marriage means compensating for the economic loss in my life
Other alternatives to marriage	Having a close relationship with other men, having a number of online male friends, white marriage, having an emotional affair with a number of men at the same time
Appearance	Short stature, being overweight and obese, not having a beautiful face, having a defect in their appearance
Escaping from responsibility	Viewing marriage as a constraint, lacking a sense of responsibility to the family, finding freedom in being single
Excessive parental strictness	Disapproval of the child's choice of marital partner, excessive paternal objections to their daughter's suitors, Lack of parental trust in child's ability to form a family
Increase in girls' expectations of their suitors	Having a lot of money, higher education level, having excellent appearance, a luxury wedding ceremony, honeymoon abroad

### Categories

**University education:** In the past two or three decades, some remarkable changes have taken place in Iran that have led to a large number of young women remain unmarried. Seeking university education is one of the reasons for increase in the age of marriage.

In this regard, participant 12 said, "My parents wanted me to get married after I'd finished college with my bachelor's degree. After obtaining bachelor's degree, I could not find any job, so I was admitted to a master's program and couldn't get married".

Besides, participant 13 said, "I've always been busy studying, so I thought less about marriage".

**Obsession with the choice of their life's partner:** Unmarried girls are obsessed with choosing their life's partners as they get older leading to their permanent singlehood.

In this regard, participant 4 said, "Currently, I compare my current suitor with my previous suitors, if his conditions are worse than those of my previous suitors; I won't get married".

Moreover, participant 8 said, "When a suitor comes, I find a fault in him and reject his offer, but it's not my fault. My mother says you're obsessed in choosing your life's partner and you won't be able to get married anymore".

**Economic problems:** Due to the increase in marriage-related costs, especially the provision of

dowry, low-income families feel a lot of financial pressure to provide a dowry. In some cases, when they are unable to provide it, their daughters remain unmarried and wait for the next marriage proposal, which leads to the increase in the age of marriage.

In this regard, participant 1 said, "I had some suitors, but I knew my family couldn't provide a dowry, so I gave an excuse and rejected their offers".

In addition, participant 7 said, "My family is poor. I have no suitor. Last year I had a great suitor, but as he realized my family was poor, he didn't come to our house".

**Single girls' distrust of men:** Given the conditions prevailing today's Iranian society and the spread of immorality in the society, girls's distrust of men has led to fear from or loss of interest in marriage.

In this regard, participant 18 said, "Most men betray their wives, and thus my future husband may betray me, then I'd rather be alone than marrying someone who is unfaithful to me".

Besides, participant 15 said, "I can't trust any man. I've seen so many bastard men before; I really don't want to get married".

**Instrumental view of marriage:** The proliferation of modern communication devices or technologies has led to the remarkable changes in people's values and beliefs, as well as young people's attitudes toward marriage and family.

In this regard, participant 9 said, "I suffered great economic losses in my life. I have always wanted to

marry someone who would compensate for all economic losses in my life".

Participant 15 also said, "I don't want to get married unless the circumstances of the suitor bring me closer to my goals and do not hinder me. For example, he must have a lot of money so that I can easily continue my studies abroad".

**Other alternatives to marriage:** The decline in moral values and the increase in extramarital affairs in modern societies have caused young unmarried girls to meet their emotional and sexual needs by not following the norms and Islamic sharia law. Thus, they don't want to get married at all.

In this regard, participant 11 said, "I have no interest in getting married because my male friend can fulfill my emotional and sexual needs and every time I get tired of my male friend, I find another male friend, and I will not have any trouble".

Moreover, participant 17 said, "I've always had many male friends, so I've thought less about marriage. Sometimes I think I don't need to marry".

**Appearance:** Beauty standards have changed significantly in recent decades and have become one of the most important criteria for choosing a life partner. Young single girls who do not have the standards of modern beauty are less likely to be chosen.

In this regard, participant 2 said, "Because of not having a beautiful face, I have no suitor, and nobody pays attention to me. So far, I have had no great suitor; otherwise, I would have gotten married".

Participant 12 also said, "My conditions are better than most of my friends in all respects, but because I am not beautiful based on standards of beauty, I have no suitor. Nowadays, when a woman is physically beautiful, she gets the best suitor, though she has no other positive attributes".

**Escaping from responsibility:** Some girls see marriage as a constraint that can limit their degree of freedom and prevent them from performing their favorite activities, hence, they do not want to get married at all.

In this regard, participant 13 said, "I don't want to get married because if I get married, I have to stay at home and care for my kids and my husband".

Participant 4 also said, "I don't like parenting. It feels I can't raise a child at all. Secondly, I don't like anyone constantly telling me what to do and what not to do, so I prefer to be single".

**Excessive parental strictness:** In some cases,

excessive parental strictness causes daughters to miss the opportunity to marry at the right time, and in some cases, it also causes them to avoid marrying their lover.

In this regard, participant 14 said, "I want to get married sooner, but my parents find a fault in my suitor and reject his offer".

Participant 4 also said, "At age 26, I wanted to marry a person I loved, but my parents didn't agree to our marriage. They told me that he didn't have an appropriate job, and thus they rejected his offer".

**Increase in girls' expectations of their suitors:** The recent social changes in Iran have shifted single girls's expectations for choosing their life partners, and thus they are highly idealistic in choosing their life partners.

In this regard, participant 15 said, "I will only marry someone who meets all my criteria, such as having a lot of money and higher education and being handsome".

Participant 9 also said, "I want to marry someone whose conditions are great so that I can buy whatever I want and travel wherever I want".

## Discussion

This study was conducted to explain the reasons for singlehood among girls aged over 33 years old living in Tehran. The findings of the present study showed that university education for single girls is one of the main reasons for their singlehood. In their study, Habibpour Gatabi and Ghaffary found that single girls who have higher levels of education, delay marriage and have a non-material attitude and also have more beliefs that by marriage, lost opportunity cost is more than marriage opportunity (16). Some findings have revealed that university education can result in dramatic changes in the lifestyles of people and those with higher levels of education have a different attitude toward marriage, and thus, as their level of education increases, the age for marriage of single girls also increases (17, 4-20). The results of a study conducted by Mirzaie et al. also confirmed that single girls's marriage age increase as their education level increases (21).

Obsession with the choice of their life's partner is also one of the main reasons for the singlehood among girls, which is consistent with previous studies (1). It indicates that higher levels of expectations of young adults for choosing their life partners can be one of the results of the idealism of the youth leading to the increase in the age of marriage. Their wrong criteria and higher levels of



expectations for choosing a life partner can lead to permanent singlehood or unsuccessful marriage among girls aged over 33 years old living in Tehran.

Financial problems are another reason for bachelorhood among women. In the present study, families' inability to provide dowries for their daughters was considered as an economic factor that can delay marriage. Other studies have presented that parents may not be able to provide a proper dowry for their daughter, and accordingly, they may delay their daughter's marriage (11, 24). Numerous studies have suggested that economic factors may contribute to a rise in the age of marriage (5,25,26). These results suggest that providing a basis for economic growth and youth employment can help to reduce the age of marriage.

Single girls's distrust of men is considered as one of the most significant issues for the safety and health of individuals, families, and societies. However, due to the obvious sensitivity of the issue and being taboo in most societies, there is no accurate statistical information in this regard.

The results of the present study indicated that women may avoid marriage due to fear of the betrayal of men. The results obtained from a study revealed that the highest rate of infidelity belongs to males, and the rate of male infidelity is higher in Tehran than in other provinces of the country (27). The study participants also deemed themselves vulnerable to this issue and believed that most men are unfaithful, contributing to their bachelorhood. Changing the attitude of single girls toward the male infidelity and teaching strategies for coping with the dispute can be an effective step to encourage single girls to marry in metropolitan areas.

The present study demonstrated that the instrumental view of marriage is one of the main reasons for bachelorhood among girls so that the study participants considered marriage as a means to achieve their material concerns and physical desires. Moral and spiritual benefits of marriage are becoming less valuable. Another reason for bachelorhood among women is to have other alternatives to marriage; in other words, they have immoral relationships, which is consistent with previous studies (5). Having a number of online male friends can also be one of the alternatives to marriage (28).

In the present study, appearance was also identified as a reason for singlehood among girls aged over 33 years old living in Tehran. In her study, Cherati presented that single girls's appearance can delay marriage (29). This indicates changes in

the criteria for the marriage of males in society, where ethical values, such as morality and faith have become less important, and criteria relevant to one's appearance have taken a special place. Young adults have ignored the fact that physical appearance is the outward phenotype or look of human beings and cannot indicate the behavioral attributes. It is necessary to change men's attitudes in such a way that appearance is a relative criterion, not the priority in choosing a life partner.

Escaping from responsibility is another reason for singlehood among women. In fact, they see marital rights and responsibilities as incompatible with their freedom, and they consider singlehood as an opportunity for having no responsibility, indicating that the study participants have a sense of responsibility and it is important for young adults to be conscious that the sense of responsibility must be strengthened in marriage.

Excessive parental strictness is considered as another reason for singlehood among women. Reducing parental expectations can help to solve this problem. Some studies have shown that high parental expectations can delay their daughters' marriages. (3, 22).

Finally, increase in single women's expectations is another reason for singlehood among women aged over 33 years old. The level of economic expectations is significantly high in the study participants. However, having both sufficient income and a job to start a marital life are considered as problems for many young people today who want to get married. On the other hand, educated women are more likely to have better criteria for selecting a life partner. Single girls should understand the problems of society and expect their suitors accordingly.

One of the main limitations of this study was that it was a qualitative study the results of which cannot be generalized to other populations. Failure to respond some questions was another limitation of this study. The researchers tried to overcome this problem as much as possible by developing a friendly relationship. Moreover, given that this study was performed only in Tehran, which has special social and cultural settings, it is recommended that future research be conducted in other urban and rural areas in order to be able to more clearly decipher the hidden layers of this social problem.

## Conclusion

Increase in the age of marriage can have negative

consequences for single girls, their families, and societies. Due to the economic conditions of Iran, providing adequate welfare facilities and appropriate employment for postgraduate students, developing and enhancing the sense of responsibility towards the family among the young adults, strengthening trust between males and females, restoring Islamic moral values and raising awareness on the harmful consequences of delayed marriage can help to resolve the issue.

## References

1. Nietzel MT, Harris MJ. Creative ways to keep romance alive. retrieved 2008 .updated 2016; cited 2015. Available from: <http://www.heartnhome.com>.
2. Murayama S. Regional standardization in the age at marriage: A comparative study of pre Industrial Germany and Japan. *The History of the Family*. 2001; 2(6):303-324. doi: 10.1016/S1081-602X(01)00074-4.
3. Naghibi A, Hamidi M. Attitude of Youth towards Marriage in Qaemshahr, Iran. *J Mazandaran Univ Med Sci*. 2015; 25(131):159-164. [In Persian].
4. Mohammad Pour A, Tagavi N. The social factors of rising age of marriage. *Sociological Studies*. 2013; 6(20):39-53. [In Persian].
5. Fazlollahi Ghamshi S, Jahan Bakhshi J. The age of student marriage and the ability to explain the various economic. *Culture in The Islamic University*. 2018; 8(26):129-154. [In Persian].
6. Lahad K. Am I asking for too much?" The selective single woman as a new social problem. *Womens Stud Int Forum*. 2013; 40:23-32. doi: 10.1016/j.wsif.2013.04.009.
7. Safiri K, Shahanavaz S. Single woman and Identity: single women over 35 years of city Lahijan Using grounded theory. *Quarterly Journal of Socio-Cultural Development Studies*. 2016; 4(3):9-37. [In Persian].
8. Delkhamoush, MT. Marriage values among Iranian youth. *Developmental Psychology Journal: Iranian psychology*. 2007; 3(12):299-309. [In Persian].
9. Mohebi, F, Sayyah M, Hoseyni, S. Delay Significations in Female Students' Marriage. 2016; 6(19):251-274. [In Persian].
10. Modarresi Yazdi F, Farahmand M, Afshani SA. A study on single girls' social isolation and its effective socio-cultural factors: a study on single girls over 30 Years in Yazd . *Half-Yearly of Social Problems of Iran*. 2017; 8(1):121-143. doi: 20.1001.1.24766933.1396.8.1.6.4. [In Persian].
11. Fooladi M. Sociological analysis of increasing the age of marriage, with an emphasis on cultural factors. *Cultural Social Knowledge*. 2014; 5(4):77-104. [In Persian].
12. Graneheim UH, Lundman B. Qualitative content analysis in nursing research: concepts, procedures and measures to achieve trustworthiness. *Nurse Educ Today*. 2004; 24(2):105-12. doi: 10.1016/j.nedt.2003.10.001.
13. Schwandt TA, Lincoln YS, Guba EG. Judging interpretations: But is it rigorous? Trustworthiness and authenticity in naturalistic evaluation. *New Directions for Evaluation*. 2007; 2007(114):11-25. doi:10.1002/ev.223.
14. Zeighami R, Bagheri Nesami M, Oskouie F, Yadavar Nikravesht MY. Content analysis. *Iran Journal of Nursing*. 2008; 21(53):41-52. [In Persian].
15. Speziale HS, Streubert HJ, Carpenter DR. *Qualitative research in nursing: Advancing the humanistic imperative*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2011.
16. Habibpour Gatabi K, Ghaffary G. A study on the causes of rising marriage age among girls. *Women in Development & Politics*. 2011; 9(1):7-34. [In Persian].
17. Kazemi Z. The effect of developmental idealism on the gap between mothers and daughters in their attitudes towards marriage and family. *Journal of Family Research*. 2010; 6(23):299-312. [In Persian].
18. Saraie H, Ojaghloo S. The generational study of marriage value change in iran (case of study: women in Zanjan city). *Journal of Iranian Social Development Studies*. 2013; 5(4):19-42. [In Persian].
19. Bahiraee E, HazratiSomeeh Z. Social factors influencing age at marriage, female students (case study: Working students in 1390 to study at Islamic Azad University. *Sociological Review*. 2013; 2(4):50-137. [In Persian].
20. Rahimi A, Kazemipour Sh, Razghi Nasrabadi HBB. Analysis of the Transcendence of Women and Men in Iran during the Years 1345 to 1390. *Iranian Social Studies Journal*. 2015; 9(3):80-109. Dor: 20.1001.1.1735000.1394.10.20.2.1.
21. Mirzaie M, Ghorbani F. Materialistic and post-

- materialistic value orientation and the timing of marriage (case study: men and women in the threshold of marriage in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province). *Journal of Population Association of Iran*. 2015; 10(20):50-71. [In Persian].
22. Rajabi A. Age of marriage and factors of increase and its reduction strategies. *Knowledge*. 2007; 112:154-43. [In Persian].
  23. Khojasteh mehr R, Mohammadi A, Abbaspour Z. Married students' attitude to marriage: A qualitative Study. *Journal of Nursing Education*. 2016; 4(2):19-28. [In Persian]. doi:10.21859/ijpn-04023.
  24. Moradi G, Safarian M. Effective socio-economic factors on the increase of the youth marriage age. *Sociological Studies of Youth*. 2012; 3(7):81-108. [In Persian].
  25. Mirsondesi M, Sefidi MMG. Investigating the Relionship between Women's Education and their Marriage Age and Its Prevention Strategies with an Emphasis on the Islamic Approach. *The Women and Families Cultural-Educational*. 2011; 1390(17):179-204. [In Persian].
  26. Zarrabi V, Mostafavi SF. Effect of socioeconomic factors on Women's age at marriage in Iran. *The Economic Research*. 2012, 11(4):33-64. [In Persian].
  27. Asayesh MH, Farahbakhsh K, Salimi Bajestani H, Delavar A. Explanation of experiences and emotional reactions in women victims of infidelity: a qualitative study *J Qual Res Health Sci*. 2017; 6(4):355-72. [In Persian].
  28. Qaderzadeh O, Gholami F, Gholami E. Semantic reconstruction of girls' lived experience of singleness. *Women in Development & Politics*. 2017; 15(3): 403-426. [In Persian]. doi: 10.22059/jwdp.2017.223685.1007116.
  29. Eskandri Cherati A. The study of factors affecting marriage delay in Iran, a case study in Golestan province. *Journal of Sociology, Islamic Azad University, Ashtian Branch*. 2007; 4(3):1-25. [In Persian].