

Young mothers and changing family structure

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Abstract

In this descriptive cross-sectional study, the documentary method and secondary analysis have been used. This study aims to identify the most influential population of the Iranian family (birth and divorce), in the face of the second population zone of globalization and rationalization has changed to a comprehensive understanding of family population change. In this study, the role of demographic cognitive variables as an objective symbol in relation to the sociological changes of the family with a mental title is very important. Because there is a two-way relationship between the object (registration statistics) and the mind (people's sports attitudes). The results showed that the age of mothers in the country has increased. The highest number of births in the provinces belongs to mothers aged 25-29 and the lowest number of children to mothers over the age of 49.

The result of comparing the births of 139 with 13897 age group of mothers, showed that the first rank of childbearing has changed from 20-24 years old mothers to 25-29 years old. Women under the age of 15-24 living in rural areas are more likely to have children than urban women in the same age group. According to the theory of the second population, the higher the development in a society, the lower the rate of growth and marriage. On the other hand, the intensification of borderless social relations in the form of communication networks and parents' rational assessment of the economic, social and cultural goals of having a child has changed attitudes and values in the family and changed the family structure in Iran.

Keywords: Birth, Maternal age group, Population expansion, Rational choice, Family structure.

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1. Introduction

The family is undoubtedly the main institution in society that has important functions both in the past and in today's society, so the reflection of change in the family is so important that it can be generalized to the whole society. Man's first life begins with the family, which occurs mostly in the form of the family, which seems to be inconclusive in one definition because the concept of the family is the basic basis of sociology (Gilles 2003: 23).

Reflecting the change in family structure is so important that it can be generalized to the whole of society. There are two sides between the developments of the family and society, so that value changes in the family affect society, and changes in society in family relationships will be diagnostic. Anthony Giddens believes that none of the changes that are taking place these days are related to what is happening in personal, sexual, emotional life, marriage and family. Entering the information society, such as the transition from agricultural society to industrial society, has affected all aspects of human life. The political, social, economic, and cultural arenas are built on a multitude of fundamental opportunities and challenges, and hence the concept of an information society has been the source of much debate and discourse. Has been (Asadi, 2008: 60). The evolution of the family is a global issue that has been raised in all societies today. However, the context varies greatly from country to country and from culture to culture. The year of events such as increasing the age of marriage, increasing the age of the head of the household, increasing the age of fertility, decreasing childbearing, increasing single parenting and domestic violence, lifestyle changes, reducing cohabitation and increasing divorce in the family. Reflects change and change. It is in the life patterns of the Iranian family. It is one of the long-term demographic trends after the family, which can be an example of family structure change. A family is a group of people who live in a dormitory and share expenses, food and other necessities of life.

Families are the main population of society, society and the economy, and many decisions about having children and so on take place there. According to the 1986 census, after the household in Iran, it was equal to 1.5, which in the census 20 years later, ie in 2006, has decreased to 4, in the last census in 2016, after the household in Iran, it has decreased to 4. Reached 3.3. Post-family

shrinkage in Iran is definitely related to the decisions that people make about marriage, childbearing and divorce. In 1986, the birth rate in the country was equal to 45.6 per thousand, which in 2006 this index decreased to 17.8 births and in 2016 the birth rate in the country reached 19.1 cases. A review of statistics shows that Iranian society has seriously experienced the growth of childbearing in all provinces. The perception and attitude of Iranian families towards family formation, childbearing and the continuation of marriage has changed. Reproductive changes are also the result of structural and ideological changes in human society. In demographic issues, the birth rate is one of the important factors in the evolution of the age-sex structure of the population, which has changed along with structural changes (such as industrial, urbanization, etc.).

Smith argues that "fertility is the occurrence of a living birth" (Smith et al., 2002: 21) Historically, there has been a long-term decline in fertility levels in industrialized societies. I see this decline in relation to economic development and recovery, the reduction of child mortality, the change in the security and economic and social value of children, and the change in the social status of women. Has experienced fertility. The total fertility rate has decreased from 7.7 births in 1969 to 2.01 births in 2016. Childbearing is the only issue that focuses on the mother. The study of national and provincial trends in birth rates shows that the geographical pattern of family structure is common in Iran, so that the border provinces of the country have higher fertility compared to the provinces located in the central part of the country, especially the central provinces. . The provinces are close to the capital. Increase in marriage rate, decrease in marriage, increase in maternal age, decrease in childbearing due to the decisive effect on population structure are on the list of social issues of the country (Shavazi, 2005: 25).

Although some theories about special reproductive speed planning in Iran are influenced by family planning programs, they focus on social change and ideas on changing family structure. Understanding the developments in the field of family definitely helps to understand social changes in such a way that Bernard "considers family study as the study of society itself" (Bernardes,

2011: 55). Therefore, this study seeks to observe the changes of mothers in the country to discover changes in the structure of the Iranian family.

2.Review of Literature

In this article, by examining the age groups of mothers based on the frequency of births registered in the Civil Registration Organization from 2007 to 2018, an attempt was made to analyze the changes in age groups of mothers based on three theoretical perspectives, which are discussed below. A) The classical view of demography b) The view of rational choice c) The view of the world system

A) The classical demographic perspective

By examining the changes in society, there has always been a relationship between demographic changes and changes in the structure of society. It is as if the reflection of the changes in the mind of the society (people's attitude) shows itself in the same society (population structure). The changes made in the first demographic transition provided the necessary ground for the emergence of the second demographic transition. The reduction in mortality in the first demographic transition led to a revision of the norms so that the necessary conditions were provided for the use of contraceptives, which were followed by demographic changes in the family. The central theme in the first demographic transition was based on changes in fertility and mortality, but in the second demographic transition theory, of which Lasta is one of the most prominent pioneers, it focused primarily on industry and the characteristics of the new family in the decades. It is recent and is therefore considered a "family transition". According to this theory, family and marital ties have undergone fundamental changes in the contemporary period, especially in industrial societies. These changes include decreased family formation and marriage, increased unmarried lives, delayed marriage and childbearing, decreased birth rates, increased extramarital births, and increased divorce (Hoveim and Dora, 2008: 3). Van Duca also sees the second transitional population as overseeing the fundamental transformation of the family, which is rooted above all in

"individualism." Whereas in the past, altruism played a major role in family life (Forootan, 2013: 126).

Table 1 shows the demographic and social characteristics associated with the first and second transitions in Western Europe. Lastaq and Niels compared the differences between the two demographic transitions in the areas of marriage, fertility, and social contexts.

Table 1. Demographic and social characteristics associated with the first and second transitions in Western Europe

The second demographic transition	The first demographic transition	Title
Decrease in the proportion of married people	Increasing the proportion of married people	Marriage
Increasing the age of the first marriage	Reducing the age of marriage	
Increase in divorce (early divorce) and decrease in remarriage	Reduce divorce and increase remarriage	
Further reduction of fertility through delayed marriage	Decreased marital fertility through decline at older ages	Fertility
Increasing the age of childbearing	Low childbearing age	
Increased fertility outside of marriage	Illegal fertility decline	
Increased childlessness among couples	Reduction of childlessness among couples	Social contexts
Increasing higher level needs: individual independence, self-actualization, local community democracy	Employment with the aim of basic material needs: household income, health, education, social security, the value of primary solidarity	
Avoidance of social and civic networks, change of social capital and weakening of social cohesion	Increase political, civic and community-based networks - strengthen social solidarity	
The weakening of the state, the disobedience of authoritarian power, the lack of political pluralism	Strict normative oversight by the government, social and political pluralism	
Increasing similarity in gender roles, women's economic independence	Gender segregation, family-based policies	
Flexibility in organizing life cycle, multiple lifestyles, open future	Regular changes in life cycle, cautious marriage, a single model in the family	

Source:(Lastaq Veniles, 2022)

B) The view of rational choice

In the theory of rational choice, Kraib (1999: 97) believes that "people engage in rational action in sufficient numbers and times, which turns the theory of rational choice into an efficient proposition." The theory of rational choice was first explained by James Coleman. The theory of rational choice studies systems, effective institutions in decision making and collective choices that affect a group of people (Azad Armaki, 2002: 295). The theory of rational

choice believes that rational action is a prominent feature of human society that rationality can manifest itself in all aspects of life. Among its effects can be on childbearing. Coleman (1998: 32) believes that "the actor chooses the action that gives him the maximum benefit". This concept was first introduced in economics, which has extended profit and benefit from the economic field to other fields. Zsolani (1998: 618) believes that there are two versions of the theory of rational choice; rationality means internal compatibility of norms and rationality as maximizing individual benefit.

In this regard, Weber (1989: 71) also mentions That social behavior may be rationally categorized toward a goal, based on the fact that objects of external status or other people will behave in a certain way, and from such expectations, Used as a condition or means of successfully achieving rationally self-selected goals Harvey Liebenstein argues in the context of economic theory that children's benefits and costs are factors in determining Parents' perceptions affect the number of children: He enumerates two types of costs and names three types of benefits for the number of children: first, the child is a commodity that can be a source of pleasure for parents (consumer goods); Second, the child as a labor force that can be used for free in agricultural and livestock activities; third, defines the provision and maintenance of parents in terms of benefit and satisfaction (Hosseini, 2007: 71). that according to Liebenstein's theory, a more comprehensive analysis of changing fertility patterns in Iranian society can be.

C) The view of globalization

With the expansion of social relations in human society, there have been changes in human values and attitudes toward life that have led to different lifestyles. In this study, the transformation of the family institution is discussed and one of the important theories that can help to understand and interpret this change is the view of globalization; Because globalization is the expansion of routines, relationships, awareness and the organization of global social life (Giddens, 2016: 766). Globalization is not seeing the differences of human society and achieving a global commonality (Abdullahi, 2010: 3). Globalization is a social process in which geographical constraints that have

overshadowed social and cultural relations are removed and people are increasingly aware of the reduction of these constraints (Waters, 2000: 12). Through the globalization of events, decisions and activities in one part of the world can have important consequences for individuals and societies in far-flung parts of the globe (Scholte, 1993: 13). Giddens (1998: 76) believes that "globalization is synonymous with the intensification of social relations; "The same relationships that connect distant spatial positions to such an extent that each local event is shaped by the influence of other events that are miles away, and vice versa." One of these institutions that is certainly influenced by the process of globalization is the family.

The change in values in the family structure has taken place with the effect of globalization through communication networks, one of the external manifestations of which can not be seen in the change in the demographic structure of the family. One of the main features of globalization is mutual communication; But unlike interdependence, which emphasizes reciprocity, globalization also considers the possibility of dependence (Williams, 2000: 133). Giddens by rethinking the concept of globalization and emphasizing the basic tenets of modernity; Capitalism, industrialization, military power, and oversight control this process in the direction of the unfinished project of modernity. From the perspective of formation and evolution, he does not condition the process of globalization on a complete transition from modernity (Abdullahi, 2010: 15).

According to Giddens, globalization is a multidimensional phenomenon, in which each dimension of globalization has led to a fundamental change in the type, conditions and level of daily human life. In the context of globalization, dimensions have emerged in new contexts that have changed the standard of living; For example, the life and identity of women in the new society has undergone a fundamental change and has come from purely traditional and indigenous frameworks and has enabled them to live an effective life on a larger scale. The connection of human beings beyond local borders and their interaction with social phenomena that are beyond place-oriented places and traditions, has enabled them to a new kind of daily life that has a global dimension. (Giddens, 1999: 1).

Because the role of women as an influential member of the family structure has always been emphasized, changes in women's identities can be so powerful that they not only lead to change in the family; But the reflection of this transformation can also change society. Since the family is the most accurate and transparent social institution that reflects the great and historical events of the world, it must be rightly said that the family moves along with society (Labibi, 2014: 358-659); This is a vital point that can connect the changes of society to the window of the family. The main unit of society and also the main source of socialization is the family. The family has also been affected by globalization; However, it is a fact that processes such as industrialization and modernization have affected the family structure in the early years. Globalization is the result of various social and cultural interactions between the masses (Kumar, 2012: 12).

As society evolves, so does the family. Considering that different communities have been subject to change to different degrees, the family must have changed to different degrees in different communities (Sarai, 2006: 40). Regarding the impact of urbanization and education on family structure, Hawthorne argues that in all societies, birth control awareness is directly related to urbanization, above-average education, and above-average income. Education also has a significant effect on other explanatory variables such as attitudes toward family size, costs and benefits of children (Lucas and Mir, 2004: 17). Of course, this can also be true in Iran; Because Abbasi Shavazi and Askari Nodooshan (2005: 62) in their research results have stated that couples who have grown up in the city, women who have a higher level of education and women who marry at older ages, the number They have fewer children. The family as a social institution in the process of globalization suffers from increasing contradictions (Turner, 2002: 294). As discussed above, globalization can be one of the factors that led to a change in the role of the traditional family and its transformation into a modern family, and the change in the nature of the family in the modern world, caused damage to Dealing with them Properly, family change must be carefully identified and addressed in order to make the right decisions in policy-making. In summarizing the

theoretical foundations stated in the previous lines, the theoretical framework of this research can be stated as follows:

The family is the main unit of society and also the main source of socialization. The center of change in values in human societies also begins with the family; So the relationship between social change and family demographic change is predictable. The second demographic transition theory focuses primarily on the industry and the characteristics of the new family in recent decades. The family in industrial societies has undergone fundamental changes such as reduced family formation and marriage, increased unmarried lives, delayed marriage and childbearing, reduced birth rates, increased extramarital births and increased divorce. All the changes that were expressed regarding the characteristics of the second population transition can be considered as signs of globalization in society. In the second demographic transition, changing cultural values in society and changing the position of women, employment, education, etc. have caused changes in the age of marriage and increasing the age of childbearing, increasing fertility outside of marriage and also increasing childlessness among couples. Rational action is a prominent feature of human society that manifests itself in all aspects of life, including its effects on childbearing.

According to this theory, reducing childbearing can be the result of parents' assessment of the benefits that come to them as a result of having children. Given the changes in the economic, social and cultural context, the family has come to the conclusion that childbearing should be reduced, which is the conclusion of parents can be the result of extensive and profound changes in recent decades for reasons such as Industrialization, urbanization growth, globalization and other issues have occurred in the socio-cultural and economic fields of our country. In developing societies, values change at a slow pace; Like how to choose a spouse, which has turned from an economic decision based on the decision and opinion of other individuals and family members, into an emotional decision.

The right to freely choose one's spouse, women's freedom of action in marriage, family decision-making, the normalization of divorce, and the like are among the changes that convince us of the presence of rationality in all

aspects of life; As a result, as values change, so do people's decisions about marriage age, childbearing, and marital continuity; Thus, this change in decision-making manifests itself objectively in the frequency of births, marriages and divorces, and the change in the frequency of registration statistics can be a reflection of changes in values and, consequently, changes in family structure; As a result, the following model can be reached to change the family structure (Figure 1):

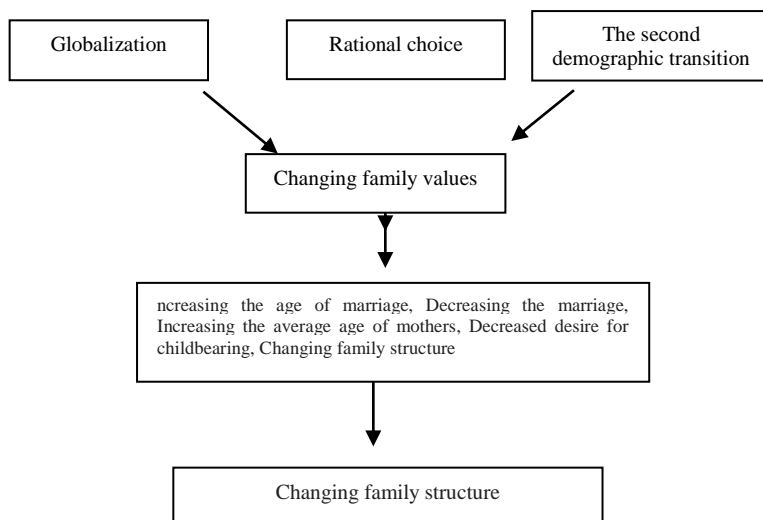


Figure 1) Family restructuring model (author)

Considering the 14 clauses of population policies set by the Supreme Leader, the results of this study can be helpful in better understanding and formulating future policies and plans of the provinces. This dissertation seeks to answer these questions by observing the changes made in the registration of birth, marriage and divorce statistics:

1. Given the declining trend in births, has the average age of mothers in the provinces changed significantly in the last 12 years?
2. Considering the process of globalization, rational choice and the transition situation of Iranian society, has the rank of childbearing of mothers in different age groups in the provinces of the country also changed?

3. Can the age of women in marriage be related to their reproductive age?

There has been a lot of research on fertility from different perspectives, including biological and social studies. Will be brought and then the difference between the look of this article and other works done will be noticed. Moeini and Paydar (1997) in their research have considered several factors such as reducing mortality and improving health status along with changes in intellectual structures as a wave of change in reproductive behavior. Their studies show that there is a significant relationship between modernity indicators and fertility ratios in the country's provinces.

To Gandeh (1998) examines the impact of women's employment on the continuing negative impact on fertility in Africa as it is in developed countries. Despite the patriarchal structure of most African societies, women are less inclined to talk about making decisions about the number of children because of the control of the husband or the husband's dependents in the reproductive process. Lem (2007) concluded in her study that changing the position of women through employment, higher education, participation in family decision-making and participation in social activities has a significant effect on fertility reduction.

Zolfagharizadeh (2007) in his study showed that there is a significant relationship between female age at first marriage and parents' income and sexual preference in favor of the son with fertility. But there is no significant relationship between men's job type and fertility. Mir Mohammad Sadeghi et al. (2010) in a study entitled "Study of socio-economic and demographic factors affecting fertility in rural areas" have shown that at some ages during the marriage period, the number of child mortality, the number Abortion and the extent of usable land in the village had a positive effect on fertility, but the woman's age at first delivery, delivery intervals, the couple's level of education, and insurance had a negative effect on fertility.

Adhikari (2010) examines the socio-economic and cultural factors affecting fertility differences in Nepal. The results of this study showed that there are significant differences in the average number of children born according to the cultural, economic and social environments of women. The results of regression analysis also show that age at first marriage, idea of

number of infants, place of residence, literacy status, religion, mass media, application of family planning methods, family dimension and child mortality are the most important Variables have been used to explain fertility variance.

In the research of Abbasi Shavazi and Khajeh Salehi (2013), improving the position of women by increasing the level of education and social participation of women and increasing independence in decision-making, an important factor in demographic change and reducing the tendency of women to have children has been proposed. In other words, increasing women's education has led to increasing women's social participation and improving women's status and their rise to lead. They are involved in family affairs and as a result of these changes, they have reduced their desire to have children in order to maintain their position in society and in the family.

None of the previous work has worked directly on the age group of mothers, but this article tries to describe the changes in the age group of mothers in terms of fertility by describing the age groups of mothers during 12 years (2008-2017) and From this path, considering the changes made in the age group of mothers, consider the change in family structure.

3. Methodology

Governmental or private organizations systematically collect various types of information based on political decisions or the type of service. Because existing statistics are not usually designed to answer a specific question, they may not exactly match the deductive model of the research design, so the researcher creatively organizes the data into variables. For this reason, Newman finds it difficult to identify suitable topics for research in existing statistics (Newman, 2016: 196). In this study, the archived statistics in the Civil Registration Organization, which is published annually for public information, have been used and an attempt has been made to analyze the statistics secondarily. Baker considers secondary analysis as a new analysis of data collected for another purpose (Baker, 2002: 307).

The statistics published by the Civil Registry Office are very reliable, because the source of the data is fully documented and based on government identity documents (birth certificates, marriage and divorce notices). The

statistical population of this study is 31 provinces of the country. In this research, based on the data available in the archives of the Civil Registration Organization, two time periods have been used. The choice of time period is more dependent on the availability of available data in the specialized yearbook of the Civil Registration Organization.

First period: related to the study of age groups of mothers and women's marriage based on age group from 2008 to 2018.

Second period: A study of the average age of mothers from 2010-2018.

4. Findings

In this section, to show the change in family structure, an attempt was made to examine the changes that occurred in the age group of mothers during the years 2008 to 2018. To begin this section, the birth process at 12 years is first examined, then the changes that have occurred in mothers' childbearing based on the mother's age group were discussed.

A look at the general trend of birth in 12 years (2008 to 2018)

Table 2: General and current trends of registered births (2007 - 2018)

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	Year
1366519	1487913	1528053	1570219	1534362	1471834	1421689	1382229	1363542	1348546	1300166	1286716	Total births
1334962	1450271	1487873	1529689	1493317	1430678	1375403	1332274	1299226	1280449	1223598	1192406	Current births
97.7	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.3	97.2	96.7	96.4	95.3	95.0	94.1	92.7	Percentage of current births of total births

Table 2 shows the frequency of total births, including current births registered during the years (2008 to 2018). Total births refer to all births registered in those years, and current births refer to all births that occur in the same year. In the third part of the table, the percentage of current births from the total number of births is shown. From 2008 to 2016, there is a slow trend in increasing registered births, but from 2008 to 2018, births have decreased. 2008 to 2018 Each year, current births include a higher percentage of total births, which indicates the registration at the time of birth. This part of the research is based on the current births registered in the Civil Registration Organization.

Table 3 shows the frequency of current births based on the age group of mothers from 2007 to 2018. Among the 9 age groups of mothers, childbearing is higher among mothers aged 25-29 (31.2%) than other age groups. The lowest birth rate is among mothers over the age of 49. The highest frequency of childbearing in the age groups of mothers from right to left are: 25-29, 20-24, 30-34, 35-39, 15-19, 40-44, 45-49, less than 15 years, more than 49 years.

Table 3 can also examine the changes in childbearing based on age groups of mothers. Mothers under the age of 15 from 2007 to 2018, their fertility gradually decreased. In mothers aged 15-15 years and 20-24 years, there is an almost regular trend in reducing births. Mothers of 30-34, 35-39 and 40-44 age groups gradually increased their fertility from 2007 to 2018

Table3: Current births registered by gender, urban, rural and age group of mothers in the country from 2007-2018

total	unknown	Mor than 49 age	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	20-24	15-19	less than 15 age	Year
1192406	0	3688	2397	19803	96456	219918	366528	368801	113234	1581	2007
1223598	0	3746	2378	20990	102207	231373	379869	367819	113533	1683	2008
1280449	0	4522	2461	23529	108599	250694	405761	370022	113233	1628	2009
1299226	5311	394	1833	24891	112831	265858	412584	362406	111387	1731	2010
1332274	6210	355	1921	26140	117996	282504	428357	358225	108900	1666	2011
1375403	7095	406	1862	27274	125308	300818	444741	357074	109179	1646	2012
1430678	8072	386	2110	29822	137551	325359	460586	357480	107585	1727	2013
1493317	8804	264	2541	34361	159905	363457	474159	345564	102549	1713	2014
1529689	8876	290	2904	39224	180614	391323	478080	330516	96351	1511	2015
1487873	8644	284	3080	42307	191232	394421	454131	301501	90717	1556	2016
1450271	9043	315	3195	44506	197447	391739	429377	284754	88361	1534	2017
1334962	8585	345	3416	44068	190824	362336	385790	255656	82440	1502	2018
16430146	70640	14995	30098	376915	1720970	3779800	5119963	4059818	1237469	19478	Total
100	0.43	0.09	0.18	2.29	10.47	23.01	31.2	24.71	7.53	0.12	%

Changing the rank of the most childbearing in the age group of mothers during the comparison of two years (2007-2018)

Table 4 shows the order of mothers age group, based on the highest fertility rate in comparison between 2007 and 2018. In general, all age groups except the age group of 40-44 years have changed. In 2007, the highest fertility was related to mothers aged 20 to 24 years, and in 2018, mothers aged 25 to 29

years replaced the previous group, which indicates an increase in reproductive age among mothers. The second rank of the frequency of births was related to the age group of mothers 25-29 years old, which in 2018, the mentioned rank belonged to the age group of 30-34 years. The third highest frequency of childbearing in 2018 is related to the age group of mothers 20-24 years old. This change occurred while in 2007 the third highest frequency was related to the age group of 15-19 years old. As the change of positions shows.

Table 4 - Ranking of mothers age group based on childbearing (comparison 2007 and 2018)

2018 age age category	2007 age age category	Rank based on frequency Rank
25-29	20-24	1
30-34	25-29	2
20-24	30-34	3
35-39	15-19	4
15-19	35-39	5
40-44	40-44	6
45-49	More than 49 years	7
Less than 15 years	45-49	8
More than 49 years	Less than 15 years	9

A study of the percentage of changes in the frequency of births based on the age group of mothers in 2018 compared to 2007

Table 5 shows the changes in different age groups of mothers during 12 years (2007-2018) in general. The highest change in childbearing growth was recorded in the age group of 40-44 years (122.5%) and the largest decrease in childbearing was related to mothers in the age group over 49 years. The table below fully shows the growth of maternal reproductive age, so that the negative growth in maternal fertility is less than 15 years, mothers 15-19 years, 20-24 years and more than 49 years, and instead the growth of childbearing is evident in the age groups 25 to 49 years. This change is consistent with the theories proposed.

Table 5: Observation of birth changes based on age group of mothers from 2007-2018

age category	Less than 15 years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	More than 49 years
2007-2018	-5	-27,2	-30,7	5,3	64,8	97,8	122,5	42,5	-90,6

Ranking of childbearing based on the age group of mothers from 2007-2018

Table 6 shows the rank of childbearing based on the age group of mothers from 2007-2018, respectively. The first rank of childbearing frequency was related to mothers in the age group of 20-24 years. Since 2008, the highest childbearing has been promoted to mothers with the age group of mothers 25-29 years old, and this age group of mothers has maintained the first rank of frequency until the end of 2016. The second rank of childbearing in 2007 was assigned to mothers with the age group of 25-29 years, the mentioned position has changed from 2008 to 2013 to the age group of mothers 20-24 years and from 2012 to 2016 to mothers with the age group of 30-34 years. The third rank of childbearing from 2006 to 2013 has been assigned to the group of mothers with the age group of 30-34 years, which from 2014 until now has been transferred to the age group of mothers 20-24. Mothers aged 15-19 years had the fourth rank in childbearing from 2007-2009.

Table 6: Order of the highest frequency of births based on age group of mothers

Rank 9	Rank 8	Rank 7	Rank 6	Rank 5	Rank 4	Rank 3	Rank 2	Rank 1	age
Less than 15	45-49	More than 49	40-44	35-39	15-19	30-34	25-29	20-24	2007
Less than 15	45-49	More than 49	40-44	35-39	15-19	30-34	20-24	25-29	2008
Less than 15	45-49	More than 49	40-44	35-39	15-19	30-34	20-24	25-29	2009
More than 49	Less than 15	45-49	40-44	15-19	35-39	30-34	20-24	25-29	2010
More than 49	Less than 15	45-49	40-44	15-19	35-39	30-34	20-24	25-29	2011
More than 49	Less than 15	45-49	40-44	15-19	35-39	30-34	20-24	25-29	2012
More than 49	Less than 15	45-49	40-44	15-19	35-39	30-34	20-24	25-29	2013
More than 49	Less than 15	45-49	40-44	15-19	35-39	20-24	30-34	25-29	2014
More than 49	Less than 15	45-49	40-44	15-19	35-39	20-24	30-34	25-29	2015
More than 49	Less than 15	45-49	40-44	15-19	35-39	20-24	30-34	25-29	2016
More than 49	Less than 15	45-49	40-44	15-19	35-39	20-24	30-34	25-29	2017
More than 49	Less than 15	45-49	40-44	15-19	35-39	20-24	30-34	25-29	2018

This position has been assigned to mothers with an age range of 35-39 years from 2007-2018. The fifth rank of childbearing during the 12 years studied from 2007-2008 belonged to mothers with the age group of 35-39 years, which from 2007-2018 has changed to the age group of 19-15 years. It belongs to 40 years. The sixth rank of childbearing during the 12 years studied belongs to mothers 40-44years old. The seventh rank of childbearing during the 3 years 2007 to 2009 was related to mothers with the age range of 45-49, which was transferred to the age group of 45-49 from 2010 to 2018. The eighth rank of childbearing from 2007 to 2009 belonged to mothers in the age group of 45-49 and from 2007 to 2018 mothers with an age group of less than 15 years has changed. The ninth rank of child-rearing from 2007 to 2009 has been transferred to mothers in the age group less than 15 years and from 2007 to 2018 to the age group more than 49 years.

Survey of provinces based on age group of mothers

In this section, the childbearing of 3 age groups of mothers in the provinces will be examined. Mothers under the age of 15 and mothers over the age of 49 who are biologically and socially important in fertility, and mothers aged 25-29 have been selected to have the most children in recent years. In the 12 years studied, 19423 mothers under 15 years old and 14995 mothers over 49 years old had children during the mentioned period. The provinces of Sistan and Baluchestan, Khuzestan, Khorasan Razavi, East Azerbaijan, Kerman, have the highest fertility in the age group of mothers under 15 years.

The provinces of Sistan and Baluchestan, Khorasan Razavi, Golestan, Khuzestan, West Azerbaijan and Tehran were the provinces that had the most children by mothers over the age of 49 in the whole country.

Sistan and Baluchestan province has the highest frequency in both age groups of mothers (under 15 years old and over 49 years old) so that the children of this province have more children by mothers over 49 years old than mothers under 15 years old. The province accounts for 27% of childbearing of mothers under 15 and 56.3% of births of mothers over 49 in the whole country.

Khuzestan province has 9.6% of mothers under 15 and 4.6% of mothers over 49 in the country. The province has a childbearing rank of 3 in the age group of mothers over 49 years old and has about 5.3% of the childbearing of

mothers over 49 years old and about 2.5% of the childbearing of mothers under 15 years old is the share of mothers in this province.

Table 7: Frequency of childbearing of mothers under 15 years and above 49 years from 2007 to 2018

Frequency of children whose mothers were over 49 years old. 97-86			Frequency of children under the age of 15 97-86		
8446	Sistan and Baluchestan	1	5256	Sistan and Baluchestan	1
888	Khorasan Razavi	2	1877	Khuzestan	2
796	Golestan	3	1701	Khorasan Razavi	3
690	Khuzestan	4	1094	East Azarbaijan	4
676	Western Azerbaijan	5	1023	Kerman	5
672	Tehran	6	988	Western Azerbaijan	6
275	fars	7	680	Ardabil	7
271	Hormozgan	8	650	Tehran	8
264	kordestan	9	624	Hormozgan	9
251	Kermanshah	10	592	Lorestan	10
187	Kerman	11	505	Hamedan	11
175	Qom	12	499	Golestan	12
137	lorestan	13	464	North Khorasan	13
132	Esfahan	14	386	Fars	14
131	East Azarbaijan	15	379	Mazandaran	15
119	elam	16	374	Zanjan	16
118	Ardabil	17	336	Kermanshah	17
117	gilan	18	308	Gilan	18
104	Mazandaran	19	268	Qazvin	19
85	southern Khorasan	20	211	Bushehr	20
72	North Khorasan	21	183	Kordestan	21
58	Hamedan	22	153	Esfahan	22
54	Alborz	23	144	Qom	23
52	Zanjan	24	131	Maekazi	24
47	qazvin	25	130	Yazd	25
38	Kohkiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad	26	129	Alborz	26
33	Bushehr	27	116	Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari	27
31	Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari	28	97	Kohkiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad	28
31	Markazi	29	63	Elam	29
28	semnan	30	62	southern Khorasan	30
17	Yazd	31	55	Semnan	31
14995	whole country		19423	whole country	

From 2007 to 2018, 5119963 children were born to mothers aged 25-29 years, of which 31.2% of the total births in the country belong to this age group of mothers. The provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Khuzestan, Isfahan and Fars have the highest frequency of childbearing in this age group of mothers.

Table 8: Frequency of children whose mothers were 29-25 years old

740008	Tehran	1
470035	Khorasan Razavi	2
378641	Khuzestan	3
318535	Esfahan	4
317843	fars	5
242737	Sistan and Baluchestan	6
238034	East Azarbaijan	7
216248	Western Azerbaijan	8
206812	Kerman	9
172070	Mazandaran	10
135190	Golestan	11
131066	Hormozgan	12
121807	lorestan	13
118478	Kermanshah	14
113668	gilan	15
109960	Hamedan	16
108497	Alborz	17
98517	kordestan	18
89783	Yazd	19
86393	Qom	20
82519	Ardabil	21
80645	Central	22
76062	qazvin	23
74933	Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari	24
74530	Bushehr	25
65224	Zanjan	26
62430	North Khorasan	27
57309	southern Khorasan	28
55831	Kohkiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad	29
38966	semnan	30
37192	Ilam	31
5119963	whole country	

Comparison of childbearing based on age group of mothers 2007-2018

Comparison of the frequency of births in 2007 and 2012 shows a 3.3% decrease in childbearing in mothers under 20 years. Mothers of this age group were still associated with a decrease in births similar to 2012 in 2018 (-24). A comparative study of birth data in 2007 and 2012 shows an increase in childbearing of mothers aged 20-40 years in 2012 compared to 2007 (4.3%). This increasing trend has continued until 2018 so that childbearing has increased by 6.7% compared to 2012. Finally, mothers over 40 years of age in 2012 have experienced a 14.5 percent increase in childbearing, but this index in 2018 compared to 2012 shows a decrease of 72.4 percent.

Table 9: Investigation of the percentage of childbearing changes based on the age group of mothers 2007-2018

Percentage change	2018	2012	Percentage change	2012	2007	Age group / year
-24.4	83942	110980	-3.3	110980	114815	Up to 20 years
6.7	1307606	1125721	4.3	1125721	1175165	20-40
-42.4	8169	29641	14.5	29641	25888	Above 40

A study of the age group of mothers from a rural to urban perspective

Table 10: Age group of mothers in terms of rural and urban (2008-2018)

Unknown	More than 49	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	20-24	15-19	Less than 15 years	Age group of mothers
0,43	0,09	0,18	2,29	10,47	23,01	31,16	24,71	7,53	0,12	Percentage of total births
0,45	0,06	0,16	2,22	10,66	24,06	32,21	23,78	6,32	0,09	Percentage of total urban births
0,38	0,18	0,25	2,53	9,89	19,71	27,90	27,62	11,32	0,22	Percentage of total rural births

Table 10 is divided by age group of mothers, urban or rural to provide more knowledge of childbearing in urban and rural areas: Of the total birth documents registered in the Civil Registration Organization during the 12 years under review, 75.74% of the documents are related to parents living in the city and 24.26% of the parents lived in the village. - In the table below, childbearing among mothers with younger age groups 15 years old, 15-19 years old and 20-24 years old are more in rural areas than in cities, and due to the issues raised in urbanization, the age of having children in cities is higher than in rural areas. Childbearing in the age group of 35-39 years in cities has a

higher percentage compared to childbearing in rural areas. Another point is that according to the registered birth statistics, the tendency to have children from the age of 40 and over 49 is higher in rural areas than in cities.

Percentage of women's age groups in marriage, fertility and divorce during 2007-2018

Table 11 shows the share of women in the age group of marriage, childbearing and divorce. In the marriage index, the age group of 20-24 years have the largest share of the total marriage and the highest share of fertility and divorce in the 12 years under study is related to the age group of 25-29. Therefore, the two age groups mentioned are of great importance in the family structure. The lowest share of marriages is in the age group of 45-49 years. The lowest fertility belongs to the age group over 49 years and the lowest divorce belongs to the age group under 15 years. The share of marriages in the three age groups (less than 15 years, 15-19, 20-24) is higher than the share of other indicators. The share of divorce in the age group of 25 years and above is higher than their share in other indicators, so it is also worth considering in family analysis that most divorces occur from the age of 25 onwards. As shown in Table 11, during the 12 years surveyed, one-fifth of women who were married before the age of 15 attempted to have children.

About 30.31% of the total marriages that occurred in the years (007-2018) are related to women aged 15-15 years, while childbearing in this age group is only 7.53%. Age groups (25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44) have a higher share of children than marriage.

Table 11: Percentage of women in marriage, fertility and divorce during the years (2007-2018)

Unknown	More than 49	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	20-24	15-19	Less than 15 years	
0.00	0.94	0.67	1.25	2.79	6.98	18.14	33.02	31.75	4.46	Marriage
0.43	0.09	0.18	2.29	10.47	23.01	31.16	24.71	7.53	0.12	fertility
0.00	4.74	3.98	6.30	10.61	17.58	23.30	21.55	11.19	0.75	Divorce

Study of the change in the average age group of mothers in the country: (from 2018-2020)

Table 12 shows the average age group of mothers during the years 2007-2018. Based on the data in the archives of the Civil Registration Organization, the average age group of mothers from 2007-2018 was examined. What is common to all provinces is the growth of the age group of mothers, but this change is not the same in all provinces and there are differences.

Table 12. The trend of changing the average age of mothers from 2010-2018

Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Comparison of change percentage
Total	27.25	27.36	27.52	27.73	28.05	28.37	28.66	28.82	28.98	6.3
East Azarbaijan	27.27	27.40	27.55	27.81	28.01	28.31	28.55	28.70	28.79	5.6
Western Azerbaijan	26.89	27.04	27.20	27.51	27.79	28.11	28.35	28.53	28.70	6.7
Ardabil	26.71	26.68	26.80	27.05	27.32	27.65	27.87	28.06	28.16	5.4
Esfahan	27.76	27.90	28.13	28.43	28.80	29.17	29.48	29.72	30.00	8.1
Alborz	27.78	27.77	27.95	28.20	28.53	28.92	29.22	29.47	29.71	6.9
elam	27.47	27.41	27.74	28.27	28.66	28.92	29.17	29.41	29.61	7.8
Bushehr	27.33	27.42	27.64	27.76	28.11	28.53	28.85	29.09	29.33	7.3
Tehran	28.22	28.35	28.62	28.84	29.29	29.64	29.97	30.17	30.41	7.8
Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	27.20	27.39	27.57	27.73	28.06	28.35	28.71	28.92	29.16	7.2
South Khorasan	28.07	28.19	28.21	28.37	28.66	28.93	29.25	29.21	29.12	3.7
Khorasan Razavi	27.12	27.15	27.30	27.50	27.87	28.23	28.40	28.44	28.49	5.1
North Khorasan	26.93	26.98	27.15	27.26	27.55	27.98	28.08	28.22	28.30	5.1
Khuzestan	26.91	27.08	27.28	27.43	27.66	28.07	28.29	28.49	28.63	6.4
Zanjan	27.39	27.29	27.51	27.75	28.11	28.30	28.57	28.80	28.86	5.4
semnan	27.40	27.52	27.69	27.84	28.37	28.62	28.87	29.03	29.25	6.8
Sistan and Baluchestan	25.15	24.98	24.96	25.08	24.90	24.83	25.19	25.42	25.52	1.5
Fars	27.52	27.70	27.90	28.21	28.57	28.97	29.30	29.53	29.77	8.2
qazvin	26.96	27.13	27.29	27.61	27.89	28.25	28.59	28.71	29.00	7.6
Qom	27.29	27.45	27.55	27.80	28.22	28.45	28.65	28.54	28.87	5.8
kordestan	27.77	27.91	28.12	28.24	28.64	28.98	29.25	29.45	29.74	7.1
Kerman	27.40	27.65	27.63	27.91	28.26	28.59	28.73	28.86	28.95	5.7
Kermanshah	27.60	27.68	27.83	28.06	28.40	28.71	29.05	29.19	29.45	6.7
Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad	27.77	27.87	28.02	28.33	28.68	28.97	29.31	29.47	29.67	6.8
Golestan	26.48	26.64	26.69	26.84	27.16	27.43	27.65	27.63	27.72	4.7
gilan	27.46	27.63	27.85	28.05	28.39	28.77	29.09	29.40	29.62	6.8
lorestan	27.15	27.40	27.52	27.83	28.26	28.49	28.76	29.00	29.17	6.3
Mazandaran	27.02	27.24	27.38	27.68	28.14	28.52	28.89	29.18	29.44	5.6
Central	27.49	27.67	27.85	28.08	28.35	28.76	28.97	29.29	29.50	6.7
Hormozgan	27.26	27.40	27.52	27.59	27.88	28.07	28.59	28.77	28.94	5.4
Hamedan	27.19	27.29	27.47	27.64	27.95	28.38	28.70	28.85	29.13	8.1
Yazd	27.07	27.20	27.45	27.62	28.03	28.42	28.62	28.83	28.97	6.9

To study the trend of changes in the provinces since 2007, based on the lowest age group, the provinces were divided into three groups, so that the first group includes provinces in which the average age of mothers starts from 25.15 to 26.96. This group includes the provinces of Sistan and Baluchestan, Golestan, Ardabil, West Azerbaijan, Khuzestan, North Khorasan and Qazvin. Sistan and Baluchestan province with an average age of 25.15 has the lowest average age of mothers in the country. This province has not changed significantly after 9 years, the average age of its mothers and in 2018, the average age of its mothers reached 25.52, this province has the lowest average age of mothers in the country in all the years studied. Golestan and Ardabil provinces from 2007-2018 have maintained the second and third place in terms of low maternal age. The provinces of Qazvin, West Azerbaijan, Khuzestan in the first group have the highest growth in the average age of their mothers.

The second group includes provinces whose average age of mothers starts from 27 years and ends 27.5. In this group, Mazandaran, Fars and Gilan provinces had the highest growth rate in the average age of mothers. In the second group, the lowest growth in the average age of mothers is related to Khorasan Razavi province, whose average age of mothers was equal to 27.12, which in 2018 increased to 28.49. Finally, the third group includes the provinces that have the highest average age of mothers in the country. Tehran province has the highest average age group of mothers from 2007-2018. Tehran and Isfahan provinces are among the provinces whose average age of mothers is 30 and over 30 years. In this group, Isfahan province has had the highest growth in the average age of mothers with 8.7%. Mazandaran province has the highest growth rate in the age group of mothers during the 9-year period comparison and Sistan and Baluchestan province also shows the lowest percentage change in the index.

5. Conclusion

The study of women's fertility behavior and birth rates is of particular importance due to changing values, both demographically and socially. Demographic variables can be considered as a context in which social functions within the family are objectified. This article examines the family using changes in the age group of mothers. The general results of the statistics review are as follows:

The study of childbearing trends based on the age group of mothers showed that the average age group of mothers is increasing. The highest fertility belongs to the age group of 25-29 years old and the lowest fertility belongs to mothers over 49 years old. During the years under study, the change in rank in the frequency of births in the age group of mothers is quite evident; These changes are: the first rank of childbearing has increased from 20-24 years old mothers to 29-25 years old and the second rank of birth in the age group of mothers has increased from 25-29 years old to 30-34 years old.

Changes in thinking seem to reduce fertility. In describing these events, we can talk about the theory of demographic transition and its relationship with reduced fertility and delay in marriage, followed by increasing the age of fertility. Decreasing childbearing and raising the age of childbearing can be the result of rational evaluation of parents, which is derived from the economic, social and cultural benefits of having a child.

Urbanization and industrialization have created a lifestyle that has made the tendency to fertility costly and has gradually eroded the values associated with having many children. This result was also shown in the study of maternal age statistics in urban and rural women of the country's provinces. Childbearing among mothers under the age of 25 is higher in rural areas than in cities, and from the age of 25-40, urban childbearing is higher than rural mothers. This is also the conclusion of Hawthorne in his research. He states that it is true that in all societies, awareness of birth control is directly related to urbanization (place of birth or premarital life in the city) and above-average education and above-average income. Education also has a significant effect on other explanatory variables, such as attitudes toward family size, costs and benefits of children (Lucas and Mir, 2004: 117). Due to the issue of

globalization and the difference in terms of social communication, education and employment space, especially for urban women, urban women marry later than rural women and have children at different ages. Higher done. In the research of Abbasi Shavazi and Askari Nodooshan (2005) and Hawthorne, the urbanization and the impact of women's education on marriage and childbearing have also been emphasized. A comparative study of the share of women marriage and fertility based on age group showed that the highest frequency of marriages during 2008-2018 was in the age group of 19-15 years; But there is the greatest desire for fertility in the age group of 25-29 years. According to statistics, married women do not want to have children before the age of 19; But the most fertility and desire to become a mother in Iran is in the age group of 20-24 and 25-29 years. Comparing the ratio of marriage share and fertility share shows the fertility tendency of married women to have children after a few years after marriage. Finally, the study of registration statistics showed that the most frequent change in the statistics of vital events of external reflection has been the change in family structure in the provinces of the country.

Macro-sociologists, relying on the ability of flexibility in sub-systems to maintain the whole system of society, believe that the family must adapt to new conditions in order to survive. The members of the system must react in such a way to the expansion of the system that they can resist new functions (Tavassoli, 2001: 187). Mankind is experiencing and rebuilding the family in a way that is commensurate with the completely changed world of the new millennium. It has been created in the minds of people, especially young people, that it is necessary to find a suitable answer through intergenerational dialogue about them. Our society today is evolving that needs to be recognized in order to be managed, and just suppressing and not seeing it does not reduce the existing problems. In the hope of a serious will in solving the social problems of the Iranian youth and the pride of our beloved country Iran.

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