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THE RESEARCH OF RELATION BETWEEN SOCIAL - ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN IN TEHRAN WITH THE MANIFESTATION OF SECOND DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

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Abstract. This study aimed to investigate the association between socio-economic status and population characteristics with demographic transition effects of Tehran. Using survey methods, questionnaire in 39 charts adjusted and were distributed among 384 married women with 5 years of marital life which selected by simple random sampling.
Regression test results showed that 47% of the variance of the second demographic transition is explained by the independent variables in the equation and other remaining 53 percent were explained by variables that are out of this review. Path analysis test results also showed that the effect of socio-economic status with beta coefficient 0/645of is more than all other variables, while the female literacy status variable by a factor of 0/395 has the lowest total effect. And among the research hypotheses, research on the relationship between demographic variables and second demographic transition, only the use of contraception and tend for divorce were not approved. Underlying assumptions results showed that there is a significant positive relationship between the second demographic transition variables and the socio-economic status. and also between the second transition demographic variables and population variables, there is an inverse and direct relationship. Therefore, it is suggested that main policy makers and the government put great attention to the issues of divorce and apply scientific experts in this field. Some actions like Life skills training, research before marriage and…. can decrease the rate of divorce in our country.

Keywords: second demographic transition effects, the components of socioeconomic status, demographic factors, married women, Tehran.

Problem statement. According to the theory of demographic transition, countries after passing the transition era (high fertility, mortality down) experience a situation in which the fertility and mortality both are in equilibrium, the demographic transition is one of the main topics of demography and itself includes a set of demographic transitions idea, such as the transition of mortality, fertility, migration, employment and transition in family. In The first demographic transition lower fertility and mortality is the main idea and this stage began in the 18th and 19th centuries Europe and in other countries in the second half of the twentieth century. Now there is almost no country which didn't experienced decrease in fertility through the use of fertility control. In addition, this stage of the demographic transition has been fully coordinated with the traditional family. In the West control of fertility was started after marital life

(Forotan, 2012). Iran wasn't excluded from this global trend as well as changes in economic, cultural and ..., and according to estimate done in 2006, total fertility rate has reached to (2. 1) i.e. Replacement level, and now after passing a few years of this time, with a total fertility rate of about 1. 9 to 2 is reached below replacement level (Sarayi, 2010). If this trend is increasing in our country, a serious threat to the survival of the community will be sought. But it is important to say that that all of Iranian societies are not affected in a same way from Western society. So the developments emerged in Iranian families are not the same in all groups. Different social groups in Iran-are are subject to interaction with communities in asynchronous and varying degrees. Therefore, it can be saw different forms of family such as extended family, extended breaks, supplemental nuclear, nuclear-participatory forms and other compounds in Iran. Of course, some forms of family, including extended family has been declining, while some other forms, such as the participatory-nuclear family have been increasing (Ahmadi, 2012). According to the aforementioned issues, the question raised that whether Iran has entered second demographic transition or not ?and if the second demographic transition conditions has developed in Iran? To answer this question, we have investigated the second demographic transition effects in Tehran as one of the developed cities in Iran. Considering the issues mentioned, we intended to study the effect of the socio-economic variables and demographic variables on each of the second transition variables such as population, forced marriages, tend to divorce, the differences of mother age at first marriage and the birth of the first child, the age of women at first marriage , tend to be definite childless, tendency for abortion and the use of modern means of contraception in Tehran. The hypotheses of the study include the following: According to Van De Kaa (2001 and 2002) some variables such as decreasing the amount of marriage and to avoiding the forced marriages, increasing the age of women at first marriage rates of separation and divorce, delaying in childbearing from marriage and increasing the distance of mother age at first marriage and first birth to child, tending to be definitely childless , reducing the unwanted fertility and planning for childbearing using new means of contraception and abortion, are some of the effects for second demographic transition stage (Rostami, 2017). Accordingly, in the present study we tried to use the theory of Van De Kaa due to wider and closer address of the variables and the field of study and evaluate some of the effects of second transition of this theory in Tehran. In other hand, Webern perspective is used in this study to assess the socio-economic status. Weber's approach to social stratification based on Marx's analysis and to some extent it has completed it or changes it. He believes that class actually is determined based on economic conditions, but more economic factors more than what Marx has known, figure the class and on the other hand, in addition to the class, status and party affect Classification. However later thinkers have built their unequal analysis model primarily on the works of Marx and Weber and emphasis on the idea of the two, Marxist or Webern prestige their votes given and also have extended the views of these two thinkers. The author's studies showed that, such a study has been done for the first time in Iran and research in this field is available just in the form of census statistics and articles which is collected and compiled by professors. However, in other countries, the continues and sharp decline in population has forced researchers to do a lot of research on this topic. Results obtained from these studies often show that most developed industrial societies has entered in second demographical transition or are entering the stage. However, studies in some foreign countries, indicates that some of these countries, such as Russia despite the fact that the field of reproductive tissues have maintained their traditional courses for nonperiodic courses have experienced the population decline.

However, in some European countries the reduce in second demographic transition will be more specific. According to research carried out in the interior it is looks that Iran is similar to Russia's (not taking into account the age pyramid, socioeconomic status, etc.), because despite maintaining relatively the values and traditional beliefs, is experiencing a decline in fertility and entering the second demographic transition (Rostami, 2014).

Research methodology. This study is a non-experimental and applied research. In order to collect information ,the survey is used. Statistical society included all married women, which last up to five years of their marriage and live in Tehran. Cochran formula was used to determine the sample size of the sample, according to this formula, the number of participants was 384. The data collected through a questionnaire (questionnaire structured by researcher) and in the Respondents were studied by using multi-stage cluster sampling and simple random from form of structured interview. some blocks of Tehran. So, to do that, among the districts of Tehran, four districts were randomly selected, and among areas related to these four districts, several areas were randomly selected and eventually among the blocks in these area four blocks determined and in proportion to the number of households in each block using a randomly simple sampling, sample population were chosen. To test the validity of the variables in addition to the experts' views, respondents in the pre-test were asked to declare their opinion about each of the items. In the pre-test, 35 women responded to questions. The pre-test analysis revealed some shortcomings in the questionnaire that addressed these deficiencies and thus was the final questionnaire. Reliability analysis was carried out based on the validity of statements on the basis of internal stability using "alpha". In the pilot test, Spearman statistics and test retested method were used.

Findings. First of all the demographic characteristics of sample of the research was described and then the relationship between each of the independent variables and the dependent variable was tested with associated test and eventually using regression and path analysis, direct and indirect effects of independent variables on the dependent variable in the model was determined. Table 1 shows the characteristics of samples.

Table 1) percentage distribution of demographical characteristics of married woman of Tehran

Percentage frequency	Frequency	Characteristic
		Ages group
1/82	7	Less thsn 25

47/13	181	25-34
23/69	91	35-44
27/34	105	More than 45
Age at marriage time		
2/08	8	Less than 14
79/42	305	15-24
18/48	71	More than 25
average		
24/49		
Literacy status		
96/87	372	Literate
3/125	12	Illiterate
Education level		
27/15	101	Diploma or fewer
14/51	54	Associate degree
42/47	158	Ba
15/86	59	MA or upper degree
Employment status		
58/85	226	practitioner
41/14	158	house wife

Data obtained from

Table 1 indicate that most of the respondents were respectively in the age groups 25-34 and more than 45 years old and 35-44 years. In terms of the status of women's age at marriage time, the age of most respondents at marriage time was 25 and 15-24. In terms of the literacy status of respondents indicate that 97 percent of respondents are literate and only 3% were illiterate. The study suggests that the educational level among the respondents were, 42% of respondents BA, 27 percent of low literate and diplomas, 16 percent of graduate-degree and 14 percent of associate degree. Other variables include the employment status of the respondents, the results showed that 59 percent of women were employed and 41 percent were housewives

Distribution of socio-economic status of respondents

Many variables are used to measure the index of Socio-economic status, these variables include: the level of education of spouses, occupation, household spending, the finance and housing. Table 3 shows the variables involved in determining the socio-economic status.

Table 2) interferer variable in determining socioeconomic status

percentage	number	Levels	Variable
58/33	217	High	**Women education level**
14/51	54	Average	
27/15	101	Low	
29/68	114	Upper class	**Respondent occupational place**
29/16	112	Average class	
41/14	158	Low level	
12/76	49	High	**Average income for month**
46/87	180	Average	
40/36	155	Low	
63/10	236	High	**Spouse education level**
27/27	102	average	
9/62	36	Low	
13/80	53	High	**Property status**
50/26	193	Average	
35/93	138	Low	

Considering these variables, a score was given to each of women of the sample. These indicators range from 2 to 11 and its mean is 2.31. To compare the situation of women in terms of socioeconomic status, socio-economic status indicators divided in three categories: high, medium and low , as Table 3 shows the distribution of the sample based on socio-economic status.

Table 3) statistic population distribution according socio economic status

percentage	Frequency	Levels
31/25	120	high
44/53	171	Average
24/21	93	Low
100/0	384	Total

Based on the results in Table 3, about 45 percent of the respondents are on average socio-economic status, 31/25% of women are on top condition of socioeconomic status and 24/21 percent is at high socioeconomic status. Then a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test result is presented in Table 4. The reason for doing this test is to know normal and abnormal data which is used in the analysis.

Table4) Kolmogorov- Smirnov test result

Significant level	amount		Characteristic
0/802	1/587	Bein	g forceful marriage
0/133	1/325	T	end for divorce
0/431	1/257	Age	at marriage time
0/632	0/985	Age distance of fir	mother age at first marriage and st birth to child
0/442	1/423	Prop	ensity for no child
0/153	1/638	Applying mod	ern means of contraception
0/111	1/448	Te	nd for abortion

Kolmogorov – Smirnov show for all the variables that are not significant at less than 0/05, i.e. its value is   between is rejected it means that subjects +1/96 and -1 /96 , so it can be said that with 0/95 percent of confidence the H_1 distribution among survey population is in normal places   and a significant difference between the observed frequencies and the expected frequencies do not exist, in other words, there is a normal distribution.

The status of the second demographic transitional characteristics in Tehran. In this study, using the theory of Van De Kaa factors such as the effects of the second demographic transition in Tehran were measured. According to these variables to judge whether the country (the city of Tehran) has entered to the second demographic transition or not?

Table5) t test result and average variable

result	average	Significant level	Freedom degree	T size	
Confirmed	2/31	0/000	380	-13/368	
rejected	2/91	0/027	383	-2/221	
confirmed	3/32	0/000	383	6/176	
rejected	2/07	0/000	383	-15/649	
rejected	1/92	0/000	286	-14/424	Marria
rejected	2/33	0/000	304	-14/193	
rejected	2/94	0/143	382	-1/468	

According to the results of the test, it can be said that Tehran hasn't fully entered to second demographic transition, but in some respects has entered in to the founder entry, because in most variables ,the mean of these variable was less than medium and only in two variables ,tend to divorce (3/32) and reducing the amount of forced marriage (2/31) we see an increase and in other variables, such as the tendency for no children, age of marriage and ... an increase outlined in Van de theories are not noticeable.

Bivariate relationships (sub hypothesis)
In this section, we first investigate the relationship between the demographic transition that could be explored.
Table 6) mean possible variables affecting the second transition statistical sample population according to different levels of economic status

Significant level	F equity	Freedom degree	Resource of change	average	Number of views	level	Independent variable
0/000	20/474	3	Intra group	1/23	80	high	**Socioeconomic status and**
		381		2/40	126	average	**average of**

				Mean	N	Level	Variable
			Inter group	4/52	178	low	**tend for forceful marriage**
0/981	0/019	3	Intra group	0/20	129	high	**Socio economic status and average tend for divorce**
				1/09	125	average	
		381	Inter group	0/55	130	low	
0/002	18/113	3	Intra group	7/71	115	high	**Socio economic and the average of women age at marriage time**
				4/48	162	average	
		381	Inter group	1/52	107	low	
0/000	24/830	3	Intra group	9/54	138	high	**Socio economic status and age distance women at first marriage to first birth to child**
				4/43	130	average	
				3/56	116	low	
		381	Inter group				
0/015	4/259	3	Intra group	4/60	115	high	**Socio economic status and average tend for no child**
				3/89	162	average	
		381	Inter group	1/63	107	low	
0/001	7/532	3	Intra group	9/89	178	high	**Socioeconomic status and average use of contraception means**
				5/30	114	average	
		381	Inter group	1/97	92	low	
0/280	1/277	3	Intra group	0/89	156	high	**Socioeconomic status and average of abortion**
				0/53	109	average	
		381	Inter group	0/16	119	low	

1) socio-economic status and the forced marriage of women

As the results in Table 6 shows the average forced marriage of women with high socio-economic status is 1/23,for an average socioeconomic status is 2/40 and for the low socio-economic status is 4/52. The results show that how much the socio-economic status is higher the forced marriage is reduced. These results seem to prove the Van De Kaas word that the liberation of women from patriarchy increased the power for decision-making for them. Our country is also considering changes in society during recent years, especially increasing the level and number of girls' education. F-test results indicated significant differences in the significance level of 0.000.

2) socio-economic status and the desire to divorce

The average propensity to divorce for women with high socio-economic status is 0/20, for the average socioeconomic status is 1/ 09 and for Low socioeconomic status is 0/55. As visible differences in socioeconomic status tend for divorce due to different levels cannot seen in Tehran and this is against Van de Kaas clime that increasing in the rate of sex out of marital life, decreasing the marital passion although this phenomenon in our country due to the multiple social and so on can cause a divorce take places. However such cultural factors such as the loosening of kinship systems, financial independence of women and ….can be seen but it is proved that very few are identical to divorce. Also F-test results with 0/981 level of significant showed differences were not significant....

3) socio-economic status and age at first marriage

The mean age of women at first marriage with high socio-economic status is 7/71, and for average socioeconomic status is 4/48 and for the low socio-economic status is 1 /52. These results show that as much as the socio-economic status is higher, the age at first marriage has been rising higher. In other words, there are many differences in terms of age at first marriage between socio-economic statuses of women in Tehran. F-test results with 0/002 level of significance approved that differences were significant.

4) Social and economic status of women and the age distance of mother at first marriage and at birth of first child

The mean age of women at first marriage and the mother's age at birth of first child with high socio-economic status is 9/54, for average socioeconomic status is 4/43 and for the low socio-economic status is 3/56. As can be seen there is a huge difference in terms of the age distance of mother at first marriage and at birth of first child in Tehran, according to different levels of socio-economic status. F-test results indicated the existence of significant differences in the significance level of 0.000.

5) socio-economic status and willingness to certain childless women

The mean absolute desire to childless for women with high socio-economic status is 4/60, and for women with average socioeconomic status is 3/89 and for Low socioeconomic status is 1/63. As it is clear there is huge difference in mean absolute desire to childless due to different levels of socio-economic status in Tehran. These results suggest that women with higher socio-economic status of any size tend to be more definitely childless. F-test results approved the existences of significant differences in the level of significance 0/015.

6) socio-economic status and applying new tools for pregnancy prevention

The average use of modern means of contraception for women with high socioeconomic status is 9/89, and for the average socioeconomic status is 5/30 and for Low socioeconomic status is 1/97. As you can see, considering the different levels of socio-economic status there is a dramatic difference in applying the new tools of contraception in Tehran. These results suggest that women with higher socio-economic status of any size use more contraceptive means. F-test results indicated significant differences in the level of significance 0/001.

7) socio-economic status and abortions for women

The average abortions for women with high socio-economic status is 0/89, for women with average socioeconomic status is 0/53 and for Low socioeconomic status is 0/16. it is clear that difference in terms of abortion due to different levels of socioeconomic status in Tehran isn't noticeable . In other words, there aren't many differences in terms of the rate of abortion among women with different socio-economic base in Tehran. F-test results also indicated that with significant level of 0/280, differences were not significant.

Table 7) relationship between demographical variables with static population second demographic transition

Significant level	Pearson coefficient factor	Views	Independent variables	Second demographic transition variables
0/000	-0/556**	384	**The forced marriage and demographic variables**	
0/010	-0/519*	384	**The desire to divorce and demographic variables**	
0/000	-0/618**	384	**A woman's age at first marriage and demographic variables**	
0/048	-0/499**	384	**Woman age at first marriage and birth of first child, and demographic variables**	
0/000	-0/723**	384	**demographic variables and tend to be childless**	
0/852	-0/013*	384	**The use of contraceptive methods, and demographic variables**	
0/000	-0/591**	384	**Abortion and demographic variables**	

8) The amount of figured mandatory marriage and demographic variables

The level of significance for the relationship between the amount of mandatory of a marriages formed with demographic variables is 0/000 and shows the relationship between the a mandatory of marriages formed with demographic variables (-0/556) relationship at the level of 99 percent was significant and as this quantity displayed with minus sign, it is indicate that there is negative inverse relationship between the demographic variables and the forced marriages. So the null hypothesis is rejected and the main hypothesis is confirmed, and the results are generalizable to the population.

9) The desire to divorce and demographic variables

The level of significance for the relationship between the desire to divorce with demographic variables is 0.010 and it shows the relationship between the desire to divorce with demographic variables (-0/519) and this relationship at 95% significance and the minus sign of quantity reveals that there is a negative direct relationship between the desire to divorce and demographic variables. So the null hypothesis is rejected and verifies the hypotheses, and the results are generalizable to the statistical population.

10) age at first marriage and demographic variables

The level of significance for the relationship between age at first marriage with demographic variables is 0.000 and shows the relationship between age at first marriage demographic variables (**-0 /618) and this relationship was significant at 99% and Since the amount of the desired quantity is displayed with negative sign, indicating that there is

a negative relationship between age at first marriage and demographic variables. So the null hypothesis is rejected and the main hypothesis is confirmed, and the results are generalizable to the statistical population.

11) age distance of mother at first marriage and birth of first child, and demographic variables , The level of significance for the relationship between the mother's age at first marriage and first child and the demographic variables is 0/048 and represents the relationship between mother's age at first marriage and first child with demographic variables (**-0/499) and this relationship at the level of 99 percent was significant and displaying the quantity with minus sign indicate that There is direct negative relationship between the women age at first marriage and first child with demographic variables . So the null hypothesis is rejected and the main hypothesis is confirmed, and the results are generalizable to the population.

12) The definitive tend to be childless and demographic variables

The level of significance for the relationship between tend to be childless with demographic variables is 0.000, indicating a definite relationship between the desire to childless and demographic variables (**-0/ 723) and this relationship was significant at 99% and Since the desired quantity is displayed with negative sign indicates the existence of negative relationship between the tendency to definite childless with demographic variables. So the null hypothesis is rejected and the main hypothesis is confirmed, and the results are generalizable to the population.

13) The use of contraceptive methods and demographic variables

The level of significance for the relationship between the use of contraceptive with demographic variables is 0/852 and implied the lack of relationship between the use of contraceptive methods with demographic variables (*-0/013) so null hypothesis is confirmed , the original hypothesis is rejected and so the results are not generalizable to the population.

14) The status of abortion and population variables

The level of significance for the relationship between abortion and demographic variables is 0.000, it confirmed the relationship between abortion and demographic variables (** 591 / 0-) . This relationship was significant at 99 percent, and since the amount of the quantity is shown with minus sign indicates existence of negative relationship between the status of abortion and demographic variables. So the null hypothesis is rejected and the main hypothesis is confirmed, and the results can be generalized to the population-statistic

The main hypothesis review"The relationship between socio-economic status and second demographic transition variables of Van de Kaa"One of the assumptions is that whether there is a relationship between socioeconomic status of the population of Tehran and transition effects or not? Therefore, to test the relation between the second demographic transitions in the distance measurement level and the socioeconomic status in the distance sensing R Pearson is used. Table 8) result related to relation between second demographic transition and socio economic status and Pearson test

Significant level	Coefficient factor	Views	
0/000	0/290 **	380	Second demographic transition variable and socio economic status

Table 8 shows the significant results for the relationship between second demographic transition and socioeconomic status is 0.000 and it represents the relationship between second demographic transition and socio-economic status (**0/290) and this relationship is at 99% significant and as the equity is positive it reveals the existence of direct positive relationship between second demographic transition and demographic variable So the null hypothesis is rejected and the main hypothesis is confirmed, and the results are generalizable to the population.

"The relationship between demographic variables and demographic variables second transition Van de Kaa"
Demographic variables are considered as an interval variable and the second demographic transition variables are considered in distance level. To examine the relationship between second demographic transition variable and demographic variable R. Pearson is used . Table 9 shows the results of the relationship

Table 9) result related to relation between second demographic transition and socio economic status and Pearson test

Significant level	Coefficient factor	views	
0/000	-0/362**	380	Second demographic transition variable and demographic variable

Table 9 shows that the level of significance for the relationship between the demographic transition, and demographic variables is 0.000, and it indicate the relationship between the demographic transition and demographic variables (**-0/362) and this relationship is 99% significance.as the amount of equation is negative there is an inverse relationship between the demographic transition, and demographic variables so the null hypothesis is rejected and the results are generalizable to the statistic population, and the sample can be extend to the community

Relationships multivariate. In the last section the relation between variables were explored two by two and now using multi-variable regression model aim to explore the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable so analyses the variance to know if the relationship is significant or not. Presented Analysis of variance table at No. 10 implicate the interference of independent variables on the dependent variable.

Table 10)variance analysis of variable effective on second demographic transition

Significance level	F	Mean Square	Freedom degree	sum	Source changes
0/001	15/300	46/245	5	185/084	Remaining regression
		9/735	375	262/853	

The figures in Table 10 show that entered independent variables in second transition demographic variables (the dependent variable) are effective. Calculated F value is 15/300 and it is significant at 95%. Significant F indicates that at least one of the entered variables in the regression model has a significant relationship with the dependent variable, and independent variables, linear combination, directly correlated significantly with the dependent variable.

Table 11) corrected Values of R, R2 and standard error variables

S.E Standard error	corrected R^2	R^2	R
0/85731	0/439	0/470	0/686

R or multiple correlation coefficient 0/686 means that independent variables in the equation at the same time have a 68% relation with a second demographic transition variable (the dependent variable) .R^2 or obtained correlation coefficients show that the 47percentage of second demographic transition variance explained by independent variables in equation remaining 53% explained by other variables that are out of this review. To determine the amount of effect and significance of T for in model Table 12 are presented.

Table 12) Variables entered in the regression equation

Sig	T	Beta	SE.B	B		Variables
0/000	6/676	-	0/596	3/977		Fix value
0/000	-7/094	-0/327	0/021	-0/146		Rate of fertility
0/011	-5/133	0/265	0/029	0/147		Women age
0/023	-3/303	-0/153	0/029	-0/095	Pr	egnancy history
0/050	-3/073	-0/141	0/088	-0/272		Literacy status
0/503	-1/975	0/100	0/014	0/028	Socio	economic status

Considering the significance test, among the variables affecting the second demographics transition, fertility rates variable is the most important factors in changing the second demographic transition variables, remain in equation and highlights the significance of the relationship between the dependent variable and other variables, i.e. variables like age, history of pregnancy and literacy were significant while the socio-economic status was not significant and was out of the equation.

Path analysis model. In performing regression analysis, we could only predict the direct impact of each independent variable on the dependent variable and identifying indirect effects of independent variables on the dependent variable wasn't possible. To fix this problem, you can use path analysis.
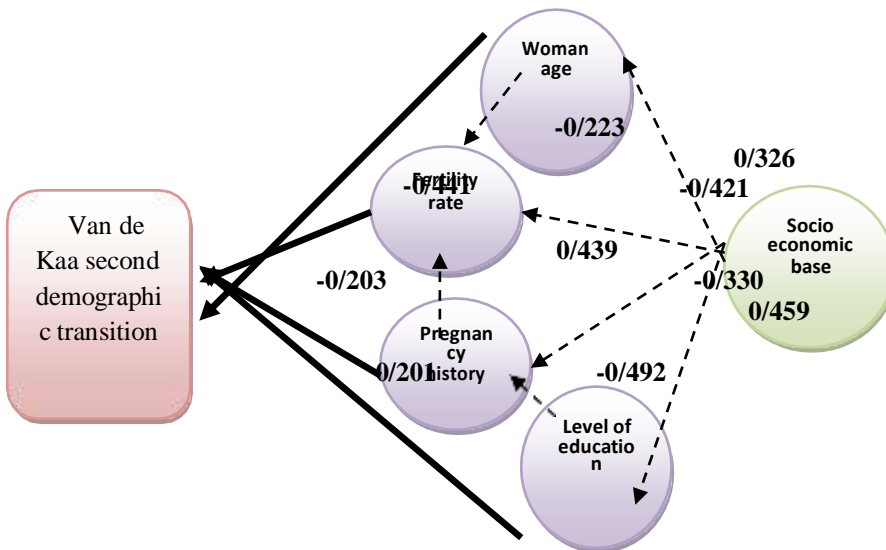

Table 13) The direct and indirect impact of independent variables on the dependent variable and the second transition demographic variables Van de Kaa

Total impact	Indirect impact	Direct impact	Variable
-0/441	-	-0/441	Rate of fertility
0/466	0/098	0/368	Women age

1632

-0/396	-0/193	-0/203	Pregnancy history
0/395	0/194	0/201	Literacy status
0/645	0/645	-	Socioeconomic status

In Path analysis model and in Table 13, it can be seen that the rate of fertility variable has a strong direct relationship with the second transition demographic variables and in comparison with other factors, has highest beta factor of -0 / 441. In other words, fertility rate variable has a direct impact more than other variables. This means that the share of fertility rate variable on explaining the second demographic transition variables is more than other variables.

On the one hand, socio-economic status have the most impact 645/0 beta indirect impact on the demographic variables of the second transition is Van de Kaa. On the other hand, variables like age 098/0 with beta coefficient has the least impact indirectly on the second transition demographic variables. The effect of socio-economic status of all other variables with beta coefficient greater 645/0 while female literacy statuses vary by a factor of 395/0 with the lowest total effect is beta. In other words, socio-economic statuses have the highest share of female literacy and variable conditions, the lowest share in explaining the transition variables inhabitants.

Discussion and conclusion. The results show that among hypothesis which study the relationship of socio economic variable with second demographic transition variable tend for divorce and abortion were rejected. And among the research hypotheses, research on the relationship between demographic variables and second demographic transition, only the use of contraception was not approved. To test the underlying assumptions results showed there is a significant Also, there is an .positive relationship between the second transition demographic variables and socio-economic status inverse relationship between the second demographic transition variables and demographic variables. The results of correlation coefficient showed that the independent variables into the equation related at the same time 67 percent with a second transition variable (the dependent variable) and variables in the equation in total explained 45% of the variance of second demographic transition, and other 55 percent were explained with other variables that are out of this review. The findings of this study align fully with the investigation Sarayi (1997 and 2010), Hussein (2004), Abbas Shavazi et al (2005), Ahmadi (2012), Forotan (2012), Lstaq et al (2006 and 1995), Van De Kaa (2002 and 2001) had. However, due to the aforementioned it can be offered: as this the survey was conducted in Tehran it is worthy for other researchers to Select this phenomenon and investigate it in the scientific way in other cities of our country. Selecting other cities can lead to significant results. Due to the limitations of academic research, this study also examines some of the basic variables at the entrance of our country to second demographic transition, Thus, researchers tend to work in other variables conjunction with this issue, such as sex before marriage, birth and attitudes associated with the second demographic transition is concerned.

According to the results of data analysis, macroeconomic policy makers and the government must seriously consider and put great attention to the issues of divorce and use the scientific experts ideas in this field. Training Life skills, research before marriage and … can decrease the divorce rate in our country. According to allowing abortion (in some cases) by some scholars, the law continues to call abortion illegal and so many people have abortion in unhealthy place that in many cases put the lives of mother in danger so it is important for lawmakers to consider exceptional cases for abortion.

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