Examine the Impact of Cultural, Economic and Physical Health of Married (Case Study: Iran Behshahr Citizens)

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ABSTRACT

The date of marriage and family formation can affect a person's life. Macro - economic and social structures, personal property and access to a suitable partner cause acceleration or delay in marriage. Rising the age of marriage in contemporary has also changed economic, social and demographic situation. The aim of the present study was to identify the impact of economic and cultural capital of the family and the personal physical capital on marriage. Statistical population of the study included married and single men and women who have been living in Behshahr in summer of 2012. Sample size of n = 400 was selected by stratified and random sampling from city. Survey methods and data was collected using face to face interview technique in frame of questionnaire form .A judgment about the propositions, the Pearson correlation coefficient, independent T and F and logistic regression assays were used. Experimental results show that cultural and economic capital of the family and personal physical capital have a significant effect on marriage of people. Increasing the capitals of people can decrease their chances of getting married.

KEYWORDS: cultural capital, economic capital, physical capital, marriage.

1. INTRODUCTION

The family unit is one of the most important social institutions, found in some forme in nearly all known societies. It is a basic unit of social organization, and plays a key role in socializing children into the culture of their society (Browne, 2006).

The process of modernization, traditional societies in transition with the full range of challenges encountered in the realm of marriage is: older married women's changing roles in relationships. Chowdhury & Trovato, 1994), (Gutierrez Domenech, 2008), (Malhotra&Tsui, 1996), (Williams, 2007).

(2007 Love as marriage, premarital relationships and foster new preferences in mate selection), (Choe& Shin, 1996), (Shukla & Kapadia, 2007), (Jew, 1994).

In both sexes, the importance of physical attractiveness is on the opposite side has increased (Schmitt & Buss, 2001), (Buss, 1989), (Buss & et al, 2001), (Toro–Morn &Sprecher ,2003), (Shackelford et al, 2005).

Household skills of women to men have fallen. For both sexes, the importance of mutual attraction and love has grown. Non-traditional marriage arrangements, as well as formal acceptance of sex before marriage among young teens and more permits will be accepted (Axinn&Thornton,1993),(Manning et al, 2007) (Bumpass,1998).

Growth in the context of non-confidence in the choice of a marital relationship is stable (Stanley et al., 2006), (Smock et al., 2006).

Today, 54 million adults in the United States have never been married. Some will choose single-hood over marriage as a lifelong lifestyle. Many people who remain single do so because they believe this lifestyle affords them distinct advantages: freedom from unnecessary commitments, economic independence, opportunities to meet new people and develop new relationships, room for personal growth, or the ability to have a more varied sex life .(Sullivan, 2009).

Currently, over 95 percent of all men and women in the United States marry at least once during their lifetimes (Schaefer, 2009) & (Schaefer, 2012).

Societies during the last two centuries, have witnessed a significant rise in age at marriage. This increase occurred first in Europe and then spread to the developing world in the twentieth century (Lucas et al., 2002).

In this paper, we seek answers to the question of whether cultural capital, economic capital, physical capital and effective on young marriage?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Marriage is one of the oldest human relations satisfying and growth in the human personality (Goldenberg, 1996). Marriage as the accepted norm in all countries considered (Kazemi pour, 2006).

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Research relating to marriage, family values is indicative of a change in the de-institutionalization of marriage and the marriage of a person moving toward the building has been developed (Amato, 2004) & (Cherlin, 2004).

Sex for men is not just for reproduction. (Morrall, 2009). Sexual desire, pleasure and happiness and the health (Stark, 2007) and can cause great mental satisfaction and frustration away from that person (Morrall, 2009).

Although the marriage in recent years has been the relative decline in the world, most people are still committed to the marriage. According to statistics, more than 90 percent of men and women marry at least once at some point in their lives (Connidis, 2001 & Castells, 2010). Despite the rise in divorce rates, the desire to maintain marital cohabitation, of course, the main concern of almost every adult's life (Bernardes, 2010).

Peter Stein, a single person about the age of sixty-five to forty years was interviewed (Stein, 1980). Their hard being single in a world where most people their age are married and endured the pain of isolation or loneliness, acknowledged. Overall, most of the pressure to get married, stay married longer than motivated, knew (Giddens, 2007).

We should not be ashamed to admit that help is needed contact with other people and have a social life (Alvin, 2010). The younger generation, the best and most productive force of society and the progress of any society depend on the efforts and excellence is the cortex (Haghdoust et al., 1996).

Modern families seem very different frome previous families. The main English family form was a type of nuclear family. People lived in fairly small households. Families were not so clearly separated frome the community as many is today (Giddens, 2009). Family is less important than in the simple society (Mitchell, 1959)

New reproductive technologies and sexual performance-enhancing drugs, in-vitro fertilization, surrogate motherhood (and possibly fatherhood), the cloning of human tissue, and Viagra, have changed the ways in which humans can procreate, and sex is becoming a habitual recreational pastime (Morrall, 2009).

Culturally, the point of the relationship is defined as principally about personal satisfaction, or, in more romantic language, "love" (Ritzer, 2012).

Individual assets, the impact of human behavior and the behavior of marriage and family.

Capital is anything that can be awarded to a person or property in the past, mainly in the form of material and purely objective science and economics in its place. But gradually, especially by three of the most prominent sociologists in the world (Pierre Bourdieu, James Coleman, and Robert Putnam) found exposure to different ways of life and new concepts into the field of social sciences.

Bourdieu, the cultural capital, set, symbolic of wealth knows that getting an education is on the one hand the desire to form stable organism, its internal state to be. (The culture of the language and how to dominate the state, the community and know the codes) On the other hand, the material success, the objectified state (cultural heritage in the form of property, books, paintings, tools, machines, dictionaries) appears and finally, the cultural capital can be institutionalized in society as degree titles, the success of the contest entries, and so on; Recognition that the community has announced it is the institutionalized and often is attached to the base and place to be determined. (Teachers, professors, judges, government employees, etc.). Cultural capital, without personal effort, not a business and can not be inherited, Rather, through a long career and pursue continuous learning and acculturation can be achieved. Gaining cultural capital and basically took the material and financial needs (Chauvire et al., 2006).

According to Bourdieu, economic capital, the wealth and the money is in the hands of social actors and the production of capital (Humes, 1998) which can be used to produce objects and services (Turne, 1998). In his view, the economic capital, immediately and directly convertible into money and may be institutionalized in the form of property rights (Bourdieu,1997). And economic resources, the more profits to accumulate, accumulation and investment, they are converted into economic capital (Lopez et al., 2006).

According to Bourdieu, a house, a car, a boat, and luxury holidays in luxury hotels, as well as signs of economic capital (Bourdieu, 1984). Bourdieu refers to the commoditization of the body in modern societies that physically appear. Bourdieu, production depends on physical capital development body knows, the social context is such that the value of a carrier body. In his view, as a body comprehensive enterprise physical, social standing and embracing distinctive symbolic forms (Shilling, 1993). Bourdieu, considering the body as a physical asset, identification of individuals with social values consistent with the size, shape and physical appearance linking. From the perspective of Bourdieu, taste is the material shape of the body and the relationship between the different social classes to have their body and helps maintain the quality and quantity of social capital is open to the people of (Shilling, 1991).

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of research is descriptive and causal. There is a single person. The level of analysis is lacking. Collect data from citizens of Behshahr is done. 400 For example, the calculation formula of Cochran and sampling were selected randomly. Tools for data collection, questionnaire, which collected data through face to face interviews. For financing instrument of nominal validity was used. The present study investigated the

reliability of the measurement was repeated two times (one week apart) and the Wilcox on test (Wilcox on) was used. After collecting data from questionnaires and then use the encryption software (Spss 19) were analyzed.

Operational definition variables research

(Independent variable 1) Variable aspect of cultural capital: institutionalized, objectified, embodied. Independent variable 2) economic capital variable dimensions: employment status of parents, accountable, income parent, accountable, responsive garment average yearly cost, the type of housing (villas, apartments) Housing ownership type (private, leased, etc.), the approximate value of a residential house, a private room, the number of domestic trips, the number of foreign trips, have the vehicle, the approximate prices of cars, have expensive personal items. Trips (independent variable 3) physical capital variable dimensions: physical beauty (natural beauty, the beauty of body management), health (physical and mental). (The dependent variable) variable domains marriage: year of birth, marital status, age at marriage.

Research Findings
Descriptive analysis of data

Sample average, a cultural capital 7150/30 are. Is equal to the median score of 30 means that half of the respondents were less than 5/30 half again more than 5/30 have been. Indicator is equal to 30, the highest level of cultural capital may be repeated. Standard 91795/14 is. 25% of the sample had scores of 20 and less than 0.50% of the sample had scores of 30 and less than 0.75% of the sample had scores of 41 or less.

Samples on average economic capital 0250/26 are. Median is equal to 26, i.e. half of the respondents scored less than 26 and the other half are greater than 26. Indicator is equal to 25, which is the highest repetition rate of economic capital. Standard deviation, 07 883/8 is 0.25 percent of the population, 0.50% of the sample had scores of 20 and less, had lower scores of 26 and 0.75% of the sample had scores of 32 or less.

Sample average physical capital 9600/83 are. Is equal to the median score of 84 means that half of the respondents are less than 84 and half of 84.

84 is the view that most people have recurring physical capital. Standard 63472/11 is. 25% of the sample had scores of 77 and less than 0.50% of the sample had scores of 84 and less than 0.75% of the sample had scores of 91 or less.

Inferential analysis of data

Measure the level of nominal variables, both categorical (married or not married) is that it coded dummy variable is performed. Therefore, logistic regression, we use to explain the problem.

Entered variables: economic capital

Variables not in the Equation			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	Economic capital	4.544	1	.033
	Overall Statistics		4.544	1	.033

The above table is based on regression significance test sig = 0.03 is significant.
Enter the model used in this study, as can be seen in the table below, a model is presented:

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	4.566	1	.033
	Block	4.566	1	.033
	Model	4.566	1	.033

The results show that the improvement in the economic capital variables, chi-square, with a significance level of 4.56 and sig = 0.03 into equation has. The results of this model suggest that the model used, and the results generalize to the population is significant.

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	549.952[a]	.011	.015
a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.			

According to the above results, 2 Log likelihood for the fitted model is used.
Given the significance of this model, the Cox and Snell coefficient equal to 0.011 0.015 Nzhlkrk models / 0 Marriage changes to the review by the independent variables (economic capital) states.

Classification Table[a]					
	Observed		Predicted		
			Marriage		Percentage Correct
			Not married	Married	
Step 1	Marriage	Not married	94	106	47.0
		Married	88	112	56.0
	Overall Percentage				51.5
a. The cut value is .500					

The above table shows the results when the independent variable is excluded, the sensitivity of the model to determine those who are not married, and 47% sensitivity in identifying individuals who are married, 56% respectively.

In general, this model is the independent variable in the study, 51.5% of patients had properly segregated.

Variables in the Equation							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	Economic capital	-.027	.013	4.501	1	.034	.974
	Constant	.694	.342	4.118	1	.042	2.002
Economic capital							

In the table above, the estimated coefficients in column B you can see the changing economic capital, as well as testing the significance of the estimated coefficients in columns, see sig. Under this model, the variable economic capital, is significant. The variable named has a significant effect on their marriage.

So that the coefficient of the variable in the economic capital, is negative. The increase in the variable reduces the probability of marriage. Odds ratio expresses the ratio between the frequencies belongs to a class of not belonging to that class. Wald statistic also shows significant variables in the equation. Based on a fixed value of the coefficient B, the optimal regression equation can be written as follows:

Logit (superior logarithmic) = 0.69 -0.02 (economic capital)

In column Exp (B) indicates the odds ratio values greater than 1, indicating a greater chance of success than failure, and values less than 1, meaning less chance of success than failure, The increase in economic capital varies with the amount of 0.97 increases the probability of not getting married.

Entered variables: physical capital

Variables not in the Equation			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	Physical capital	4.968	1	.026
	Overall Statistics		4.968	1	.026

 Above table, the regression significance test based on sig = 0.02 is significant. Was used in this study Enter the model, as can be seen in the table below is a model:

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	5.004	1	.025
	Block	5.004	1	.025
	Model	5.004	1	.025

The results show that the improvement of the physical capital variables and the chi-square equal to 5.004 sig = 0.02 significance level to enter the equation was. The results of this model suggest that the model is statistically significant and the results generalize to the population.

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	549.513[a]	.012	.017
a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.			

According to the above results, 2 Log likelihood is used to fit the model.

Given the significance of this model, the Cox and Snell coefficient equal to 0.012 0.017 Nzhlkrk model changes by marrying the independent variables studied (physical capital), the study says.

The accuracy of the prediction model

Classification Table[a]					
	Observed		**Predicted**		
			Marriage		**Percentage Correct**
			Not married	**Married**	
Step 1	Marri age	Not married	121	79	60.5
		Married	92	108	54.0
	Overall Percentage				57.3
a. The cut value is .500					

The results above show that the model is the independent variable in the study, the sensitivity of the model to determine those who are not married, and 60.5% sensitivity in identifying individuals who are married, 54% respectively.

In general, this model is the independent variable in the study, 57.3% of patients are properly segregated.

Independent variables entered in the equation for the effect of

Variables in the Equation							
		B	**S.E.**	**Wald**	**df**	**Sig.**	**Exp(B)**
Step 1[a]	Physical capital	-.019	.009	4.896	1	.027	.981
	Constant	1.634	.746	4.805	1	.028	5.127
a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Physical capital.							

In the above table, the estimated coefficient on physical capital variable in column B you can see the estimated coefficient significance test sig you can see in the column.

Under this model, the physical capital variable is significant. The variable named has a significant effect on their marriage. So that, in this part, the physical capital variable coefficient is negative. The increase in the variable reduces the probability of marriage. Odds ratio expresses the ratio between the frequencies belongs to a class of not belonging to that class. Wald statistic also shows significant variables in the equation. Based on a fixed value of the coefficient B, the optimal regression equation can be written as follows:

Logit (superior logarithmic) = 1.63 -0.01 (physical capital)

In column Exp (B) indicates the odds ratio values greater than 1, indicating a greater chance of success than failure, and values less than 1, meaning less chance of success than failure, The increase in Physical capital varies with the amount of 0.98 increases the probability of not getting married.

Entered variables: cultural capital

Variables not in the Equation					
			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	Cultural Capital	8.098	1	.004
	Overall Statistics		8.098	1	.004

Above table, the regression significance test based on sig = 0.00 is significant. In this study Enter model is used, as can be seen in the table below, a model is presented:

As significant difference between the regression analysis to examine the relationship, F and T are standard characteristics, the logistic regression statistical characteristics are used with chi-square distribution.

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	8.175	1	.004
	Block	8.175	1	.004
	Model	8.175	1	.004

The results show that the phase shifting cultural capital by improving the chi-square equal to 8.17 and a significance level of sig = 0.00, the equation has.

The results of this model suggest that the model is statistically significant and the results generalize to the population.

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	546.34	.020	.027

According to the above results, 2 Log likelihood is used to fit the model. Given the significance of this model, the Cox and Snell coefficient equal to 0.02% 0.02 Nzhlkrk model changes by marrying the independent variables studied (cultural capital) in the study says.

Classification Table[a]					
	Observed		Predicted		
			Marriage		Percentage Correct
			Not married	Married	
Step 1	Marri age	Not married	110	90	55.0
		Married	90	110	55.0
	Overall Percentage				55.0
a. The cut value is .500					

The results above show that the model is the independent variable in the study, the sensitivity of the model to determine those who are not married, and 55% sensitivity in identifying individuals who are married, 55% respectively.

In general, this model is the independent variable in the study, 55% of patients are properly segregated.

Variables in the Equation							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	Cultural capital	-.019	.007	7.950	1	.005	.981
	Constant	.598	.235	6.490	1	.011	1.818
a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Cultural capital.							

In the above table, the estimated coefficient on Cultural Capital variable in column B you can see the estimated coefficient significance test sig you can see in the column.

Under this model, the variables are significant cultural capital. The variable name used, has significant effect on their marriage. So that, in this ratio varied cultural capital, is negative. The increase in this variable will decrease the likelihood of marriage.

Under this model, the Cultural Capital variable is significant. The variable named has a significant effect on their marriage. So that, in this part, the Cultural Capital variable coefficient is negative. The increase in the variable reduces the probability of marriage. Odds ratio expresses the ratio between the frequencies belongs to a class of not belonging to that class.

Wald statistic also shows significant variables in the equation. Based on a fixed value of the coefficient B, the optimal regression equation can be written as follows:

Logit (superior logarithmic) = 1.63 -0.01 (Cultural Capital)

In column Exp (B) indicates the odds ratio values greater than 1, indicating a greater chance of success than failure, and values less than 1, meaning less chance of success than failure, the increase in Cultural Capital varies with the amount of 0.98 increases the probability of not getting married.

Conclusion

The results of this study suggest that many young people in the age of marriage, despite having cultural, economic, physical capital, the people still do not get married. These findings confirm the theory.

According to Giddens, gradually women in economic terms are more independent, less marriage as an economic partnership has been essential. Parsons believes Age for upper classes, upper and lower classes lower. May be said to be much lower standard of living, the marriage would be premature. Suite, says children who live in affluent homes have grown; motivation and attitudes are less likely to marry. Oppenheimer, many women believed that their position due to a change of career, status in society, the family, the economy, and the progress they have achieved. To select a suitable partner in marriage raised, and this causes their marriage to delay or even prevent their marriage. Van Doka also says changing economic factors such as the increase in value resulting from the reduced economic independence of women are married. Blau & Duncan believe most people who are on the path to upward mobility, prefer to marry later in life. Castells believes the changes in the scope of work and time it happened, due to the global information economy and technological change in human reproduction and transformation of patriarchal family has been effective. He accordingly, delaying the age of

marriage and of cohabitation, including signs of crisis in the family knows. Goode, that people with higher social status, education, and employment of modern, more freedom, so they tend to marry later. Nguyen believes, due to education and employment, age at marriage has increased, leading to non-married people.

Although many of Bergess & Wallin led to believe that outward beauty is married at younger ages, but it is contrary to the findings of this paper. Namely, physical capital, which was measured with a beauty, is not a positive effect on marriage. Looks, very rapid changes in the field of marriage and family formation is taking place in Iran's nuclear programs and policies need to be carefully designed and implemented.

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Table (1): Frequency and percentage distribution of cultural capital

Cultural Capital	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Very little	77	19.3	19.3
little	159	39.8	39.8
Average	119	29.8	29.8
High	43	10.8	10.8
Very much	2	.5	.5
Total	400	100.0	100.0

The table above shows, the cultural capital 8/39 percent, is low to have the highest rates.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics of cultural capital

Valid	Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Deviation	Percentiles		
					25	50	**75**
Cultural Capital	30.7150	30.5000	30.00	14.91795	20.0000	30.5000	41.0000

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of economic capital

Economic Capital	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Very little	68	17.0	17.0
little	130	32.5	32.5
Average	129	32.3	32.3
High	59	14.8	14.8
Very much	14	3.5	3.5
Total	400	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that the Economic Capital 5/32% of people, which is reduced to its most devoted.: Frequency and percentage distribution of economic capital.

Table (4): descriptive statistics of economic capital

Valid	Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Deviation	Percentiles		
					25	50	75
Economic Capital	26.0250	26.0000	25.00[a]	8.07883	20.0000	26.0000	32.0000

Table (5): Frequency and percentage distribution of physical capital

Physical Capital	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Very little	9	2.3	2.3
little	65	16.3	16.3
Average	200	50.0	50.0
High	103	25.8	25.8
Very much	23	5.8	5.8
Total	400	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that 50 percent of physical capital, which is the average of the highest account.

Table (6): Descriptive statistics of physical capital

Valid	Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Deviation	Percentiles		
					25	50	75
Physical Capital	83.9600	84.0000	84.00	11.63472	77.0000	84.0000	91.0000
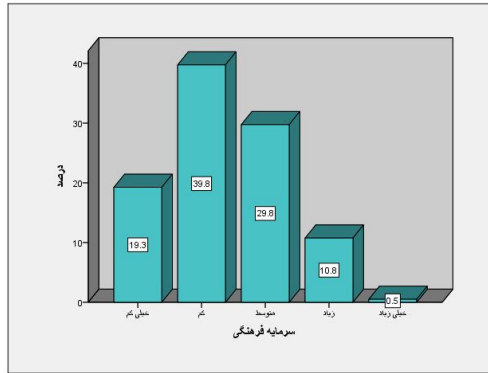
Figure (1): column chart, the percentage distribution of cultural capital
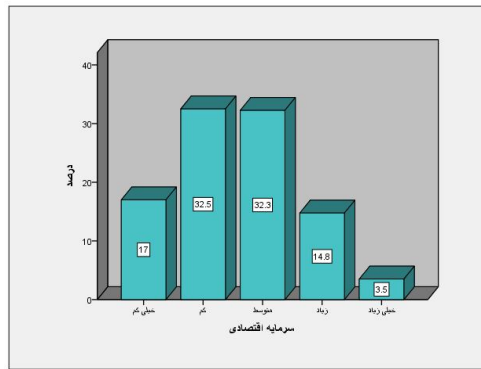

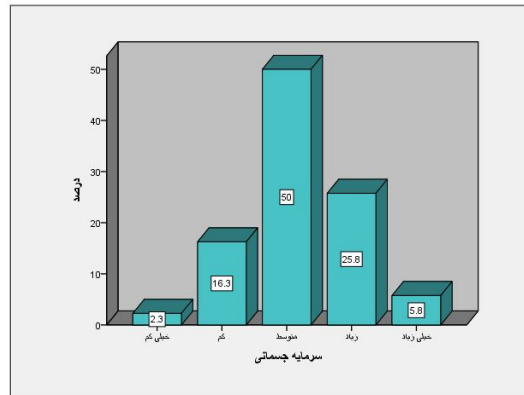**Figure (2): column chart, the percentage distribution of economic capital**

Figure (3): column chart, the percentage distribution of physical capital