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THE ROLE PERSONALITY STYLES IN THE IRANIAN STUDENTS DECISION MAKING TO EMIGRATE ABROAD

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to predict student's decision for emigration to abroad based on personality character and comparing demographics styles of students with and without emigration decision. So 282 Psychology students (BA, MA, PHD) of a Azad Islamic University were selected randomly and answered these questioners: NEO-FFI, then the data were analyzed through Logistic regression. Findings showed that Neurotic personality styles at the level ($P \leq 0.01$) and Extroversion ($P \leq 0.05$) among identification traits, normative ethics and informative at the level ($P \leq 0.01$) were related positively with student's emigration and among variables, negative perfectionist, neurotic personality traits and demonstrative were able to predict emigration decision (0, 06.0, 07). According to findings negative perfectionist, neurotic personality styles and demonstrative could forecast the Emigration decision.

INTRODUCTION

Immigration of elites means the permanent transfer of human capital from developing countries to developed countries (Alan and Balaz, 2005). In general, it can be said that after the First and Second World Wars, this phenomenon took a more dynamic form, and since 1950, the rate of intellectual immigration to various countries, especially the United States of America, has increased, and the rate is increasing year by year. Immigration of individuals with high levels of science and academia are increasing to the most developed countries (Rashno, 2003).

In Iran, the phenomenon of immigration of elites emerged as a social damage from the 1970s and its trend includes three distinct periods:

1. The forties and fifties until the victory of the Islamic Revolution, which was the result of the opening of relations with the West, the economic and cultural policies of the previous regime, the aristocratic spirit of the courtiers, the growth of huge oil wealth, and so on.
2. The 1980 and 1981 and the beginning of the imposed war, which mainly included the spectators of those dissatisfied with the Islamic Revolution, and intensified with the closure of universities during the Cultural Revolution.
3. The new period of immigration, which began in 1988 and has accelerated since 1998 (Ismaili, 2003).

Immigration is the most important external factor in changing the number and structure of the population. Some countries owe a large part of their current culture and civilization to immigrants (Zanjani, 1992).

Orth Lee summarizes the factors involved in the decision to immigrate and the process under four headings:

- 1) factors related to the domain of origin,
- 2) factors related to the domain of destination,
- 3) barriers
- 4) Personal factors.

In each field, several factors are effective in attracting people in that field and other factors cause people to be expelled from that field (Lahsaeizadeh, 1989).

Although the positive and negative factors of origin and destination that take into account the personality traits of different individuals greatly contribute to the general explanation of domestic and international immigration, this is not enough. Lee therefore considers the concept of "interfering barriers" between all points of origin and destination. Some of these interfering barriers may have minor effects (such as distance, shipping costs, etc.), while other barriers may not be overcome (eg, restrictive immigration laws, quotas by nationality, ethnicity, or control). Physical relative to population displacement).

Like the positive and negative factors of origin and destination, interfering barriers have different effects on different people. What may be a minor obstacle for a potential immigrant (for example, the cost of transportation for a financially prosperous person) can be a major obstacle for another immigrant (the same as the cost of transportation for a poor person) (Todaro, 1967).

Orth Lee's theory is the right emphasis on personal factors instead. It is influenced that some people prefer and undertake immigration and others remain in their place of residence (Zanjani, 2001). Therefore, the personal and personality characteristics of immigrants such as age, gender, education, employment, marital status, family ties, etc. should also be considered as factors influencing immigration. The study of the rate and factors of immigration

tendency from the country in Rajabi research shows that the rate of immigration tendency in the statistical population is high and also economic inadequacies, political instability and better life expectancy in developed countries are the most important factors in motivating academics to immigration. The results of Sharifi's research indicate that the variables of social attraction and repulsion, context and job conditions, internal political repulsion, organizational attraction and the number of children had a significant relationship with the dependent variable. The results of Ghanbar research also indicate that factors such as: educational facilities, employment problems, political, social and economic instability are very important in investigating the causes of immigration of Iranian specialists.

The results of Ghanbar research also indicated that factors such as: educational facilities, employment problems, political, social and economic instability are very important in investigating the causes of immigration of Iranian specialists. The research conducted in these studies showed that personality traits of individuals can be one of the causes of immigration decision. To examine this result in more detail, in this study, we examined the role of personality traits in the immigration decision of Iranian students. This is perhaps one of the most complete definitions of personality that most scholars agree on. The personality of the organization is a dynamic of physical systems within the individual that determines his behavior and thoughts (Schultz, 1983, p. 28).

Personality traits are also defined as follows: "Sustainable readiness to behave in a certain way in different situations" (Palsh, 2001).

Personality is also a concept that allows one to predict how a person will behave in certain situations. Hilgard has avoided paying attention to generalities in the definition of the word, and Ghalia has tried to pay more attention to mental powers for personality. He believes that personality is certain patterns of behavior and ways of thinking that determine how a person adapts to the environment (Grossi, 2001; quoted by Karimi).

In evolutionary systems, too, the process of evolution is false. Problems are seen. For example, Freud considers personality to lack aspects in the first stages, and therefore postpones its completion and development to later years. While this crisis reduces personality to three years old. However, personality can be viewed in the form of evolution.

In evolution, it is from the beginning or the end of a process. In this case, it will include all the components of evolution, and if we consider all these components in the line of adaptation to the environment, compromise in a particular aspect and in a specific situation is a minor matter. However, if there is a general compromise, it can be in the sense of personality. In this case, personality can be defined as follows:

"Personality is all the all-encompassing capacities of the individual in adaptation to the environment" (Political, 2000). Now, according to personal characteristics, it can also provide patterns for predicting their behavior and

states, and individual differences of individuals are important factors that show why some people cope better than others with environmental conditions and variables. They have different levels of motivation, satisfaction and health (Yar Mohammadian, 2005).

Personality is an integral organization composed of physical and human characteristics, both intrinsic and acquired, which collectively represents the identity of the individual and clearly distinguishes him from other members of society. Specificity determines the individual with the environment and society (Ki Nia, 2001). Personality refers to the set of physical, emotional, and social characteristics that make a person a unique and different being from other people. In general, our behavior is influenced by these characteristics and cognitive and emotional abilities, and to predict behavior, these characteristics must be carefully considered (Costa McCray, 1992). Some events in human life can create a personality change. Among the decisive events are marriage, military service and employment (Kasbi, 1993). Costa and McCreery, using the method of factor analysis on the personality structure, have identified five factors. The five factors are:

1. Neuroticism, the tendency to experience negative emotions, Costa and McCray (1992) define neuroticism as opposed to adaptation and emotional stability; these people evaluate the situation negatively, and this is because of their negative nature.
2. Extroversion, the ability to be confident, searching, sociable and active. Baker, Van der Zee, Ludig, and Dollard (2006) argue that extroverts emphasize the positive aspects of experience.
3. openness to experience, the ability to be active with aesthetics, curiosity and rational evaluation. Krokenda (2005) considers openness to experience as the desire of people to experience new things.
4. Agreeability, empathy with others, positivity and criticism are the most important characteristics of agreeable people.
5. Consciousness; The ability to follow rules, pay attention and focus on task-oriented behaviors and the power to control impulses. Over the past two decades, immigration from Iran to other countries has unprecedentedly been the subject of critical decision-making by a significant number of Iranians. Numerous motivations have led immigration enthusiasts to make decisions and take action. One of the above-mentioned causes and factors such as personal characteristics have been involved in the decision of individuals and families to immigration. This feature should be researched on the predictors of immigration, and here the basic questions are raised:

Can the immigration decision be predicted based on their personal characteristics?

And also Is there any relationship between personal characteristics and immigration decision?

RESEARCH METHODS

The statistical population in this study was all students of Islamic Azad University, Karaj Branch, whose number was 3572 students among

undergraduate, graduate and doctoral studies. The sample size was estimated 282 people based on Morgan table. Random sampling method was used.

Inclusion criteria: Students of all majors in undergraduate, graduate and doctoral courses of Karaj Azad University

Exclusion criteria: People who were not willing to cooperate and also people whose questionnaires were incomplete.

INSTRUMENT

NEO-FFI: This questionnaire is one of the personality tests based on factor analysis and is one of the newest tools in the field of personality that Costa and McCreery in 1992 called the personality questionnaire. The long form of this questionnaire is designed in 240 phrases to measure five main characteristics or areas (neuroticism, extroversion, openness to experience, agreeability and consciousness). In its short form (NEO-FFI), each factor is measured by 12 questions. It is a 60-item questionnaire that is used to evaluate five big factors. The results of Costa and McCray (1992) studies showed the correlation of the short form subscale with the long form from 0.77 to 0.92. Also, the internal consistency of its subscales was in the range of 0.68 to 0.86. The model of this questionnaire in Iran has been translated into Persian by Dr. Grossi Farshi and standardized on students. This questionnaire is one of the tools for measuring the five-factor model, for its scales, from 0.86 to 0.90 and the range of its internal consistency coefficient has been reported from 0.68 to 0.86. Sharon reported a reliability coefficient of 0.86 for neuroticism, 0.77 for extroversion, 0.723 for flexibility, 0.68 for adaptation, and 0.81 for consciousness.

Cronbach's alpha obtained by him is as follows:

N = 0.74, E = 0.86, A = 0.89, O = 0.76, C = 0.60. In Iran, the reliability obtained for factors N, E, A, C was 0.83, 0.75, 0.79, 0.79 and 0.79, respectively (Grossie Farshi, 2001)

Immigration decision questionnaire: In this study, the immigration decision is the score that the subject asks such questions as:

1. Do you decide to immigrate or not?
2. What is the reason for the decision?

Which is at the top of the personal characteristics questionnaire.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Table 1: Descriptive statistics for personal characteristics

immigration decision		
No	Yes	
SD \pm M	SD \pm M	variable
6/7 \pm 24/01	6/1 \pm 25/89	neuroticism
5/9 \pm 27/08	5/4 \pm 28/54	extroversion
5/1 \pm 25/08	5/5 \pm 24/95	openness
5/7 \pm 26/34	5/5 \pm 26/03	agreeability
6/4 \pm 29/76	6/6 \pm 29/94	consciousness

As can be seen in **Table 1**, the mean scores of neuroticism in students who had immigration decision and in students who did not were (25.89 and 24.01, respectively), the mean scores of extroversion in students who had immigration decision and in students who did not were, respectively (28.54 and 27.08), mean scores of openness in students who had an immigration decision and in students who did not were, respectively (24.95 and 25.08), and the mean scores of agreeability in students who had immigration decision and in students who did not were, respectively (26.03 and 26.34) and the mean scores of consciousness in students who had an immigration decision and in students who did not were, respectively (29.94 and 29.76), respectively.

Table 2: The results of the chi-square test, related to the relationship between research variables and immigration decision

immigration decision			
Sig	df	Chi-square	
0/006	31	54/57	neuroticism
0/02	28	43/85	extroversion
0/13	27	35/25	openness
0/08	26	36/38	agreeability
0/19	31	37/58	consciousness

The results of **Table 2** showed that among personal characteristics, neuroticism at the level ($P \leq 0.01$) and extroversion at the level ($P \leq 0.05$) had a significant positive relationship with immigration decision in students. But there was no significant relationship between openness, agreeability and consciousness with immigration decision in students.

Logistic regression was performed to examine this question. Preliminary results showed that the characteristics of openness, agreeability and consciousness were not able to predict immigration decision in students, so they were excluded from logistic regression analysis and logistic regression immigration decision was performed based on neuroticism and extroversion.

Table 4-15 summarizes the logistic regression results related to the prediction of immigration decision based on neuroticism and extroversion.

Table 3. Summary of logistic regression results related to immigration decision prediction based on neuroticism and extroversion

Naglerk R ²	sig	(df)	Chi-square	
0/07	0/001	2	14/86	Step
	0/001	2	14/86	Block
	0/001	2	14/86	Model

As can be seen in **Table 3**, the chi-square value of the two models is 14.86, which shows the difference between the single-constant model and the full model. Based on the significance level of this test ($P \leq 0.01$), it can be said that neuroticism and extroversion have improved the prediction of immigration in students. The R²-like results also show that neuroticism and extroversion predict 7% of the variances of immigration decision among students. To determine whether there is a correlation between the predicted probabilities and the observed probabilities, the Hausmer and Lemshu tests were used, the results of which are presented in **Table (4)**.

Table 4. Hussmer and Lemshou test results to evaluate the consistency between predicted and observed probabilities

sig	(df)	Chi-square	
0/15	8	11/98	1 step

As can be seen in **Table 4**, the significance level obtained from the Hausmer and Lemshu tests was obtained after the elimination of positive perfectionism ($P > 0.05$) and therefore it can be argued that there was consistency between the predicted probabilities and the observed probabilities regarding the prediction of immigration decision based on neuroticism and extroversion. To determine the probability of immigration decision as well as the overall accuracy of the model, a classification table (**Table 5**) is presented.

Table 5. Results of the classification table to determine the probability of immigration decision and the overall accuracy of the model

predicted				
Accuracy percent	immigration decision		observed	
	Having a decision	No decision		
64/8	51	94	No decision	immigration decision
56/2	77	60	Having a decision	
60/6			total	

As can be seen in **Table 5**, the overall prediction accuracy of the model is 6/60. Similarly, the probability that those who make the immigration decision are correctly estimated is 56.2. In other words, in this sample, 56.2% of those who

made the immigration decision were correctly identified. To determine the effect of neuroticism and extroversion in predicting students' immigration decision, B coefficients were calculated, the results of which are presented in (Table 6).

Table 6. Impact coefficients of personal characteristics in predicting immigration decision

Exp (B) for %95CI		Exp (B)	sig	والد	B	
حد پایین	حد پایین					
1/11	1/02	1/07	0/002	9/61	0/06	neuroticism
1/11	1/02	1/07	0/004	8/43	0/07	extroversion
		0/03	0/0001	13/69	-3/5	constant

As can be seen in **Table 6**, the coefficients of neuroticism ($B = 0.06$) and extroversion ($B = 0.07$) in predicting immigration decision in students are significant ($P \leq 0.01$). The value of Exp (B) also showed that increasing one unit in the rate of neuroticism increases the probability of immigration decision up to 1.07 times in students. Also, increasing the extroversion rate by one unit increases the probability of immigration decision to 1.07 times in students.

In general, regarding the prediction of immigration decision based on neuroticism and extroversion, it can be written that: (extroversion) $0.07 +$ (neuroticism) $0.06 + 5 / 3 - =$ immigration decision

Table 9. Chi-square test results related to examining differences in demographic characteristics

sig	df	Chi-square	
0/89	1	0/03	gender
0/003	4	16/27	age
0/22	1	1/74	Marital status
0/04	2	6/66	education
0/01	2	8/44	Economic level

The results of multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) show the mean scores of personality traits in the study groups.

Table 10. Results of multivariate analysis of variance on the mean scores of personal characteristics in the study groups

Test power	Etha coefficient	sig	Df error	Hypothesis df	F	value	test
0/86	0/05	0/011	276	5	3/02	0/948	Wilks Lambda)

The contents of **Table 10** showed that there is a significant difference in the level of personality traits between students who want to immigrate and those who are not ($P \leq 0.05$). To identify which of the personal characteristics differs,

one-way variations in the Manova have been used, the results of which are presented in **Table 11**.

Table 11. Summary of Manova analysis results on the mean of personal characteristics scores

Power	Etha coefficient	P	F	Mean of sum of squares	df	Sum of squares	indicators
0/69	0/02	0/014	6/06	248/11	1	248/11	neuroticism
0/58	0/02	0/03	4/67	149/62	1	149/62	extroversion
0/06	0/0001	0/84	0/04	1/13	1	1/13	openness
0/07	0/001	0/64	0/21	6/71	1	6/71	agreeability
0/06	0/0001	0/81	0/06	2/37	1	2/37	consciousness

As can be seen in **Table 11**, the results obtained to control neuroticism ($F = 6.06$, $P \leq 0.05$) and extroversion ($F = 4.67$, $P \leq 0.05$) show that there was a significant difference between neuroticism and extroversion between the groups. Thus, the rate of neuroticism and extroversion is higher in those who have an immigration decision. But there was no significant difference between openness, agreeability and consciousness of the study groups.

DISCUSSION

The phenomenon of immigration of students and professionals is one of the types of immigration that usually occurs from developing countries or the third world to developed countries and has been the subject of many researches and studies as a social issue. The results showed that among personality traits, neuroticism at the level ($P \leq 0.01$) and extroversion at the level ($P \leq 0.05$) had a significant positive relationship with immigration decision in students. In order to predict the immigration decision, students Logistic regression was used based on personality traits. The results showed that the characteristics of openness, agreeability and consciousness are not able to predict immigration decision in students, so they left the logistic regression analysis and logistic regression immigration decision was performed based on neuroticism and extroversion. The coefficients of neuroticism ($B = 0.06$) and extroversion ($B = 0.07$) in predicting immigration decision in students were significant ($P \leq 0.01$).

Which shows that increasing one unit in the rate of neuroticism increases the probability of immigration decision up to 1.07 times in students. Also, increasing the extroversion rate by one unit increases the probability of immigration decision to 1.07 times in students.

Therefore, based on the results obtained, among personality traits, neuroticism and extroversion can predict immigration decision.

Research in this study showed that among personality traits, neuroticism and extroversion can predict immigration decision. These results are in line with the findings of various Sharifi, 1997; Rajabi, 2000; Shabanloo, 2001; Ghanbad

2008; Asghari Moqaddas, Sharghi, 2009; Javadi, 2012; Movahed, Niazi; Hosseini Hashelloo, 2013; Javadani; Sajjad.

Sharifi (1997) investigated the motivations of immigration elites. The results of this study indicated that the variables of social attraction and repulsion, job context and conditions, internal political repulsion, organizational attraction and the number of children had a significant relationship with the dependent variable, which have a direct relationship with personal characteristics (neuroticism and extroversion).

Rajabi (2000), in a study that examined the rate and factors of tendency to immigration from the country among 260 technical students in Tehran found that political instability and a better life expectancy in developed countries are among the most important factors in motivating academics to immigrate, which are directly related to personal characteristics (neuroticism and extroversion).

Ghanbar (2005), in order to investigate the reasons for the immigration of Iranian specialists to the United States, has studied the motives and reasons for the immigration of Iranian experts to the United States. Employment, political, social and economic instability are of great importance in this regard, which are directly related to personal characteristics (neuroticism and extroversion).

Asghari Moqaddas and Sharghi (2009) has studied the motivating factors of international immigration of 18-30 year olds in Shiraz and Arsanjan.

The flow of international immigration for various reasons such as the collapse of political positions in the field of transportation, the development of communication systems, cheaper transportation costs, wage inequality in different countries and the need for labor, etc. according to statistics and accurate information is increasing. The present study, using theories of attraction and repulsion and globalization, has investigated the motivating factors of immigration of 770 young people aged 18-30 in Shiraz and Arsanjan and showed that it had a direct relationship with personal characteristics (neuroticism and extroversion).

Movahed and Niazi (), in their study with the aim of investigating the relationship between socio-cultural characteristics of students and the tendency to immigration showed that among the cultural and social variables, the university of study, the rate of using Mass media, attitude towards the position of science in Iran, attitude towards the position of educated women in Iran, sense of belonging to the homeland, consequential dimension of religiosity, attitude towards the position of science and research in Iran had a significant relationship with the tendency to immigration, which corresponded to personal characteristics (neuroticism and extroversion).

Hosseini Hashelloo (2013), with a study whose main purpose is to investigate the relationship between the value system of individuals and the tendency to immigration suggested that the factors, the pressure of traditional customs on the educated, the control of thinkers, the instability of the economic system and

the low status of thinkers in society were directly related to the tendency to immigration.

Destination attraction factors are also a good model to explain the changes in the tendency to immigration. Among these factors, individual freedom and equipment and welfare and academic facilities in developed countries are directly related to the tendency to immigration and appropriate income in developed countries as the factor of destination attraction does not have a significant effect on the tendency to immigration, which is directly related to personal characteristics (neuroticism and extroversion).

Javadani (in an article) examined the three main factors that strengthen the process of departure of Iranian elites from the country and while studying two socio-political and economic factors, also referred to issues related to the institution of science and the educational system in the country.

This study presented the most important scientific reasons related to immigration elites as follows: disbelief in science and scientific achievements, structural weakness and lack of attention to the decision-making process for scientific development, the existence of "scientific disadvantage" in the country, the dominance of bureaucracy over activities in science and the problems of the country's educational system, which are directly related to personal characteristics (neuroticism and extroversion).

Sajjad has studied the phenomenon of brain immigration in Pakistan and pointed to the low economic capital of Pakistani elites. This issue affects a person's social status and increases his desire for immigration. Creating just laws in society, reforming the structure of the traditional educational system, and reforming social behavior toward meritocracy are some of the strategies he recommends, which are directly related to personal characteristics (neuroticism and extroversion).

Sullivan is a hypothetical conceptual personality and cannot be considered alone, that is, outside of what is going on between people. Behavior between individuals is the only thing that can be considered as a personality. Therefore, talking about a person as a subject will be meaningless, because a person does not exist and can not exist regardless of his relationship with the person or other people (Siyasi, 1379).

In evolutionary systems, too, the process of evolution is false. There are problems, for example, Freud considers personality to lack aspects in the first stages, and therefore postpones its completion and development to later years. While this crisis reduces personality to the age of three. However, personality can be viewed in the form of evolution. In evolution, it is from the beginning or the end of a process. Consider these components in the line of adaptation to the environment, compromise in a particular aspect and in a particular situation is a minor matter.

But if there is a general compromise, it can be in the sense of personality. In this case, personality can be defined as: "Personality is all-encompassing capacities of the individual in adaptation to the environment" (same source).

Personality, according to Hilgard, are traits that enable a person to connect with others and facilitate self-esteem. The concept of compatibility in this definition has also been used by other experts. They consider personality to be an organization that facilitates the individual's adjustment and shapes and directs similar or diverse efforts in this regard. In these definitions, in addition to the characteristics that can be found in all individuals, it has been completely personal and privileged aspects of the people in question (Jamalfar, 2003).

In explaining these features, neuroticism is the tendency to experience negative emotions. Costa and McCray (1992) define neuroticism as the opposite of adaptation and emotional stability; these people view the situation negatively because of their negative nature and extroversion, their ability to have self-confidence, their search, being social and being active. Baker, Van der Zee, Ludig, & Dollard, 2006 argue that extroverts emphasize the positive aspects of experiences. Examining the relationship between students' attitudes and personality traits, it can also be stated that personality traits predicts human behavior in various situations and circumstances. Personality is a concept that allows one to predict how a person will behave in certain situations (Ross and Allen, 1992).

Costa and McCray (1992) define neuroticism as opposed to adaptation and emotional stability; these people view the situation negatively because of their negative nature. Extroversion is the ability to have self-confidence, to search, to be social, and to be active. Baker, Van der Zee, Ludig, and Dollard, 2006, argued that extroverts emphasize the positive aspects of experience (Costa McCray, 1992). The main reasons for immigration of the educated are the two categories of crisis theory and theory of research communities (Zakir Salehi, 2007).

Crisis theory is a socio-cultural approach to immigration of elites. Immigration decision in this approach is the product of elites' view of their social status in society which has two aspects: the objective aspect that is related to welfare and livelihood and lifestyle and the extent of their enjoyment of social gifts and benefits, and the mental and perceptual aspect that is related to the perception of elites and society of their dignity and status.

Immigration of elites are part of a larger process called international immigration. As mentioned earlier, immigration is an interdisciplinary phenomenon and thinkers in various sciences have theorized about it. In general, economic theorists believe that immigration is the result of rational choices of individuals and it is a mechanism for redistribution of work. For example, Adam Smith considers the difference between labor supply and demand in different regions as the cause of immigration (Fassman et al., 2005). Although the role of economic factors in immigration is very decisive, it is clear that economic theories alone cannot explain the types of immigration, and many people

immigrate for non-economic reasons, so sociologists have theorized about this. One of the oldest sociological theories about immigration is the "attractive opportunities" theory. Stoffer (1940) argues that the number of immigrants is related to the number of attractive opportunities (eg employment) in the immigrant country and the opportunity for immigrants (Bichak et al., 2006).

Stoffer's findings later became the basis of the theory of Orth.S.L. (1966), which is one of the most popular sociological theories about this phenomenon. During immigration, it deals with the destination and personal factors in immigration (Zanjani, 2001). In other words, according to the theory of attraction and repulsion, if the result of motivating and deterrent factors is positive, the desire for immigration is created in the person and if personal factors can not eliminate this tendency and the obstacles in the process of immigration, it does not have a deterrent effect. Immigration becomes objective and the person starts moving from the origin to the destination (same source). Other sociological theories about this is the social networking approach. Accordingly, the social affiliations of pre-immigration social networks support immigrants in the immigration process and its aftermath. New immigrants communicate with previous immigrants through social networks. These benefits include information on foreign trade, financial support, job prospects, executive assistance, physical care, and emotional solidarity (Rotork, 2002). Some cognitive theories have also attempted to illustrate the conceptual framework of this phenomenon to some extent (Seljuk, 1379).

In addition, some thinkers have focused on the phenomenon of immigration of experts in the field of globalization. For example, Akapar believes that immigration professionals from third world countries to developed countries follow the process of globalization and advances in communication and considers it as an integral part of globalization (Akapar, 2006). The present study, like any other research, has limitations. The limitations of this study include:

- Lack of research on the role of perfectionism, personality traits and identity styles in the immigration decision of Iranian students abroad and this made it difficult to access appropriate and credible resources in this field.
- Lack of cooperation of Karaj Azad University students to administer questionnaires
- This research has been conducted only on students of Karaj Azad University who are studying for bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees.

And according to the results of the research, the following suggestions are presented:

Theoretical suggestions

- Doing similar research with larger and different samples
- Development and construction of appropriate and indigenous tools for measuring research variables

- Examining other variables such as the attitudes of people who tend to immigration.

Practical suggestions

- Personal characteristics such as extroversion and anguish have contributed to the immigration of Iranian students. Therefore, it is suggested to increase immigration:
 1. Training to understand the single body in the educational system of the country, which will cause emotional stability and positive emotions.
 2. Elimination of discrimination and prejudice in the Islamic society of Iran
 3. Developing and creating the necessary opportunities for students to develop their talents

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