The purpose of the present research is comparing the identity styles of 15 to 18 years old girls, unsupervised and supervised in Tehran, to explore factors that influence the formation of identity, because Identity formation just like the other growth stages is affected by the various factors, one of these factors and the major factor is the own person at first and then his/her around environment, and one of the environmental factors effective on the identity formation process is family also informed of Welfare about the identity of the girls who also covers was another purpose of this study. Therefore, from among 6 welfare centers in Tehran finally 40 samples available from among unsupervised girls and 40 students of girls high school in Tehran Dist. 18 who were selected through cluster sampling method and were located in the same geographical zone, were tested via Berzonsky’s identity styles. The methodology of this research is causal-comparative and the results indicated that there is no difference between identity styles of unsupervised girls and supervised girls. Also, no significant relationship was found between information identity style and commitment in two groups. Also, information from scores of girls in both groups, regardless of the quality scores, a significant difference between the scores in each of these groups.

Keywords: identity styles, supervised and unsupervised girls