

Systematic Review: A Systematic Review of Quantitative and Qualitative Research on Divorce Factors



Maryam Eskafi Noghani^{1*}, Farideh Gorgidge², Ali Hojjati Shargh²

1. Department of Social Science, School of Humanities, Gonabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Gonabad, Iran.

2. Department of Social Science, Payam-e-Noor University, Mashhad, Iran.



Citation Eskafi Noghani M, Gorgidge F, Hojjati Shargh A. A Systematic Review of Quantitative and Qualitative Research on Divorce Factors. Journal of Research & Health. 2021; 11(3):139-146. <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/JRH.11.3.1444.1>

doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/JRH.11.3.1444.1>



Article info:

Received: 02 Sep 2019

Accepted: 22 Jul 2020

Publish: 01 Jun 2021

Keywords:

Divorce, Systematic review, Quantitative method

ABSTRACT

Background: Divorce has always been one of the five main issues in the country and one of the criteria for community health. Therefore, this study aimed to systematically review quantitative and qualitative research on the factors affecting divorce.

Methods: The research community included all the quantitative and qualitative articles published from 2006 to 2016, which regarded the causes of divorce. A total number of 70 quantitative and qualitative studies were selected and reviewed individually.

Results: The findings showed that the highest share of the individual and personality trait factors is the variable of addiction (14.28% in quantitative research and 32.3% in qualitative research), followed by verbal and physical violence (28.84% in quantitative research and 21.42% in the qualitative section). The most frequent economic variables in both research categories were economic problems (10.71%) and unemployment (14.7%). Among the social factors, the interference of families and people around them had the highest share and contributed to 17.85% and 21.42% of the quantitative and qualitative research, respectively. Besides, among the cultural factors studied, idealism and the positive imagery of the consequences of divorce with the frequency of 14.7% in quantitative and qualitative research, and the negative effects of media with the frequency of 10.71% in qualitative research had the highest percentages, compared with other variables.

Conclusion: Based on the findings, we conducted an analysis using the Boudon model to determine the final pattern of divorce, however, it was impossible to design a comprehensive model.

1. Introduction

Family is one of the important foundations in each country and plays a crucial role in the progress of countries. Today, family is subjected to divorce as a threat. According to the latest statistics by the National Organization for Civil Registration, the rate of divorce

has increased by 2.5 times in 14 years from 2001 to 2014. In 2001, one out of 10.58 marriages ended in divorce; this rate reached one out of 4.4 marriages in 2014. Meanwhile, in 2010, this rate became one out of 6.5. Moreover, this issue originates from the fact that teenagers and youths comprise the majority of the population, and marriage and divorce are critical issues for them. Studying the divorce phenomenon carries much weight

* Corresponding Author:

Maryam Eskafi Noghani, PhD.

Address: Department of Social Science, School of Humanities, Gonabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Gonabad, Iran.

Phone: +98 (915) 3221003

E-mail: meskafi@yahoo.com

with national planning and policy, since many problems emerging after divorce may have unpredicted and unwanted sociocultural consequences [1].

Various research has been conducted on divorce but a review study is needed to employ mixed methods (quantitative + qualitative). Among the research methods, the reviews include different types, one of which is the systematic review. This method tries to use and combine the research and evidence focused on certain questions. To achieve this, systematic, clear, formal, and recyclable procedures and processes are implemented. The cases that include the systematic review of the previous studies are called a systematic review of the research background. This kind of review results in four main goals: 1) proving a kind of similarity and closeness in the body of the given knowledge and confirming and stabilizing its acceptance; 2) revealing the direction of the previous research and how the current research projects are related to them; 3) combining and summarizing what is known in a research area; and 4) learning from others and provoking new thoughts. However, it is more likely to reach the second and third goals [2].

Regarding that numerous studies have been carried out on divorce in Iran, the systematic review could be a good method for combining the results. On the other hand, research into divorce enjoying systematic review is very few. According to our literature search, just a few studies have employed this method [3]. Although a large number of studies have investigated divorce, they have presented divergent results owing to diverse variables and methods, different samples and sampling methods, and the other features of these studies focusing on the same question. Hence, employing the systematic review method, we intend to investigate quantitative and qualitative studies on the causes of divorce in Iran (2005-2015).

2. Methods

The research method used in this study was the systematic review. The research community included all the qualitative and quantitative studies and research projects on divorce and its causes in Iran from 2006 to 2016. Out of this community, 70 studies were selected and reviewed after the pilot study to identify the eligible ones. The researchers investigated the relevant papers in Noormags, Magiran, www.ensani.ir, and SID databases from 2006 to 2016, using the keywords of divorce and its causes, couple incompatibility, marital satisfaction, and family conflict.

The entry criteria included the systematic review as the research method of the study, the publication of the paper in Iranian periodicals (ISC) from 2006 to 2016, and studies in the Farsi language. Thus, out of the 70 papers, 56 remained after omitting the repeated ones and those that were similar or overlapped. The systematic review was undertaken in seven steps: specifying the research question, the systematic literature review, and searching and selecting proper texts. Also, the researchers omitted the non-review papers during the reinvestigation. Next, the methodological quality was assessed, and in the screening stage, improper, irrelevant, and low validity studies were eliminated. Therefore, 14 papers were omitted out of 70 papers and 56 remained for further analysis [4-37]. In the fourth step, the information was extracted from the papers. In the fifth step, the quantitative and qualitative findings were analyzed and combined by separation, categorization, and summarizing the variables affecting divorce, also, the frequency tables were obtained. The sixth step entailed quality control, and the findings were revealed in the seventh step.

After completing the methodological steps, to investigate the validity and reliability of the results, the designed model was presented in focused groups' sessions, in which five experts in social sciences and management participated. The validity was obtained via content validity that originated from two dimensions. The first one involves the use of the elements and causes of the previous models and leads to the validity of the model. The second one flows from the fact that the focused groups suggested no change for the model, proving its validity. In the designing step, the criteria of the previous models were considered as the codes and considering their similarity in meaning, they were merged and the concepts were created. For assessing the reliability of the designed model, the kappa coefficient was employed, so that another person who was blind about the merging and creation of the concept classified the codes under the concepts. Then, the concepts presented by the researchers were compared with those created by the person. Finally, considering the number of similar concepts created and comparing the different ones, the kappa coefficient was obtained to be 0.684.

3. Results

According to Table 1, among the demographic factors, the frequency of educational difference variable is 7.14% in the qualitative studies. Also, the variables of the age difference and educational difference with the frequency of 10.71% comprise the largest proportions in the quantitative studies [4-37].

Table 1. Distribution of demographic factors affecting divorce in quantitative and qualitative studies

Demographic Factors	No. (%)	
	Qualitative Studies	Quantitative Studies
Educational difference	2 (7.14)	3 (10.71)
Age difference	1 (3.57)	3 (10.71)
Duration of married life	1 (3.57)	1 (3.57)
Origin (rural or urban)	1 (3.57)	2 (7.14)

JRH

According to [Table 2](#), marital infidelity with the frequency of 10.71% and 14.28% respectively in the quantitative and qualitative studies is the most frequent sexual factor [4-37].

[Table 3](#) elicits that among personality trait factors, addiction with the frequency of 14.28% and 32.14% in quantitative and qualitative studies, respectively comprises the largest proportion [4-37].

[Table 4](#) shows that among marital communication harms in both types of studies, the largest proportions belong to verbal and physical violence with the frequency of 14.28% and 21.42%, respectively [4-37].

According to [Table 5](#), economic problems with the frequency of 10.71% is the most frequent economic factor in both types of studies. Also, among social factors, the interference of families and others (friends and relatives) comprises the largest proportion with the frequency of 17.85% and 21.42% in the quantitative and qualitative research, respectively. Among cultural factors, the highest frequencies belong to the steadfastness of couples in religious beliefs with the frequency of 10.71% in the quantitative studies, and the negative effect of media and

cultural and individual differences variables with the frequency of 10.71% in the qualitative studies ([Table 5](#)).

4. Discussion

Considering that in a systematic review the researcher finally concludes by investigating the common factors in quantitative and qualitative studies, there should be an exact theoretical base in the outcome to claim that it covers all the results. Concerning the fact that divorce is a pervasive phenomenon, various causes affect its occurrence at the macro, middle, and micro levels. Hence, the research findings are presented via employing the metatheory by Raymond Boudon for analyzing social problems. In the new sociology of transformations, Boudon has focused on three processes that are made up of the environment, the interdependence system, and the output, which can be used to analyze such social problems. [Figure 1](#) shows the repeated process in the Boudon social analysis, to which the researchers have adapted the result of the study.

Relying on the results of the quantitative and qualitative studies and considering the effects of the change of values and lifestyle owing to modernity and the growth of urban-

Table 2. Distribution of sexual factors affecting divorce in quantitative and qualitative studies

Sexual Factors	No. (%)	
	Qualitative Studies	Quantitative Studies
Lack of submission	3 (10.71)	1 (3.57)
Sexual intercourse decrease	1 (3.57)	1 (3.57)
Sexual satisfaction	2 (7.14)	1 (3.57)
Infertility or impotence	3 (10.71)	1 (3.57)
Marital infidelity	4 (14.28)	3 (10.71)

JRH

Table 3. Distribution of personality traits affecting divorce in quantitative and qualitative studies

Personality Trait Factors	No. (%)	
	Qualitative Studies	Quantitative Studies
Lack of mental and affective maturity	2 (7.14)	1 (3.57)
Telling lies	2 (7.14)	1 (3.57)
Financial independence by women	1 (3.57)	1 (3.57)
Addiction (drugs and alcohol)	9 (32.14)	4 (14.28)
Physical-mental illness	2 (7.14)	3 (10.71)



ization, a part of such turmoil can be seen in the various disagreements between couples. Along with urbanization growth and modernity, socioeconomic development was accelerated, which emerged in five categories of demographic, cultural, economic, social, and individual factors in various issues, including married life. Population density converted the mechanical solidarity into the organic one. When mechanical solidarity weakened in rural areas, the consensus between people decreased and the conflicts arising from individual differences increased. In this situation, the individual conscience has grown gradually and the effects of the collective conscience have been undermined. “Awareness of the individuality originates from the historic flow of development” [38]. Hence, the similarities declined and the distinctions raised little by little. As Durkheim said:

“social differentiation is the sign of the new societies and the condition that creates individual freedom” [38]. Therefore, the person who has become aware or gained individuality does not follow any social rule easily and might be in trouble with the group. It can be said that individuality causes a member of a society to feel distant from the group so that the group loses its social coherence, in a way that the person does not concur with the group attitudes and values. This disagreement reveals itself in various ways. The increase and domination of the individual conscience over the collective one, individuality, the change of lifestyle, and the weakening of the unequal warm interactions are some of the transformations of values, and while the situation continues, the person comes into conflict and disagreement with the group members.

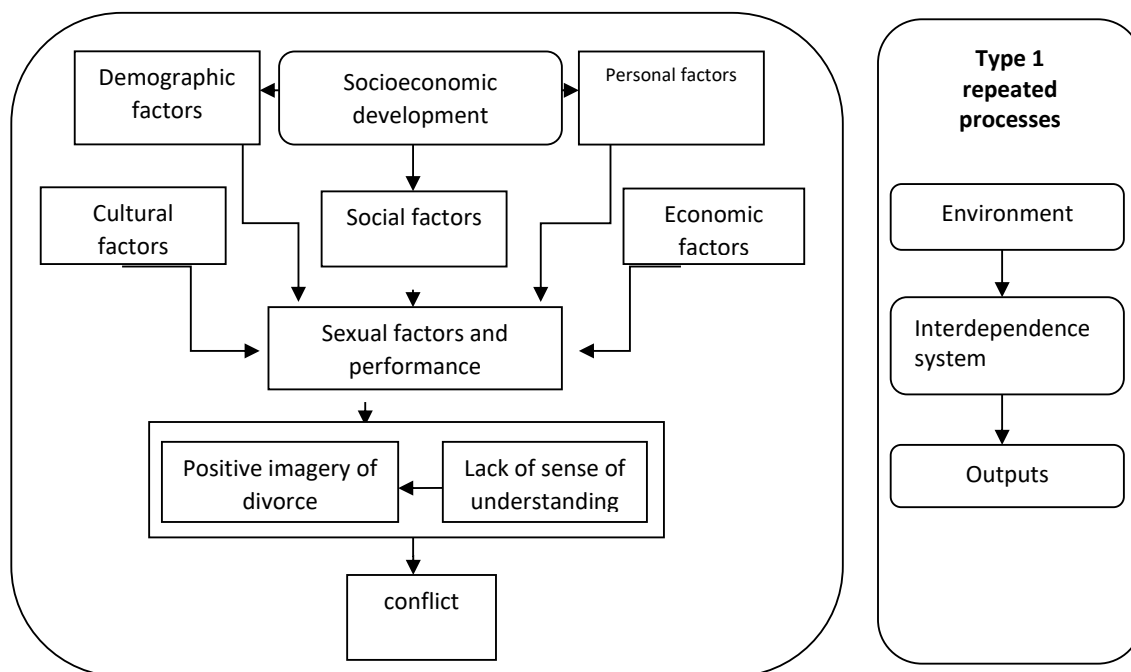


Figure 1. Repeated process in the Boudon social analysis and Its adaptation to the results of the present study



Table 4. Distribution of marital communication harms in quantitative and qualitative studies

Marital Communication Harms	No. (%)	
	Qualitative Studies	Quantitative Studies
Lack of communication skills	4 (14.28)	1 (3.57)
Shunning or cold treatment	2 (7.14)	2 (7.14)
Suspicion	2 (7.14)	1 (3.57)
Hatred or the lack of love	2 (7.14)	2 (7.14)
Lack of empathy and empathic understanding	1 (3.57)	1 (3.57)
Verbal and physical violence	6 (21.42)	4 (14.28)

JRH

The contemporary analyses of the marital breakdown usually state that the emergence of contrasts (whether from the spouses' or onlookers' point of view) is an important criterion that helps predict the success of the development of family relationships [39]. Budon [40] believes that we should put the social human in contrast with economic human. He states that social humans cannot always realize their priorities, but they do what their habits, internalized

values, and in general, various moral, cognitive, and formal conditions make them do. It is supposed that a part of the social humans' choices as an actor is determined by their social situation structure and their position in it. Based on the Boudon theory, the unit of analysis in this paper is the interdependence system. It means the system that dominates the social humans externally and affects their behavior so that their role is faint. Ultimately, this system

Table 5. Distribution of socioeconomic and cultural factors

Factors	No. (%)		
	Qualitative Studies	Quantitative Studies	
Economic factors	Unemployment	2 (7.14)	2 (7.14)
	Earning difference	1 (3.57)	1 (3.57)
	Lack of housing	1 (3.57)	1 (3.57)
	Economic problems	3 (10.71)	3 (10.71)
	Amount of alimony and lack of allowance	2 (7.14)	1 (3.57)
Social factors	Remarriage of man	3 (10.71)	1 (3.57)
	Improper and imposed marriages	1 (3.57)	1 (3.57)
	The interference of families and others	6 (21.42)	5 (17.85)
	Social capital	1 (3.57)	2 (7.14)
Cultural factors	Positive imagery of the consequences of divorce	1 (3.57)	2 (7.14)
	Idealism	2 (7.14)	2 (7.14)
	Negative effects of media	3 (10.71)	1 (3.57)
	Individual and cultural differences	3 (10.71)	1 (3.57)
	The steadfastness of couples in religious beliefs	1 (3.57)	3 (10.71)

JRH

produces some outputs, which the social actors did not intend. In other words, their ultimate and displayed behavior is different from their intention. Boudon believes that the new social transformations, even on the level of macro sociology, are not possible unless we lower the analysis level to the simplest “social agents or actors that comprise the interdependence systems attracting sociologists” [40]. The consequence he wanted to explain is the feature of the interdependence system, not that of the people. On the other hand, this feature of the system does not stem from the willpower or intentions of the ones constituting the interdependence system. The social agents did not plan such disagreements and disputes as to the results of the process, but the procedure of the process does not have any other cause rather than the decisions made by the simple social agents comprising the interdependence system.

5. Conclusion

Given the fact that the majority of our country population is made up of teenagers and the youth, for whom marriage and divorce are two significant issues, studying divorce is of prime importance, especially for national policy and planning, because many problems arising with the occurrence of divorce may have unwanted sociocultural consequences. Marital breakdowns and the collapse of the family have numerous demographic and socioeconomic outcomes. Moreover, divorce deprives children of having a mother or father, which has detrimental mental and affective repercussions on children, especially the young ones. Besides the negative effects, divorce has a positive side, such as retrieving women's independence and the expansion of individuality. However, its negative mental, physical, and socioeconomic consequences outweigh the positive ones. In a similar way that marriage causes two families to be closer, divorce may collapse the relationship and lead to a person's breakdown and misery.

The rate of divorce is increasing daily and flows from the economic situation, unemployment, job, and traditions. The factors that have had the greatest effects on the rate of divorce result from economic problems, the interference of families, having unrealistic dreams, addiction, and many other sociocultural, economic and individual factors. Although research has been conducted regarding divorce, diverse variables and methods, different samples and sampling processes, and other features of such studies that revolve around a common question make the review of this subject and these studies vital from seven dimensions.

The researchers have adopted the systematic review in this paper, but social and psychological research in Iran suffers from the shortage of divorce review studies. However, conducting review studies helps us obtain the common factors affecting divorce in quantitative and qualitative research. Furthermore, there is a good accumulation of such studies in Iran. On the other hand, comparing the results of the quantitative and qualitative studies and the frequency of variables affecting divorce indicate that research on divorce should enjoy mixed methods or be more qualitative so that more realistic and exact data are obtained.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

All ethical principles are considered in this article. The participants were informed about the purpose of the research and its implementation stages. They were also assured about the confidentiality of their information and were free to leave the study whenever they wished, and if desired, the research results would be available to them.

Funding

The paper was extracted from the MA. thesis of the first author at the the Department of Sociology, Payam-e-Noor University of Masad.

Authors' contributions

Study design, data collection and analysis: Maryam Eskafi Noghani and Farideh Gorgidge; Manuscript preparation: All authors.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

References

- [1] Soltani Gordefaramarzi M, Pakzad A. [Representation of Divorce in Iranian Cinema in the 1380s (Persian)]. *J Culture-Commun Stud.* 2016; 17(33):79-107. <https://www.sid.ir/fa/journal/ViewPaper.aspx?ID=266660>
- [2] Ghazi Tabatabai M, Vedadhir A. [The applications of meta-analysis in social & behavioral researches (Persian)]. Tehran: Sociologists Publications; 2010. <http://opac.nlai.ir/opac-prod/bibliographic/2055935>

- [3] Arab SM, Ebrahimzadeh Pezeshki R, Morovati Sharifabadi A. [Designing a meta-synthesis model of factors affecting divorce by systematic review of previous studies (Persian)]. *Iran J Epidemiol.* 2015; 10(4):10-22. https://irje.tums.ac.ir/browse.php?a_id=5286&sid=1&slc_lang=en
- [4] Veisi R, Rastegar Y, Aqababae E. [The role of fantasy in divorce (a study of seven young divorced couples in Isfahan) (Persian)]. *Appl Soc.* 2015; 26(1):85-96. https://jas.ui.ac.ir/article_18392.html
- [5] Ishaghi Z. [Investigating the causes and factors of divorce in society and its destructive impact on women (Persian)]. *Int J Nat Res.* 2015; (1). <http://ensani.ir/file/download/article/20160518162606-10056-3.pdf>
- [6] Balvardi T, Balvardi Z, Aghajani M. [The determining elements of tendency toward agreement-based divorce: A qualitative study (Persian)]. *J Qual Res Health Sci.* 2016; 4(4):448-55. http://jqr1.kmu.ac.ir/article_91090.html
- [7] Sarlak A, Saeedi F. [Compassion between spouses; The art of living in the servitude path [of Allah] (Persian)]. *Iran J Cult Islam Univ.* 2013; 3(4):665-84. <https://www.sid.ir/fa/journal/ViewPaper.aspx?id=236557>
- [8] Seifzadeh A, Ghanbari Barzian A. [The role of violence in the rate of divorce among women (Persian)]. *J Woman Soc.* 2013; 4(3):125-50. http://jzvjmiau.ac.ir/article_287.html
- [9] Shekarbeigi A, Ali Ahmadi O, Ebrahimi Manesh M. [Semantic representation of nature of married life in failed marriages (constructivist approach) (Persian)]. *J Woman Soc.* 2016; 7(2):69-88. http://jzvjmiau.ac.ir/article_2024.html
- [10] Sadeghi Fassaei S, Isari M. [Sociological study of the types of divorce in Iran (Persian)]. *Soc Probl Iran.* 2015; 6(1):131-56. [DOI:10.18869/acadpub.jspi.6.1.131]
- [11] Sedaghat K, Asadian A. [Sociological explanation of social factors effective on divorce (The case of Ghaemshahr City) (Persian)]. *Appl Soc.* 2014; 25(2):97-116. https://jas.ui.ac.ir/article_18366.html
- [12] Abedinia N, Bolhari J, Naghizadeh MM. [The comparison of predisposition factors on request divorce on gender (Persian)]. *Psychol Stud.* 2015; 11(1):141-77. https://psychstudies.alzahra.ac.ir/article_1797.html
- [13] Arab Bafrani HR, Kajbaf MB, Abedi A, Habibollahi S. [Efficacy of "teaching spirituality" on the "couples' Marital Adjustment (Persian)]. *Stud Islam Pschol.* 2013; 7(12):95-112. http://islamicpsy.rihu.ac.ir/article_906.html
- [14] Pourmeidani S, Noori A, Shafti SA. [Relationship between lifestyle and marital satisfaction (Persian)]. *J Fam Res.* 2014; 10(3):331-44. https://jfr.sbu.ac.ir/article_96524.html
- [15] Fouladi A, Shahnemativgavani N. [The affective factors on divorce; In East Azarbaijan province, Tabriz City (Persian)]. *Soc Cult Stud.* 2015; 6(2):93-109. http://socialstudy.ihcs.ac.ir/article_2607.html
- [16] Jamshidiha Gh, Narimani S, Jamali A. [Social pathology in Iranian urban community (2004-2014) (Persian)]. *Cult Eng.* 2015; 10(85):10-29. <http://ensani.ir/fa/article>
- [17] Hajjheidari Z, Esmaeli M, Talebi A. [Marital conflict among couples without children on the brink of divorce: A qualitative study (Persian)]. *J Qtlly Res Health Sci.* 2015; 4(1):12-21. http://jqr1.kmu.ac.ir/article_90802.html
- [18] Razeghi N, Islami A. [A qualitative study of the causes of conflict in the family (Persian)]. *Woman Fam Cult Educ J.* 2015; 10(32):53-72. https://cwfs.ihu.ac.ir/article_201669.html?lang=fa
- [19] Zare S, Agular-Vafaie M, Ahmadi F. [Spiritual encountering of divorced women in adjusting to the divorce phenomenon: A qualitative study (Persian)]. *Int J Behav Sci.* 2015; 8(4):395-403. http://www.behavsci.ir/article_67895.html
- [20] Ghasemi A, Saroukhani B. [Factors related todivorce among the couplesapplying consensual divorce (Persian)]. *Iran Soc Sci Stud.* 2013; 10(4):69-87. <https://www.sid.ir/fa/Journal/ViewPaper.aspx?id=253837>
- [21] Qureishi F, Shirmohammadi D, Barjvand A. [Understanding causes of divorce from the viewpoints of the divorced and divorcing couples (the case of Saghez City) (Persian)]. *Strategic Research in Social Security and Order.* 2014; 3(1):19-30. http://journal.aukh.ac.ir/article_527966.html
- [22] Masoudinia Z, Bankipoorfard AH, Gholizadeh A. [Qualitative study of the experiences of divorced men and women of cultural factors inducement divorce (Persian)]. *J Appl Soc.* 2015; 26(1):39-46. http://jas.ui.ac.ir/article_18387.html
- [23] Karimi S. [Causes and factors of divorce in society and its different aspects (Persian)]. *Research of Nations Magazine.* 2015; 1(1). <http://ensani.ir/fa/article/352538/>
- [24] Modarresi F, Zahedian SH, Hashemi Mohammad Abad N [The rate of marital fidelity and quality of love in divorce applicants with and without marital infidelity precedent (Persian)]. *Armaghane-e-Danesh.* 2014; 19(1):78-88. <http://armaghanj.yums.ac.ir/article-1-231-fa.html>
- [25] Naeimi E, Shariati SS. [Providing educational pattern for couple's conflicts extracted from gender attributes (Persian)]. *Cult Couns.* 2014; 5(18):1-23. [DOI:10.22054/QCCPC.2014.579]
- [26] Naghavi A. [Marital conflicts and social obstacles of help-seeking behavior from the point of view of Iranian immigrant women living in Australia (Persian)]. *J Woman Soc.* 2015; 6(2):41-66. http://jzvjmiau.ac.ir/article_810.html
- [27] Honarian M, Younesi J. [The study of divorce reasons in Tehran family courts (Persian)]. *Clin Psychol Stud.* 2011; 1(3):125-53. https://jcps.atu.ac.ir/article_2104.html
- [28] Naeimi MR. [Sexual problems and divorce (case study: Golestan Province) (Persian)]. *Soc Rev.* 2012; 2(4):79-94. <https://www.sid.ir/fa/journal/ViewPaper.aspx?ID=203475>
- [29] Moslehi J, Ahmadi MR. [The role of religious life in marital satisfaction of couples (Persian)]. *Ravanshenasi va Din.* 2013; 6(2):75-90. <https://www.sid.ir/fa/journal/ViewPaper.aspx?id=218196>
- [30] Mirkheshti F. [Privacy as a field of interaction and conflict between Iranian spouses (Persian)]. *Soc Cult Stud.* 2014; 4(4):165-84. http://socialstudy.ihcs.ac.ir/article_1218.html
- [31] Maasoumi R, Lamyian N, Khalaj Abadi Farahani F, Montazeri A. [Women's perception of sexual socialization in Iran: A qualitative study (Persian)]. *J Qual Res Health Sci.* 2013; 2(3):221-33. http://jqr1.kmu.ac.ir/article_90754.html
- [32] Mohsenzadeh F, Nazariy AM, Arefi M. [Qualitative study of factors contributing to marital dissatisfaction and applying for divorce (the case of Kermanshah) (Persian)]. *Women's Strat Stud.* 2011; 14(53):7-42. http://www.jwss.ir/article_12235.html?lang=fa

- [33] Mehri N. [Meta-analysis poverty in iranian social sciences research (Persian)]. *J Soc Res.* 2011; 4(11):149-70. <https://www.sid.ir/fa/journal/ViewPaper.aspx?ID=160261>
- [34] Kazemian S. [The effect of life review on the rate of anxiety in adolescent girls of the divorced families (Persian)]. *J Knowl Res Appl Psychol.* 2012; 13(47):11-7. http://jsr-p.khuisf.ac.ir/article_533812.html
- [35] Kalantari A, Roshanfekar P, Javaheri J. [Consequences of divorce a systematic review of current literature with an emphasis on gender-related issues (1997-2011) (Persian)]. *Women in Devel Politics.* 2012; 9(3):111-31. https://jwdp.ut.ac.ir/article_23652.html
- [36] Abdi MR, Nejati V, Zabihzadeh A, Mohseni M, Mohammadi R. [Distorted information processing relevant to self and others in social phobia: Interpretation bias in individuals suffering from social phobia and normal people (Persian)]. *Thought Behav Clinical Psychol* 2012; 7(25):82-92. <https://www.sid.ir/fa/journal/ViewPaper.aspx?id=215354>
- [37] Sadeghi Fasaei S, Isari M. [The role of gendered culture in women's social interactions after divorce (Persian)]. *J Cult Stud Commun.* 2013; 10(34):75-98. http://jpsc.iaocsc.ir/article_15260.html
- [38] Aron R. *Basic stages of thought in sociology.* 10th ed. [B. Parham, Persian trans.]. Tehran: Elmi Farhangi Publishing Co; 2011. <http://opac.nlai.ir/opac-prod/bibliographic/538691>
- [39] Coserr LA. *Theory of social conflicts* [AR. Navah, Persian trans.]. Ahvaz: Rasesh; 2005. <http://opac.nlai.ir/opac-prod/bibliographic/746337>
- [40] Budon R. [The logic of the social action: Introduction to sociological analysis (French)]. [AH. Nikgozar, Persian trans.]. Tehran: Totia, 2004. <http://opac.nlai.ir/opac-prod/bibliographic/734448>