

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH

**Psychological predictors of emotional divorce in couples**Younes Parvaz<sup>1</sup>, Leila Salek Ebrahimi<sup>2</sup>, Seyedeh Elnaz Mousavi<sup>3\*</sup>

1. *Department of Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Medical sciences, Ilam University of Medical Sciences, Ilam, Iran. ORCID: 0000-0002-2678-7484*
2. *Assistant professor of Clinical Psychology, Research Center of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. ORCID: 0000-0002-8785-0045*
3. *Department of Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Zanzan University of Medical Sciences, Zanzan, Iran ORCID: 0000-0003-2816-3277*

\*Corresponding Author:

Address: Department of Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Zanzan University of Medical Sciences, Zanzan, Iran

Email: dr.emousavi@zums.ac.ir

ORCID: 0000-0003-2816-3277

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**Abstract**

**Objective:** Emotional divorce in today's society is a silent problem and leads to marital dissatisfaction, so the purpose of this study is to investigate the psychological predictors of emotional divorce in couples.

**Method:** This research was descriptive-analytical. The study population was all couples in Zanzan city. The sample size according to Free Statistics Calculators Version4 was 423 people. Using random cluster sampling, married people from Zanzan were randomly selected. Guttman Emotional Divorce, Internet Addiction, and Humor styles Questionnaires were randomly assigned to participants to complete. Finally, for the final analysis of the data, including 413 descriptive statistics and structural models were performed. In order to investigate the structural model due to the normality of the data and the acceptability of other prerequisites, as well as the graphical environment and high capability of AMOS software, version 22 of this software package was used.

**Results:** In the final general model, 35% of the variance of emotional divorce was explained by the variables of sexual satisfaction and Internet addiction, and the fit indices were appropriate and acceptable. The data showed that sexual satisfaction (64) was more important for men in emotional divorce. Among women, Internet addiction had more explanatory power in emotional divorce than sexual satisfaction. The Internet addiction pathway coefficient was about 66. and the sexual satisfaction pathway coefficient was about 48.

**Conclusion:** Emotional divorce is a multi-factor or multi-causal phenomenon that is affected by both psychological and sociological factors. As shown in the findings section, Internet addiction and sexual satisfaction were strongly predictors of emotional divorce.

**Keywords:** Emotional divorce, Couples, Internet addiction, Sexual satisfaction, Humor style

## Introduction

Without having healthy families, societies can not claim wellbeing. The majority of social pathologies are caused by family tensions. One of these tensions is divorce (1)

According to Amato, divorce is the most troublesome problem of the twentieth century (2). The percentage of divorce has increased in the last 50-60 years around the world, for example in the United States, (3,4) Italy (5), Sweden(6) and other developed and developing countries. The divorce rate in Iran has also increased unexpectedly (7). In traditional countries such as Iran, couples are sometimes less likely to enter into a formal divorce and instead have a higher rate of emotional separation. (9) There are no exact statistics on the rate of emotional divorce, but some sources show that emotional divorce in Iran is 53%(10).

Couples, especially women, accept this cold life for a variety of reasons, including: lack of economic independence, their children, and social traditions (11) .. Husbands and wives who experience emotional divorce are single people with low marital satisfaction(7)..Emotional divorce is a kind of abnormality in family structure, it can be harmful (12). On the other hand, when the foundation of the family is shaken, the moral and social foundations of the whole social system are shaken and society is led to various problems; Therefore, the study of emotional divorce has special importance and necessity (10).

One of the influential issues in families' emotional divorce is marital satisfaction and compatibility. Marital satisfaction and adjustment affect many aspects of individual and social life and facilitate parenting (13). Research findings indicate that several factors affect marital satisfaction, including sexual satisfaction (14) and social factors (15,16).

In recent decades, psychologists have tried to examine the relationship between humor and various aspects of human individual and social life, including physical health, psychosocial and well-being, interpersonal relationships, intimate and romantic relationships. Some studies have examined the relationship between humor styles and marital satisfaction and have shown that there is a significant relationship between these variables. In other words, people with different joking styles have

different marital qualities. In the early stages of forming a romantic relationship, humor enhances the spouse's attractiveness and helps to improve the quality of marital relationships, or it may cause problems or disconnection (17). Humor is associated with intimacy in relationships, feelings of closeness, conflict resolution, and satisfaction. The joking styles that couples use in life have a fundamental effect on the degree of satisfaction in relationships and resolving their marital conflict (18). Compromised joke styles have a negative relationship with marital conflict and a positive relationship with marital satisfaction and also uncompromising joke styles have a positive relationship with marital conflict and a negative relationship with marital satisfaction (19).

On the other hand, the source of many conflicts due to sexual relations is inappropriate (20). Because, if for any reason healthy sexual intercourse is not established between couples, one of the two parties will be dissatisfied, upset and bored; which creates conflicts and communication problems between spouses. Many studies have proven a significant relationship between sexual satisfaction and satisfaction from marital interactions and relationships. It is said that couples' sexual satisfaction can be used as a means of measuring their interactions (21).

In all cultures, sexual relations are formed in the form and framework of marital relations. The quality and satisfaction of marital sex leads to the provision of a safe, fresh and suitable environment for the upbringing of children (22). Kobe, Tedeschi, and Calhum (23) showed that not paying attention to the sexual needs of the spouse makes the couple angry and discouraged and gradually leads to aggressive behaviors and eventually leads to depression, infidelity and divorce.

One of the social issues of the day that has affected various aspects of life is the use of the virtual world; Internet usage is on the rise all over the world. In Iran, the number of Internet users is increasing too. It has caused many serious problems despite its many capabilities and benefits (24). According to the statistics available in recent years, the number of Internet users in our country has increased 25 times and this social issue is so calm and insightful that few people feel and understand it (25). In fact, Internet addiction by disrupting

the communication processes of couples and increasing the distance between them can cause various injuries in the family, one of which is the emotional divorce of couples(26) . Intimacy with the spouse has the greatest impact on emotional divorce. Therefore, it seems that each couple's internet addiction causes them to distance themselves from each other and reduce intimacy(27) .

Research on emotional divorce is important because its consequences are directly reflected in the social problems of the society and will lead to a decrease in the cohesion of the society and an increase in social harms(28) .

In view of the above, emotional divorce has many negative consequences. To prevent an emotional divorce, one must first identify the factors that affect it and eliminate them as much as possible. This study identifies the demographic factors predicting emotional divorce.

### Materials and Methods

This research was descriptive-analytical. The study population was all couples in Zanjan city. In this study, using random cluster sampling, married people from Zanjan were randomly selected and after obtaining their informed consent, were invited to participate in the study. The sample size according to Free Statistics Calculators Version4 software is equivalent to 423 people who were randomly selected. In this study, due to the size of the population, random cluster sampling was randomly selected from different regions of Zanjan and several health centers were selected from among them. Then, by referring to these health centers and explaining the importance of the research to the clients of these centers, the samples were selected based on the entry and exit criteria and then, with informed consent, the individuals were asked to complete the mentioned questionnaires. These people were selected based on entry and exit criteria, which include: no life-threatening diseases, age range 20-60 years, at least one year of marriage, and have a permanent and formal marriage. Exclusion criteria are: cancellation of filling out questionnaires, incomplete answers to questionnaires and random answers to questionnaires. Out of 423 questionnaires, 105 were excluded due to incomplete completion of the questionnaires

and finally 413 samples were analyzed and finalized. For those who declared their readiness to participate in the study, the generalities and purpose of the study were explained to each of them, and the optionality of participating in the study was explained to them, followed by the Guttman Emotional Divorce Questionnaire and Internet Addiction Questionnaire, and Humor styles Questionnaires. They were given a chance to fill. Finally, for the final analysis of the data, 413 descriptive statistics and structural models were performed. In this study, in order to protect the rights and privacy of human clients, the observance of ethical principles in this study has been carefully considered and its ethical approval has been approved by the Ethics Committee of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences Issued by IR.ZUMS.REC.1398.458.

### Guttman Emotional Divorce Questionnaire:

This questionnaire was developed by Guttman (29)in 2000. This is organized in 24 items in the form of two choices of yes (score 1) and no (score zero) and includes sentences about different aspects of married life that one may agree or disagree with. The minimum score obtained by the subject will be zero and the maximum score will be 24 .(30).In the study of Mousavi et al(31)the total reliability of this scale was obtained 0.93 using Cronbach's alpha; In their research, the validity of this questionnaire was confirmed by experts and to obtain the validity of the structure, factor analysis was used by Varimax rotation method and thus four factors were identified: separation and distance from each other, feeling of loneliness and isolation, need to accompany and Conversation and feeling bored and restless. Factor load All questions are in the range of 0.49 to 0.80, which is an acceptable factor load

**Martin Humor Styles Questionnaire:** This questionnaire is a 32-item self-report test designed by Martin et al. (32) to measure four cohesive, self-incremental, aggressive, and self-destructive humor styles. Each subscale contains 8 items, and the subject responds to each item on a seven-point scale from strongly

disagree (1) to strongly agree (7). The scoring of Articles 31, 29, 25, 23, 22, 17, 16, 15, 9, 7, 1 is inverse. The retest reliability of this scale was determined in a sample of 179 (124 females and 55 males) psychology students between 0.80 and 0.85. Also, the validity of the questionnaire in a sample of 165 people (113 females and 52 males) was significant for the connecting style ( $r = .22$ ), self-increasing ( $r = .33$ ). Simultaneous validity was assessed by implementing this scale along with several questionnaires in this field among 165 (71 males and 94 females) undergraduate students (33).

#### **Hudson Sexual Satisfaction Questionnaire:**

This questionnaire was developed in 1981 by Hudson, Harrison and Croscope to assess couples' satisfaction levels. This scale has 25 questions and is considered as a type of self-reporting. The subject's response to each test item is determined at the level of a 7-point scale between 0 and 6, and in general, the subjects' score in the whole test varies between 0 and 150. A high score on this scale reflects sexual satisfaction. This questionnaire was used by Pourakbar (34) to re-design at a distance of 15 days to assess the normative status of the scale. The results of the test and its re-run were analyzed by correlation test. The results of this test show a correlation of 0.96 at a significance level of 0.01. Also, for a more detailed study, the validity obtained from the test halving method has been 0.88 (34).

#### **Young Internet Addiction Questionnaire:**

This questionnaire has 20 questions that are scored on a scale of 1 to 5. In this test, if a person scores equal to or less than 49 in the group of normal Internet users; And if he gets a score higher than that, he will be in the group of internet addicted users. Yu et al. (35) Kim et al. (36) in Cronbach's alpha Korea obtained this test 0.91. In Iran, in the implementation of the Internet addiction test, Yang's 20 questions in the Cronbach's alpha infertility study (37) were obtained 0.81.

### **Results**

Descriptive statistics the study population was 413; of these (47%), 195 were male and (53%) were 218 female. The mean and standard

deviation by gender were 1.52 and 0.50, respectively. The highest population ratio in terms of education was related to the bachelor's degree. About 43% of the participants had a bachelor's degree and the lowest rate was related to an associate degree with 10%. The other levels were: diploma (13%), master's degree (24%) and doctorate (10%). The mean and standard deviation in terms of education were 3.18 and 1.35, respectively. The age of the sample was between the minimum and maximum levels of 20 to 62 years. The mean age was 37.39 and the standard deviation was 7.995. The duration of the marriage for the participants ranged from 2 to 28. As shown in Figure 3-3, the average duration of marriage was 9.06 and the standard deviation was 5.22.

#### **Inferential analysis of data**

In a way, the present study is a meta-theoretical model; therefore, the comprehensive model and competing models of so-called structural equations were examined to fit the best model. In order to investigate the structural model due to the normality of the data and the acceptability of other prerequisites, as well as the graphical environment and high capability of AMOS software, version 22 of this software package was used. One of the prerequisites for using SEM is to check for missing data; In the present study, 10 questionnaires were removed from the data list due to incomplete completion and a total of 413 questionnaires were analyzed out of 423 questionnaires. The normality of the data was examined using the normality option, which indicated the normal distribution of the data. According to the necessary preconditions, theoretical competing models were fitted and examined below. Each of these models is listed below. The default concept model is shown in the figure below.

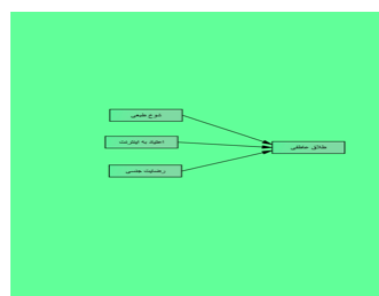


Figure 1: Examining the general meta-theoretical default model, the primary conceptual model

Hypothesis 1: The general meta-theoretical model predicts emotional divorce.

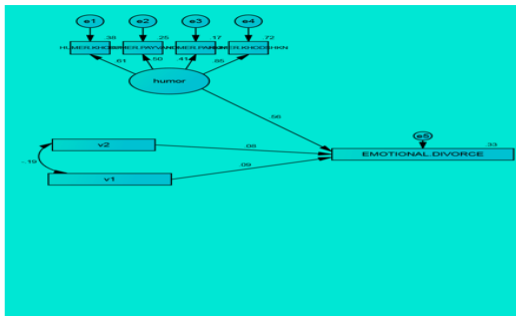


Figure 2: The first examined model including all variables

Based on a meta-theoretical model, the role of humor, sexual satisfaction v1 and internet addiction v2 was examined. Initially, all of these factors entered the structural equation model. The results of model fit indices for this meta-theoretical model indicated that it did not fit with the data; and it could not have predicted an emotional divorce altogether. The results related to the indicators of the fitted model are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Fits of the meta-theoretical model taking into account all factors

X2/df	RMSEA	TLI	CFI	NFI	Fit indicators
16.863	0.096	0.815	0.743	0.861	General meta-theoretical model

**General modified model:**

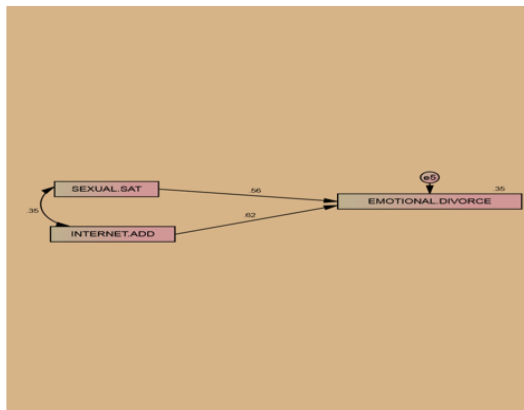


Figure 3: second modified model without humor styles predictor

As can be seen in the modified model, by removing the variables that reduce the fit in the model, the variables of Internet addiction and sexual satisfaction were finally kept. Help fit the model so it was excluded from the model. Therefore, in the final general model, 35% of the variance of emotional divorce was explained by the variables of sexual satisfaction and Internet addiction, and the fit indices were appropriate and acceptable. The

following table lists the model indicators.

Table 2: Good of Fitness indices of the general modified model

X2/df	RMSEA	TLI	CFI	NFI	Fit indicators
17.863	0.095	0.91	0.93	0.92	General meta-theoretical model

**Modified model by gender (male):**

By gender, the data were examined to fit the data and the degree of explanation of the variables. The following model is related to married men. As can be seen in the model below, about 41% of the variance of emotional divorce among men is explained by sexual satisfaction and Internet addiction. However, the data showed that sexual satisfaction (64) was more important for men in emotional divorce. . And it seems to play a more prominent role in emotional divorce. The data also had an acceptable fit.

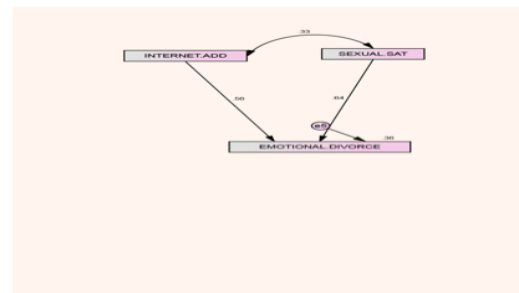


Figure 4: Modified model with regard to gender differences

Table 3: Modified model fit indices (male)

X2/df	RMSEA	TLI	CFI	NFI	Fit indicators
16.654	0.085	0.94	0.95	0.90	Modified model

**Modified model (female):**

Emotional divorce was also explored according to female gender. The data also showed a fit for the model for married women, but in a different way. Among women, Internet addiction had more explanatory power in emotional divorce than sexual satisfaction. The Internet addiction pathway coefficient was about 66 and the sexual satisfaction pathway coefficient was about 48. The model fit indicators also show well that the data fit.

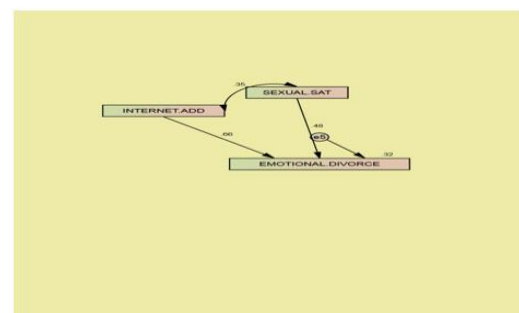


Figure 5: Modified model for female gender

Table 4: Modified model fit indices (female)

X2/df	RMSEA	TLI	CFI	NFI	Fit indicators
15.181	0.091	0.90	0.93	0.95	Modified model

### Compare competing models

The following table lists the fitting indices of all competing models. As can be seen in Table 5, the modified model had better fit and higher indices. Gender-based models also had good fit indices. But the initial model based on all variables was not acceptable in terms of model fit indices.

Table 5: Comparison of fitting indices of competing models

X2/df	RMSEA	TLI	CFI	NFI	Fit indicators
16.863	0.096	0.815	0.743	0.861	Primary general model
17.863	0.095	0.91	0.93	0.92	Modified model
16.654	0.085	0.94	0.95	0.90	Modified model for males
15.181	0.091	0.90	0.93	0.95	Modified model for female

### Discussion

The aim of this study was to investigate the psychological predictors in couples' emotional divorce. As we saw in the results section, sexual satisfaction had an acceptable contribution to increase the rate of emotional divorce among couples. This finding is consistent with the research of Gretemir(38)•, Beers et al ,(39).Trudell (40) ,Sentila et al (41)and also the research of Ali Akbari (42).

In one study, Hyman found that there was a significant relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction, and that divorce rates were lower among those who reported higher sexual satisfaction (43).

Metz(44) in a study examined the role of sexual satisfaction in marital conflict, the results showed that the distortions in marital relationships may be due to sexual dissatisfaction. Explaining the significant negative relationship between sexual satisfaction and emotional divorce, it should be said that sexual satisfaction is one of the basic structures of family maintenance and development.

When sexual satisfaction is low, emotional relationships and interactions decrease and people feel defeated and as a result It increases incompatibility and conflict between couples and gradually leads to increasing distance, emotional divorce and indifference to each other despite coexistence(45) .

In general, it can be said that marital quality is a multidimensional concept and includes various dimensions of marital relationships such as intimacy, sex, support, power and conflict resolution strategies. The state that

couples in their lives to observe each of the factors of marital quality such as intimacy, sex, support, power and conflict resolution strategies, meet each other's sexual needs and support each other emotionally and in When problems and issues arise, using different strategies to solve their problems and prevent conflicts in their lives will increase the closeness and emotional relationship between couples in their life together and reduce the rate of emotional divorce between them (46) .

In fact. If couples have more knowledge in their lives about the important dimension of marital relationship, ie sexual satisfaction, they will be able to change and improve their communication methods. Ignorance and lack of sexual knowledge and obtaining incorrect information about sex lead to increased conflict and sexual harm to couples. In fact, the attitude of spouses towards sexual issues has a very important effect on their other behaviors (47) .

In general, sexual satisfaction forms a part of couples' perceptions of each other, which is a continuation of marriage and can lead to greater harmony, adaptation and flexibility in the relationship between couples and reduce the rate of emotional divorce(48) .

In relation to Internet addiction, due to corrective changes in the model, the role of Internet addiction factors as well as sexual satisfaction in explaining emotional divorce was fitted. The results showed an appropriate and acceptable fit of the data with the model. The indices were all above the significant levels: NFI = .92, CFI = .93, TLI = .91, RMSEA = .095, X2 / DF = 17.863.The results of the present study, which showed a significant relationship between the two variables of Internet addiction and emotional divorce, are consistent with the studies of Turkman et al. (27), Latifian et al. (15) and Parvin et al (49).

In a study conducted by Zoghi et al (46) ,the relationship between Internet addiction and divorce with marital dissatisfaction was examined. The findings showed that higher rates of Internet addiction reduced intimacy in marital relationships, and the rate of emotional divorce among these individuals was higher than the general population .

In Latifian's research (15), which examined the relationship between Internet addiction and emotional divorce, the results showed that

there is a direct relationship between Internet addiction and emotional divorce (15).

Some studies have shown that intimacy with the spouse has the greatest effect on emotional divorce, and the most important factors influencing the changes in emotional divorce are the intimacy of each couple with members of their social network, which reduces intimacy with the spouse. So Internet addiction can increase emotional divorce by increasing your social network and reducing intimacy between couples and increasing the distance between them. The variables of family order, family power structure and intimate relationships of family members have a significant relationship with the rate of emotional divorce and whenever the balance of family structure is disturbed by internal and external conditions, their consolidating and effective functions such as intimate couple relationship, family order And the power structure is challenged, which can lead to emotional divorce. Therefore, the phenomenon of Internet addiction can lead to the coldness of relationships and, consequently, emotional divorce by disturbing the order and balance of the family. This finding is also in line with the theory of value crisis, because cyber addiction is a relatively new phenomenon that can cause a crisis in family values. Emotional divorce in young couples is related to the communication pattern of dialogue orientation. At the theoretical level, the orientation of dialogue means the extent to which families create the conditions in which family members are encouraged to participate freely in interaction, discussion, and exchange on a wide range of topics. The hallmarks of high-dialogue families are having warm, intimate relationships and the freedom to express feelings and talk with a constant focus. Accordingly, each spouse in these families feels accepted by the family and in the face of various issues and challenges, their opinion and idea is one of the pillars of decision-making in the family and they are not afraid to face challenging issues. And have better adaptability, adaptability, resilience and performance. Spouses who are accepted by the family are better able to accept the outside environment and interact with the situation adaptably. It can be said that due to the fact that spouses who learn sufficient

communication skills in the family environment can control their emotions and use their emotions properly and express feelings and affection towards their spouse. Internet addiction interferes with this conversation and can lead to emotional divorce.

The role of gender in the relationship between emotional divorce and Internet addiction and sexual satisfaction

In this study, the role of gender in emotional divorce was investigated. In other words, do gender factors play a role in the relationship between emotional divorce and Internet addiction along with sexual satisfaction? The findings show that there is a difference in the patterns of relationship between emotional divorce and sexual satisfaction and Internet addiction. In women, Internet addiction had more explanatory power in relation to emotional divorce, and in addition to the fact that its model and indicators were well-fitted, higher path coefficients were observed for the relationship between emotional divorce and Internet addiction. The path coefficient was equal to 0.66. For men, the model also had a good fit and its indicators were high. But in explaining the relationship with emotional divorce, sexual satisfaction had a more prominent role. For men, sexual satisfaction from Internet addiction seems to have a greater explanatory role in emotional divorce. Latifian et al.(15) examined the relationship between emotional divorce and Internet addiction among women, and the results showed that there is a significant relationship between them.

Borzouki et al.(50) examined the relationship between sexual dissatisfaction and emotional divorce between couples, and the results showed that they are interrelated. Explaining this finding, it can be said that sexual satisfaction and performance in the marital relationship is very important for men(52 ,51) and men are more tolerant of sexual dissatisfaction than women and do not seek divorce (53), but the same This puts men's marital adjustment at lower levels than women's and leads to emotional divorce(53) .

Emotional divorce was also explored due to female gender. The data also showed a model fit for married women, but in a different way. Among women, Internet addiction had more

explanatory power in emotional divorce than sexual satisfaction. The Internet addiction pathway coefficient was about 66. and the sexual satisfaction pathway coefficient was about 48.. The model fit indices also show well that the data fit.

As shown in the Bastani et al. research , the lack of meeting the emotional needs and inattention of men for women is very stressful, and on the other hand, men's inattention to women's activities in cohabitation reduces women's satisfaction with their husbands and thus creates distance between couples (56) .

As seen in the results section, in the hypothesis related to the initial model, the role of general or meta-theoretical model factors in predicting emotional divorce was discussed. These factors were humorous variables, and Internet addiction, which together entered the structural equation model. As shown in the findings, although some factors had a high path coefficient and had a significant explanatory power, however, the model fit indices were unfortunately not acceptable. NFI, CFI, TLI, RMSEA, and  $df / \chi^2$  were below the allowable range. Of course, 33% of the variance was explained by either model, but in the form of a general model, it did not fit well. Therefore, the results of this general transtheoretical model were inconsistent with a series of previous studies, although each of these factors in a separate format was consistent with a series of these studies. In this regard, we can refer to the research of Vasilis Saroglu et al(57) that between constructive humor styles and marital satisfaction and non-divorce on the one hand and non-constructive humor styles with higher rates of divorce and marital conflict can be mentioned. He pointed to factors such as cultural differences or differences in the target community for this disparity. Also, the more and heterogeneous the number of variables in the model, the lower the fit. Therefore, this model was obtained by examining the research background and determining the role of factors and influential variables in the emotional divorce of these factors, but here, as an empirical-model mechanism, all these factors were included in the model. No comments were approved. Therefore, according to this issue, the correction model was examined in the following hypotheses. As can be seen in the modified model of Chapter

Four, by removing the variables that reduce the fit, the humor variable, although it had explanatory power, but in the existing model could not help to fit the model with other variables, so it was excluded from the model. . Therefore, it can be said that humorous styles can not predict emotional divorce in couples. In other words, humor and its different styles are in any case related to higher marital satisfaction, and the results of this study are in line with the findings of Satis et al ,(58). Anthony et al ,(59).Butzer et al (60).Is aligned. Explaining this finding, it can be said that if humor is used in marriage in a positive way or with the aim of regulating the relationship to resolve conflicts, it will increase love and it seems that the positive use of emotional humor such as love, trust and It is followed by love .(61)In fact, humor is one of the traits that most people look for in relationships and has a very important place in romantic relationships and causes overall satisfaction and warmth of relationships and increases intimacy between couples .(62) In addition, successful married people are said to use more humor than divorced people, and people who have difficulty with marital satisfaction appear to have a more negative style of humor, such as humiliation and underestimation. Emotions are used more(57) .So it seems very natural that positive humor styles are recognized as a very desirable quality in prospective romantic partners, and it seems that both men and women have this priority and the sense of humor makes them attractive. Becomes an individual. On the other hand, if there is judgment in the content of any style, it will lead to turbidity and a sense of worthlessness and will create an emotional distance. Having a sense of humor in men is very important from the perspective of women, but for men, having a sense of humor in women is not a high priority(63).

One of the limitations of this study is the limited sampling in Zanjan province and in this regard in generalizing the results should be very careful and also another limitation was the lack of cooperation of sample men who faced the limitation of sampling. It is suggested that similar research be conducted in other cities with different cultural divisions to increase the possibility of generalizability. It is also suggested that based on the findings of the present study, research be conducted to test

preventive protocols in the demographic predictions of emotional divorce. It is also suggested that clinical trials be conducted to reduce emotional divorce in couples involved in this type of divorce.

According to the results obtained both descriptively and in the form of a structural model, it can be stated that emotional divorce is a multi-factor or multi-causal phenomenon that is affected by both psychological issues and sociological factors. Psychological factors including sexual satisfaction and humorous

styles as well as Internet addiction were included in this study. As shown in the findings section, Internet addiction and sexual satisfaction were strongly predictors of emotional divorce. Among the psychological factors, sexual satisfaction for men explained a higher variance for emotional divorce, while for women; Internet addiction was more predictive of emotional divorce.

#### **Conflict of interest**

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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