





Predicting Marital Stability Among Divorcing Couples in Ilam Based on Social Networks in Marital Relationships


Zahra. Nadi¹, Shahram. Mami^{2*}, Vahid. Ahmadi², Korosh. Sayemiri³

¹ PhD Student, Department of Psychology, Ilam Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ilam, Iran

² Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Ilam Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ilam, Iran

³ Professor, Department of Biostatistics, Ilam University of Medical Sciences, Ilam, Iran

* Corresponding author email address: shahram.mami@yahoo.com

E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
Azizuddin Khan  Professor, Psychophysiology Laboratory, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Maharashtra, India aziz@hss.iitb.ac.in	Reviewer 1: Mahdi Khanjani  Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran. Email: khanjani_m@atu.ac.ir Reviewer 2: Roodabeh Hooshmandi  Department of Psychology and Counseling, KMAN Research Institute, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada. Email: roodhooshmandi@kmanresce.ca

1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

This paragraph provides a general background but could be improved by linking more directly to the core study variables—social networks, subjective norms, and marital stability—rather than general societal observations.

The data from 58 countries is informative, but the source is from 2017. Consider integrating more recent divorce trend statistics to ensure current relevance.

All reported correlations are positive, including “quality of alternatives” with marital stability, which theoretically should be negative. Please verify variable coding or provide an interpretation of this unexpected direction.

The R value of 0.860 suggests very high predictive power. Please discuss whether this may be influenced by overlapping constructs or measurement redundancy among predictors.

The beta for “quality of alternatives” is positive, which contradicts established theory and the discussion section where it is described as negative. This discrepancy requires clarification.

This section could be expanded to address potential self-selection bias, especially since participation may be linked to willingness to discuss marital issues.

Authors revised and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

While the theoretical grounding is clear, the paragraph could be strengthened by summarizing empirical findings that link social networks specifically to the investment model.

This section provides useful socioeconomic context but lacks a direct transition to how financial status might interact with social networks in predicting marital stability.

Convenience sampling limits generalizability. Please acknowledge this earlier in the Methods section and discuss why probabilistic sampling was not feasible.

There is a clear inconsistency between this statement and the regression coefficients in Table 5. Please reconcile these differences.

This section is well-written but would benefit from integrating recent literature (2022–2025) that examines social networks in digital contexts.

Please specify whether “social networks” here refers exclusively to virtual networks or includes in-person social connections, as this affects interpretation.

Authors revised and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor’s decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief’s decision: Accepted.