




Predicting Career Indecision From Parental Pressure and Low Self-Efficacy

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R e v i e w e r s

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

In the first paragraph of the introduction, the sentence "...and this has been shown to hold true across different educational, cultural, and socioeconomic contexts..." should be supported with more specific examples or citations directly relevant to Armenian or post-Soviet contexts for regional relevance.

In the second paragraph of the introduction, "...emphasizes that self-efficacy does not operate in isolation but interacts with contextual and motivational variables..." would benefit from specifying what these contextual variables are, possibly in relation to Armenian society.

In the last paragraph of the introduction, the sentence "The present study aims to address this gap..." would be stronger if it included specific research questions or hypotheses to frame the reader's expectations.

In the "Study Design and Participants" section, while it mentions the use of Krejcie and Morgan's table, the paper omits justification for the specific stratification method or how representativeness across Armenia's diverse regions was ensured.

In Table 2, the correlation between self-efficacy and parental pressure ($r = -.47$) suggests multicollinearity risk. Although VIF was checked, the article could benefit from a brief discussion of this inverse relationship's theoretical implication.

In the regression results section, the high beta value for self-efficacy ($\beta = -.47$) compared to parental pressure ($\beta = .32$) is notable, but the manuscript could elaborate on the potential mediating or moderating roles of these variables in future models.

In the first paragraph of the discussion, "...revealed two key findings" could be expanded to include a third: the significant inverse correlation between parental pressure and self-efficacy itself, which is conceptually important.

In the paragraph beginning with "The predictive strength of self-efficacy...", while citing Li et al. (2023), it would improve clarity to differentiate clearly between mediation and moderation roles, which are sometimes used interchangeably.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

In the third paragraph of the introduction, "While supportive parental involvement can provide necessary guidance..." lacks distinction between different types of parental behaviors (e.g., authoritarian vs. authoritative). Clarifying this could enhance the nuance of the argument.

In the fourth paragraph of the introduction, "This has been particularly observed in studies involving Asian contexts..." should be rephrased or expanded to justify its generalizability to Armenian youth. Consider adding literature from Eastern European or Caucasus regions.

In the sixth paragraph of the introduction, "In the context of Armenia, research on career decision-making is still limited..." would benefit from referencing at least one local or regional study to substantiate this claim.

In the "Measures" section under "Career Decision-Making Difficulties," the phrase "its validity and reliability have been well-documented" needs citation from psychometric studies in similar cultural contexts or validation in Armenian youth.

Under the "Parental Pressure" section, it would be valuable to justify the sole use of the Interference subscale of the PCRBS, explaining why the other subscales were excluded, especially if Support could moderate the effects of Interference.

In the "Self-Efficacy" section, the mention of five subscales is informative, but the article does not report or analyze subscale-level results. Including this could yield richer insights.

In the "Data Analysis" section, the sentence "Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$ for all analyses..." would be stronger if effect sizes (e.g., Cohen's f^2) were also reported in addition to R^2 values for assessing model strength.

In the Findings section, "...participants (49.54%) indicated moderate difficulties..." suggests categorization. The article should describe how thresholds for 'significant', 'moderate', and 'minimal' indecision were defined (cut-off points).

In the explanation of Table 1, while the mean and SD are reported, the interpretation of "moderately high" for career indecision should be grounded in norm-referenced interpretations or scale benchmarks.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

2. Revised

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.