




Attachment Anxiety and Internalized Misogyny as Predictors of Relationship Instability in Young Women

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E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
Donatella Di Corrado  Associate Professor, Department of psychology, Kore University of Enna, Enna, Italy donatella.dicorrado@unikore.it	Reviewer 1: Mohsen Golparvar  Professor, Department of Psychology, Isfahan Branch (Khorasgan), Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran. mgolparvar@khuisf.ac.ir Reviewer 2: Kamdin Parsakia  Department of Psychology and Counseling, KMAN Research Institute, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada. Email: kamdinparsakia@kmanresce.ca

1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

In the sentence, “Individuals high in attachment anxiety tend to harbor intense fears of abandonment and rejection...,” consider briefly linking this to Bowlby’s original model of anxious-preoccupied attachment, to reinforce the theoretical lineage.

The discussion on sociocultural norms in Slovenia is insightful but brief. Expanding on the specific gender norms prevalent in Slovenia would help contextualize the study’s findings within a more grounded sociocultural framework.

You mention that only the attachment anxiety subscale from the ECR-R was used. Please state whether the scale was validated independently in Slovenia or translated and back-translated, and if so, how psychometric properties held up in this context.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The phrase “These distorted cognitive patterns can lead to excessive reassurance seeking, conflict escalation, and emotional volatility...” is conceptually overlapping with the previous paragraph. Streamlining the flow may help prevent redundancy.

The statement “Internalized misogyny, defined as the internalization of sexist beliefs by women...” would benefit from citing the original conceptual framework of Piggot (2004), as well as clarifying whether this is treated as a trait or state in this study.

The sentence, “The current study addresses a critical gap...” would be strengthened by explicitly stating that no previous studies have tested both variables (attachment anxiety and internalized misogyny) together as predictors of relationship instability using regression analysis.

In the sentence, “These values suggest that participants experienced considerable insecurity...,” a benchmark comparison or scale range would help the reader interpret the degree of elevation more concretely.

Although VIF values are below 5, the correlation of $r = .42$ between attachment anxiety and internalized misogyny suggests moderate overlap. Please comment on whether interaction effects were tested or considered in model specification.

You provide both B and β values, which is commendable. However, please clarify in the discussion why the standardized coefficient (β) is highlighted more heavily in interpretation than B (unstandardized), especially for applied readers.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor’s decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief’s decision: Accepted.