

Examining the Fit of the Psychological Well-being Model of Adolescents Based on Attachment Styles with the Mediation of Emotion Regulation

Roja. Khanizadeh¹, Davood. Taghvaei^{2*}, Firoozeh. Zanganeh Motlagh³

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

² Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Arak Branch, Islamic Azad University, Arak, Iran

³ Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology and Counseling, Arak Branch, Islamic Azad University, Arak, Iran

* Corresponding author email address: davoodtaghvaei@yahoo.com

Editor

John S. Carlson
Distinguished Professor of the
Department of Educational
Psychology, Michigan State
University, East Lansing, MI,
United
carlsoj@msu.edu

Reviewers

Reviewer 1: Karim Afshariniya
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Kermanshah Branch, Islamic Azad
University, Kermanshah, Iran Email: k.afsharineya@iauksh.ac.ir
Reviewer 2: Keivan Kakabraee
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Kermanshah Branch, Islamic Azad
University, Kermanshah, Iran. Email: keivan@iauksh.ac.ir

1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The claim, "Adolescents face numerous psychological problems during this period," would benefit from concrete examples or references to support this assertion.

The discussion of Ryff's six dimensions of psychological well-being would be more robust if examples were provided for each dimension to contextualize their practical implications.

While Cronbach's alpha values are mentioned, information on the validity tests conducted in an Iranian context would strengthen the scale's reliability discussion.

The explanation of the subscales is clear; however, it would be helpful to describe any cultural adaptations made to the questionnaire for Iranian adolescents.

The statement, "Problems in any of these areas may increase the risk of psychopathology," could be supported with examples of specific psychopathologies linked to poor emotion regulation.

Skewness and kurtosis values are reported, but a brief explanation of their relevance to the analysis would aid readers unfamiliar with statistical norms.

The differentiation between avoidant and anxious adolescents is well-articulated, but including quantitative findings to reinforce these observations would be helpful.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The phrase, "Psychological well-being is generally understood as a personal effort for continuous self-improvement," could be expanded to discuss cultural or societal influences on this perspective.

The connection between psychological well-being and attachment styles is well-stated but would benefit from a brief explanation of why this relationship is particularly significant during adolescence.

The description of the sampling method, "cluster sampling," needs additional detail regarding how schools and classes were chosen to ensure representativeness of the population.

The goodness-of-fit indices are listed, but it would be valuable to compare these results to thresholds from similar studies to contextualize the model's fit quality.

The sentence, "Emotion regulation mediates between psychological well-being and attachment style," should explain whether this mediation effect varies significantly across different attachment styles.

The findings about adolescent attachment figures, "gradually shifting towards peers," could benefit from a deeper analysis of the cultural differences that may affect this transition.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

2. Revised

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.