




## The Role of Intrusive Thoughts and Self-Compassion in Predicting Academic Procrastination Among University Students

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E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
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### 1. Round 1

#### 1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The introduction provides a well-structured review of procrastination, intrusive thoughts, and self-compassion. However, a stronger theoretical integration of self-compassion within self-regulation frameworks (e.g., Baumeister & Heatherton, 1996) could further strengthen the argument.

The study states that multicollinearity was assessed using VIF values, but the actual VIF values are not reported. Including these values would strengthen transparency and methodological rigor.

The study suggests that interventions should target intrusive thoughts and self-compassion but does not elaborate on specific therapeutic approaches. Consider discussing Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) techniques or self-compassion training programs as potential applications.

The study compares its results with prior research (e.g., Rebetez et al., 2017) but does not discuss potential reasons for discrepancies. Were the effect sizes in this study larger or smaller than previous studies? Why?

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

## 1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The hypothesis is stated clearly, but the moderating role of self-compassion is mentioned only briefly. If moderation was tested, this should be explicitly stated with reference to the statistical approach used.

The study uses validated scales (APS, WBSI, and SCS), but no mention is made of reliability statistics (e.g., Cronbach's alpha) for this specific sample. These values should be reported to confirm internal consistency.

The analysis does not appear to control for variables like age, gender, or academic discipline, which may influence procrastination. The discussion should acknowledge this as a potential confounder.

The normality of residuals was checked using the Shapiro-Wilk test, but no histogram or Q-Q plot is presented. Consider including a visual inspection of normality in the supplementary material.

The results provide a breakdown of gender and academic standing but do not report whether these groups differed significantly in procrastination, intrusive thoughts, or self-compassion. A t-test or ANOVA should be conducted and reported.

The  $\beta$  coefficients from regression are reported, but it would be useful to include standardized effect sizes (e.g., Cohen's  $f^2$ ) to indicate the practical significance of predictors.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

## 2. Revised

Editor's decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.