





Prediction of Social Anxiety based on Rumination, Self-Focused Attention, and Social Intimacy in Women

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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:

The statement "Understanding the cognitive and emotional processes that contribute to SAD is crucial for developing effective interventions" should reference specific intervention studies or meta-analyses to substantiate this claim.

The description of the Miller Social Intimacy Scale (MSIS) lacks information on its cultural relevance to the sample population. Please provide evidence of its validation within similar cultural contexts.

The description of the statistical assumptions testing is thorough, but adding specific values for the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Shapiro-Wilk test would strengthen the report.

Consider providing a more detailed breakdown of the demographic characteristics in a separate table or appendix, as this can give a clearer picture of the sample's diversity.

The description of the Pearson correlation coefficients should discuss the potential for multicollinearity between predictors, even if the VIF scores are acceptable.

The authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2 Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The term "vicious cycle" regarding rumination and social anxiety needs further clarification. Including a brief description of how rumination leads to increased social anxiety and vice versa would enhance understanding.

The sample size justification based on Morgan and Krejcie's table is clear, but further detail on the stratified random sampling procedure should be included to demonstrate the diversity of the sample.

The description of the Ruminative Responses Scale (RRS) could be improved by including the internal consistency (e.g., Cronbach's alpha) reported in previous research for the study population.

Include a justification for selecting the Self-Focused Attention Scale (SFAS) over other potential scales that measure similar constructs, such as the Private Self-Consciousness Scale.

While the F-statistic and p-value are reported, including the effect sizes for each predictor variable would provide a more comprehensive understanding of their relative contributions.

The statement "Our analysis demonstrated that rumination was a significant predictor of social anxiety" should be supported by a more detailed comparison with specific studies that found similar results.

The discussion on self-focused attention could benefit from integrating recent findings on neural correlates, which might provide a deeper insight into the mechanisms involved.

The role of social intimacy is described well, but it would be useful to discuss potential mediators or moderators that might influence this relationship, such as the quality of social support.

The authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.