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Peer Review Report for "Future Career Anxiety and Its Relationship with Marital Distress Among the Al-Hussein Bin Talal University Students"

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Submit Date: 25 Mar 2020
Revised Date: 3 Oct 2020
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Revision (0)

Here, you can see the **Reviewers**, **Associate Editors** and **EICs'** comments from the beginning to the end of the revision process.

REFEREE: Reviewer | **Revision** (0) 30 Mar 2020

Dear AE,
I suggest the authors rewrite the manuscript according to the journal's instructions for authors. Also, I suggest they study some similar descriptive correlational or cross-sectional articles of the Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and take a pattern from them. Besides, please pay attention to the word count limitation, as well as maximum number of illustrations/tables. Otherwise, they should pay the extra charge to the publisher. Word count limits are declared in this link: http://kowsarpub.com/en/index.php/services/for-authors/895-word-count
Please see my review/comments in the attached file (MS 101398-Review).
Thanks.

REFEREE: Reviewer | **Revision** (0) 23 Apr 2020

Dear AE,
In my opinion, this article is not appropriate for the following reasons and should be rejected:
1- The title is duplicate

2- The article lacks innovation.
3- There is no new finding in the results section.
4- The introduction lacks coherence.
Thanks.

REFEREE: Associate Editor | **Revision (0)** 8 May 2020

Dear EIC,
This is with further reference to the paper submitted for possible publication in IJPBS.
This paper has been carefully reviewed and it is suggested that the manuscript requires considerable revision and should be modified according to the reviewers' comments which are appended below.
If they can satisfactorily reply to all the points raised by the reviewers, we would be pleased to consider a revised manuscript for further review. With the revised version, kindly upload an annotated list addressing each of the reviewers' comments and highlighting where changes have been made to the manuscript. This will facilitate and accelerate our assessment of the revised paper.
Thanks.

REFEREE: Reviewer | **Revision (0)** 8 May 2020

Dear AE,
My comments are mentioned in the attached file.
Thanks.

REFEREE: EIC | **Revision (0)** 8 May 2020

Dear Authors,
Your paper has been evaluated by external peer reviewers. Please do your revisions according to the reviewers' comments. I appreciate you doing the revisions as soon as possible by using the track changes mode in MS Word and using colored text.
After revision authors are obliged to upload reviewers' comments word file in which they have replied to all comments one by one.
Also please add the "Ethical Committee" approval code.
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We look forward to receiving your revised manuscript. Thank you for sending your work to the Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences.
Thanks.

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Revision (1)

Reply to Reviewers

Ideally, the reviewing process can significantly improve the submitted manuscripts by allowing the authors to take into account the advice of reviewers. Author(s) must reply to all reviewers' comments in a separate Word file, point by point. A "**Reply to Reviewers**" document is submitted along with revised manuscript during submission of revised files, summarizing the changes that the authors made in response to the reviewers' comments. The responses to reviewers' comments specifies how the authors addressed each comment the reviewers made.

You can read the authors' responses to the reviewers' comments in the next page.

Reply to Reviewers

Dear reviewer 1,

Thank you very much for the valuable comments that enrich the research. And kindly not that we modified the details as your feedback in red color.

Best regards,

Authors.

Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among Al Husain Bin Talal University Students

Q1: Add to the title

R1: Al Husain Bin Talal (title: L 2)

Q2: Original articles must use the following headings: Abstract, Background, Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion. (Abstract: L 1-4, L5. L7, L10, L15, L18-19)

Q3: The abstract should state purpose of the study, basic procedures, most important findings, and principal conclusions. The abstract should be structured and must use the following headings: Background, Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion. (Abstract: L 1-4, L5. L7, L10, L18-19)

R2+3:~~Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among~~ Al Husain Bin Talal ~~University Students~~

Abstract~~t~~

Background: Youth is a very important stage of human life, that individual establishes for the personal and professional future. This stage contains many developmental tasks that must be optimized to avoid falling into serious problems or disrupting one's life.

Objective: This study aimed to identify the Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among University Students.

Methods: A sample of (487) male and female students at Al Husain Bin Talal University in Jordan were administrated to the two instruments to measure the Marital and Career Future Anxiety. Descriptive Correlative approach was used.

Results: The results indicated that the level of Career Future Anxiety was high, while the level of Marital Future Anxiety was moderate. Also there were positive relation between both of them. And there were no significant differences in Marital Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income. While there were significant differences in career future ~~anxiety~~anxiety due to year of study in favor of the fourth year, also in the income in favor of the low income. ~~In~~ On the other hand there were no significant differences in Career Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, and birth order.

Conclusion: The present study demonstrated a relationship between Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety

Key words: Career Future Anxiety, Marital Future Anxiety, University Students

.**Q4:** ***On the other hand*** *is the correct idiom to use in English*

R4*: **On the other hand***. (Results: L15)

Q5: Use "Background" instead of "Introduction".This should contain a description of the problem under investigation, statement of the problem, prevalence of the problem, at-risk population, What happens if the problem the problem persists?, What has been done to solve this problem?)relevant background information and published studies should be described concisely, and be cited appropriately(.,What were the shortcomings of the actions taken so far? What can be done to fix these defects?, and then write down your purpose for this research (Objectives).

(Background: L7, L 21-29)

R5:

1. ~~Introduction~~Background

~~this is what the student seeks after graduating; students hope to find a career that will enable them to be able to form a healthy family. Choosing the appropriate profession and selecting the right partner is essential for the mental health of the individual (18).~~

~~:~~

University students face many challenges that may affect their life, which requires needs to receive counseling services in the social, professional and family spheres. So that they can successfully pass this stage and become productive individuals at the professional and family levels.

T~~As we all know~~here are many issues that affect university students' ~~peer support, local communities, and faculty are critical elements to the~~ adjustment and success ~~of the students~~ (1). Anxiety is one of the problems that related to ~~university~~ students and their~~'~~ future career ~~indecision, choices, and career unreadiness~~ (2,3,4,5,6). ~~Most undergraduates report experiencing some degree of career anxiety~~General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally (7). Undergraduates report experiencing a degree of career anxiety, that defined as a

state of tension covering the individual who is seeking to choose the future career. And this maybe a temporary or continues state (4,~~7~~8,~~8~~9).

Another problem is the decision to choose a future life partner, this concern affects individual life~~, becomes preoccupied with the unknown future~~, and become a source of anxiety that may threatens the individual's mental health (~~9~~10).

The Marital Future Anxiety is defined as a state of tension when choosing a life partner and marriage, which may result from unpleasant experiences that lead to stress and anxiety (10,11). The Marital Future Anxiety is defined as a state of tension when choosing a life partner and marriage, which may result from unpleasant experiences that lead to stress and anxiety (10,1~~1~~1,12).

The problem of this study is to shed light on these two variables that related to two developmental tasks associated with the early adulthood of the study sample, namely, the choice of a future career and the choice of a life partner. And they are wearing heavily and had a reciprocal influence, while the choice of the right job offers an opportunity for the individual to provide a suitable spouse and married life (13), and avoiding the probability of getting divorced (14) for reasons such as unemployment or lack of income associated with the partner's profession (15). The divorce rate among youth has increased significantly in recent years in Jordan, the number of divorces in Jordan between (2014-2018) has reached 64990, and about (4333) a year (16), so the fear of divorce and choosing the right partner has become an obsession that threatens the youth. So students hope to find a career that will enable them to be able to form a healthy family after graduating. Choosing the appropriate profession and selecting the right partner is essential for the mental health of the individual (10,11).

Q6: Omit this heading.

(Line: 1)~~Although educational and professional decisions are often taken before marriage, these affect the future chances of receiving a marriage offer, the type of offer, and the probability of getting divorced (12). While Delaying the marriage maybe resulting loneliness and anxiety, which requires positive responses to them. So managing career~~

~~anxiety is becoming more essential for adapting to career-related tasks and challenges before getting married (2).~~

~~So managing career anxiety is becoming more essential for adapting to career-related tasks and challenges before getting married .(2)~~

R6: Many studies tried to discuss anxiety from several aspects.

~~Previous Studies:~~

Christopher, ~~Pisarik, Rowell, and Thompson~~et al (2017) ~~study~~ explored career anxiety through a qualitative investigation of undergraduate ~~the experiences of 7 traditional-aged~~ college students who were in various stages ~~of their undergraduate degree programs~~. The findings provide a contextual and developmental perspective on career-related anxiety that can guide counselors in the implementation of interventions for reducing anxiety associated with career choice and development (~~13~~17).

Aljundi and Dasouqi (2017 (investigated the level of marital future anxiety (MFA) and ~~its relation to~~ self-esteem among university students. The sample consisted of (180) students from three Universities.The study showed differences in the level of MFA due to females, city residents, and low-income, while no differences due to specialization (~~14~~18).

Hammad (2016) study examines the relationship between future anxiety and specialization. The sample consists of 380 ~~students from~~ Najran University students~~. Two scales have been applied~~. The results showed a negative correlation between future anxiety and specialization, and there are differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males (~~15~~19).

Al- Shraifin, ~~Bani Mustafa, &~~ et al ~~Tushtoosh~~ (2014) ~~tryied to~~ investigated the relationship between the effectiveness of career counseling services and career future anxiety among (957) high school students in Jordan .The results indicated that the effectiveness of career counseling services perceived by the students was moderate, and the level of future career anxiety of the students was high (~~16~~20).

Miller & Rottinghaus (2013) examined the role of meaning in life with respect to career indecision and state anxiety in a sample of 229 university

students. ~~Three scales were applied.~~ The results did not support that the meaning in life mediate the relationship between career indecision and anxiety (3).

Muzayen (2012) examined the problems of marriage and the academic future among (230) students of the Islamic university in Gaza. The study indicated that the aspect of the marriage future problems was the highest, and there were differences in marriage & academic problems due to females. And no differences related to the academic level, specialization, and average (~~17~~21).

Most of the studies addressed the concern of Career Future Anxiety or marital Anxiety separated, or linked to other variables with different populations, while this study aimed to find the relationship between Career Future Anxiety and marital Future Anxiety among University students.

Q7: No need to mention the questions in this form. It would be better to say "The aim of this study was to study the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety and related factors in the university students."

2. ~~Study Problem:~~objectives

R7: **The**~~is~~ ~~study~~ aim of this study **is** ~~concerned with~~to **examine** ~~ing~~ **the relationship between the Career and the Marital Future Anxiety among university student** who studies BA degree level at Al-Husain Bin Talal University in Ma'an in Jordan, in the first semester 2018/2019

(Objectives:L 1-3)

~~**Questions:**~~

1. ~~What is the level of career future anxiety among university students?~~
2. ~~What is the level of marital future anxiety among university students?~~
3. ~~Are there differences of statistical significance $\alpha \leq 0.05$ in marital future anxiety among university students due to: gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income?~~
4. ~~Are there differences of statistical significance $\alpha \leq 0.05$ in career future anxiety among university students due: gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income?~~
5. ~~Is there statistical significance correlation between career and marital future anxiety?~~

~~**Study Importance:**~~

~~The theoretical importance of this study is highlighted in its subject. And because of the lack of studies on this topic in counseling, especially as it highlights a critical issue in the provision of counseling services.~~

~~And the Practical importance stems from the fact that the participants consisted of university students whom will be the leaders in the future. It also provides two instruments that can be employed by subsequent researchers.~~

Definitions:

- ~~Career future anxiety: it is a state of tension covering the individual who is seeking to choose the future career. And this maybe a temporary or continues state. It is measured through the degree obtained by the respondent on the scale.~~

- Marital future anxiety: it is a state of tension covering the individual who is seeking to choose marital future partner. And this maybe a temporary or continues state. It is measured through the degree obtained by the respondent on the ~~scale.~~

- ~~University student: is a student who studies BA degree level at Al-Husain Bin Talal University in Ma'an in Jordan. in the first semester 2018/2019~~

Q8: Use "Methods" instead of "Methodology".

Methods: The methods, apparatus and procedures should be identified in sufficient details. Indicate the study population, method of sampling, sample size calculation, inclusion and exclusion criteria, instruments and statistical methods (including software used). Explain where did the student filled the questionnaires, and how they returned them to the researchers. Explain ethical considerations. Were the questionnaires anonymous? Did they have informed consent? Also indicate whether the procedures followed were in accord with the standards of the ethics Committee of the institution in which the experiments were done.

R8:

3. -Methods

~~:ology~~(Methods: L1-16)

~~Approach: Descriptive Correlative approach was used for suitability for study purposes.~~

~~Population: Consisted of all students of the colleges in Al-Hussein Bin Talal University in Ma'an, in 2018/2019.~~

~~The Sample: A random sample of 500 students from (scientific, humanitarian) colleges, represented 10% of the population in 2018/2019. Where the two scales distributed to was used on the basis, By 225 students from humanitarian colleges, and 275 students from scientific colleges. After checking, 13 students were excluded for incomplete data. Thus, the final sample consisted of (487) students. Table. 1~~

A descriptive correlative approach was used for suitability for study purposes. The population consisted of all the students of the University of al-Hussein bin Talal in Jordan, amounting to 5,000 students in the colleges of Science and humanities for the year 2018/2019. A random stratified sample was selected and represents 10% of the study population of 500 female and male students. Where the two scales of the study distributed to them during their presence in their lectures after taking the approval of the University presidency on the application of the study, students were given an idea about the scales also the goals of the study and emphasizing the confidentiality and accuracy of the information, and then they were given sufficient time for applying and then received the scales from them directly by the first researcher who works in that university. After examining the responses, the response of 13 students was ruled out because they were not fully mobilized, bringing the final sample to 487 students, by 225 students from humanitarian colleges, and 275 students from scientific colleges. Statistical procedures according to the questions of the study and the processing of data after it using the statistical package SPSS. (Table 1) ~~shows the description of the sample~~

Table.1

The description of the sample

Variable	Categories	Number	Percentage (%)
Gender	Males	214	43.94
	Females	273	56.06
College	Scientific	263	54.00
	Humanitarian	224	46.00
Academic year	First year	126	25.87
	Second year	190	39.01
	Third year	93	19.10
	Fourth or more	78	16.02
Birth order	First	118	24.23
	Middle	272	55.85
	Last	97	19.92
Family income	High	51	10.47
	Medium	366	75.15

Low	**70**	**14.37**
Total	**487**	**100**

Q9: it may be mistaken for a reference number.

R9: (27) is for the number of the scale items not for the reference's number (Line 2)

Q10: These may be mistaken for reference numbers. Correct the others the same way

R10: (1-12), (13-19), (20-27) are **for the number of dimension's items.** (Line 3,4)

~~Instruments:~~

~~First:~~ **Career Future Anxiety scale:** Bakkar's Career Future Anxiety scale (~~19~~22), was used (2013), the scale consisted of (**27**) items divided into 3 dimensions: Having access to a career, items (**1-12**), the importance of the career **(13-19)**, family and social stability (**20-27**).

The scale was distributed to a sample of 50 students to ensure construct validity. Correlations between item scores and subscales scores were calculated. These correlations ranged ~~between~~ between **(0.45 to 0.54) which indicates a good construct validity of the scale.**

–Also Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability were computed. Cronbach values ranged from (.80 to .83).

The scale was corrected by giving the answer: always estimates (4), sometimes estimates (3), rarely estimate (2), never estimates (1) in the case of positive-trend items. The grade estimate is reversed in the case of negative-direction ~~clauses~~. The highest possible score for a student is (108) and the lowest score is (27).

Q11+12: Alpha-cronbach , Kronbach's

R11+12: Cronbach's alpha (Line 8, L 10)

The Marital Future Anxiety scale:

The scale was prepared by Aljundi and Dasouqi (2017) (11). ~~for~~For the purposes of the present study, the political dimension was excluded. Therefore, the items of the scale became (34) instead of (46), with three dimensions, Social (1-13), economic (14-23) and psychological (24-34). The answers: (strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1)~~)~~.

To ensure construct validity, the scale was applied to a sample of (50) students from the population. Correlations between item scores and subscales scores were calculated. And correlation values ranged from (0.42 to 0.58).

Cronbach's alpha ~~Alpha-cronbach~~ was used for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability. Cronbach's alpha ~~Kronbach's~~ values varied between (0.82 - 0.85).

The scale was corrected by giving the answers :(strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1)~~.)~~ . Except for negative paragraphs corrected opposite the previous trend. The total score of the scale ranges from 34 to 170

Q13: Use only "Results" instead of "Study Results".

R13: Results

4.~~Study~~ Results

Results (in the same line of the title)

Q14: No need to mention (repeat) the questions

R14: the questions were deleted

(Results: L1)

:The results show that the overall level of career future anxiety among Al Hussein Bin Talal University students has reached a high level, with a general average of 3.171, and a standard deviation of 0.48. Concerns about access to the career ranked first in terms of relative importance and average of this dimension was 3,312 and at a high level. The second was the advantages and importance of the job with average of 3.298 and at a high level. Finally, the concern of family and social stability with average of 2.904 and at moderate level.

Also The results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level, With a general average of 3.326, the economic dimension achieved the first order with an average of (3.787) at a high level, then the psychological dimension (3.113) and at a moderate level, and finally the social dimension with an (3.078) and at moderate level. Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among Students University (Table 2)

Table 2. Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among Students University

Variable	Dimension number	Dimension	Average	standard deviation	Order	Level
career future anxiety	1	ability to access to a career	3.312	0.54	1	High
	2	Advantages and importance of profession	3.298	0.62	2	High
	3	Family and social stability	2.904	0.59	3	Moderate
	-	The general level of students' career future anxiety	3.171	0.48	-	High
marital future anxiety	1	Social	3.078	0.68	3	Moderate
	2	Economic	3.787	0.82	1	High
	3	Psychological	3.113	0.73	2	Moderate
	-	The general level of students' marital future anxiety	3.326	0.74	-	Moderate

~~First question: What is the level of career future anxiety at the Al-Hussein Bin Talal University students? To answer the first question, averages and standard deviations of the study sample were found.~~

~~Table. 2~~

Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety ~~among Students University~~

The results show a positive relationship with positive correlation of the career future anxiety as a whole and its three dimensions with marital future anxiety as a whole. Pearson correlation for the relationship between career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among University students

(Table 3)

~~The results show that the overall level of career future anxiety among Al Hussein Bin Talal University students has reached a high level, with a general average of 3.171 from 4, with a standard deviation of 0.48. Concerns about access to the career ranked first in terms of relative importance and the mathematical mean of this dimension was 3,312 and at a high level. The second was the advantages and importance of the job with mean of 3.298 and at a high level. Finally, the concern of family and social stability with mean of 2.904 and at moderate level.~~

~~The researchers discussed the attribution of this result that students studying at universities suffer from high career anxiety because of their need to practice a profession as soon as possible, especially in circumstances where there is less job opportunities for new graduates, also the nature of life and geographical location where the students live in the south, where job opportunities are few, they have to wait for years to get a government job. Some of these students may also suffer from financial problems as a result of the study, which makes their professional future concern so high, so they need to work to pay back the money they spent. As for the family and social stability dimension, it came to a moderate level, this indicates that the family supports their children and helps them overcome the absence of a job, they also live in the south, areas where strong family ties.~~

~~**Second question: What is the level of marital future anxiety at the Al-Hussein Bin Talal University students?**~~

~~**Table .3**~~

~~**Averages and standard deviations of the marital future anxiety among University students**~~

Dimension number	Dimension	Average	standard deviation	Order	Level
1	Social	3.078	0.68	3	Moderate
2	Economic	3.787	0.82	1	High
3	Psychological	3.113	0.73	2	Moderate
-	The general level of students' marital future anxiety	3.326	0.74	-	Moderate

The results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level, With a general average of 3.326 from 5, the economic dimension achieved the first order with an average of 3.787 at a high level, then the psychological dimension with an average of 3.113 and at a moderate level, and finally the social dimension with an average of 3.078 and at moderate level. The researchers attributed this to the decline in marriage rates among young people due to the high costs of marriage, as well as the difficulty of obtaining a job that enables them to provide the requirements of marriage, such as housing, transportation and health insurance. In addition to the high divorce rates, especially among newlyweds, resulting in fears about the future of marriage.

Third question: Is there a statistically significant relationship between the career future anxiety and the marital future anxiety among University students? To answer this question, the Person Correlation was calculated

Table 3. .4

Pearson correlation coefficients to measurefor the relationship between career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among University students

Variable	Dimensions of the career future anxiety scale	Dimensions of the marital future anxiety scale			
		Social	Economic	Psychological	The scale as a whole
career future anxiety scale	ability to access to a career	**0.309	**0.287	*0.416	**0.315
	Advantages and importance of profession	*0.208	**0.261	*0.304	**0.248
	Family and social stability	**0.360	**0.339	*0.292	*0.219
	The scale as a whole	**0.419	**0.305	*0.277	**0.402

***-α≤.Statistical function at a level of significance)0.05)**

**** α≤.Statistical function at a level of significance)0.01)**

As shown in the table, there is a positive relationship with positive correlation significance, a statistical function of the career future anxiety as a whole and its three dimensions with marital future anxiety as a whole. This means that the high career future anxiety of university students increases the marital future anxiety. Their concern about the possibility of getting a job makes them avoid thinking about marriage and are concerned about their inability to meet the basics of marriage.

Fourth question: Are there differences of statistical significance (α≤0.05) in career future anxiety among university students due to the variables: gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income? In order to answer the question, the ANOVA was performed.

Table .5

The differences in the overall career anxiety level among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income

Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F Value	Statistical significance
Gender	0.019	1	0.019	0.212	0.97
Faculty	0.012	1	0.012	0.132	0.89
Year of study	1.288	3	0.429	*4.718	0.02
Birth order	0.013	2	0.006	0.071	0.95
Income	0.945	2	0.473	*5.192	0.01
Error	43.177	477	0.091		-
Total	45.481	486			

* Statistical significance at the level of significance (α≤0.05(

Table 5. shows the results of the ANOVA analysis Tto determine the differences in the level of career future anxiety among Al-Hussein Bin Talal University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, and family income ANOVA analysis was accounted. (Table 4)

Table 4. The differences in the overall career anxiety level among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income

Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F Value	Statistical significance
Gender	0.019	1	0.019	0.212	0.97
Faculty	0.012	1	0.012	0.132	0.89
Year of study	1.288	3	0.429	*4.718	0.02
Birth order	0.013	2	0.006	0.071	0.95

Income	0.945	2	0.473	*5.192	0.01
Error	43.177	477	0.091		-
Total	45.481	486			

* Statistical significance at the level of significance (α≤ 0.05(

The analysis showed the following:

First, the results showed that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order. ~~The opportunity to work is not gender-related, which means that both males and females experience concerns about the career of the future. In addition, the limited employment opportunities available to students are not very much related to the type of college. Saturated occupations may exist within scientific or humanitarian disciplines. It should be noted that many young people work after graduation in occupations that do not match their specialties. With regard to the order in the family, this can be attributed to the fact that the student, regardless of the order in the family, wants to practice a profession after graduation, and may suffer in this regard whether he is the first or the last in his family. The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Oshen and Bragle (2015; Ma'abrah (2017); Trad 2016 that there are no differences due to gender and specialization in career future anxiety. While the results of the current study differed with the results of the 2016 Trads' study, which indicated differences in the future career concern for the benefit of Humanitarian disciplines.~~

Second: **The year of study:** There were statistically significant differences ~~at the level of statistical significance (0.05)~~ according to the variance of the year of study. To determine the sources of differences, Scheffe tests were performed for the post-comparisons ~~in Table 6.~~

~~**Table .6**~~

~~**Scheffe Test Results for Post-Comparisons to Examine the Differences between the career Future anxiety Level among University Students**~~

~~year of study~~	~~Average~~	~~First~~	~~Second~~	~~Third~~	~~Fourth and more~~
~~First~~	~~3.090~~	~~-~~	~~-0.035~~	~~-0.079~~	~~*-0.383~~
~~Second~~	~~3.055~~	~~-~~	~~-~~	~~-0.114~~	~~*-0.418~~

Third	3.168	-	-	-	*-0.304
Fourth and more	3.473	-	-	-	-

* Statistical significance at the level of significance (α≤0.05 Which indicate that (

It is clear from Table .6 that there are differences in the level of the students' career future anxiety according to the variable of the student's academic year. The average of the students in the first year was (3.090). Second year (3.055), the third year (3.168), and for students in the fourth year (3.473), which confirms that the differences in favor of students in the fourth year. This is logical. The fourth year students are about to graduate and finish their university life, and hope to join the category of workers and producers in the community.

Third: Family income: .—There were significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) according to the variable family income. In order to determine the sources of the differences, the Scheffe test was performed for the post-comparisons in Table .7

Table .7

Scheffe test results for post-comparisons to test the differences between the level of concern/ anxiety for the career future among University students according to the income variable

Family income	Low	Moderate	High	And Average
Low	*-0.273	-0.178	-	3.280
Moderate	-0.095	-	-	3.102
High	-	-	-	3.007

And shows that * Statistical significance at the level of significance (0.05).

tThere are differences in the students' career anxiety level according to family income, where the average of students from low-income category (3.280), moderate income (3.102), and high-income (3.007).: which Which confirms that the differences in favor of students in low income. This finding is logical. Students from low-income families are more likely to practice a profession than others. This raises the concern of their professional future, and these students may have studied under bank loans that require payment of this amount after graduation.

Fifth question:Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in the level of marital future anxiety for Students at Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, which are attributed to gender , faculty, year of study, birth order, income. ANOVA was performed, in Table .8

Table .8

Analysis of variance to test differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, college, year of study, birth order, family income.

Source of variation	Squares' average	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F value	Statistical significance
Gender	0.391	1	0.391	1.105	0.29
Faculty	0.184	1	0.184	0.520	0.47
Academic year	2.643	3	0.881	2.489	0.06
Birth order	0.747	2	0.374	1.055	0.35
Family income	0.255	2	0.128	0.360	0.70
Error	169.086	477	0.354		-
Total	172.848	486			

The results of the ANOVA analysis determine the differences in the level of marital future anxiety among Al-Hussein Bin Talal University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, and family income. The analysis showed no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University the students of Al-Hussein Bin Talal University according to different variables. The F value calculated and was (1.105, 0.520, 2.489, 1.055, 0.360), which is not significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that the level of marital future anxiety among the students is equal despite the different variables mentioned. (Table 5).

The reason is that students study in the same university, live in a similar geographical environment and are combined with the same customs, and from similar social and economic levels. Males and females are also seeking marriage, and the college in which they are studying does not affect their concern about the marital future. The results are consistent with the results of the Muzayen study (2012), which indicated that there are no differences in the marital future anxiety due to specialization and level of study. While differed with the study of Aljundi

~~and Dasouqi 2017; Muzayen study 2012 which which indicated that there are differences in the concern of the future marriage in favor of females, and income levels for low-income earners.~~ **Table 5. Analysis of variance to test differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, college, year of study, birth order, family income.**

Source of variation	Squares' average	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F value	Statistical significance
Gender	0.391	1	0.391	1.105	0.29
Faculty	0.184	1	0.184	0.520	0.47
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Family income	0.255	2	0.128	0.360	0.70
Error	169.086	477	0.354		-
Total	172.848	486			

Q15: Add "Discussion" before "Conclusion". It should relate the results to previous works, compare them with the results of the current study and interpret them not a simple recapitulate of the Results.

R15: Discussion added

Discussion (L1-39, L47-50, 52-56)

4. Discussion

The results show that the level of career future anxiety has reached a high level. The researchers discussed the attribution of this result that students studying at universities suffer from high career anxiety because of their need to practice a profession as soon as possible, especially in circumstances where there is less job opportunities for new graduates, also the nature of life and geographical location where the students live in the south, where job opportunities are few, they have to wait for years to get a government job. Some of these students may also suffer from financial problems as a result of the study, which makes their professional future concern so high, so they need to work to pay back the money they spent. As for the family and social stability dimension, it came to a moderate level, this indicates that the family supports their children and helps them overcome the absence of a job, they also live in the south, areas where strong family ties.

Also the results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level. The researchers attributed this to the decline in marriage rates among young people due to the high costs of marriage, as well as the difficulty of

obtaining a job that enables them to provide the requirements of marriage, such as housing, transportation and health insurance. In addition to the high divorce rates, especially among newlyweds, resulting in fears about the future of marriage.

Another result show a positive relationship with positive correlation between career and marriage future anxiety this means that the high career future anxiety of university students increases the marital future anxiety. Their concern about the possibility of getting a job makes them avoid thinking about marriage and are concerned about their inability to meet the basics of marriage.

Also the results show that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order. The opportunity to work is not gender-related, which means that both males and females experience concerns about the career of the future. In addition, the limited employment opportunities available to students are not very much related to the type of college. Saturated occupations may exist within scientific or humanitarian disciplines. It should be noted that many young people work after graduation in occupations that do not match their specialties. With regard to the order in the family, this can be attributed to the fact that the student, regardless of the order in the family, wants to practice a profession after graduation, and may suffer in this regard whether he is the first or the last in his family. The results of this study are differed with Hammad (19) study which found differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males. And compatible with Al- Shraifin, et al (20) that indicated the level of future career anxiety of the students was high.

There were statistically significant differences according to the variance of the year of study, Scheffe tests confirms that the differences in favor of students in the fourth year. This is logical. The fourth year students are about to graduate and finish their university life, and hope to join the category of workers and producers in the community.

Also there were differences in the students' career anxiety level according to family income, Scheffe tests confirms that the differences in favor of students in low income. This finding is logical. Students from low-income families are more likely to practice a profession than others. This raises the concern of their professional future, and these students may have studied under bank loans that require payment of this amount after graduation.

The analysis showed no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The reason is that students study in the same university, live in a similar geographical environment and are combined with the same customs, and from similar social and economic levels. Males and females are also seeking marriage, and the college in which they are studying does not affect their concern about the marital future. The results are consistent with the results of the Muzayen (21), which indicated that there are no differences in the marital future anxiety due to specialization and level of study. While differed with the study of Aljundi and Dasouqi (18); Muzayen (21) which indicated that there are differences in the concern of the future marriage in favor of females, and income levels for low-income earners.

:Conclusion

The decision to choose a future life partner is one of the problems that affect adult's life, and after graduating; the student seeks to find a career that will enable him to to form a successful family. The results indicated a high level of Career Future Anxiety, and a moderate level of Marital Future Anxiety among university students. And there were positive relation between Career and Marital Future Anxiety. The study recommended conducting further studies relating to career and marital future anxiety with other variables, and other universities. And Instructing officials and decision-makers in universities to introduce specialties required by the labor market.

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Reply to Reviewers

Dear reviewer 2,

Thank you very much for the valuable comments that enrich the research. And kindly not that we modified the details as your feedback in red color.

Best regards,

Authors.

Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among Al Husain Bin Talal University Students

Q1: The paper has not been written according the Journal guidelines.

R1: Abstract (L 1-4, L5, L7, L10, L18-19)

Background: Youth is a very important stage of human life, that individual establishes for the personal and professional future. This stage contains many developmental tasks that must be optimized to avoid falling into serious problems or disrupting one's .life

Objective: This study aimed to identify the Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among University Students.

Methods: A sample of (487) male and female students at Al Husain Bin Talal University in Jordan were administrated to the two instruments to measure the Marital and Career Future Anxiety. Descriptive Correlative approach was used.

Results: The results indicated that the level of Career Future Anxiety was high, while the level of Marital Future Anxiety was moderate. Also there were positive relation between both of them. And there were no significant differences in Marital Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income. While there were significant differences in career future anxiety due to year of study in favor of the fourth year, also in the income in favor of the low income. On the other hand there were no significant differences in Career Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, and birth order.

Conclusion: The present study demonstrated a relationship between Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety

Key words: Career Future Anxiety, Marital Future Anxiety, University Students

Q2+3: Please arrange the introduction in three paragraphs. The introduction do not provide a good reason for doing this study.

Why did you study the relationship between the two variables (Marital Future Anxiety, Career Future Anxiety).

Mention the prevalence of Marital Future Anxiety and Career Future Anxiety among students ?

5. Background

R2+3: University students face many challenges that may affect their life, which requires needs to receive counseling services in the social, professional and family spheres. So that they can successfully pass this stage and become productive individuals at the professional and family levels.

(Background:L1-4, L12-25)

Q4: Mention the prevalence. (L3-4)

R4: There are many issues that affect university students' adjustment and success (1). Anxiety is one of the problems that related to students and their future career (2,3,4,5,6). General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally (7). Undergraduates report experiencing a degree of career anxiety, that defined as a state of tension covering the individual who is seeking to choose the future career. And this maybe a temporary or continues state (4,8,9).

Another problem is the decision to choose a future life partner, this concern affects individual life, and become a source of anxiety that may threatens the individual's mental health (10). The Marital Future Anxiety is defined as a state of tension when choosing a life partner and marriage, which may result from unpleasant experiences that lead to stress and anxiety (10,11,12).

The problem of this study is to shed light on these two variables that related to two developmental tasks associated with the early adulthood of the study sample, namely, the choice of a future career and the choice of a life partner. And they are wearing heavily and had a reciprocal influence, while the choice of the right job offers an opportunity for the individual to provide a suitable spouse and married life (13), and avoiding the probability of getting divorced (14) for reasons such as unemployment or lack of income associated with the partner's profession (15). The divorce rate among youth has increased significantly in recent years in Jordan, the number of divorces in Jordan between (2014-2018) has reached 64990, and about (4333) a year (16), so the fear of divorce and choosing the right partner has become an obsession that threatens the youth. So students hope to find a career that

will enable them to be able to form a healthy family after graduating. Choosing the appropriate profession and selecting the right partner is essential for the mental health of the individual (10,11).

Many studies tried to discuss anxiety from several aspects. Christopher, et al (2017) explored career anxiety through a qualitative investigation of undergraduate college students who were in various stages. The findings provide a contextual and developmental perspective on career-related anxiety that can guide counselors in the implementation of interventions for reducing anxiety associated with career choice and development (17).

Aljundi and Dasouqi (2017 (investigated the level of marital future anxiety (MFA) and self-esteem among university students. The sample consisted of (180) students from three Universities.The study showed differences in the level of MFA due to females, city residents, and low-income, while no differences due to specialization (18).

Hammad (2016) study examines the relationship between future anxiety and specialization. The sample consists of 380 Najran University students. The results showed a negative correlation between future anxiety and specialization, and there are differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males (19).

Al- Shraifin, et al (2014) investigated the relationship between the effectiveness of career counseling services and career future anxiety among (957) high school students in Jordan .The results indicated that the effectiveness of career counseling services perceived by the students was moderate, and the level of future career anxiety of the students was high (20).

Miller & Rottinghaus (2013) examined the role of meaning in life with respect to career indecision and state anxiety in a sample of 229 university students. The results did not support that the meaning in life mediate the relationship between career indecision and anxiety (3).

Muzayen (2012) examined the problems of marriage and the academic future among (230) students of the Islamic university in Gaza. The study indicated that the aspect of the marriage future problems was the highest, and there were differences in marriage & academic problems due to females. And no differences related to the academic level, specialization, and average (21).

Q5: Please provide a summary of these studies and integrate them in in the “Background” (instead of “introduction”).

R5: Most of the studies addressed the concern of Career Future Anxiety or marital Anxiety separated, or linked to other variables with different populations, while this study aimed to find the relationship between Career Future Anxiety and marital Future Anxiety among University students. (L1-4)

Q6: These headings are good for a dissertation, not an article.

R6: Study Problem replaced with objectives (Objectives: L1 -3)

6. objectives

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the Career and the Marital Future Anxiety among university student who studies BA degree level at Al-Husain Bin Talal University in Ma'an in Jordan, in the first semester 2018/2019

Q7: The paper has been written according to dissertation guidelines, not a journal article.

R7: Definitions: deleted

Methods

A descriptive correlative approach was used for suitability for study purposes. The population consisted of all the students of the University of al-Hussein bin Talal in Jordan, amounting to 5,000 students in the colleges of Science and humanities for the year 2018/2019. A random stratified sample was selected and represents 10% of the study population of 500 female and male students. Where the two scales of the study distributed to them during their presence in their lectures after taking the approval of the University presidency on the application of the study, students were given an idea about the scales also the goals of the study and emphasizing the confidentiality and accuracy of the information, and then they were given sufficient time for applying and then received the scales from them directly by the first researcher who works in that university. After examining the responses, the response of 13 students was ruled out because they were not fully mobilized, bringing the final sample to 487 students, by 225 students from humanitarian colleges, and 275 students from scientific colleges. Statistical

procedures according to the questions of the study and the processing of data after it using the statistical package SPSS. The description of the sample (Table 1)

Table.1 The description of the sample

Variable	Categories	Number	Percentage (%)
Gender	Males	214	43.94
	Females	273	56.06
College	Scientific	263	54.00
	Humanitarian	224	46.00
Academic year	First year	126	25.87
	Second year	190	39.01
	Third year	93	19.10
	Fourth or more	78	16.02
Birth order	First	118	24.23
	Middle	272	55.85
	Last	97	19.92
Family income	High	51	10.47
	Medium	366	75.15
	Low	70	14.37
	Total	487	100

Q8: Baker's Career Future Anxiety scale

R8: no the author’s name as written Bakkar (L1)

Q9: Phrases ???& clauses

R9: deleted

Career Future Anxiety scale: Bakkar's Career Future Anxiety scale (22), was used (2013), the scale consisted of (27) items divided into 3 dimensions: Having access to a career, items (1-12), the importance of the career (13-19), family and social stability (20-27).The scale was distributed to a sample of 50 students to ensure construct validity. Correlations between item scores and subscales scores were calculated. These correlations ranged between (0.45 to 0.54) which indicates a

good construct validity of the scale. Also Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability were computed. Cronbach values ranged from (.80 to .83). The scale was corrected by giving the answer: always estimates (4), sometimes estimates (3), rarely estimate (2), never estimates (1) in the case of positive-trend items. The grade estimate is reversed in the case of negative-direction. The highest possible score for a student is (108) and the lowest score is (27).

The Marital Future Anxiety scale: The scale was prepared by Aljundi and Dasouqi (2017) (11). For the purposes of the present study, the political dimension was excluded. Therefore, the items of the scale became (34) instead of (46), with three dimensions, Social (1-13), economic (14-23) and psychological (24-34). The answers: (strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1). To ensure construct validity, the scale was applied to a sample of (50) students from the population. Correlations between item scores and subscales scores were calculated. And correlation values ranged from (0.42 to 0.58).Cronbach's alpha was used for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability. Cronbach's alpha values varied between (0.82 - 0.85). The scale was corrected by giving the answers :(strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1). Except for negative paragraphs corrected opposite the previous trend. The total score of the scale ranges from 34 to 170

4. Results

Q10: How many student high , moderate, (L2-3)

R10: The results show that the overall level of career future anxiety among Al Hussein Bin Talal University students has reached a high level, with a general average of 3.171, and a standard deviation of 0.48. Concerns about access to the career ranked first in terms of relative importance and average of this dimension was 3,312 and at a high level. The second was the advantages and importance of the job with average of 3.298 and at a high level. Finally, the concern of family and social stability with average of 2.904 and at moderate level.

Q11: How many student high , moderate, (L1-2)

R11: Also The results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level, With a general average of 3.326, the economic dimension achieved the first order with an average of (3.787) at a high level, then the psychological dimension (3.113) and at a moderate level, and finally the social dimension with an (3.078) and at moderate level. (Table 2)

Table 2. Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among Students University

Variable	Dimension number	Dimension	Average	standard deviation	Order	Level
career future anxiety	1	ability to access to a career	3.312	0.54	1	High
	2	Advantages and importance of profession	3.298	0.62	2	High
	3	Family and social stability	2.904	0.59	3	Moderate
	-	The general level of students' career future anxiety	3.171	0.48	-	High
marital future anxiety	1	Social	3.078	0.68	3	Moderate
	2	Economic	3.787	0.82	1	High
	3	Psychological	3.113	0.73	2	Moderate
	-	The general level of students' marital future anxiety	3.326	0.74	-	Moderate

The results show a positive relationship with positive correlation of the career future anxiety as a whole and its three dimensions with marital future anxiety as a whole. (Table 3)

Table 3. Pearson correlation for the relationship between career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among University students

Variable	Dimensions	Dimensions of the marital future anxiety scale			
		Social	Economic	Psychological	The scale as a whole
career future anxiety scale	ability to access to a career	**0.309	**0.287	*0.416	**0.315
	Advantages and importance of profession	*0.208	**0.261	*0.304	**0.248
	Family and social stability	**0.360	**0.339	*0.292	*0.219

	The scale as a whole	**0.419	**0.305	*0.277	**0.402

*α≤.Statistical function at a level of significance)0.05)

** α≤.Statistical function at a level of significance)0.01)

To determine the differences in the level of career future anxiety among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, and family income ANOVA analysis was accounted. (Table 4)

Table 4. The differences in the overall career anxiety level among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income

Q12: Or 0.02 (L1)

R12: * means: Statistical significance at the level of significance (α≤ 0.05(

Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F Value	Statistical significance
Gender	0.019	1	0.019	0.212	0.97
Faculty	0.012	1	0.012	0.132	0.89
Year of study	1.288	3	0.429	*4.718	0.02
Birth order	0.013	2	0.006	0.071	0.95
Income	0.945	2	0.473	*5.192	0.01
Error	43.177	477	0.091		-
Total	45.481	486			

* Statistical significance at the level of significance (α≤ 0.05(

The analysis showed the following: **First**, the results showed that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order.

Second: The year of study: There were statistically significant differences according to the variance of the year of study. To determine the sources of differences, Scheffe tests were performed for the post- comparisons Which indicate that there are differences in the level of the students' career future anxiety according to the variable of the student's academic year. The average of the students in the first year was (3.090). Second year (3.055), the third year (3.168), and for students in the fourth year (3.473), which

Third: Family income: There were significant differences according to the variable family income. In order to determine the sources of the differences, the

Scheffe test was performed for the post- comparisons And And shows that there are differences in the students' career anxiety level according to family income, where the average of students from low-income category (3.280), moderate income (3.102), and high-income (3.007), which confirms that the differences in favor of students in low income.

The results of the ANOVA analysis determine the differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, and family income. The analysis show no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The F value calculated and was not significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that the level of marital future anxiety among the students is equal despite the different variables mentioned. (Table 5)

Table 5. Analysis of variance to test differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, college, year of study, birth order, family income.

Source of variation	Squares' average	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F value	Statistical significance
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7. Discussion

The results show that the level of career future anxiety has reached a high level. The researchers discussed the attribution of this result that students studying at universities suffer from high career anxiety because of their need to practice a profession as soon as possible, especially in circumstances where there is less job opportunities for new graduates, also the nature of life and geographical location where the students live in the south, where job opportunities are few, they have to wait for years to get a government job. Some of these students may also suffer from financial problems as a result of the study, which makes their professional future concern so high, so they need to work to pay back the money they spent. As for the family and social stability dimension, it came to a moderate level, this

indicates that the family supports their children and helps them overcome the absence of a job, they also live in the south, areas where strong family ties.

Also the results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level. The researchers attributed this to the decline in marriage rates among young people due to the high costs of marriage, as well as the difficulty of obtaining a job that enables them to provide the requirements of marriage, such as housing, transportation and health insurance. In addition to the high divorce rates, especially among newlyweds, resulting in fears about the future of marriage.

Another result show a positive relationship with positive correlation between career and marriage future anxiety this means that the high career future anxiety of university students increases the marital future anxiety. Their concern about the possibility of getting a job makes them avoid thinking about marriage and are concerned about their inability to meet the basics of marriage.

Also the results show that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order. The opportunity to work is not gender-related, which means that both males and females experience concerns about the career of the future. In addition, the limited employment opportunities available to students are not very much related to the type of college. Saturated occupations may exist within scientific or humanitarian disciplines. It should be noted that many young people work after graduation in occupations that do not match their specialties. With regard to the order in the family, this can be attributed to the fact that the student, regardless of the order in the family, wants to practice a profession after graduation, and may suffer in this regard whether he is the first or the last in his family. The results of this study are differed with Hammad (19) study which found differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males. And compatible with Al- Shraifin, et al (20) that indicated the level of future career anxiety of the students was high.

There were statistically significant differences according to the variance of the year of study, Scheffe tests confirms that the differences in favor of students in the fourth year. This is logical. The fourth year students are about to graduate and finish their university life, and hope to join the category of workers and producers in the community.

Also there were differences in the students' career anxiety level according to family income, Scheffe tests confirms that the differences in favor of students in low income. This finding is logical. Students from low-income families are more likely to practice a profession than others. This raises the concern of their professional future, and these students may have studied under bank loans that require payment of this amount after graduation.

Q13: Please delete(L2-6)

R13: The analysis showed no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The reason is that students study in the same university, live in a similar geographical environment and are combined with the same customs, and from similar social and economic levels. Males and females are also seeking marriage, and the college in which they are studying does not affect their concern about the marital future.

Q14: Please delete the author's name & year of publication and edit it again. (Identify references in text, tables, and legends by Arabic numerals in parentheses.)

R14: Muzayen (21) (L1, L3)

The results are consistent with the results of the Muzayen (21), which indicated that there are no differences in the marital future anxiety due to specialization and level of study. While differed with the study of Aljundi and Dasouqi (18); Muzayen (21) which indicated that there are differences in the concern of the future marriage in favor of females, and income levels for low-income earners.

:Conclusion

The decision to choose a future life partner is one of the problems that affect adult's life, and after graduating; the student seeks to find a career that will enable him to to form a successful family. The results indicated a high level of Career Future Anxiety, and a moderate level of Marital Future Anxiety among university students. And there were positive relation between Career and Marital Future Anxiety. The study recommended conducting further studies relating to career and marital future anxiety with other variables, and other universities. And Instructing

officials and decision-makers in universities to introduce specialties required by the labor market.

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Q15: the author name

R15: Bakkar

22.Bakkar, S. Thinking Types and Future Career Anxiety among A sample of Students at Tlemcan University – A pilot Study – *[dissertation]*. Tlemcan University, Algeria; 2013

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OPEN PEER REVIEW

Revision (1)

Here, you can see the **Reviewers**, **Associate Editors** and **EICs'** comments from the beginning to the end of the revision process.

REFEREE: Reviewer | **Revision** (1) 10 Jul 2020

Dear AE,
Most of the bugs in the manuscript have been fixed. However, the English of the paper needs improvement in grammar and structure, some polishment, and careful proofreading before publication. Possibly, a native-speaker review would help on this. Please see my comment in the attached file.
Thanks.

REFEREE: Associate Editor | **Revision** (1) 10 Jul 2020

Dear EIC,
Thanks for the recent revisions.
This paper has now been evaluated again. As you will see, although the referee finds some merit in the paper, substantial revisions are required before we can consider it further. Consequently, I invite the authors to respond to the reviewer's concerns and to submit a revised manuscript in due course.
Thanks.

REFEREE: EIC | **Revision** (1) 10 Jul 2020

Dear Authors,
Thank you for your recent revisions.
Your paper has now been evaluated again. According to the reviewer’s and associate editor’s comments it needs some more revisions. Please do your revisions according to these comments. I appreciate you to do the revisions as soon as possible by using the track changes mode in MS Word and using colored text.
Thanks.

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Revision (2)

Reply to Reviewers

Ideally, the reviewing process can significantly improve the submitted manuscripts by allowing the authors to take into account the advice of reviewers. Author(s) must reply to all reviewers' comments in a separate Word file, point by point. A "**Reply to Reviewers**" document is submitted along with revised manuscript during submission of revised files, summarizing the changes that the authors made in response to the reviewers' comments. The responses to reviewers' comments specifies how the authors addressed each comment the reviewers made.

You can read the authors' responses to the reviewers' comments in the next page.

Reply to Reviewers

.Reviewers' comments and Author's replies

:First Revision

Dear reviewer 1,

Thank you very much for the valuable comments that enrich the research. And kindly not that we modified the details as your feedback in red color.

Best regards,

Authors.

Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among Al Husain Bin Talal University Students

Q1: Add to the title

R1: Al Husain Bin Talal (title: L 2)

Q2: Original articles must use the following headings: Abstract, Background, Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion. (Abstract: L 1-4, L5. L7, L10, L15, L18-19)

Q3: The abstract should state purpose of the study, basic procedures, most important findings, and principal conclusions. The abstract should be structured and must use the following headings: Background, Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion. (Abstract: L 1-4, L5. L7, L10, L18-19)

R2+3:Abstract

Background: Youth is a very important stage of human life, that individual establishes for the personal and professional future. This stage contains many developmental tasks that must be optimized to avoid falling into serious problems or disrupting one's life.

Objective: This study aimed to identify the Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among University Students.

Methods: A sample of (487) male and female students at Al Husain Bin Talal University in Jordan were administrated to the two instruments to measure the Marital and Career Future Anxiety. Descriptive Correlative approach was used.

Results: The results indicated that the level of Career Future Anxiety was high, while the level of Marital Future Anxiety was moderate. Also there were positive relation between both of them. And there were no significant differences in Marital Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income. While there were significant differences in career future anxiety due to year of study in favor of the fourth year, also in the income in favor of the low income. On the other hand there were no significant differences in Career Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, and birth order.

Conclusion: The present study demonstrated a relationship between Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety

.**Q4:** ***On the other hand*** *is the correct idiom to use in English*

R4*: **On the other hand.*** (Results: L15)

Q5: Use “Background” instead of “Introduction”.This should contain a description of the problem under investigation, statement of the problem, prevalence of the problem, at-risk population, What happens if the problem the problem persists?, What has been done to solve this problem?)relevant background information and published studies should be described concisely, and be cited appropriately(.,What were the shortcomings of the actions taken so far? What can be done to fix these defects?, and then write down your purpose for this research (Objectives).

R5: (Background: L7, L 21-29)

1. Background

Anxiety is one of the problems that related to students and their future career (2,3,4,5,6). General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally (7). Undergraduates report experiencing a degree of career anxiety, that defined as a state of tension covering the individual who is seeking to choose the future career. And this maybe a temporary or continues state (4,8,9).

The problem of this study is to shed light on these two variables that related to two developmental tasks associated with the early adulthood of the study sample, namely, the choice of a future career and the choice of a life partner. And they are wearing heavily and had a reciprocal influence, while the choice of the right job offers an opportunity for the individual to provide a suitable spouse and married life (13), and avoiding the probability of getting divorced (14) for reasons such as unemployment or lack of income associated with the partner's profession (15). The divorce rate among youth has increased significantly in recent years in Jordan, the number of divorces in Jordan between (2014-2018) has reached 64990, and about (4333) a year (16), so the fear of divorce and choosing the right partner has become an obsession that threatens the youth. So students hope to find a career that will enable them to be able to form a healthy family after graduating. Choosing the appropriate profession and selecting the right partner is essential for the mental health of the individual (10,11).

Q6: Omit this heading.

(Line: 1)

R6: Many studies tried to discuss anxiety from several aspects. Christopher, et al (2017) explored career anxiety through a qualitative investigation of undergraduate college students who were in various stages.

Most of the studies addressed the concern of Career Future Anxiety or marital Anxiety separated, or linked to other variables with different populations, while this study aimed to find the relationship between Career Future Anxiety and marital Future Anxiety among University students.

Q7: No need to mention the questions in this form. It would be better to say "The aim of this study was to study the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety and related factors in the university students."

2. objectives

R7: The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the Career and the Marital Future Anxiety among university student who studies BA degree level at Al-Husain Bin Talal University in Ma'an in Jordan, in the first semester 2018/2019

(Objectives:L 1-3)

Q8: Use "Methods" instead of "Methodology".

Methods: The methods, apparatus and procedures should be identified in sufficient details. Indicate the study population, method of sampling, sample size calculation, inclusion and exclusion criteria, instruments and statistical methods (including software used). Explain where did the student filled the questionnaires, and how they returned them to the researchers. Explain ethical considerations. Were the questionnaires anonymous? Did they have informed consent? Also indicate whether the procedures followed were in accord with the standards of the ethics Committee of the institution in which the experiments were done.

R8:

3. Methods

(Methods: L1-16)

A descriptive correlative approach was used for suitability for study purposes. The population consisted of all the students of the University of al-Hussein bin Talal in Jordan, amounting to 5,000 students in the colleges of Science and humanities for the year 2018/2019. A random stratified sample was selected and represents 10% of the study population of 500 female and male students. Where the two

scales of the study distributed to them during their presence in their lectures after taking the approval of the University presidency on the application of the study, students were given an idea about the scales also the goals of the study and emphasizing the confidentiality and accuracy of the information, and then they were given sufficient time for applying and then received the scales from them directly by the first researcher who works in that university. After examining the responses, the response of 13 students was ruled out because they were not fully mobilized, bringing the final sample to 487 students, by 225 students from humanitarian colleges, and 275 students from scientific colleges. Statistical procedures according to the questions of the study and the processing of data after it using the statistical package SPSS. (Table 1)

Q9: it may be mistaken for a reference number.

R9: (27) is for the number of the scale items not for the reference's number (Line 2)

Q10: These may be mistaken for reference numbers. Correct the others the same way

R10: (1-12), (13-19), (20-27) are **for the number of dimension's items.** (Line 3,4)

Career Future Anxiety scale: Bakkar's Career Future Anxiety scale (22), was used (2013), the scale consisted of (27) items divided into 3 dimensions: Having access to a career, items (1-12), the importance of the career (13-19), family and social stability (20-27).The scale was distributed to a sample of 50 students to ensure construct validity.

Q11+12: Alpha-cronbach , Kronbach's

R11+12: Cronbach's alpha (Line 8, L 10)

Cronbach's alpha was used for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability. Cronbach's alpha values varied between (0.82 - 0.85). The scale was corrected by giving the answers :(strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1). Except for negative paragraphs corrected opposite the previous trend. The total score of the scale ranges from 34 to 170

Q13: Use only “Results” instead of “Study Results”.

R13: Results

4. Results

Results (in the same line of the title)

Q14: No need to mention (repeat) the questions

R14: the questions were deleted

(Results: L1)

The results show that the overall level of career future anxiety among Al Hussein Bin Talal University students has reached a high level, with a general average of 3.171, and a standard deviation of 0.48.

Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among Students University (Table 2)

Pearson correlation for the relationship between career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among University students

(Table 3)

Q15: Add “Discussion” before “Conclusion”. It should relate the results to previous works, compare them with the results of the current study and interpret them not a simple recapitulate of the Results.

R15: Discussion added

Discussion (L1-39, L47-50, 52-56)

4. Discussion

The results show that the level of career future anxiety has reached a high level. The researchers discussed the attribution of this result that students studying at universities suffer from high career anxiety because of their need to practice a profession as soon as possible, especially in circumstances where there is less job opportunities for new graduates, also the nature of life and geographical location where the students live in the south, where job opportunities are few, they have to

wait for years to get a government job. Some of these students may also suffer from financial problems as a result of the study, which makes their professional future concern so high, so they need to work to pay back the money they spent. As for the family and social stability dimension, it came to a moderate level, this indicates that the family supports their children and helps them overcome the absence of a job, they also live in the south, areas where strong family ties.

Also the results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level. The researchers attributed this to the decline in marriage rates among young people due to the high costs of marriage, as well as the difficulty of obtaining a job that enables them to provide the requirements of marriage, such as housing, transportation and health insurance. In addition to the high divorce rates, especially among newlyweds, resulting in fears about the future of marriage.

Another result show a positive relationship with positive correlation between career and marriage future anxiety this means that the high career future anxiety of university students increases the marital future anxiety. Their concern about the possibility of getting a job makes them avoid thinking about marriage and are concerned about their inability to meet the basics of marriage.

Also the results show that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order. The opportunity to work is not gender-related, which means that both males and females experience concerns about the career of the future. In addition, the limited employment opportunities available to students are not very much related to the type of college. Saturated occupations may exist within scientific or humanitarian disciplines. It should be noted that many young people work after graduation in occupations that do not match their specialties. With regard to the order in the family, this can be attributed to the fact that the student, regardless of the order in the family, wants to practice a profession after graduation, and may suffer in this regard whether he is the first or the last in his family. The results of this study are differed with Hammad (19) study which found differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males. And compatible with Al- Shraifin, et al (20) that indicated the level of future career anxiety of the students was high.

This finding is logical. Students from low-income families are more likely to practice a profession than others. This raises the concern of their professional future, and these students may have studied under bank loans that require payment of this amount after graduation.

The analysis showed no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The reason is that students study in the same university, live in a similar geographical environment and are combined with the same customs, and from similar social and economic levels. Males and females are also seeking marriage, and the college in which they are studying does not affect their concern about the marital future. The results are consistent with the results of the Muzayen (21), which indicated that there are no differences in the marital future anxiety due to specialization and level of study. While differed with the study of Aljundi and Dasouqi (18); Muzayen (21) which indicated that there are differences in the concern of the future marriage in favor of females, and income levels for low-income earners.

Reply to Reviewers

Dear reviewer 2,

Thank you very much for the valuable comments that enrich the research. And kindly not that we modified the details as your feedback in red color.

Best regards,

Authors.

.Reviewers' comments and Author's replies

Q1: The paper has not been written according the Journal guidelines.

R1: Abstract (L 1-4, L5, L7, L10, L18-19)

Background: Youth is a very important stage of human life, that individual establishes for the personal and professional future. This stage contains many developmental tasks that must be optimized to avoid falling into serious problems or disrupting one's .life

Conclusion: The present study demonstrated a relationship between Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety

Q2+3: Please arrange the introduction in three paragraphs. The introduction do not provide a good reason for doing this study.

Why did you study the relationship between the two variables (Marital Future Anxiety, Career Future Anxiety).

Mention the prevalence of Marital Future Anxiety and Career Future Anxiety among students ?

5. Background

R2+3: University students face many challenges that may affect their life, which requires needs to receive counseling services in the social, professional and family spheres. So that they can successfully pass this stage and become productive individuals at the professional and family levels.

(Background:L1-4, L12-25)

Q4: Mention the prevalence. (L3-4)

R4: There are many issues that affect university students' adjustment and success (1). Anxiety is one of the problems that related to students and their future career (2,3,4,5,6). General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally (7).

Q5: Please provide a summary of these studies and integrate them in in the "Background" (instead of "introduction").

R5: Most of the studies addressed the concern of Career Future Anxiety or marital Anxiety separated, or linked to other variables with different populations, while this study aimed to find the relationship between Career Future Anxiety and marital Future Anxiety among University students. (L1-4)

Q6: These headings are good for a dissertation, not an article.

R6: Study Problem replaced with objectives (Objectives: L1 -3)

6. objectives

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the Career and the Marital Future Anxiety among university student who studies BA degree level at Al-Husain Bin Talal University in Ma'an in Jordan, in the first semester 2018/2019

Q7: The paper has been written according to dissertation guidelines, not a journal article.

R7: Definitions: deleted

Methods

Q8: Baker's Career Future Anxiety scale

R8: no the author's name as written Bakkar (L1)

Q9: Phrases ???& clauses

R9: deleted

Career Future Anxiety scale: Bakkar's Career Future Anxiety scale (22), was used (2013), the scale consisted of (27) items divided into 3 dimensions.

4. Results

Q10: How many student high , moderate, (L2-3)

R10: The results show that the overall level of career future anxiety among Al Hussein Bin Talal University students has reached a high level, with a general average of 3.171, and a standard deviation of 0.48. Concerns about access to the career ranked first in terms of relative importance and average of this dimension was 3,312 and at a high level. The second was the advantages and importance of the job with average of 3.298 and at a high level. Finally, the concern of family and social stability with average of 2.904 and at moderate level.

Q11: How many student high , moderate, (L1-2)

R11: Also The results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level, With a general average of 3.326

Q12: Or 0.02 (L1)

R12: * means: Statistical significance at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$(

Q13: Please delete(L2-6)

R13: The analysis showed no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The reason is that students study in the same university, live in a similar geographical environment and are combined with the same customs, and from similar social and economic levels. Males and females are also seeking marriage, and the college in which they are studying does not affect their concern about the marital future.

Q14: Please delete the author's name & year of publication and edit it again. (Identify references in text, tables, and legends by Arabic numerals in parentheses.)

R14: Muzayen (21) (L1, L3)

The results are consistent with the results of the Muzayen (21), which indicated that there are no differences in the marital future anxiety due to specialization and level of study. While differed with the study of Aljundi and Dasouqi (18); Muzayen (21) which indicated that there are differences in the concern of the future marriage in favor of females, and income levels for low-income earners.

Q15: the author name

R15: Bakkar

22.Bakkar, S. Thinking Types and Future Career Anxiety among A sample of Students at Tlemcan University – A pilot Study – *[dissertation]*. Tlemcan University, Algeria; 2013

.Reviewers' comments and Author's replies

~~Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety :among Al Husain Bin Talal University Students~~Second Revision

Dear reviewers,

Thank you very much for the valuable comments that enrich the research. And kindly not that we modified the details as your feedback in green color.

Best regards,

~~Abstract~~

~~**Background:** Youth is a very important stage of human life, that individual establishes for the personal and professional future. This stage contains many developmental tasks that must be optimized to avoid falling into serious problems or disrupting one's .life~~

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Results: The results indicated that the level of Career Future Anxiety was high, while the level of Marital Future Anxiety was moderate. Also there were positive relation between both of them. And there were no significant differences in Marital Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income. While there were significant differences in career future anxiety due to year of study in favor of the fourth year, also in the income in favor of the low income. On the other hand there were no significant differences in Career Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, and .birth order

Conclusion: The present study demonstrated a relationship between Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety

Key words: Career Future Anxiety, Marital Future Anxiety, University Students

Background

University students face many challenges that may affect their life, which requires needs to receive counseling services in the social, professional and family spheres. So that they can successfully pass this stage and become productive individuals at the .professional and family levels

Q1: Are these statistics related to the students' future? The English of this sentence needs improvement in grammar and structure.

R1: General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally, People with GAD excessively worry about many different topics such as health, family, work, or money . L(3-5)

There are many issues that affect university students' adjustment and success (1). Anxiety is one of the problems that related to students and their future career (2,3,4,5,6). **General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally**, People with GAD excessively worry about many different topics such as health, family, work, or money (7). Un, dergraduates report experiencing a degree of career anxiety, that defined as a state of tension covering the individual who is seeking to choose the future career. And this maybe a temporary or continues state (4,8,9).

Another problem is the decision to choose a future life partner, this concern affects individual life, and become a source of anxiety that may threatens the individual's mental health (10). The Marital Future Anxiety is defined as a state of tension when choosing a life partner and marriage, which may result from unpleasant experiences that lead to stress and anxiety (10,11,12).

The problem of this study is to shed light on these two variables that related to two developmental tasks associated with the early adulthood of the study sample, namely, the choice of a future career and the choice of a life partner. And they are wearing heavily and had a reciprocal influence, while the choice of the right job offers an opportunity for the individual to provide a suitable spouse and married life (13), and avoiding the probability of getting divorced (14) for reasons such as unemployment or lack of income associated with the partner's profession (15). The divorce rate among youth has increased significantly in recent years in Jordan, the number of divorces in Jordan between (2014-2018) has reached 64990, and about (4333) a year (16), so the fear of divorce and choosing the right partner has become an obsession that threatens the youth. So students hope to find a career that will enable them to be able to form a healthy family after graduating. Choosing the appropriate profession and selecting the right partner is essential for the mental health of the individual (10,11).

Many studies tried to discuss anxiety from several aspects. Christopher, et al (2017) explored career anxiety through a qualitative investigation of undergraduate college students who were in various stages. The findings provide a contextual and developmental perspective on career-related anxiety that can guide counselors in the implementation of interventions for reducing anxiety associated with career choice and development (17).

Aljundi and Dasouqi (2017 (investigated the level of marital future anxiety (MFA) and self-esteem among university students. The sample consisted of (180) students from three Universities.The study showed differences in the level of MFA due to females, city residents, and low-income, while no differences due to specialization (18).

Hammad (2016) study examines the relationship between future anxiety and specialization. The sample consists of 380 Najran University students. The results showed a negative correlation between future anxiety and specialization, and there are differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males (19).

Al- Shraifin, et al (2014) investigated the relationship between the effectiveness of career counseling services and career future anxiety among (957) high school students in Jordan .The results indicated that the effectiveness of career counseling services perceived by the students was moderate, and the level of future career anxiety of the students was high (20).

Miller & Rottinghaus (2013) examined the role of meaning in life with respect to career indecision and state anxiety in a sample of 229 university students. The results did not support that the meaning in life mediate the relationship between career indecision and anxiety (3).

Muzayen (2012) examined the problems of marriage and the academic future among (230) students of the Islamic university in Gaza. The study indicated that the aspect of the marriage future problems was the highest, and there were differences in marriage & academic problems due to females. And no differences related to the academic level, specialization, and average (21).

Most of the studies addressed the concern of Career Future Anxiety or marital Anxiety separated, or linked to other variables with different populations,

while this study aimed to find the relationship between Career Future Anxiety and marital Future Anxiety among University students.

objectives

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the Career and the Marital Future Anxiety among university student who studies BA degree level at Al-Husain Bin Talal University in Ma'an in Jordan, in the first semester 2018/2019

Methods

A descriptive correlative approach was used for suitability for study purposes. The population consisted of all the students of the University of al-Hussein bin Talal in Jordan, amounting to 5,000 students in the colleges of Science and humanities for the year 2018/2019. A random stratified sample was selected and represents 10% of the study population of 500 female and male students. Where the two scales of the study distributed to them during their presence in their lectures after taking the approval of the University presidency on the application of the study, students were given an idea about the scales also the goals of the study and emphasizing the confidentiality and accuracy of the information, and then they were given sufficient time for applying and then received the scales from them directly by the first researcher who works in that university. After examining the responses, the response of 13 students was ruled out because they were not fully mobilized, bringing the final sample to 487 students, by 225 students from humanitarian colleges, and 275 students from scientific colleges. Statistical procedures according to the aims of the study and the processing of data after it using the statistical package SPSS. The data shows the description of the sample in (Table 1)

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Table.1 The description of the sample

Variable	Categories	Number	Percentage (%)
Gender	Males	214	43.94
	Females	273	56.06
College	Scientific	263	54.00
	Humanitarian	224	46.00
Academic year	First year	126	25.87
	Second year	190	39.01
	Third year	93	19.10
	Fourth or more	78	16.02
Birth order	First	118	24.23
	Middle	272	55.85
	Last	97	19.92
Family income	High	51	10.47
	Medium	366	75.15
	Low	70	14.37
	Total	487	100

Q2: The numbers in parentheses are mistaken for reference numbers. Put these numbers in quotation marks.

R2: the numbers refer to dimentions' items not for references. L (1-3)

Career Future Anxiety scale: Bakkar's Career Future Anxiety scale (22), was used (2013), the scale **consisted of (27_) items divided into 3 dimensions: Having access to a career, items (1-12), the importance of the career (13-19), family and social stability (20-27)**.The scale was distributed to a sample of 50 students to ensure construct validityvalidity

y. Correlations between item scores and subscales scores were calculated. These correlations ranged between (0.45 to 0.54) which indicates a good construct validity of the scale. Also Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability were computed. Cronbach values ranged from (.80 to .83). The scale was corrected by giving the answer: always estimates (4), sometimes estimates (3), rarely estimate (2), never estimates (1) in the case of positive-trend items. The grade estimate is reversed in the case of

~~negative-direction. The highest possible score for a student is (108) and the lowest score is (27).~~

Q3: The numbers in parentheses are mistaken for reference numbers. Put these numbers in quotation marks.

R3: the items of the scale became 34 instead of 46, with three dimensions, Social 1-13, economic 14-23 and psychological 24-34. L (3-4)

The Marital Future Anxiety scale: The scale was prepared by Aljundi and Dasouqi ~~(2017)~~ (11). For the purposes of the present study, the political dimension was excluded. Therefore, **the items of the scale became ~~(~~34_~~)~~ instead of ~~(~~46~~)~~, with three dimensions, Social ~~(~~1-13~~)~~, economic ~~(~~14-23~~)~~ and psychological ~~(~~24-34~~)~~.** ~~The answers: (strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1).~~ To ensure construct validity, the scale was applied to a sample of ~~(~~50_~~)~~ students from the population~~. Correlations between item scores and subscales scores were calculated. And correlation values ranged from (0.42 to 0.58).Cronbach's alpha was used for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability. Cronbach's alpha values varied between (0.82 - 0.85). The scale was corrected by giving the answers :(strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1). Except for negative paragraphs corrected opposite the previous trend. The total score of the scale ranges from 34 to 170~~

~~4. Results~~

~~The results show that the overall level of career future anxiety among Al Hussein Bin Talal University students has reached a high level, with a general average of 3.171, and a standard deviation of 0.48. Concerns about access to the career ranked first in terms of relative importance and average of this dimension was 3,312 and at a high level. The second was the advantages and importance of the job with average of 3.298 and at a high level. Finally, the concern of family and social stability with average of 2.904 and at moderate level.~~

Also The results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level, With a general average of 3.326, the economic dimension achieved the first order with an average of (3.787) at a high level, then the psychological dimension (3.113) and at a moderate level, and finally the social dimension with an (3.078) and at moderate level. The **Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among Students University** in (Table 2)

Table 2. Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among Students University

Variable	Dimension number	Dimension	Average	standard deviation	Order	Level
career future anxiety	1	ability to access to a career	3.312	0.54	1	High
	2	Advantages and importance of profession	3.298	0.62	2	High
	3	Family and social stability	2.904	0.59	3	Moderate
	-	The general level of students' career future anxiety	3.171	0.48	-	High
marital future anxiety	1	Social	3.078	0.68	3	Moderate
	2	Economic	3.787	0.82	1	High
	3	Psychological	3.113	0.73	2	Moderate
	-	The general level of students' marital future anxiety	3.326	0.74	-	Moderate

The results show a positive relationship with positive correlation of the career future anxiety as a whole and its three dimensions with marital future anxiety as a whole. **Pearson correlation for the relationship between career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among University students in** (Table 3).

Table 3. Pearson correlation for the relationship between career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among University students

Variable	Dimensions	Dimensions of the marital future anxiety scale			
		Social	Economic	Psychological	The scale as a whole
career future	ability to access to a	**0.309	**0.287	*0.416	**0.315

anxiety scale	career				
	Advantages and importance of profession	*0.208	**0.261	*0.304	**0.248
	Family and social stability	**0.360	**0.339	*0.292	*0.219
	The scale as a whole	**0.419	**0.305	*0.277	**0.402

(0.05(α≤.Statistical function at a level of significance*

(0.01(α≤.Statistical function at a level of significance **

To determine the differences in the level of career future anxiety among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, and family income ANOVA analysis was accounted. **The differences in the overall career anxiety level among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income in** (Table 4)

Table 4. The differences in the overall career anxiety level among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income

Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F Value	Statistical significance
Gender	0.019	1	0.019	0.212	0.97
Faculty	0.012	1	0.012	0.132	0.89
Year of study	1.288	3	0.429	*4.718	0.02
Birth order	0.013	2	0.006	0.071	0.95
Income	0.945	2	0.473	*5.192	0.01
Error	43.177	477	0.091		-
Total	45.481	486			

* Statistical significance at the level of significance (α≤ 0.05(

The analysis showed the following: **First**, the results showed that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order.

Second: The year of study: There were statistically significant differences according to the variance of the year of study. To determine the sources of differences, Scheffe tests were performed for the post- comparisons Which indicate that there are differences in the level of the students' career future anxiety according to the variable of the student's academic year. The average of the

students in the first year was (3.090). Second year (3.055), the third year (3.168), and for students in the fourth year (3.473), which

Third: Family income: There were significant differences according to the variable family income. In order to determine the sources of the differences, the Scheffe test was performed for the post- comparisons And And shows that there are differences in the students' career anxiety level according to family income, where the average of students from low-income category (3.280), moderate income (3.102), and high-income (3.007), which confirms that the differences in favor of students in low income.

The results of the ANOVA analysis determine the differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, and family income. The analysis show no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The F value calculated and was not significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that the level of marital future anxiety among the students is equal despite the different variables mentioned. **The Analysis of variance to test differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, college, year of study, birth order, family income in** (Table 5)

Table 5. Analysis of variance to test differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, college, year of study, birth order, family income.

Source of variation	Squares' average	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F value	Statistical significance
Gender	0.391	1	0.391	1.105	0.29
Faculty	0.184	1	0.184	0.520	0.47
Academic year	2.643	3	0.881	2.489	0.06
Birth order	0.747	2	0.374	1.055	0.35
Family income	0.255	2	0.128	0.360	0.70
Error	169.086	477	0.354		-
Total	172.848	486			

Discussion

The results show that the level of career future anxiety has reached a high level. The researchers discussed the attribution of this result that students studying at universities suffer from high career anxiety because of their need to practice a profession as soon as possible, especially in circumstances where there is less job opportunities for new graduates, also the nature of life and geographical location where the students live in the south, where job opportunities are few, they have to wait for years to get a government job. Some of these students may also suffer from financial problems as a result of the study, which makes their professional future concern so high, so they need to work to pay back the money they spent. As for the family and social stability dimension, it came to a moderate level, this indicates that the family supports their children and helps them overcome the absence of a job, they also live in the south, areas where strong family ties.

Also the results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level. The researchers attributed this to the decline in marriage rates among young people due to the high costs of marriage, as well as the difficulty of obtaining a job that enables them to provide the requirements of marriage, such as housing, transportation and health insurance. In addition to the high divorce rates, especially among newlyweds, resulting in fears about the future of marriage.

Another result show a positive relationship with positive correlation between career and marriage future anxiety this means that the high career future anxiety of university students increases the marital future anxiety. Their concern about the possibility of getting a job makes them avoid thinking about marriage and are concerned about their inability to meet the basics of marriage.

Also the results show that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order. The opportunity to work is not gender-related, which means that both males and females experience concerns about the career of the future. In addition, the limited employment opportunities available to students are not very much related to the type of college. Saturated occupations may exist within scientific or humanitarian disciplines. It should be noted that many young people work after graduation in occupations that do not match their specialties. With regard to the order in the family, this can be attributed to the fact that the student, regardless of the order in the family, wants to practice a profession after graduation, and may suffer in this regard whether he is the first or the last in his family. The results of this study are differed with Hammad (19) study which found

differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males. And compatible with Al- Shraifin, et al (20) that indicated the level of future career anxiety of the students was high.

There were statistically significant differences according to the variance of the year of study, Scheffe tests confirms that the differences in favor of students in the fourth year. This is logical. The fourth year students are about to graduate and finish their university life, and hope to join the category of workers and producers in the community.

Also there were differences in the students' career anxiety level according to family income, Scheffe tests confirms that the differences in favor of students in low income. This finding is logical. Students from low-income families are more likely to practice a profession than others. This raises the concern of their professional future, and these students may have studied under bank loans that require payment of this amount after graduation.

The analysis showed no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The reason is that students study in the same university, live in a similar geographical environment and are combined with the same customs, and from similar social and economic levels. Males and females are also seeking marriage, and the college in which they are studying does not affect their concern about the marital future. The results are consistent with the results of the Muzayen (21), which indicated that there are no differences in the marital future anxiety due to specialization and level of study. While differed with the study of Aljundi and Dasouqi (18); Muzayen (21) which indicated that there are differences in the concern of the future marriage in favor of females, and income levels for low-income earners.

Conclusion:

The decision to choose a future life partner is one of the problems that affect adult's life, and after graduating; the student seeks to find a career that will enable him to to form a successful family. The results indicated a high level of Career Future Anxiety, and a moderate level of Marital Future Anxiety among university students. And there were positive relation between Career and Marital Future Anxiety. The study recommended conducting further studies relating to career and

~~marital future anxiety with other variables, and other universities. And Instructing officials and decision-makers in universities to introduce specialties required by the labor market.~~

Q4: Use the style of the examples below, which are based on the formats used by the NLM in Index Medicus. The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the style used in Index Medicus.

R4: All references from 1 to 22

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Q5: Use the style of the examples below, which are based on the formats used by the NLM in Index Medicus

R5: As mentioned in reference number 7. (L1-2)

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OPEN PEER REVIEW

Revision (2)

Here, you can see the **Reviewers**, **Associate Editors** and **EICs'** comments from the beginning to the end of the revision process.

REFEREE: Associate Editor | **Revision** (2) 12 Sep 2020

Dear EIC,
This is with further reference to the paper submitted for possible publication in IJPBS.
This paper has been carefully reviewed and it is suggested that the manuscript requires minor revision and should be modified according to the comments which are appended below.
Thanks.

REFEREE: EIC | **Revision** (2) 12 Sep 2020

Dear Authors,
Thank you for your recent revisions.
Your paper has now been evaluated again. According to the associate editor's comments it needs some more revisions. Please do your revisions according to these comments. I appreciate you to do the revisions as soon as possible by using the track changes mode in MS Word and using colored text.
Thanks.

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Revision (3)

Reply to Reviewers

Ideally, the reviewing process can significantly improve the submitted manuscripts by allowing the authors to take into account the advice of reviewers. Author(s) must reply to all reviewers' comments in a separate Word file, point by point. A "**Reply to Reviewers**" document is submitted along with revised manuscript during submission of revised files, summarizing the changes that the authors made in response to the reviewers' comments. The responses to reviewers' comments specifies how the authors addressed each comment the reviewers made.

You can read the authors' responses to the reviewers' comments in the next page.

Reply to Reviewers

.Reviewers' comments and Author's replies

:First Revision

Dear reviewer 1,

Thank you very much for the valuable comments that enrich the research. And kindly not that we modified the details as your feedback in red color.

Best regards,

Authors.

Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among Al Husain Bin Talal University Students

Q1: Add to the title

R1: Al Husain Bin Talal (title: L 2)

Q2: Original articles must use the following headings: Abstract, Background, Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion. (Abstract: L 1-4, L5. L7, L10, L15, L18-19)

Q3: The abstract should state purpose of the study, basic procedures, most important findings, and principal conclusions. The abstract should be structured and must use the following headings: Background, Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion. (Abstract: L 1-4, L5. L7, L10, L18-19)

R2+3:Abstract

Background: Youth is a very important stage of human life, that individual establishes for the personal and professional future. This stage contains many developmental tasks that must be optimized to avoid falling into serious problems or disrupting one's life.

Objective: This study aimed to identify the Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among University Students.

Methods: A sample of (487) male and female students at Al Husain Bin Talal University in Jordan were administrated to the two instruments to measure the Marital and Career Future Anxiety. Descriptive Correlative approach was used.

Results: The results indicated that the level of Career Future Anxiety was high, while the level of Marital Future Anxiety was moderate. Also there were positive relation between both of them. And there were no significant differences in Marital Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income. While there were significant differences in career future anxiety due to year of study in favor of the fourth year, also in the income in favor of the low income. On the other hand there were no significant differences in Career Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, and birth order.

Conclusion: The present study demonstrated a relationship between Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety

.**Q4:** ***On the other hand*** *is the correct idiom to use in English*

R4*: **On the other hand.*** (Results: L15)

Q5: Use “Background” instead of “Introduction”.This should contain a description of the problem under investigation, statement of the problem, prevalence of the problem, at-risk population, What happens if the problem the problem persists?, What has been done to solve this problem?)relevant background information and published studies should be described concisely, and be cited appropriately(.,What were the shortcomings of the actions taken so far? What can be done to fix these defects?, and then write down your purpose for this research (Objectives).

R5: (Background: L7, L 21-29)

1. Background

Anxiety is one of the problems that related to students and their future career (2,3,4,5,6). General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally (7). Undergraduates report experiencing a degree of career anxiety, that defined as a state of tension covering the individual who is seeking to choose the future career. And this maybe a temporary or continues state (4,8,9).

The problem of this study is to shed light on these two variables that related to two developmental tasks associated with the early adulthood of the study sample, namely, the choice of a future career and the choice of a life partner. And they are wearing heavily and had a reciprocal influence, while the choice of the right job offers an opportunity for the individual to provide a suitable spouse and married life (13), and avoiding the probability of getting divorced (14) for reasons such as unemployment or lack of income associated with the partner's profession (15). The divorce rate among youth has increased significantly in recent years in Jordan, the number of divorces in Jordan between (2014-2018) has reached 64990, and about (4333) a year (16), so the fear of divorce and choosing the right partner has become an obsession that threatens the youth. So students hope to find a career that will enable them to be able to form a healthy family after graduating. Choosing the appropriate profession and selecting the right partner is essential for the mental health of the individual (10,11).

Q6: Omit this heading.

(Line: 1)

R6: Many studies tried to discuss anxiety from several aspects. Christopher, et al (2017) explored career anxiety through a qualitative investigation of undergraduate college students who were in various stages.

Most of the studies addressed the concern of Career Future Anxiety or marital Anxiety separated, or linked to other variables with different populations, while this study aimed to find the relationship between Career Future Anxiety and marital Future Anxiety among University students.

Q7: No need to mention the questions in this form. It would be better to say "The aim of this study was to study the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety and related factors in the university students."

2. objectives

R7: The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the Career and the Marital Future Anxiety among university student who studies BA degree level at Al-Husain Bin Talal University in Ma'an in Jordan, in the first semester 2018/2019

(Objectives:L 1-3)

Q8: Use "Methods" instead of "Methodology".

Methods: The methods, apparatus and procedures should be identified in sufficient details. Indicate the study population, method of sampling, sample size calculation, inclusion and exclusion criteria, instruments and statistical methods (including software used). Explain where did the student filled the questionnaires, and how they returned them to the researchers. Explain ethical considerations. Were the questionnaires anonymous? Did they have informed consent? Also indicate whether the procedures followed were in accord with the standards of the ethics Committee of the institution in which the experiments were done.

R8:

3. Methods

(Methods: L1-16)

A descriptive correlative approach was used for suitability for study purposes. The population consisted of all the students of the University of al-Hussein bin Talal in Jordan, amounting to 5,000 students in the colleges of Science and humanities for the year 2018/2019. A random stratified sample was selected and represents 10% of the study population of 500 female and male students. Where the two

scales of the study distributed to them during their presence in their lectures after taking the approval of the University presidency on the application of the study, students were given an idea about the scales also the goals of the study and emphasizing the confidentiality and accuracy of the information, and then they were given sufficient time for applying and then received the scales from them directly by the first researcher who works in that university. After examining the responses, the response of 13 students was ruled out because they were not fully mobilized, bringing the final sample to 487 students, by 225 students from humanitarian colleges, and 275 students from scientific colleges. Statistical procedures according to the questions of the study and the processing of data after it using the statistical package SPSS. (Table 1)

Q9: it may be mistaken for a reference number.

R9: (27) is for the number of the scale items not for the reference's number (Line 2)

Q10: These may be mistaken for reference numbers. Correct the others the same way

R10: (1-12), (13-19), (20-27) are **for the number of dimension's items.** (Line 3,4)

Career Future Anxiety scale: Bakkar's Career Future Anxiety scale (22), was used (2013), the scale consisted of (27) items divided into 3 dimensions: Having access to a career, items (1-12), the importance of the career (13-19), family and social stability (20-27).The scale was distributed to a sample of 50 students to ensure construct validity.

Q11+12: Alpha-cronbach , Kronbach's

R11+12: Cronbach's alpha (Line 8, L 10)

Cronbach's alpha was used for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability. Cronbach's alpha values varied between (0.82 - 0.85). The scale was corrected by giving the answers :(strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1). Except for negative paragraphs corrected opposite the previous trend. The total score of the scale ranges from 34 to 170

Q13: Use only “Results” instead of “Study Results”.

R13: Results

4. Results

Results (in the same line of the title)

Q14: No need to mention (repeat) the questions

R14: the questions were deleted

(Results: L1)

The results show that the overall level of career future anxiety among Al Hussein Bin Talal University students has reached a high level, with a general average of 3.171, and a standard deviation of 0.48.

Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among Students University (Table 2)

Pearson correlation for the relationship between career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among University students

(Table 3)

Q15: Add “Discussion” before “Conclusion”. It should relate the results to previous works, compare them with the results of the current study and interpret them not a simple recapitulate of the Results.

R15: Discussion added

Discussion (L1-39, L47-50, 52-56)

4. Discussion

The results show that the level of career future anxiety has reached a high level. The researchers discussed the attribution of this result that students studying at universities suffer from high career anxiety because of their need to practice a profession as soon as possible, especially in circumstances where there is less job opportunities for new graduates, also the nature of life and geographical location where the students live in the south, where job opportunities are few, they have to

wait for years to get a government job. Some of these students may also suffer from financial problems as a result of the study, which makes their professional future concern so high, so they need to work to pay back the money they spent. As for the family and social stability dimension, it came to a moderate level, this indicates that the family supports their children and helps them overcome the absence of a job, they also live in the south, areas where strong family ties.

Also the results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level. The researchers attributed this to the decline in marriage rates among young people due to the high costs of marriage, as well as the difficulty of obtaining a job that enables them to provide the requirements of marriage, such as housing, transportation and health insurance. In addition to the high divorce rates, especially among newlyweds, resulting in fears about the future of marriage.

Another result show a positive relationship with positive correlation between career and marriage future anxiety this means that the high career future anxiety of university students increases the marital future anxiety. Their concern about the possibility of getting a job makes them avoid thinking about marriage and are concerned about their inability to meet the basics of marriage.

Also the results show that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order. The opportunity to work is not gender-related, which means that both males and females experience concerns about the career of the future. In addition, the limited employment opportunities available to students are not very much related to the type of college. Saturated occupations may exist within scientific or humanitarian disciplines. It should be noted that many young people work after graduation in occupations that do not match their specialties. With regard to the order in the family, this can be attributed to the fact that the student, regardless of the order in the family, wants to practice a profession after graduation, and may suffer in this regard whether he is the first or the last in his family. The results of this study are differed with Hammad (19) study which found differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males. And compatible with Al- Shraifin, et al (20) that indicated the level of future career anxiety of the students was high.

This finding is logical. Students from low-income families are more likely to practice a profession than others. This raises the concern of their professional future, and these students may have studied under bank loans that require payment of this amount after graduation.

The analysis showed no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The reason is that students study in the same university, live in a similar geographical environment and are combined with the same customs, and from similar social and economic levels. Males and females are also seeking marriage, and the college in which they are studying does not affect their concern about the marital future. The results are consistent with the results of the Muzayen (21), which indicated that there are no differences in the marital future anxiety due to specialization and level of study. While differed with the study of Aljundi and Dasouqi (18); Muzayen (21) which indicated that there are differences in the concern of the future marriage in favor of females, and income levels for low-income earners.

Reply to Reviewers

Dear reviewer 2,

Thank you very much for the valuable comments that enrich the research. And kindly not that we modified the details as your feedback in red color.

Best regards,

Authors.

.Reviewers' comments and Author's replies

Q1: The paper has not been written according the Journal guidelines.

R1: Abstract (L 1-4, L5, L7, L10, L18-19)

Background: Youth is a very important stage of human life, that individual establishes for the personal and professional future. This stage contains many developmental tasks that must be optimized to avoid falling into serious problems or disrupting one's .life

Conclusion: The present study demonstrated a relationship between Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety

Q2+3: Please arrange the introduction in three paragraphs. The introduction do not provide a good reason for doing this study.

Why did you study the relationship between the two variables (Marital Future Anxiety, Career Future Anxiety).

Mention the prevalence of Marital Future Anxiety and Career Future Anxiety among students ?

5. Background

R2+3: University students face many challenges that may affect their life, which requires needs to receive counseling services in the social, professional and family spheres. So that they can successfully pass this stage and become productive individuals at the professional and family levels.

(Background:L1-4, L12-25)

Q4: Mention the prevalence. (L3-4)

R4: There are many issues that affect university students' adjustment and success (1). Anxiety is one of the problems that related to students and their future career (2,3,4,5,6). General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally (7).

Q5: Please provide a summary of these studies and integrate them in in the "Background" (instead of "introduction").

R5: Most of the studies addressed the concern of Career Future Anxiety or marital Anxiety separated, or linked to other variables with different populations, while this study aimed to find the relationship between Career Future Anxiety and marital Future Anxiety among University students. (L1-4)

Q6: These headings are good for a dissertation, not an article.

R6: Study Problem replaced with objectives (Objectives: L1 -3)

6. objectives

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the Career and the Marital Future Anxiety among university student who studies BA degree level at Al-Husain Bin Talal University in Ma'an in Jordan, in the first semester 2018/2019

Q7: The paper has been written according to dissertation guidelines, not a journal article.

R7: Definitions: deleted

Methods

Q8: Baker's Career Future Anxiety scale

R8: no the author's name as written Bakkar (L1)

Q9: Phrases ???& clauses

R9: deleted

Career Future Anxiety scale: Bakkar's Career Future Anxiety scale (22), was used (2013), the scale consisted of (27) items divided into 3 dimensions.

4. Results

Q10: How many student high , moderate, (L2-3)

R10: The results show that the overall level of career future anxiety among Al Hussein Bin Talal University students has reached a high level, with a general average of 3.171, and a standard deviation of 0.48. Concerns about access to the career ranked first in terms of relative importance and average of this dimension was 3,312 and at a high level. The second was the advantages and importance of the job with average of 3.298 and at a high level. Finally, the concern of family and social stability with average of 2.904 and at moderate level.

Q11: How many student high , moderate, (L1-2)

R11: Also The results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level, With a general average of 3.326

Q12: Or 0.02 (L1)

R12: * means: Statistical significance at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$(

Q13: Please delete(L2-6)

R13: The analysis showed no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The reason is that students study in the same university, live in a similar geographical environment and are combined with the same customs, and from similar social and economic levels. Males and females are also seeking marriage, and the college in which they are studying does not affect their concern about the marital future.

Q14: Please delete the author's name & year of publication and edit it again. (Identify references in text, tables, and legends by Arabic numerals in parentheses.)

R14: Muzayen (21) (L1, L3)

The results are consistent with the results of the Muzayen (21), which indicated that there are no differences in the marital future anxiety due to specialization and level of study. While differed with the study of Aljundi and Dasouqi (18); Muzayen (21) which indicated that there are differences in the concern of the future marriage in favor of females, and income levels for low-income earners.

Q15: the author name

R15: Bakkar

22.Bakkar, S. Thinking Types and Future Career Anxiety among A sample of Students at Tlemcan University – A pilot Study – *[dissertation]*. Tlemcan University, Algeria; 2013

.Reviewers' comments and Author's replies

~~Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety :among Al Husain Bin Talal University Students~~Second Revision

Dear reviewers,

Thank you very much for the valuable comments that enrich the research. And kindly not that we modified the details as your feedback in green color.

Best regards,

~~Abstract~~

~~Background~~: ~~Youth is a very important stage of human life, that individual establishes for the personal and professional future. This stage contains many developmental tasks that must be optimized to avoid falling into serious problems or disrupting one's life.~~

~~Objective~~: ~~This study aimed to identify the Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety among University Students.~~

~~Methods~~: ~~A sample of (487) male and female students at Al Husain Bin Talal University in Jordan were administrated to the two instruments to measure the Marital and Career Future Anxiety. Descriptive Correlative approach was used.~~

Results: The results indicated that the level of Career Future Anxiety was high, while the level of Marital Future Anxiety was moderate. Also there were positive relation between both of them. And there were no significant differences in Marital Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income. While there were significant differences in career future anxiety due to year of study in favor of the fourth year, also in the income in favor of the low income. On the other hand there were no significant differences in Career Future Anxiety due to gender, faculty, and .birth order

Conclusion: The present study demonstrated a relationship between Career Future Anxiety and its relationship with Marital Future Anxiety

Key words: Career Future Anxiety, Marital Future Anxiety, University Students

Background

University students face many challenges that may affect their life, which requires needs to receive counseling services in the social, professional and family spheres. So that they can successfully pass this stage and become productive individuals at the .professional and family levels

Q1: Are these statistics related to the students' future? The English of this sentence needs improvement in grammar and structure.

R1: General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally, People with GAD excessively worry about many different topics such as health, family, work, or money . L(3-5)

There are many issues that affect university students' adjustment and success (1). Anxiety is one of the problems that related to students and their future career (2,3,4,5,6). **General anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally**, People with GAD excessively worry about many different topics such as health, family, work, or money (7). Un, dergraduates report experiencing a degree of career anxiety, that defined as a state of tension covering the individual who is seeking to choose the future career. And this maybe a temporary or continues state (4,8,9).

Another problem is the decision to choose a future life partner, this concern affects individual life, and become a source of anxiety that may threatens the individual's mental health (10). The Marital Future Anxiety is defined as a state of tension when choosing a life partner and marriage, which may result from unpleasant experiences that lead to stress and anxiety (10,11,12).

The problem of this study is to shed light on these two variables that related to two developmental tasks associated with the early adulthood of the study sample, namely, the choice of a future career and the choice of a life partner. And they are wearing heavily and had a reciprocal influence, while the choice of the right job offers an opportunity for the individual to provide a suitable spouse and married life (13), and avoiding the probability of getting divorced (14) for reasons such as unemployment or lack of income associated with the partner's profession (15). The divorce rate among youth has increased significantly in recent years in Jordan, the number of divorces in Jordan between (2014-2018) has reached 64990, and about (4333) a year (16), so the fear of divorce and choosing the right partner has become an obsession that threatens the youth. So students hope to find a career that will enable them to be able to form a healthy family after graduating. Choosing the appropriate profession and selecting the right partner is essential for the mental health of the individual (10,11).

Many studies tried to discuss anxiety from several aspects. Christopher, et al (2017) explored career anxiety through a qualitative investigation of undergraduate college students who were in various stages. The findings provide a contextual and developmental perspective on career-related anxiety that can guide counselors in the implementation of interventions for reducing anxiety associated with career choice and development (17).

Aljundi and Dasouqi (2017 (investigated the level of marital future anxiety (MFA) and self-esteem among university students. The sample consisted of (180) students from three Universities.The study showed differences in the level of MFA due to females, city residents, and low-income, while no differences due to specialization (18).

Hammad (2016) study examines the relationship between future anxiety and specialization. The sample consists of 380 Najran University students. The results showed a negative correlation between future anxiety and specialization, and there are differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males (19).

Al- Shraifin, et al (2014) investigated the relationship between the effectiveness of career counseling services and career future anxiety among (957) high school students in Jordan .The results indicated that the effectiveness of career counseling services perceived by the students was moderate, and the level of future career anxiety of the students was high (20).

Miller & Rottinghaus (2013) examined the role of meaning in life with respect to career indecision and state anxiety in a sample of 229 university students. The results did not support that the meaning in life mediate the relationship between career indecision and anxiety (3).

Muzayen (2012) examined the problems of marriage and the academic future among (230) students of the Islamic university in Gaza. The study indicated that the aspect of the marriage future problems was the highest, and there were differences in marriage & academic problems due to females. And no differences related to the academic level, specialization, and average (21).

Most of the studies addressed the concern of Career Future Anxiety or marital Anxiety separated, or linked to other variables with different populations,

while this study aimed to find the relationship between Career Future Anxiety and marital Future Anxiety among University students.

objectives

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the Career and the Marital Future Anxiety among university student who studies BA degree level at Al-Husain Bin Talal University in Ma'an in Jordan, in the first semester 2018/2019

Methods

A descriptive correlative approach was used for suitability for study purposes. The population consisted of all the students of the University of al-Hussein bin Talal in Jordan, amounting to 5,000 students in the colleges of Science and humanities for the year 2018/2019. A random stratified sample was selected and represents 10% of the study population of 500 female and male students. Where the two scales of the study distributed to them during their presence in their lectures after taking the approval of the University presidency on the application of the study, students were given an idea about the scales also the goals of the study and emphasizing the confidentiality and accuracy of the information, and then they were given sufficient time for applying and then received the scales from them directly by the first researcher who works in that university. After examining the responses, the response of 13 students was ruled out because they were not fully mobilized, bringing the final sample to 487 students, by 225 students from humanitarian colleges, and 275 students from scientific colleges. Statistical procedures according to the aims of the study and the processing of data after it using the statistical package SPSS. The data shows the description of the sample in (Table 1)

-

Table.1 The description of the sample

Variable	Categories	Number	Percentage (%)
Gender	Males	214	43.94
	Females	273	56.06
College	Scientific	263	54.00
	Humanitarian	224	46.00
Academic year	First year	126	25.87
	Second year	190	39.01
	Third year	93	19.10
	Fourth or more	78	16.02
Birth order	First	118	24.23
	Middle	272	55.85
	Last	97	19.92
Family income	High	51	10.47
	Medium	366	75.15
	Low	70	14.37
	Total	487	100

Q2: The numbers in parentheses are mistaken for reference numbers. Put these numbers in quotation marks.

R2: the numbers refer to dimentions' items not for references. L (1-3)

Career Future Anxiety scale: Bakkar's Career Future Anxiety scale (22), was used (2013), the scale **consisted of (27_) items divided into 3 dimensions: Having access to a career, items (1-12), the importance of the career (13-19), family and social stability (20-27)**.The scale was distributed to a sample of 50 students to ensure construct validityvalidity

y. Correlations between item scores and subscales scores were calculated. These correlations ranged between (0.45 to 0.54) which indicates a good construct validity of the scale. Also Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability were computed. Cronbach values ranged from (.80 to .83). The scale was corrected by giving the answer: always estimates (4), sometimes estimates (3), rarely estimate (2), never estimates (1) in the case of positive-trend items. The grade estimate is reversed in the case of

~~negative-direction. The highest possible score for a student is (108) and the lowest score is (27).~~

Q3: The numbers in parentheses are mistaken for reference numbers. Put these numbers in quotation marks.

R3: the items of the scale became 34 instead of 46, with three dimensions, Social 1-13, economic 14-23 and psychological 24-34. L (3-4)

The Marital Future Anxiety scale: The scale was prepared by Aljundi and Dasouqi ~~(2017)~~ (11). For the purposes of the present study, the political dimension was excluded. Therefore, **the items of the scale became ~~(~~34_~~)~~ instead of ~~(~~46~~)~~, with three dimensions, Social ~~(~~1-13~~)~~, economic ~~(~~14-23~~)~~ and psychological ~~(~~24-34~~)~~.** ~~The answers: (strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1).~~ To ensure construct validity, the scale was applied to a sample of ~~(~~50_~~)~~ students from the population~~. Correlations between item scores and subscales scores were calculated. And correlation values ranged from (0.42 to 0.58).Cronbach's alpha was used for internal consistency and Pearson correlation equation for stability reliability. Cronbach's alpha values varied between (0.82 - 0.85). The scale was corrected by giving the answers :(strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), neutral (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1). Except for negative paragraphs corrected opposite the previous trend. The total score of the scale ranges from 34 to 170~~

~~4. Results~~

~~The results show that the overall level of career future anxiety among Al Hussein Bin Talal University students has reached a high level, with a general average of 3.171, and a standard deviation of 0.48. Concerns about access to the career ranked first in terms of relative importance and average of this dimension was 3,312 and at a high level. The second was the advantages and importance of the job with average of 3.298 and at a high level. Finally, the concern of family and social stability with average of 2.904 and at moderate level.~~

Also The results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level, With a general average of 3.326, the economic dimension achieved the first order with an average of (3.787) at a high level, then the psychological dimension (3.113) and at a moderate level, and finally the social dimension with an (3.078) and at moderate level. The **Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among Students University** in (Table 2)

Table 2. Averages and standard deviations of the career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among Students University

Variable	Dimension number	Dimension	Average	standard deviation	Order	Level
career future anxiety	1	ability to access to a career	3.312	0.54	1	High
	2	Advantages and importance of profession	3.298	0.62	2	High
	3	Family and social stability	2.904	0.59	3	Moderate
	-	The general level of students' career future anxiety	3.171	0.48	-	High
marital future anxiety	1	Social	3.078	0.68	3	Moderate
	2	Economic	3.787	0.82	1	High
	3	Psychological	3.113	0.73	2	Moderate
	-	The general level of students' marital future anxiety	3.326	0.74	-	Moderate

The results show a positive relationship with positive correlation of the career future anxiety as a whole and its three dimensions with marital future anxiety as a whole. **Pearson correlation for the relationship between career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among University students in** (Table 3).

Table 3. Pearson correlation for the relationship between career future anxiety and marital future anxiety among University students

Variable	Dimensions	Dimensions of the marital future anxiety scale			
		Social	Economic	Psychological	The scale as a whole
career future	ability to access to a	**0.309	**0.287	*0.416	**0.315

anxiety scale	career				
	Advantages and importance of profession	*0.208	**0.261	*0.304	**0.248
	Family and social stability	**0.360	**0.339	*0.292	*0.219
	The scale as a whole	**0.419	**0.305	*0.277	**0.402

(0.05(α≤.Statistical function at a level of significance*

(0.01(α≤.Statistical function at a level of significance **

To determine the differences in the level of career future anxiety among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, and family income ANOVA analysis was accounted. **The differences in the overall career anxiety level among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income in** (Table 4)

Table 4. The differences in the overall career anxiety level among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, income

Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F Value	Statistical significance
Gender	0.019	1	0.019	0.212	0.97
Faculty	0.012	1	0.012	0.132	0.89
Year of study	1.288	3	0.429	*4.718	0.02
Birth order	0.013	2	0.006	0.071	0.95
Income	0.945	2	0.473	*5.192	0.01
Error	43.177	477	0.091		-
Total	45.481	486			

* Statistical significance at the level of significance (α≤ 0.05(

The analysis showed the following: **First**, the results showed that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order.

Second: The year of study: There were statistically significant differences according to the variance of the year of study. To determine the sources of differences, Scheffe tests were performed for the post- comparisons Which indicate that there are differences in the level of the students' career future anxiety according to the variable of the student's academic year. The average of the

students in the first year was (3.090). Second year (3.055), the third year (3.168), and for students in the fourth year (3.473), which

Third: Family income: There were significant differences according to the variable family income. In order to determine the sources of the differences, the Scheffe test was performed for the post- comparisons And And shows that there are differences in the students' career anxiety level according to family income, where the average of students from low-income category (3.280), moderate income (3.102), and high-income (3.007), which confirms that the differences in favor of students in low income.

The results of the ANOVA analysis determine the differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, faculty, year of study, birth order, and family income. The analysis show no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The F value calculated and was not significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that the level of marital future anxiety among the students is equal despite the different variables mentioned. **The Analysis of variance to test differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, college, year of study, birth order, family income in** (Table 5)

Table 5. Analysis of variance to test differences in the level of marital future anxiety among University students due to gender, college, year of study, birth order, family income.

Source of variation	Squares' average	Degrees of freedom(DF)	Squares' average	F value	Statistical significance
Gender	0.391	1	0.391	1.105	0.29
Faculty	0.184	1	0.184	0.520	0.47
Academic year	2.643	3	0.881	2.489	0.06
Birth order	0.747	2	0.374	1.055	0.35
Family income	0.255	2	0.128	0.360	0.70
Error	169.086	477	0.354		-
Total	172.848	486			

Discussion

The results show that the level of career future anxiety has reached a high level. The researchers discussed the attribution of this result that students studying at universities suffer from high career anxiety because of their need to practice a profession as soon as possible, especially in circumstances where there is less job opportunities for new graduates, also the nature of life and geographical location where the students live in the south, where job opportunities are few, they have to wait for years to get a government job. Some of these students may also suffer from financial problems as a result of the study, which makes their professional future concern so high, so they need to work to pay back the money they spent. As for the family and social stability dimension, it came to a moderate level, this indicates that the family supports their children and helps them overcome the absence of a job, they also live in the south, areas where strong family ties.

Also the results show that the overall level of marital future anxiety has reached a moderate level. The researchers attributed this to the decline in marriage rates among young people due to the high costs of marriage, as well as the difficulty of obtaining a job that enables them to provide the requirements of marriage, such as housing, transportation and health insurance. In addition to the high divorce rates, especially among newlyweds, resulting in fears about the future of marriage.

Another result show a positive relationship with positive correlation between career and marriage future anxiety this means that the high career future anxiety of university students increases the marital future anxiety. Their concern about the possibility of getting a job makes them avoid thinking about marriage and are concerned about their inability to meet the basics of marriage.

Also the results show that there were no significant differences due to gender, faculty, and birth order. The opportunity to work is not gender-related, which means that both males and females experience concerns about the career of the future. In addition, the limited employment opportunities available to students are not very much related to the type of college. Saturated occupations may exist within scientific or humanitarian disciplines. It should be noted that many young people work after graduation in occupations that do not match their specialties. With regard to the order in the family, this can be attributed to the fact that the student, regardless of the order in the family, wants to practice a profession after graduation, and may suffer in this regard whether he is the first or the last in his family. The results of this study are differed with Hammad (19) study which found

differences in future anxiety for students of Humanity specializations, and gender differences in favor of males. And compatible with Al- Shraifin, et al (20) that indicated the level of future career anxiety of the students was high.

There were statistically significant differences according to the variance of the year of study, Scheffe tests confirms that the differences in favor of students in the fourth year. This is logical. The fourth year students are about to graduate and finish their university life, and hope to join the category of workers and producers in the community.

Also there were differences in the students' career anxiety level according to family income, Scheffe tests confirms that the differences in favor of students in low income. This finding is logical. Students from low-income families are more likely to practice a profession than others. This raises the concern of their professional future, and these students may have studied under bank loans that require payment of this amount after graduation.

The analysis showed no significant differences in the level of concern about the marital future among University students according to different variables. The reason is that students study in the same university, live in a similar geographical environment and are combined with the same customs, and from similar social and economic levels. Males and females are also seeking marriage, and the college in which they are studying does not affect their concern about the marital future. The results are consistent with the results of the Muzayen (21), which indicated that there are no differences in the marital future anxiety due to specialization and level of study. While differed with the study of Aljundi and Dasouqi (18); Muzayen (21) which indicated that there are differences in the concern of the future marriage in favor of females, and income levels for low-income earners.

Conclusion:

The decision to choose a future life partner is one of the problems that affect adult's life, and after graduating; the student seeks to find a career that will enable him to to form a successful family. The results indicated a high level of Career Future Anxiety, and a moderate level of Marital Future Anxiety among university students. And there were positive relation between Career and Marital Future Anxiety. The study recommended conducting further studies relating to career and

~~marital future anxiety with other variables, and other universities. And Instructing officials and decision-makers in universities to introduce specialties required by the labor market.~~

Q4: Use the style of the examples below, which are based on the formats used by the NLM in Index Medicus. The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the style used in Index Medicus.

R4: All references from 1 to 22

References:

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6. Fuqua, D. R., Blum, C. R., & Hartman, B. W. Empirical support for the differential diagnosis of career indecision. CDQ. (1988); 36, 364–373. doi:10.1002/j.2161-0045.1988.tb00511.x

Q5: Use the style of the examples below, which are based on the formats used by the NLM in Index Medicus

R5: As mentioned in reference number 7. (L1-2)

7. Anxiety Disorder Statistics 2020 – U.S. and Worldwide. Mindful Searching. 2020. https://mindfulsearching.com/anxiety-statistics/

www.who.org

8. Daniels, L. M., Clifton, R. A., Perry, R. P., Mandzuk, D., & Hall, N. C. Student teachers' competence and career certainty: The effects of career anxiety and perceived control. SPE. (2006); 9, 405–423. doi: 10.1007/ s11218-006-9000-0

9. Gordon, V. N. Career decidedness types: A literature review. CDQ. (1998); 46, 386–402. doi:10.1002/j.2161-0045.1998.tb00715.x

10. Momani,M., & Naeem, M. Future Anxiety Among College Students in Al Jalil Region in Light of Some Variables. JJES. (2013); 9 (2), 173-185

11. Gould, E. Marriage and Career: The Dynamic Decisions of Young Men, JHC. (2008); 2 (2), 337-378. doi: 10.1086/597668.

12. Bland, Helen W., Bridget F. Melton, Laura Bigham."Influence of Physical Activity on Stress Tolerance in College Students." Community Health Faculty Presentations. Presentation 7. (2012); https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/commhealth-pres/7

13. Rice, P. (2001). Human Development: A Life-Span Approach. (4th Ed. ition), Prentice Hall; 2001

14. Cheung, C, Cheung, H & Wu, J. Career Unreadiness in relation to anxiety and authoritarian parenting among undergraduates. IJAY.2014 Aug 8; 22 (2), 233-247, doi.org/10.1080/02673843.2014.928784

15. Khaldi, A. and Alami, D. **Family and marriage counselling.; 1st ed.; Amman: Safa publishing and distribution house; 2009**

16. **Ministry of Islamic affairs. Statistical annual report *2018*. ; Amman: Jordan**; 2018

17. Christopher T. Pisarik, P., Rowell, C., and Thompson, L. A Phenomenological Study of Career Anxiety among College Students.__—**CDQ, 2017 Dec;** 65, 339-352. doi.org/10.1002/cdq.12112

18. Aljundi, N. and Dasouqi, D. Marital Future Anxiety (MFA) and its Relation to Self-esteem among a Sample of University Students, **JJES. (2017);** 13 (2), 250 - 239

19. Hammad, M. Future Anxiety and its Relationship to Students' Attitude toward Academic Specialization. ***JEP*. (2016);** 7(15), 54-65
www.iiste.org ISSN 2222-1735 (Paper) ISSN 2222-288X (Online).

20. Al- Shraifin, A., Bani Mustafa, M., & Tushtoosh, R. (2014). The Effectiveness of Career Counseling Services and Career Future Anxiety and their Relationship among High School Students in Jordan. **JEPS. (2014);** 8(3), 474-490.
doi: 10.24200/jeps.vol8iss3pp474-490

21. Al-Muzayn, Sulaiman. Problems of marital and academic future for students at the Islamic University of Gaza and from their point of view in the light of some of variables ; **[dissertation].**Islamic University of Gaza; 2012

22.Bakkar, S. Thinking Types and Future Career Anxiety among A sample of Students at Tlemcan University – A pilot Study **– [dissertation].** Tlemcan University, Algeria; 2013

.Reviewers' comments and Author's replies

:Third Revision

Dear reviewers,

Thank you very much for the valuable comments that enrich the research. And kindly not that we modified the details as your feedback in blue color.

Best regards,

Revision 3:

Q1: Unfortunately, this sentence has not been clarified. Do you mean "general anxiety", "generalized anxiety disorder"? Is the 3.6% related to prevalence or incidence? Is the 3.6% related to students or the general population? What about the “ranges sixth globally”? Please clarify. Is this the 6th prevalent psychiatric disorder? Are you talking about the global burden of the disease or something else?

R1: In general anxiety is about (3.6%) worldwide, and ranges sixth globally as a psychological disorder between general population

Q2: Do you consider “career future anxiety” as a qualitative variable or a quantitative variable?

R2: career future anxiety is a quantitative variable: (108-27) is the range for general mark in the questionnaire

Q3: Do you consider “marital future anxiety” as a qualitative variable or a quantitative variable?

R3: marital future anxiety is a quantitative variable: (170-34) is the range for general mark in the questionnaire

Q4: Use the style of the examples of the journal, which are based on the formats used by the NLM in Index Medicus. The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the style used in Index Medicus. Consult the List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus, published annually as a separate publication by the library and as a list in the January issue of Index Medicus. The list can also be obtained through the library's web site (http://www.nlm.nih.gov).

For example the abbreviation of the journal title "Journal of international students" is "J. Int. Stud.". It is the recommended abbreviation to be used for abstracting, indexing and referencing purposes and meets all criteria of the ISO 4 standard for abbreviating names of scientific journals.

...the first reference should be corrected as:

Asempapa, B. Mentoring and Supervising International Students in School Counseling Programs. J Int Stud. 2019; 9 (3): 912-28. doi: 10.32674/jis.v9i3.746 ojed

(Please pay attention to the corrected DOI too.)

R4:

1. Asempapa, B. Mentoring and Supervising International Students in School Counseling Programs. J Int Stud. 2019; 9 (3), 912-928. doi: https://doi.org/10.32674/jis.v9i3.746

2. Shin, Yun-Jeong; Lee, Ji-Yeon. Self-Focused Attention and **Career Anxiety**: The Mediating Role of **Career** Adaptability. Career Dev Q . 2019 Jun; 67 (2), 110-125. DOI: 10.1002/cdq.12175.

3. Miller, A. & Rottinghaus, P. Indecision, Meaning in Life, and Anxiety: An Existential Framework, J career Asses, 2013 July 26; 22 (2), 233-247. https://doi.org/10.1177/1069072713493763

4. Arnett, J. Presidential Address: The Emergence of Emerging Adulthood: A Personal History. Emerg Adulthood . 2014 July 2; 2(3), 120-133. doi.org/10.1177/2167696814541096

5. Chartrand, J. M., Robbins, S. B., Morrill, W. H., & Boggs, K. Development and validation of the Career Factors Inventory. J Career Assess.1990; 37, 491–501. doi:10.1037/0022-0167.37.4.491

6. Fuqua, D. R., Blum, C. R., & Hartman, B. W. Empirical support for the differential diagnosis of career indecision. Career Dev Q.1988; 36, 364–373. doi:10.1002/j.2161-0045.1988.tb00511.x

7. https://www.wish.org.qa/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D9%84%D9%82-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%83%D8%AA%D8%A6%D8%A7%D8%A8.pdf

8. Daniels, L. M., Clifton, R. A., Perry, R. P., Mandzuk, D., & Hall, N. C. Student teachers' competence and career certainty: The effects of career anxiety and perceived control. Soc Psychol Educ. 2006; 9, 405–423. doi: 10.1007/ s11218-006-9000-0

9. Gordon, V. N. Career decidedness types: A literature review. Career Dev Q. 1998; 46, 386–402. doi:10.1002/j.2161-0045.1998.tb00715.x

10. Momani,M., & Naeem, M. Future Anxiety Among College Students in Al Jalil Region in Light of Some Variables. Jor J Educ Sciences. (2013); 9 (2), 173-185

11. Gould, E. Marriage and Career: The Dynamic Decisions of Young Men, J Hum Cap. (2008); 2 (2), 337-378. doi: 10.1086/597668.

12. Bland, Helen W., Bridget F. Melton, Laura Bigham."Influence of Physical Activity on Stress Tolerance in College Students." Community Health Faculty Presentations. Presentation 7. 2012; https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/commhealth-pres/7

13. Rice, P. Human Development: A Life-Span Approach. 4th Ed. Prentice Hall; 2001

14. Cheung, C, Cheung, H & Wu, J. Career Unreadiness in relation to anxiety and authoritarian parenting among undergraduates, Int J Adolesc Youth.2014 Aug 8; 22 (2), 233-247, doi.org/10.1080/02673843.2014.928784

15. Khaldi, A. and Alami, D. Family and marriage counselling. 1st ed. Amman: Safa publishing and distribution house; 2009

16. Ministry of Islamic affairs. Statistical annual report. Amman: Jordan; 2018

19. Christopher T. Pisarik, P., Rowell, C., and Thompson, L. A Phenomenological Study of Career Anxiety among College Students. Career Dev Q, 2017 Dec; 65, 339-352. doi.org/10.1002/cdq.12112

20. Aljundi, N. and Dasouqi, D. Marital Future Anxiety (MFA) and its Relation to Self-esteem among a Sample of University Students. Jor J Educ Scie. (2017); 13 (2), 250 - 239

19. Hammad, M. Future Anxiety and its Relationship to Students' Attitude toward Academic Specialization. J Educ Psycho. 2016; 7(15), 54-65 www.iiste.org ISSN 2222-1735 (Paper) ISSN 2222-288X (Online).

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21. Al-Muzayn, Sulaiman. Problems of marital and academic future for students at the Islamic University of Gaza and from their point of view in the light of some of variables [dissertation].Islamic University of Gaza; 2012

22.Bakkar, S. Thinking Types and Future Career Anxiety among A sample of Students at Tlemcan University – A pilot Study [dissertation]. Tlemcan University, Algeria; 2013

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Revision (3)

Here, you can see the **Reviewers**, **Associate Editors** and **EICs'** comments from the beginning to the end of the revision process.

REFEREE: EIC | **Revision** (3) 15 Oct 2020

Dear Authors,
We have completed our review of your manuscript and are pleased to inform you that it is considered for publication in the IJPBS. Please note the minor edits I made (in the attached file named "101398-EIC edited"). Besides, note that the publication of your article will only be finalized upon your cooperation with the editorial processing.
Thank you for your fine contribution. On behalf of the Editors of IJPBS, we look forward to your continued contributions to the Journal.
Thanks.