

Analyzing attachment style and resilience capacity of future entrepreneurs

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Abstract. *The present paper aims to identify the influence of attachment style from the perspective of resilience seen as a result of an interactive process between the individual and the environment. Specialized studies have shown that there is a direct influence between the attachment style acquired in childhood, which is seen on a continuum, can be maintained until adulthood, or can undergo changes depending on individual differences, and the level of resilience. The authors using as instrument questionnaire AAS (Adult Attachment Scale) with three dimensions for each attachment style: dependence on others, anxiety in relationships, and closeness/intimacy and CD – RISC indicating measuring resilience according to personal competence, high standards and tenacity, confidence in one's intuitions, tolerance towards negative effects and the fortifying effects of stress, positive acceptance of change and relationships of trust, control and spiritual influences. The authors used the statistical method Man-Whitney U test, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO-MSE) index, and Bartlett's test of sphericity were determined to assess factor analysis. The conclusions indicate that subjects with an avoidant dominant attachment style have a different level of resilience compared to subjects with a secure dominant attachment style. Subjects with an avoidant dominant attachment style had a higher level of resilience than subjects with a secure dominant attachment style.*

Keywords: attachment style, resilience, statistical research, engineering students, entrepreneur.

Introduction

In recent decades, after the first research on resilience (in the 70s), it has experienced a remarkable development in that it has become associated with the development of the individual's strengths and the learning by him of cognitive change strategies through the accumulation of autosuggestion and self-control skills that result in the improvement of the ability to cope with major risk factors.

Resilience has been studied since the 1970s (Hjemdal, 2007) and has been defined in various ways (Alvord & Grados, 2005) (Carle & Chassin, 2004). Research indicates that resilience has many benefits/advantages (Hart, 2006), being associated with a wide variety of risks and protective and inciting the interest of specialists in the field of positivist psychology during the years (Smith & Carlson, 1997). Resilience and other constructs in the field of human behavior, such as hope and optimism, constitute an alternative to the basic models of behavior functioning, although there is a lack of research that integrates these concepts.

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In the human behavior field, resilience is considered a protective mechanism against stressors (Masten, 2001) (Bonanno, 2004). The origins of the concept of resilience appear in psychiatric studies with children who were invulnerable to adverse life situations. Resilience is the ability to return or adapt to coping despite adversity or exposure to stressors (Rutter, 1985). The interest in resilience was initially dependent on negative external changes; later, authors in the field of behavior identified resilience in the context of the optimal functioning of a system, functioning that involves major positive changes that lead to the development of the individual (Carpenter, 2001). Even though there is no unanimous acceptance of a definition of psychological resilience (Wald, 2006), similar terms related to resilience are often encountered: resistance to trauma/stress or resistance to adverse circumstances. The constant use of a long-term adaptive coping strategy is a predictor for the manifestation of the resilience process (Martin-Breen, 2011). Previous research has indicated that resilience needs to be approached in a complex and specific way, as individuals can be resilient to certain aspects of life that others are not, manifesting gradually.

Attachment is a basic organizational system, the development of which conditions and is fundamental to mental health. Attachment is the relationship that is created and developed between two or more organisms when their physiological and behavioral systems enter a relationship of affinity and mutual resonance (Field, 1994). Attachment influences self-esteem, aspirations, and the ability to attract and maintain a healthy relationship, being responsible for the quality of future relationships.

Also, recent studies indicated that individuals with secure attachment style and higher scores on resilience are more flexible during the stress process and developed better coping strategies, while those with avoidant style and lower resilience level tended to have a burnout risk at an emerging level. Anxious and avoidant attachment style individuals are more likely to develop close and trustful relationships that correlate negatively with entrepreneur intentions (Segal, 2023).

Literature review

Attachment theorists invoke the fact that social and cognitive mechanisms impose stability in the attachment style; these basic mechanisms can predict in the long term either continuity or discontinuity, depending on the precise way they have been conceptualized (Fraley, 2002). Fraley (2002) focused his research on two models of continuity derived from attachment theory that make different predictions of long-term continuity. Each model assumes that individual differences in representations of attachment depend on experiences with parents in the early stage of the individual's development and that these early representations shape the quality of the individual's later attachment experiences.

Research consistently shows that attachment styles play a significant role in resilience and coping strategies. Secure attachment is positively associated with resilience and adaptive coping (Craparo, 2018) (Tang, 2024) (Terzi, 2014), while insecure attachment styles negatively predict resilience (Naderi, 2016) (Jennika, 2016). Adult individuals who tend to use secure attachment are mostly engaged in flexibility and find efficient coping strategies based on their high self-esteem and focus to achieve goals. Consequently, secure attachment goes to the development of resilience, especially because attachment style may influence the choice of emotion regulation strategy.

The resilience has been correlated with the ability to act and to adapt behavior to disturbing factors to increase the quality of life. Attachment and emotional coping are associated with resilience; therefore, resilience can be found even in a decreased level in individuals with anxious or avoidant behavior.

Resilience mediates the relationship between attachment styles and quality of life in young adults. The researchers found a positive correlation between attachment style and resilience in people who strongly believe in solving difficult life contexts. Attachment styles also influence emotion regulation strategies and the selection of coping mechanisms. The avoidant or anxious attachment goes to difficulties in emotion regulation and to implementation of destructive coping and resilience strategies, while the secured individual from a relationship point of view may develop the ability to modulate feelings and to implement calm and adaptive reactions among others.

Among helping professionals, resilience correlates negatively with unreliable attachment styles and decreases with age and work experience. The secured attachment is based on reliability regarding the connections with others, people in this situation developing an efficient mental protection that stimulates prosocial behavior as a foundation of the resilience process. Also, recent studies have indicated that the resilience level decreases along with age and the anxiety feelings are jeopardizing the resilience strategies. In adolescents and young adults, resilience is significantly associated with attachment style because of the ability to assimilate knowledge, apply methods and instruments to become more resilient, and to confront in a positive manner the barriers that may come along. In young adults, a secure attachment is strongly correlated with resilience, seen as quality of life, while the avoidant and anxious attachment styles are negatively associated with resilience but increases the level of isolation (loneliness) (Thompson, 2018). Females tend to feel attachment insecurity, anxiety, perceived stress, and decreased levels of resilience. These findings emphasize the importance of fostering secure attachments and developing resilience to enhance students' well-being and mental health.

Although, based on theoretical and practical work in the resilience field, future research may adopt strategies to provide an increasing level of resilience and improvements regarding the emotional responses for individuals with a dominant style such as anxious and avoidant.

Methodology

The target population is students. The sample has a uniform weight. The participants are 138 students enrolled in degree programs attending entrepreneurship courses at Gheorghe Asachi Technical University of Iași, Romania. All the participants were informed regarding the questionnaire' contents, and it was given feedback when required. Participation was voluntary. The responses were online through Google Forms. The collection of data was between May – June 2024.

The tool used to identify the predominant style – secure, avoidant, anxious-ambivalent – was the questionnaire of Collins and Read (1990): AAS (Adult Attachment Scale) with three dimensions for each attachment style: dependence on others, anxiety in relationships, and closeness/intimacy. The tool has 18 items grouped in secure attachment style, avoidant attachment style, and anxiety-ambivalent attachment style. Each item was according to the Lickert scale as follows: 0 - strong disagreement, 1 - partial disagreement, 2 - don't know, 3 - partial agreement, 4 - strong agreement.

The instrument used to measure resilience is the Connor – Davidson Scale, known by the abbreviation CD – RISC. The scale is a short, self-administered instrument, consisting of 25 items, evaluated on a five-step scale: 0 – completely untrue, 1 – rarely true, 2 – sometimes true, 3 – often true, 4 – almost always true. Scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating greater resilience. The scale is structured as follows: personal competence, high standards and tenacity,

confidence in one's own intuitions, tolerance towards negative effects and the fortifying effects of stress, positive acceptance of change and relationships of trust, control and spiritual influences.

The present study had a twofold purpose. First of all, the aim was to test whether the tool used (the questionnaire) can be applied to a large sample. In this regard, a confirmatory analysis (factor analysis) was considered. Secondly, the aim was to assess the differences in the structure of the surveyed sample. In this sense, the *Mann-Whitney U Test* was applied based on a dichotomous variable - the gender of the respondents. The SPSS22 software was used to run the analyses.

In order to evaluate the internal consistency of the instrument used, the Cronbach Alpha coefficient was determined. The result of this analysis allows the validity and fidelity of the measurements made to be assessed. Validity provides details on the correctness of the measurement. As statistics have already postulated, there is no measurement without error. Therefore, the validity coefficient is lower than in reality. For this reason, a minimum threshold for the Cronbach Alpha coefficient (0.5 or 0.7 depending on the nature of the items and the field analyzed) was admitted.

Results and discussions

The results of the research indicated a Cronbach Alpha coefficient of 0.819, which reveals a high level of internal consistency for the scale used. Table 1, column (8), shows the *alpha Cronbach* values for the situation in which it is decided to eliminate one of the 43 items. Removing some items (As17, Aa6, Aa12, As3, Ae18, etc.) would result in a slightly higher alpha Cronbach coefficient than the initial coefficient. On the other hand, the elimination of other items (Cp16, Cp17, Cp23, Ap1, Cp12, Ip19, Ap5, etc.) would result in a slightly lower Cronbach alpha coefficient than the initial coefficient. Since the result obtained (0.819) is more than satisfactory, the decision was made not to eliminate any item.

Tabel 1. Cronbach's Alpha and its value if item deleted, and descriptive statistics

Cronbach's Alpha			Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items				N of Items	Descriptive statistics	
0,819			0,809				43		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	Mean	Std. Deviation
Attac hment St y	se c u r e d	As 3	105,58	200,658	-0,049	0,431	0,823	0,27	0,723
		As 4	104,67	196,060	0,126	0,428	0,820	1,18	0,923
		As 7	103,01	201,647	-0,095	0,248	0,824	2,83	0,753
		As 13	104,14	188,356	0,377	0,542	0,812	1,71	1,037
		As 14	104,16	193,474	0,205	0,456	0,818	1,69	0,998
		As 17	104,56	195,469	0,110	0,301	0,821	1,28	1,124
	A v o	Ae 1	102,82	198,351	0,075	0,249	0,820	3,02	0,658

I e	id an t	Ae 2	102,88	190,530	0,370	0,520	0,813	2,96	0,869		
		Ae 5	102,96	196,969	0,103	0,391	0,820	2,89	0,855		
		Ae 15	102,26	197,769	0,092	0,457	0,820	3,58	0,724		
		Ae 16	102,36	196,395	0,146	0,467	0,819	3,48	0,777		
		Ae 18	102,37	201,000	-0,066	0,307	0,823	3,47	0,708		
		A nx io us	Aa 6	103,16	198,106	0,062	0,318	0,821	2,69	0,811	
			Aa 8	105,23	202,368	-0,113	0,745	0,827	0,62	0,979	
			Aa 9	104,95	203,299	-0,152	0,442	0,827	0,90	0,910	
			Aa 10	105,25	204,659	-0,197	0,746	0,829	0,60	0,958	
			Aa 11	104,74	194,192	0,150	0,491	0,820	1,10	1,126	
			Aa 12	105,13	199,674	-0,007	0,519	0,822	0,72	0,813	
			R e s i l i e n c e	pe rs on al co m pe te nc e pe rs on al ă	Cp 10	102,66	189,651	0,391	0,601	0,812	3,18
		Cp 11			102,66	187,739	0,570	0,642	0,809	3,18	0,759
Cp 12	102,80	185,556			0,532	0,647	0,808	3,04	0,946		
Cp 16	103,34	181,401			0,602	0,578	0,805	2,51	1,085		
Cp 17	102,74	183,545			0,606	0,644	0,806	3,10	0,957		
Cp 23	102,82	183,062			0,568	0,585	0,806	3,03	1,043		
Cp 24	103,10	187,034			0,456	0,479	0,810	2,74	0,978		
Cp 25	102,60	189,154			0,405	0,502	0,812	3,25	0,914		
co nf id en ce nt uit io ns pr op rii le int uiț ii	Ip6	103,21		185,433	0,463	0,568	0,810	2,64	1,077		
	Ip7	103,11		185,348	0,479	0,442	0,809	2,74	1,052		
	Ip1 4	103,33		185,781	0,437	0,626	0,810	2,52	1,105		
	Ip1 5	103,20		187,762	0,385	0,477	0,812	2,65	1,068		
	Ip1 8	103,87		191,512	0,235	0,411	0,817	1,98	1,134		
	Ip1 9	103,12		183,889	0,497	0,553	0,808	2,72	1,116		
	Ip2 0	103,36		191,349	0,251	0,411	0,816	2,49	1,099		

ac ce pt an ce po zit iv ă	Ap 1	102,82	184,572	0,591	0,663	0,807	3,02	0,919
	Ap 2	102,70	192,447	0,248	0,554	0,816	3,15	0,982
	Ap 4	103,07	186,274	0,494	0,531	0,809	2,77	0,962
	Ap 5	102,60	186,404	0,546	0,670	0,808	3,25	0,873
	Ap 8	102,97	187,367	0,416	0,554	0,811	2,88	1,032
	Co ntr ol	C1 3	103,16	189,489	0,335	0,533	0,814	2,69
		C2 1	102,90	187,166	0,427	0,741	0,811	2,95
		C2 2	103,03	185,352	0,498	0,735	0,809	2,82
	Si	Is3	103,31	197,085	0,048	0,394	0,824	2,53
		Is9	102,82	193,871	0,176	0,518	0,819	3,03

Source: Authors own research.

The overall analysis indicates that respondents' perceptions vary significantly (Standard Deviation registering values between 0.658 and 1.207). The analysis of the *Cronbach* alpha coefficient only gives an overview of reliability. In order to compare the dimensions of the observed correlation coefficients with the dimensions of the partial correlation coefficients, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO-MSE) index and the Bartlett's test of sphericity (Table 2) were determined. The purpose of these tests was to assess whether factor analysis can be applied.

Table 2. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.703
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	2203.267
	df	903
	Sig.	0.000

Source: Authors owns research

The KMO-MSA index recorded values greater than 0.6 (respectively, 0.703), and the Bartlett test provided a significant value (sig. < 0.05), which confirms the hypothesis that the variables are correlated, facilitating the application of factor analysis. Within the factor analysis, the correlation matrix was analyzed, which confirmed that the variation of one variable is common with other variables.

The extraction values of the commonalities were placed in the range (0.560-0.825), indicating that those variables are well represented in the factorial model considered. All initial commonality values were equal to one, indicating that the variables are highly correlated (the many-squared correlation of one variable with the other variables is very close to 1) (Table 3).

Table 3. Communalities

Items	Initial	Extractio n	Items	Initial	Extractio n	Items	Initial	Extractio n
As3	1,000	0,628	Aa10	1,000	0,793	Ip18	1,000	0,734

As4	1,000	0,675	Aa11	1,000	0,667	Ip19	1,000	0,664
As7	1,000	0,644	Aa12	1,000	0,777	Ip20	1,000	0,704
As13	1,000	0,632	Cp10	1,000	0,714	Ap1	1,000	0,735
As14	1,000	0,738	Cp11	1,000	0,617	Ap2	1,000	0,780
As17	1,000	0,841	Cp12	1,000	0,715	Ap4	1,000	0,685
Ae1	1,000	0,691	Cp16	1,000	0,635	Ap5	1,000	0,693
Ae2	1,000	0,626	Cp17	1,000	0,670	Ap8	1,000	0,678
Ae5	1,000	0,622	Cp23	1,000	0,715	C13	1,000	0,742
Ae15	1,000	0,733	Cp24	1,000	0,599	C21	1,000	0,825
Ae16	1,000	0,725	Cp25	1,000	0,654	C22	1,000	0,795
Ae18	1,000	0,634	Ip6	1,000	0,612	Is3	1,000	0,772
Aa6	1,000	0,624	Ip7	1,000	0,560	Is9	1,000	0,771
Aa8	1,000	0,822	Ip14	1,000	0,696			
Aa9	1,000	0,656	Ip15	1,000	0,581			

Source: Authors owns research

The total variance explained analysis indicated that the initial number of factors (43) is the same as the number of variables used in the factor analysis (43). However, of the 43 factors, only 15 were kept. The first factor recorded the highest variance (18.318%), and the 15th factor recorded a variance of 2.350%. Cumulatively, the 15 factors explain 69.477% of the total variance (Table 4).

Table 4. Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	7,877	18,318	18,318	7,877	18,318	18,318
2	2,996	6,967	25,285	2,996	6,967	25,285
3	2,635	6,129	31,414	2,635	6,129	31,414
4	2,032	4,726	36,140	2,032	4,726	36,140
5	1,846	4,292	40,432	1,846	4,292	40,432
6	1,630	3,790	44,222	1,630	3,790	44,222
7	1,508	3,507	47,729	1,508	3,507	47,729
8	1,401	3,258	50,987	1,401	3,258	50,987
9	1,289	2,998	53,985	1,289	2,998	53,985
10	1,240	2,884	56,869	1,240	2,884	56,869
11	1,178	2,740	59,609	1,178	2,740	59,609
12	1,132	2,632	62,241	1,132	2,632	62,241
13	1,077	2,504	64,745	1,077	2,504	64,745
14	1,024	2,382	67,127	1,024	2,382	67,127
15	1,010	2,350	69,477	1,010	2,350	69,477
16	0,961	2,234	71,710			
...	...	...	...			
42	0,115	0,267	99,754			
43	0,106	0,246	100,000			

Source: Authors owns research

Regarding factor rotation, the factor analysis indicated that the Varimax rotation (which aimed to minimize the variance of each of the factors so that the total value of the variance taken into account was redistributed to the 15 extracted factors), in which 25 iterations were performed, could not provide a satisfactory result (convergence being 2.804). Assessing from the perspective of the convergence of factors, the assessment of the suitability of the instrument used at the level of the selected sample did not pass the confirmatory test. Therefore, applying the same questionnaire to large samples runs the risk of not obtaining statistically valid data.

Table 5. Rotated Component Matrix

Rotated Component Matrix ^a
a. Rotation failed to converge in 25 iterations. (Convergence = 2,804).

Source: Authors owns research

For the second objective of the research (evaluation of differences in the structure of the surveyed sample) the Mann Whitney U Test was applied. This nonparametric test was selected to find out if there are differences between a continuous variable at the level of the two independent groups (the gender of the respondents representing the categorical variable). Specifically, it will be tracked whether there are differences in attachment style and resilience between male (45) and female (93) students. The following hypotheses have been formulated:

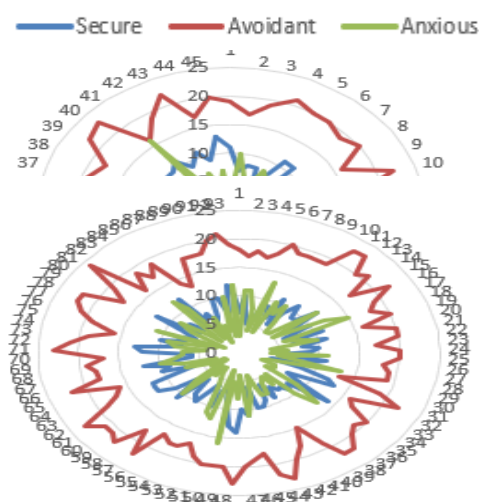
H0. Attachment style and resilience do not differ depending on the gender of the respondents.

H1. Depending on the gender of the respondents, there are differences in attachment style and resilience.

The results of the Mann Whitney U Test are presented in Tables 6 and 7. According to the data in Table 6, statistically significant differences are identified only for 4 of the 18 items. For the other items, at the level of the analyzed sample, the attachment style does not show significant differences by gender groups. Figure 1 shows the overall results on the three attachment styles (secure, avoidant, anxious). A significant difference is not distinguished for the two groups analyzed (male, female) either. The only peculiarity observable in the representation is the difference in homogeneity in terms of the anxious style. The responses obtained from female subjects are closer to the minimum limit of the scale (0 - strong disagreement).

Table 6. Mann-Whitney U test – Attachment style

	Gender				
	Mean Rank		Mann-Whitney U		
	1	2	MWU	Z	Sig.
As3	71,09	68,73	2021,000	-0,520	0,603
As4	72,09	68,25	1976,000	-0,556	0,578
As7	73,26	67,68	1923,500	-0,823	0,410
As13	75,01	66,83	1844,500	-1,207	0,227
As14	71,58	68,49	1999,000	-0,451	0,652
As17	71,71	68,43	1993,000	-0,477	0,634
Ae1	69,56	69,47	2090,000	-0,013	0,990
Ae2	77,10	65,82	1750,500	-1,659	0,097
Ae5	79,58	64,62	1639,000	-2,203	0,028
Ae15	66,98	70,72	1979,000	-0,658	0,511
Ae16	76,98	65,88	1756,000	-1,822	0,068
Ae18	67,67	70,39	2010,000	-0,430	0,667
Aa6	80,48	64,19	1598,500	-2,470	0,014



Aa8	60,63	73,79	1693,500	-2,169	0,030
Aa9	64,99	71,68	1889,500	-0,980	0,327
Aa10	66,78	70,82	1970,000	-0,671	0,502
Aa11	67,41	70,51	1998,500	-0,451	0,652
Aa12	57,98	75,08	1574,000	-2,560	0,010

Note: Statistically significant differences are marked in bold.
Source: Authors owns research

Table 7. Mann-Whitney U test – Resilience

	Gender				
	Mean Rank		Mann-Whitney U		
	1	2	MWU	Z	Sig.
Cp10	59,92	73,44	1661,500	-2,012	0,044
Cp11	70,02	68,50	2024,000	-0,227	0,821
Cp12	64,64	71,13	1874,000	-0,950	0,342
Cp16	82,02	52,063	1484,000	-2,792	0,005
Cp17	75,14	65,99	1793,500	-1,349	0,177
Cp23	69,68	68,67	2039,500	-0,148	0,882
Cp24	74,86	66,14	1806,500	-1,262	0,207
Cp25	65,04	70,93	1892,000	-0,890	0,373
Ip6	82,49	62,41	1463,500	-2,883	0,004
Ip7	76,83	65,17	1717,500	-1,688	0,092
Ip14	79,56	63,54	1595,000	-2,258	0,024
Ip15	74,72	66,20	1812,500	-1,226	0,220
Ip18	76,39	65,39	1737,500	-1,576	0,115
Ip19	80,58	63,34	1549,000	-2,481	0,013
Ip20	62,08	72,39	1758,500	-1,483	0,138
Ap1	74,24	66,43	1834,000	-1,142	0,254
Ap2	65,76	70,59	1924,000	-0,721	0,471
Ap4	67,74	69,61	2013,500	-0,272	0,786
Ap5	82,06	62,61	1482,500	-2,922	0,003
Ap8	82,16	62,57	1478,000	-2,868	0,004
C13	69,53	68,74	2046,000	-0,115	0,908
C21	68,53	68,98	2068,500	-0,007	0,994
C22	74,70	66,21	1813,500	-1,231	0,218
Is3	50,28	78,16	1227,500	-3,985	0,000
Is9	61,91	72,41	1751,000	-1,550	0,121

Note: Statistically significant differences are marked in bold.
Source: Authors owns research

According to the data in Table 7, statistically significant differences are identified only for 8 of the 25 items. For the other items, at the level of the analyzed sample, the attachment style does not show significant differences by gender groups. Figure 2 shows the overall results on the five dimensions of resilience (competence, trust, positive acceptance, control, spiritual influences).

Conclusions

The current research indicates that subjects with an avoidant dominant attachment style have a different level of resilience compared to subjects with a secure dominant attachment style. Subjects with an avoidant dominant attachment style had a higher level of resilience than subjects with a secure dominant attachment style.

Also, one of the limitations of this study is that although the subjects were informed of the confidentiality of their answers, there is a possibility that many of them did not answer the questions honestly. Another limitation would be the influence of certain factors: the subject's mood

Figure 1. Attachment style (Male/Female)

Source: Authors owns research

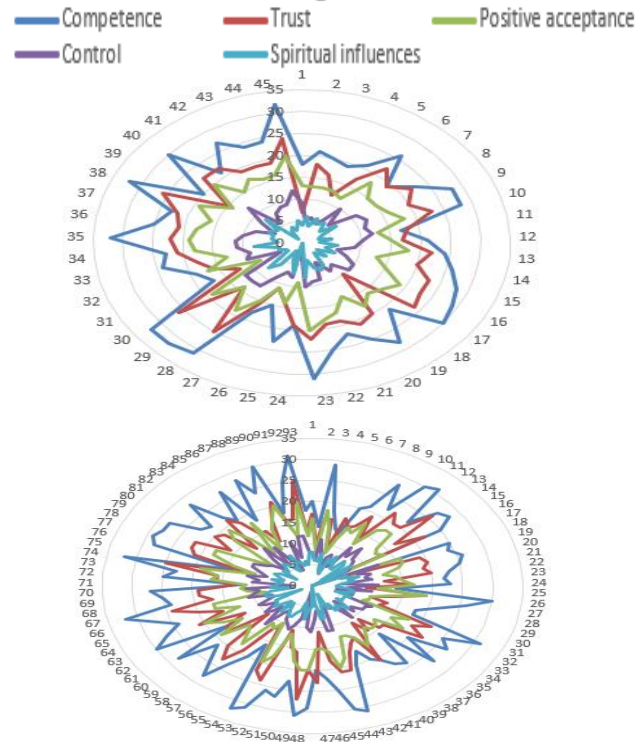


Figure 2. Resilience (Male/Female)

Source: Authors owns research

at the time of the examination, his state of health or the degree of understanding of the items. For future research, a suggestion would be to expand the sample of subjects on several age categories and who have gone through specific individual/collective and to correlate the results studying the impact on future entrepreneurial intentions. The analysis of attachment style and resilience has been the subject of several debates, being on the priority list for both predecessors and contemporary researchers. Previous studies, conducted on a diversity of samples and specific domains, provide evidence on the impact of attachment style on resilience. Unlike these studies, the contribution of the present study to the literature is represented by the replication of the analyses on a specific sample, which has not been previously analyzed. As already mentioned, the sample was represented by students who are taking the entrepreneurship course at a technical university. The objective of the research was to assess whether there is a direct relationship between the attachment style and the level of resilience of students who showed interest in the study of entrepreneurship. Specifically, we aimed to assess whether people who adopt different attachment styles have different resilience scores.

The current research indicates that subjects with an avoidant dominant attachment style have a different level of resilience compared to subjects with a secure dominant attachment style. Subjects with an avoidant dominant attachment style had a higher level of resilience than subjects with a secure dominant attachment style. By extrapolation, we can predict that future entrepreneurs (mainly those who have a high level of secure attachment style) can develop skills to overcome the challenges in the business environment.

The results obtained must be interpreted with caution, being representative only at the level of the analyzed population - students who follow the entrepreneurship course at a university with a technical profile. Also, one of the limitations of this study is that although the subjects were informed of the confidentiality of their answers, there is a possibility that many of them did not answer the questions honestly. Another limitation would be the influence of certain factors: the subject's mood at the time of the examination, his state of health, or the degree of understanding of the items. For future research, a suggestion would be to expand the sample of subjects on several age categories and who have gone through specific individual/collective and to correlate the results studying the impact on future entrepreneurial intentions.

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