




## Identifying Factors Shaping Parental Responses to Children's Negative Emotions

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Shahram Vahedi  Professor, Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, Tabriz University, Tabriz, Iran <a href="mailto:vahedi117@yahoo.com">vahedi117@yahoo.com</a>	<b>Reviewer 1:</b> Mohammadreza Zarbakhsh Bahri  Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Tonekabon Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tonekabon, Iran. Email: <a href="mailto:M.Zarbakhsh@Toniau.ac.ir">M.Zarbakhsh@Toniau.ac.ir</a> <b>Reviewer 2:</b> Abotaleb Saadati Shamir  Assistant Professor, Department of Educational Sciences, University of Science and Research, Tehran, Iran. Email: <a href="mailto:psychology@iau.ac.ir">psychology@iau.ac.ir</a>

### 1. Round 1

#### 1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The statement “The way parents respond to these emotions has profound implications for children’s socioemotional development” is accurate but should be supported with a citation beyond Riggs et al. (2025) to demonstrate broader consensus in the literature.

The statement “Chile presents a particularly relevant context for such an investigation” would benefit from elaboration with concrete cultural, economic, or policy reasons that make Chile unique in emotion socialization research.

The description “exploratory approach” is vague. Please clarify whether the design followed Braun & Clarke’s reflexive thematic analysis or another established qualitative framework.

In “22 parents residing in Chile, representing diverse socio-demographic backgrounds”, more detail is needed on recruitment inclusion/exclusion criteria (e.g., child’s age range, whether only biological parents were included).

The sentence “Parents frequently reported that fatigue, financial worries, and work stress lowered their tolerance for children’s emotional outbursts” aligns with global findings. Please indicate whether these stressors were more prominent among certain income groups in your sample.

Response: Revised and uploaded the manuscript.

## 1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

In the sentence “Conversely, parental dysregulation—marked by heightened stress reactivity or difficulty managing one’s own negative emotions—can undermine parents’ ability to respond sensitively”, please clarify whether dysregulation is being defined theoretically or operationally (e.g., measured in prior studies by physiological arousal, self-report, or behavioral indicators).

The discussion of “The COVID-19 pandemic added further complexity” is relevant but feels disconnected from the Chilean context of this study. Please justify why pandemic-related findings are applicable to your participants interviewed in 2024–2025.

The sentence “The interview protocol included open-ended questions focusing on how parents perceive, interpret, and respond...” would be strengthened by providing 2–3 exemplar questions from the guide to demonstrate the depth and scope of inquiry.

The statement “I hear his voice in mine” is poignant. Consider linking these reflections directly to literature on intergenerational transmission of parenting styles to integrate theory more explicitly.

The claim “Participants often contrasted punitive practices with supportive approaches, reflecting an ongoing negotiation between traditional discipline and contemporary perspectives” is strong. However, adding examples from Chilean cultural norms or parenting practices would ground this interpretation more locally.

Response: Revised and uploaded the manuscript.

## 2. Revised

Editor’s decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief’s decision: Accepted.