



The Effect of Emotional Intelligence on Conflict Resolution Skills Mediated by Empathic Concern in Youth


Zainab. Al-Taie¹, Omar. Abdulhussein^{2*}

¹ Department of Health Psychology, University of Kufa, Najaf, Iraq



² Department of Family Counseling, University of Basrah, Basrah, Iraq

* Corresponding author email address: omar.abdulhussein@uobasrah.edu.iq

Editor

Anela Hasanagic
Full Professor, Department of
Psychology, Faculty of Islamic
Education, University of Zenica,
Bosnia and Herzegovina
anela.hasanagic@unze.ba

Reviewers

Reviewer 1: Mehdi Rostami
Department of Psychology and Counseling, KMAN Research Institute, Richmond
Hill, Ontario, Canada.
Email: dr.mrostami@kmanresce.ca
Reviewer 2: Keivan Kakabraee
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Kermanshah Branch, Islamic Azad
University, Kermanshah, Iran. Email: keivan@iauksh.ac.ir

1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

In the sentence “Conflict is an inevitable aspect of human interaction, particularly during adolescence and early adulthood...”, it would be useful to integrate recent global prevalence data or regional statistics on conflict incidence among youth to contextualize the problem in Iraq and the Middle East.

The claim “gaps remain in understanding the mechanisms through which EI influences conflict resolution, especially in youth populations” could be supported with a more detailed synthesis of contradictory or inconclusive findings from prior studies to justify the current research.

In “These results support the premise that emotional competencies...play a crucial role”, consider tempering causal language given the cross-sectional design. For example, replace “play a crucial role” with “are strongly associated with”.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The discussion of empathic concern (“...has been identified as a potential mediator between EI and conflict resolution”) could be strengthened by referencing theoretical frameworks (e.g., Davis’s Empathy Model) earlier to ground the mediator choice in established theory.

The statement “Empirical evidence from diverse cultural and professional contexts supports the robustness of these associations” is broad. Consider specifying whether these associations have been consistently found in collectivist versus individualist cultures, and if differences in effect size have been observed.

The scoring range is reported as 0–4 per item, but the total possible score is not stated. Include this information to facilitate interpretation of mean values in the results.

The fit indices are strong, but consider adding SRMR (Standardized Root Mean Square Residual) as an additional measure for model fit, as recommended in SEM reporting guidelines.

The indirect effect is reported as $b = 0.05$, $\beta = 0.21$. Clarify how the unstandardized effect (b) relates to the standardized effect (β) for readers less familiar with mediation reporting.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

2. Revised

Editor’s decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief’s decision: Accepted.