


How Psychological Flexibility and Trust Shape Parenting Efficacy: A Quantitative Analysis

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The introduction defines parenting efficacy but does not specify whether it refers to domain-specific efficacy (e.g., discipline, emotional support) or general parenting competence. Clarifying this distinction would enhance conceptual clarity.

The methods section states that the sample of 350 participants was determined using the Morgan and Krejcie table. However, it would strengthen the methodological rigor if the article included a power analysis to justify the sample size.

The multiple regression analysis does not appear to include control variables such as socioeconomic status, marital status, or number of children. These factors could influence parenting efficacy and should be considered in the analysis.

The article confirms normality and multicollinearity assumptions but does not report homoscedasticity results. Including scatterplots or statistical tests such as Breusch-Pagan would confirm whether the assumptions were met.

The findings section reports "Psychological flexibility ($B = 0.65$, $p < 0.01$) and trust in relationships ($B = 0.48$, $p < 0.01$) were both significant predictors of parenting efficacy." However, the article should also discuss standardized beta coefficients or effect sizes (e.g., Cohen's f^2) to indicate the practical significance of these findings.

The regression model examines psychological flexibility and trust separately but does not test for an interaction effect between these predictors. Examining interaction terms could reveal whether trust moderates the effect of psychological flexibility on parenting efficacy.

Response: Revised and uploaded the new document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

While the article states that "Various studies have confirmed the validity and reliability of the PSOC", it does not report reliability coefficients (e.g., Cronbach's alpha) from the current study. Providing these values would strengthen the methodological transparency.

The Trust Scale and AAQ-II are widely used, but the article does not mention whether confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was conducted to verify their factor structures in the current sample. Reporting model fit indices (e.g., CFI, RMSEA) would improve the robustness of the findings.

The article states "Psychological flexibility had a mean score of 45.89 (SD = 8.92), reflecting moderate levels of cognitive and emotional adaptability." This interpretation should be justified by referencing normative data or cut-off scores from prior studies.

The discussion briefly mentions cultural differences but does not elaborate on how cultural norms might influence the relationship between psychological flexibility, trust, and parenting efficacy. Cross-cultural comparisons could strengthen the discussion.

The article suggests that "Interventions aimed at enhancing parents' emotional adaptability and strengthening relational trust may contribute to improved parenting confidence." Providing examples of evidence-based interventions, such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) or couple-based trust-building programs, would enhance the practical relevance.

Response: Revised and uploaded the new document.

2. Revised

Editor's decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.