**Supplementary Material**

To further evaluate the robustness and theoretical interpretation of the three-way interaction between mindful parenting, child negative affect, and frontal alpha asymmetry (FAA), we conducted two complementary sensitivity analyses: (1) the Proportion of Interaction (PoI) and (2) a person-oriented cluster analysis.

**1. Proportion of Interaction (PoI)** Following Roisman et al. (2012), we calculated the PoI to assess the nature of the observed interaction. The PoI quantifies the proportion of the area between regression lines—bounded by ±2 SD of mindful parenting—that lies on the positive side of the crossover point (where the slopes intersect). A PoI of ~0.50 reflects *Differential Susceptibility*, with equal sensitivity to positive and negative environments. Values near 0.00 indicate *Diathesis-Stress* (vulnerability to adverse conditions only), while values near 1.00 suggest *Vantage Sensitivity* (benefit from positive contexts only; Del Giudice, 2017; Roisman et al., 2012).In our analysis, the slope for high mindful parenting was B = −10.59 and for low parenting B = −6.22, yielding a PoI of 0.63. Although slightly above the classic differential susceptibility range (0.40–0.60), this value suggests that children with high negative affect and greater left-sided FAA showed stronger benefits under high mindful parenting than adverse outcomes under low parenting. *See Supplementary Figure S1.*



Supplementary Figure S1. Interaction shape and the Proportion of Interaction (PoI) index for 0.63. The dashed line represents the ideal threshold for Differential Susceptibility (PoI = 0.50). If the dashed line were positioned at a PoI value of 0, it would indicate Vantage Sensitivity, suggesting benefits only in positive environments without increased risk in adverse conditions. Conversely, if the dashed line were at a PoI value of 1.0, it would indicate a Diathesis-Stress pattern, suggesting vulnerability to negative environments without corresponding benefits form positive ones. The PoI index, calculated as $\frac{B}{B+W}$ , reflects the ratio of improved outcomes (B = better) for children with **high negative affect and left-sided frontal alpha asymmetry (FAA) relative to the total sum of improved (**B) and harmful outcomes (W = worse). In this context, improved outcomes are characterized by lower levels of externalizing behavior under high mindful parenting, while harmful outcomes reflect higher levels of externalizing behavior under low mindful parenting.

**2. Person-Oriented Cluster Analysis** To further explore individual variation in neuro-affective sensitivity, we conducted a K-means cluster analysis based on FAA and negative affect, using a person-oriented approach (Bergman & Magnusson, 1997). This method highlights distinct patterns of individual differences, rather than group averages. Children were grouped based on FAA lateralization (left- vs. right-sided) and levels of negative affect (high vs. low), resulting in four distinct clusters. Notably, children with high negative affect and left-sided FAA exhibited clear environmental sensitivity: they showed lower externalizing behavior under high mindful parenting, but elevated levels under low parenting. In contrast, children in other clusters (e.g., low negative affect or right-sided FAA) displayed more stable outcomes across parenting levels. *See Supplementary Figure S2.*

****

Supplementary Figure S2. Clustering of child externalizing behavior based on mindful parenting (Z-scores), child negative affect (Z-scores), and left- versus right-sided frontal alpha asymmetry (Z-scores) using K-means clustering. The clustering was performed to group participants based on these characteristics, providing insight into how different neuro-affective profiles of individual children relate to mindful parenting and child externalizing behavior. *Note*. Groupings were created solely to improve clarity and interpretability, without affecting statistical outcomes