Parents are believed to play a critical role in the development of children’s social and emotional capacities through a process of emotion socialization (e.g., Hersh & Hussong, 2009). One critical aspect of parent emotion socialization is how parents react to their child’s negative emotions. Adaptive emotion socialization involves responding in supportive (e.g., problem solving, validation) rather than non-supportive (e.g., punishment, minimization) ways to children’s negative emotions. Adaptive parent emotion socialization is argued to facilitate children’s development of emotion regulation and social skills and to reduce the risk of developing psychological disorders (e.g., Eisenberg et al., 1998). However, children may respond differently to parent emotion socialization behaviors depending upon their underlying vulnerabilities; parents also may react differently to a child’s negative emotions depending on their own psychopathology. This talk will present a series of studies suggesting that the effects of parent emotion socialization on children’s social-emotional adjustment and the likelihood that parents will use specific types of emotion socialization strategies depends on the child and parent’s individual characteristics. Data suggesting differential effects for children with and without Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, based on children’s Autonomic Nervous System regulation, and based on parent’s Borderline Personality Disorder features will be discussed.