

## **#8 Impact of parental conflict and emotional abuse on children and families**

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The public health significance of the impact of parental conflict on children is underscored by estimates indicating that children from homes characterized by interpartner discord are five to seven times more likely to experience significant psychological problems relative to children in the general population (Cummings & Davies, 2010; McDonald & Jouriles, 1991). Over the past several decades, empirical research has attempted to catalog and document the mental and physical health sequelae of children living in discordant homes. The purpose of the present study was to catalog and summarize the extant empirical research on the impact of parental conflict and emotional abuse on children and families. Towards this goal, four different subtopics are categorized and reviewed. These include the impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal, and emotional abuse/control on children (see table 1); the impact of father perpetrated verbal, emotional abuse/control on children (see table 2); the impact of mother perpetrated verbal, emotional abuse/control on children (see table 3); and the impact of partner conflict on the family system including consideration of family stress, boundaries, alliances, and family structure (see table 4).

Studies which were published after 1990 and appeared in peer-reviewed journals are included in the review of research. We define “partner conflict” as the presence of conflictual interactions, non-verbal and verbal indicators of anger hostility, and emotional abuse/control within interparental relationships involving children. Thus, studies included within this topic include assessments of these dimensions of interparental conflict and emotional abuse and also include children in the family in the basis of analysis. We utilized a variety of search engines to identify empirical work including PsychInfo, WebofScience, ERIC, Proquest Research, and Google Scholar. Our review of the literature identified 105 studies which met the criteria listed above. There were also 56 studies which fell under the topics and were considered, but were determined to not meet criteria for inclusion. Studies that met criteria were entered into table form which

appears as an appendix. Included in the summary tables is the full reference for the study (authors, year, title, journal information), the sample size of the study, characteristics of the sample (e.g., gender, socio-demographic information, age range), study method and design, measures used, and resulting conclusions.

We summarize the studies within each of the four subtopics. Within the topic of mutual couple conflict on children, we discuss overarching theoretical and conceptual frameworks to help guide our discussion. As an organizing framework for summarizing studies within this subtopic we utilize family systems conceptualizations which underscore two primary pathways by which interparental conflict and abuse may convey risk to children's development. First, the direct pathway hypothesis posits that interparental conflict has a direct impact on children's functioning by virtue of their exposure to disagreements, disputes, hostility and anger between parents. Second, the indirect pathway hypothesis proposes that interparental conflict engenders difficulties in parenting and parent-child relationships which in turn put children at risk for perturbations in development.

Findings from studies examining both direct and indirect path hypotheses suggest some complexity in the pathways outlined within these models. Specifically, results from these studies suggest that the impact of interparental conflict on children through diminished parenting behaviors varies across the type of conflict and types of parenting behaviors examined and across the characteristics of the sample examined. First, across both direct and indirect pathway research, children evidence a host of problematic outcomes when living in household contexts characterized by high levels of marital hostility, contempt, and withdrawal. Studies show elevated levels of child depression, anxiety, aggression, deviancy, poor school adjustment, peer problems, insecure attachment, and lower self-esteem. It is clear that children are adversely impacted by interparental conflict. Second, with respect to findings for the direct path hypothesis, it appears that the nature and valence of the conflict has differential impacts on children's outcomes, with conflict characterized by higher levels of contempt, withdrawal, and hostility having a greater impact upon children than conflict characterized solely by anger. In addition, the topic of the discussion matters for children with conflict topics germane to the child, such as disagreements over child rearing or blame of the child

having the most serious impact. For findings with regard to the indirect path hypothesis, conflict appears to impact a broad range of parenting behaviors including parental sensitivity, warmth, consistency in discipline, harsh/hostile discipline, and psychological control. In addition, both maternal and paternal parenting behaviors appear to suffer from interparental conflict, with some results suggesting a greater impact upon mothers compared to fathers. However, there findings for parent gender differences at this point in time are somewhat equivocal. Finally, perturbations in parenting have an impact upon children, with greater effects for fathers than mothers. We discuss refinements in these two hypotheses by process-oriented research endeavors explicating potential mechanisms underlying how interparental conflict impacts child development. For example, recent research suggests that neurobiological and physiological functioning may be critical mediators of the relationships between interparental conflict and child problematic outcomes.

It is important to note that the bulk of the studies we identified in our review of the literature fell into the first subtopic. This is in turn reflected in the paucity of research on the second and third subtopic, father perpetrated verbal/emotional abuse and mother perpetrated verbal/emotional abuse on children. Findings from this small corpus of studies indicate the fathers and mothers are distinct actors in the impact of interpartner conflict on children and future research should work to better disentangle the unique role that they play in process models. For example, it appears that the differential impact of fathers vs mothers may depend upon the developmental age of the child, with greater effects found for mother-child relationships and child outcomes during infancy and toddler years, and conversely greater associations between father-child relationship functioning and child development during school-age years. Finally, we identified studies which examined the impact of partner conflict on the family system as a whole. Interparental relationships exist within a larger family unit, and the utilization of family systems frameworks for research on interparental conflict and children provide important documentation of how discord within one subsystem may reverberate throughout the rest of the family unit. The primary utility of a family systems approach is in demarcating how patterns or typologies of family functioning in the wake of interparental conflict impact children's development. For example, enmeshed and disengaged family patterns

have differential implications for children. Thus, the use of pattern-based analyses are useful for clinical endeavors with stressed families, however, assessing patterns of functioning at the level of the family also brings with it a host of methodological and interpretational difficulties. For example, according to the principle of holism in family systems theory, understanding the whole family dynamic requires quantification of the relationship structures, boundaries, power distributions, and communication patterns of the other family subsystems.

Implications of this research for public policy initiatives and intervention efforts suggest that targeting only the interparental dyad for services may not alleviate the effects of interparental conflict on children, and that consideration of the whole family and processes within the family is necessary for the mental health and wellbeing of children in the family. In addition, this body of research emphasizes the criticality of contextualizing policy and clinical work within a developmental framework, as the nature of associations between interparental conflict and parent-child relationship difficulties depends to some extent upon the age of the children in the family. Finally, we offer several suggestions for future research including: (a) more precisely identify the multiple dimensions of family process in interparental conflict models, (b) explicating possible explanatory mechanisms underlying direct and indirect pathways, (c) examining possible moderating variables to determine for whom these family pathways may pose elevated risk or resilience, and (d) increasing the methodological rigor in empirical designs.

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**Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.**

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Fauber, R., Forehand, R., Thomas, A. M., &amp; Wierson, M. (1990). A mediational model of the impact of marital conflict on adolescent adjustment in intact and divorced families: The role of disrupted parenting. <i>Child Development</i>, 61, 1112-1123.</p>	97	<p>Adolescents, their mothers, and their social studies teachers. 51 adolescents were from recently divorced families.</p>	<p>Subjects were recruited through schools. Externalizing was assessed through mother, teacher, and adolescent reports, internalizing was assessed via adolescent-report, parenting behaviors were reported by mothers and adolescents, and IPC was adolescent-reported.</p>	<p>For divorced and intact families, IPC (measured with the OPS and the Personal Data Form) had an indirect effect on children's internalizing problems (assessed via the CDI) through parental psychological control and rejection/withdrawal (measured with the Child's Report of Parental Behavior Inventory, the Monitoring Questionnaire, and by observers). Furthermore, IPC had direct and indirect, through parental rejection/withdrawal, effects children's externalizing (measured with the Revised Problem Behavior Checklist).</p>
<p>Fantuzzo, J. W, DePaola, L. M., Lambert, L., Martino, T., Anderson, G., &amp; Sutton, S. (1991). Effect of interparental violence on the</p>	107	<p>Mothers and young children (mean age = 5.07 yrs.). 58.8 % of children were Caucasian, and the rest were comprised of different ethnic minorities. A majority of mothers</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Subjects were recruited through Head-Start programs and domestic violence shelters. All measures were mother-reported except for children's social competence, which was assessed via an</p>	<p>Children who witnessed both physical and verbal interparental aggression (assessed with the Conflict Tactics Scale- CTS) evidenced significantly great externalizing problems (measured via the Child Behavior Check List</p>

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psychological adjustment and competencies of young children. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 59, 258-265.</i>		were unemployed.	activity with the child.	- CBCL) than their peers.  Children residing in a domestic violence shelter who had witnessed both physical and verbal interparental aggression evidenced significantly greater internalizing problems (assessed using the CBCL) and poorer social competence (measured with the Pictorial Scale of Perceived Competence and Social Acceptance for Young Children).
Jenkins, J. M., & Smith, M. A. (1991). Marital disharmony and children's behaviour problems: Aspects of a poor marriage that affect children adversely. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 32, 793-810.</i>	119	Sample drawn from large population study; included London families with 9-12 year-old children.	Longitudinal design. All measures were parent-report via interviews occurring in the participants' homes.	More frequent and severe overt interparental conflict (IPC) predicted children's greater internalizing, externalizing, and total behavior problems score over and above interparental covert tension and parent-child relationship variables (all coded from interviews with parents).
Grych, J. H., Seid,	336	Fourth through fifth grade	Cross-sectional design.	Verbal and physical IPC (assessed



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<p>M., &amp; Fincham, F. D. (1992). Assessing marital conflict from the child's perspective: The children's perception of interparental conflict scale. <i>Child Development, 63</i>, 558-572.</p>		<p>children (52.4% male) and their parents. Sample was predominantly white.</p>	<p>Participants were recruited through schools. Children completed questionnaires at school and parents were mailed theirs. The CPIC &amp; CDI measures were filled out by children, and the CTS, O'Leary-Porter Scale (OPS) &amp; CBCL were filled out by parents.</p>	<p>with both the Children's Perceptions of Interparental Conflict Scale, or CPIC and the CTS), is associated with boys' internalizing (measured via teacher's reports) and girls' externalizing (measured using the CBCL &amp; teacher's reports).</p> <p>IPC as assessed by the CPIC alone is also associated with boy's externalizing (measured using the CBCL &amp; teacher's reports) and girls internalizing (assessed with the CDI &amp; teacher's reports).</p> <p>IPC as assessed by the OPS alone was associated with boys internalizing (as measured with the CBCL) and girls externalizing (as measures by teacher-reports).</p>
<p>Hanson, R. F. (1992). The relationship between dimensions of interparental conflict and adjustment in college-</p>	<p>371</p>	<p>Undergraduate Psychology students under age 25. Sample was 85.3% Caucasian, 6.3% Black, 5 % Hispanic, and 3.4% other.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures were self-report.</p>	<p>Females' retrospective reports of IPC frequency (assessed via the CTS and the Schwarz Interparental Conflict Scale) predicted greater depression (measured with the Beck Depression Inventory) and</p>

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age offspring. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 7, 435-453.				externalizing problems (assessed using the Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory and the State Trait Anger Expressiveness Inventory), as well as more negative attitudes towards marriage (measured via the Attitudes Toward Marriage Scale).
Jaycox, L. J., & Repetti, R. L. (1993). Conflict in families and the psychological adjustment of preadolescent children. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 7, 344-355.	72	3 <sup>rd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> , and 5 <sup>th</sup> grade children (55% female) recruited through Pennsylvania & New Jersey parochial schools and their parents. Sample is pre-dominantly Caucasian (91%) with an average family income of \$55,000/yr. All children lived in 2-parent homes.	Cross-sectional design. Children interviewed at school and parents completed questionnaires at home. Parent's verbal aggression was parent-reported, family conflict was parent- and child-reported, and children's adjustment was parent -(internalizing and externalizing), teacher-(behavior problems) and child-(self-competence) reported.	Interparental verbal aggression (assessed via the CTS) was not significantly related to children's perceived self-competence (measured with the Self-Perception Profile for Children), internalizing/externalizing (assessed using the CBCL), or overall behavior problems (measured with the Conners Teacher Rating Scale) after controlling for overall family conflict (measured using the Family Environment Scale).
Katz, L. F., & Gottmann, J. M. (1993). Patterns of marital conflict	56	Parents and their 4-5 year-old children. Sample was 94.6% Caucasian, 3.6% Black, and 1.8% Asian.	2-wave longitudinal design. Time points were 3 years apart.	Time 1 mutually hostile marital relations (coded using the Specific Affect Coding System) predicted children's Time 2 externalizing

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<p>predict children's internalizing and externalizing behaviors. <i>Developmental Psychology</i>, 1993, 940-950.</p>				<p>behavior (assessed with the Children's Adaptive Behavior Inventory).</p> <p>Husbands' angry marital relations (coded using the Specific Affect Coding System) predicted teachers ratings of children's Time 2 internalizing behavior [assessed via the CBCL-Teacher Report Form (TRF)].</p>
<p>Cummings, E. M., Davies, P. T., &amp; Simpson, K. S. (1994). Marital conflict, gender, and children's appraisals and coping efficacy as mediators of child adjustment. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 8, 141-149.</p>	51	9 to 12 year olds and their mothers. Participants were mainly white and middle-class.	Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited through fliers and other studies. All measures (unless otherwise noted) were parent-report.	<p>IPC (as assessed via the O'Leary-Porter Scale- OPS) predicted children's internalizing and externalizing problems (measured using the CBCL).</p> <p>IPC (as assessed via the CTS) predicted boys' externalizing problems only.</p> <p>Girls' reports of IPC (on the CPIC) predicted internalizing and total behavior problems scores (measured with the CBCL).</p>
<p>O'Brien, M., Margolin, G., &amp; John,</p>	83	Intact families with a 8-11 year-old child. Child	Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited via	Child reports of IPC (assessed with the CTS) were positively related to

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
R. S. (1995). Relations among marital conflict, child coping, and child adjustment. <i>Journal of Clinical Child Psychology</i> , 24, 346-361.		sample was 65% Caucasian, 23% Black, and 12% other minorities.	newspaper advertisements and flyers. Only child report measures are utilized here.	children's reports of depression (measured via the CDI) and hostility (assessed using the Children's Hostility Inventory), and negatively related to children's self-worth (measures with the Self-Perception Profile for Children).
David, C., Steele, R., Forehand, R., & Armistead, L. (1996). The role of family conflict and marital conflict in adolescent functioning. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 11, 81-91.	146	Mothers and their 11-15 year-old adolescents. Families were, on average, of lower-middle SES.	2 –wave longitudinal design. Assessments were spaced 1 year apart. Participants were recruited through flyers, announcements and ads in the local community. All measures here are maternal-report.	More Time 1 adolescent-witnessed conflict (measured using the OPS) predicted mothers' concurrent and later reports of greater adolescent internalizing and externalizing problems (assessed with the Revised Behavior Problem Checklist).
El-Sheikh, M. (1996). Children's emotional and physiological responses to interadult angry behavior: The role of history of interparental hostility. <i>Journal of Abnormal</i>	40	Mothers or fathers from intact couples and their 4-5 year-old child. Sample was mainly Caucasian, and average SES level was "technical or minor professional" on the Hollingshead Index of Social Status.	Cross-sectional design. Marital conflict and aggression were parent-reported and children's responses to conflict were observed behaviorally.	Children from high IPC homes(determined by reports of IPV or above-median reports of verbal aggression on the CTS) showed more overt behavioral distress to a simulated conflict (observed-coded).  Interparental verbal aggression

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<i>Child Psychology</i> , 22, 22, 661-678.				<p>(measured with the CTS) was positively associated with girls' heart rate (HR) reactivity to a simulated conflict. Also, girls from high-conflict homes exhibited more HR reactivity to conflict than those from low-IPC homes. Furthermore, girl's overt behavioral distress was positively related to girl's HR reactivity.</p> <p>Interparental violence (assessed with the CTS) was negatively related to boys' HR reactivity to a simulated conflict.</p>
<p>Jouriles, E. N., Norwood, W. D., McDonald, R., Vincent, J. P., &amp; Mahoney, A. (1996). Physical violence and other forms of marital aggression: Links with children's behavior problems. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 10, 223-</p>	55, 199	<p>Study1: Couples interested in marital therapy with children between the ages of 5 and 12. Mean total family income was \$29,000/yr.</p> <p>Study 2: Mothers who utilized domestic violence shelters and their 5-12 year-old children. The sample of children was:</p>	Cross-sectional design. All measures parent-reported.	<p>Study 1: Interparental aggression (measured with the CTS) was positively related to children's conduct disorder (assessed via the Behavior Problems Checklist) after accounting for Interparental Violence (IPV).</p> <p>Greater IPV and aggression were positively associated with children's internalizing and externalizing problems (as</p>

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234.		39% Caucasian, 37% Hispanic, and 24% Black.		measured using the CBCL). After accounting for IPV, interparental aggression was uniquely associated with children's internalizing, but not externalizing, problems.
Kerig, P. K. (1996). Assessing the links between interparental conflict and child adjustment: The conflicts and problem-solving scales. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 10, 454-473.	116	Couples and their 7 to 11 yr. old child (54% boys).	Cross-sectional design. Present sample drawn from larger (N=273) sample that was recruited through letters sent to daycares, preschools, etc., flyers posted at community locations, and ads placed in newspapers. All measures of interest were parent-reported.	For girls, interparental verbal aggression was associated with more anxiety symptoms [as measured by the Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale- Revised (CMAS-R)].  For Boys, interparental verbal aggression was positively associated with mothers' reports of internalizing (measured with the CBCL) and anxiety, as well as both parents' reports of externalizing symptoms (assessed via the CBCL).
Harold, G. T., & Conger, R. D. (1997). Marital conflict and adolescent distress: The role of adolescent	451	Drawn from the Iowa Youth & Families Project. Intact families and their biological 7 <sup>th</sup> -grade children. Families were	3-wave longitudinal design. Subjects were recruited through schools. IPC was parent- and observer reported, and adolescents'	The positive relationship between Time 1 IPC (measured via questionnaire items and observer ratings) and children's Time 2 perceptions of parents' hostility

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awareness. <i>Child Development</i> , 68, 333-350.		lower class or middle class, and resided in rural Iowa.	adjustment was adolescent-reported.	<p>towards them was mediated by both greater Time 2 parent-reported hostility towards adolescents and adolescents' greater Time 2 awareness of IPC frequency (all measured via questionnaire items). Adolescents' perceptions of parents' hostility, in turn, were positively associated with greater Time 3 internalizing problems (assessed via the SCL-90-R).</p> <p>Pathways between Time 1 IPC and boys' Time 3 externalizing (assessed via the SCL-90-R) were identical to those specified above between IPC and adolescents' internalizing.</p>
Harold, G. T., Fincham, F. D., Osbourne, L. N., & Conger, R. D. (1997). Mom and dad are at it again: Adolescent perceptions of marital conflict and adolescent	146	6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> graders from the Midwest living with both biological parents. Sample was 80% Caucasian and 20% Black.	Cross-sectional design. Data were collected during school.	Adolescents' perceptions of marital conflict (assessed with the CPIC) were positively associated with their internalizing symptoms (measured via the CDI and the CMAS) both directly and indirectly (through parent-child hostility, as assessed with the Child Report of Parental Behavior

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<p>psychological distress. <i>Developmental Psychology</i>, 35, 333-350.</p>				<p>Inventory and the Conflict Behavior Questionnaire). However, only the indirect path specified above was significant for adolescents' externalizing (measured using the CBCL).</p>
<p>Neighbors, B. D., Forehand, R., &amp; Bau, J. (1997). Interparental conflict and relations with parents as predictors of young adult functioning. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i>, 9, 169-187.</p>		<p>Young adults and their mothers. Families were all Caucasian and mean level of SES was about average.</p>	<p>2-wave longitudinal design. Assessments were spaced 6 years apart. Participants were recruited via flyers and advertisements.</p>	<p>Time 1 IPC (measured via the OPS) was associated with concurrent, but not future, youth antisocial behavior (assessed using the National Youth Survey) for boys.</p>
<p>O'Brien, M., Bahadur, M. A., Gee, C., Balto, K., &amp; Erber, S. (1997). Child exposure to marital conflict and child coping resources as predictors of child adjustment. <i>Cognitive</i></p>	<p>43</p>	<p>Mother-child dyads from the New York City area. Children (55.7% male) were ages 8-12. Mothers' ethnicities were as follows: 60% Caucasian, 14% Black, 12% Latino, 7% Asian, &amp; 7% other. 67% of children lived in intact, biological families. Median</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited through advertisements and flyer.</p>	<p>Child reports of greater IPC (measured via the CTS) predicted children's lower self-worth (assessed using the Self-Perception profile for Children) and greater teacher-reported externalizing (measured with the CBCL-TRF).  Mother's reports of greater IPC (assessed via the CTS) predicted</p>



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<i>Therapy and Research, 21, 39-59.</i>		monthly family income was \$3,708.		greater maternal-reported externalizing (measured using the CBCL).
Owen, M. T., & Cox, M. J. (1997). Marital conflict and the development of infant-parent attachment relationships. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 11, 152-164.</i>	38	Married couples and their infant children (61% male) living near Dallas, Texas. Median family income was between \$30,000 and \$35,000/ yr. All participants were Caucasian.	3-time point (pre-natal, 3 mos., 1 yr.) longitudinal design. Couples were recruited from obstetrical practices. The first wave of data was collected during a home visit, and the final two waves occurred in the lab. All measures were obtained via observational coding.	Marital conflict (coded using the Beavers-Timberlawn Family Evaluation Scale) positively predicted children's disorganized attachment behavior (coded according to Main & Solomon's definition) with both parents. However, marital conflict negatively predicted children's secure attachment behavior (measured using Ainsworth's Classifications System) with fathers only.  None of these effects were mediated by parental behavior (coded with scales from Ainsworth and Egeland & Farber), attitudes, or psychological maturity (measured with the Washington Sentence Completion Test).
Rogers, M. J., & Holmbeck, G. N. (1997). Effects of	80	6 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , and 8 <sup>th</sup> grade children (65% female) from a large Midwestern	Cross-sectional design. All measures were completed in school and were child-report.	Higher interparental aggression (measured via the CTS) was associated with children's greater

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interparental aggression on children's adjustment: The moderating role of cognitive appraisal and coping. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 11</i> , 125-130.		city. Sample was 36% Caucasian, 25% Black, 23% Hispanic, 8% Eastern Indian, 3% Asian, and 5% biracial. Children were from working- and middle-class families.		depression (assessed with the CDI), externalizing behaviors (measured with the CBCL), and lower self-worth (assessed via the Self-Perception Profile).
Blumenthal, D. R., Neeman, J., & Murphy, C. M. (1998). Lifetime exposure to interparental physical and verbal aggression and symptom expression in college students. <i>Violence and Victims, 13</i> , 175-196.	326	Undergraduate college students (67.2% female) ages 18-25. The sample was 65.6% Caucasian, 15.6% Black, 13.8% Asian, 1.2% Latino, and 2.7% other.	Cross-sectional, retrospective design. All measures were self-report.	<p>Young adults' retrospective reports of higher interparental verbal aggression (assessed via the CTS) were associated with their greater depression, anxiety, anger, trauma symptoms (all measured using the Trauma Symptom Inventory), and interpersonal problems (assessed with the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems).</p> <p>Young adults' retrospective reports of higher interparental verbal aggression (also measured via the CTS) were also associated with all of the aforementioned outcomes except anger.</p>
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<p>Buehler, C., Krishnakumar, A., Stone, G., Anthony, C., Pemberton, S. Gerard, J., et al. (1998). Interparental conflict styles and youth problem behaviors: A two-sample replication study. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i>, 60, 119-132.</p>	<p>563</p>	<p>Sample 1: 10-15 year-olds. 87% of children's parents were married.</p> <p>Sample 2: 9-15 year-olds. Sample was 75% Caucasian, 12% Hispanic, and 13% other ethnicities. 54% of youth were Mormon, 15% were Catholic, 4% were Protestant, 4% were Jewish, and the rest practiced other religions or had no religious preference. 67% of youth reported average SES.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Students were recruited through schools and completed all measures during school. All measures are self-report.</p>	<p>Overt IPC (assessed via questionnaire items) was associated with greater externalizing problems (measured using the CBCL-YSR) for youth in Samples 1 &amp; 2.</p>
<p>Davies, P. T., &amp; Cummings, E. M. (1998). Exploring children's emotional security as a mediator of the link between marital relations and child adjustment. <i>Child Development</i>, 69, 124-139.</p>	<p>56</p>	<p>Mothers and their 6 to 9 year-old children from martially-intact families. Sample was 95% Caucasian, 5 % Black. Mean socioeconomic status was middle-class.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measured were lab-based. Interparental discord and children's externalizing were assessed via maternal report, children's internalizing was assessed via child report, and all other measures were coded by observers.</p>	<p>Interparental discord (measured using the OPS, the Spousal Style of Conflict Resolution Questionnaire, the Child-Rearing Disagreements Scale, and the Marital Adjustment Test) was indirectly and positively associated with children's internalizing symptoms (assessed via the Revised CMAS) through</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>children's poorer internal representations of the interparental relationship (coded from the Parental Conflict Story Completion Task) and children's poorer emotional reactivity (coded during a simulated conflict).</p> <p>Interparental discord was also indirectly positively related to children's externalizing symptoms (measured with the CBCL) through children's poorer internal representations of the interparental relationship.</p>
<p>Ferguson, D. M., &amp; Horwood, L. J. (1998). Exposure to interparental violence in childhood and psychosocial adjustment in young adulthood. <i>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect</i>, 22, 339-357.</p>	<p>1265</p>	<p>Sample obtained from the Christchurch Health &amp; Development Study; a birth cohort from the Christchurch, New Zealand area born in mid-1977.</p>	<p>Longitudinal design (only family functioning measured at more than 1 time point). All measures (except family functioning, which was parent-reported) were self-reported</p>	<p>18-year olds' retrospective reports of interparental aggression/violence, or IPA-V (assessed via the CTS) were positively related to: conduct disorder, anxiety disorder, major depression, attempted suicide (all measured using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview - CIDI and the Self-Report Delinquency Inventory- SRDI), substance abuse/dependence</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>(assessed with the CIDI), and both violence- and property-related criminal offenses (assessed with the SRDI).</p> <p>After controlling for family functioning (see pg. 344 for measures), only the relationships between father-perpetrated IPA-V and conduct disorder, anxiety disorder, and property offending as well as mother-perpetrated IPA-V on alcohol abuse/dependence remained significant.</p>
<p>Kerig, P. K. (1998). Moderators and mediators of the effects of interparental conflict on children's adjustment. <i>Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology</i>, 26, 199-212.</p>	<p>174</p>	<p>Canadian families with children ages 7-11. Families were predominantly middle-class. Sample was 84.5% Caucasian, 9% Asian, and various other ethnicities.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Measures took place both in the home and at a laboratory. IPC and children's internalizing and externalizing were parent-reported; all other variables were child-reported.</p>	<p>Greater IPC (as measured with the OPS) predicted children's greater internalizing and externalizing (assessed using the CBCL).</p> <p>Greater IPC (as measured with the OPS) predicted girls' greater anxiety (assessed via the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale) and depression (measured using the CDI).</p>
<p>Vandewater, E. A., &amp;</p>	<p>618</p>	<p>Sample drawn from the</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All</p>	<p>Children from high IPC families</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Lansford, J. E. (1998). Influences of family structure and parental conflict on children's well-being. <i>Family Relations, 47</i>, 323-330.</p>		<p>National Survey of Families and Households (a nationally-representative randomly-selected sample). The sample was composed of parents and their 10-17 year-old children.</p>	<p>measures were parent-reported.</p>	<p>(determined by a median split using parent's reports of IPC) had greater internalizing, externalizing, and peer-related problems (all measured via the CBCL).</p> <p>For girls: Lack of parental warmth (assessed with questionnaire items) mediated the positive relationships between IPC and both internalizing and externalizing. Further, the relationship between IPC and difficulties with peers was indirect, through parental warmth.</p> <p>For boys: the effect of IPC on children's internalizing, externalizing, and peer problems was direct.</p>
<p>Dadds, M. R., Atkinson, E., Turner, C., Blums, J., &amp; Lendich, B. (1999). Family conflict and child adjustment: Evidence for a cognitive-contextual model of</p>	<p>158, 65, 232</p>	<p>3 socioeconomically and racially diverse samples of 10-14 year-old children from the Brisbane, Australia area.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited through local schools. All measures were self-report.</p>	<p>Study 1: The severity of IPC (Measured via the Children's Perception Questionnaire) positively predicted boys' and girls' internalizing problems (assessed using the CDI). Furthermore, father attacking conflict style (measured with the Family Conflict Styles</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>intergenerational transmission. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 13, 194-208.</p>				<p>Questionnaire- FCSQ) was also positively associated with girls' internalizing.</p> <p>Study 2: Greater IPC (assessed via the CPIC) was associated with greater severity of externalizing (measured using the CBCL-YSR) for boys, whereas severity of IPC and mother attack conflict style (measured with the FCSQ) were positively associated with boy's internalizing (also measured with the CBCL-YSR).</p> <p>Study 3: Severity of IPC (assessed via the CPIC) predicted boy's externalizing and internalizing and girl's internalizing (all measured using the CBCL-YSR).</p>
<p>Ingoldsby, E. M., Shaw, D. S., Owens, E. B., &amp; Winslow, E. B. (1999). A longitudinal study of interparental conflict, emotional and</p>	<p>129</p>	<p>Mothers and 2-5 year-old (at Time 1) children from low-income, 2-parent families. The sample was 77% Caucasian, 20% African American, and 3% other ethnicities.</p>	<p>3-wave longitudinal design (assessments spaced 18 mos. apart). Participants were recruited through Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) clinics. All measures were parent-report.</p>	<p>Time 1 IPC (measured with the CTS and the Child-Rearing Disagreements Scale) positively predicted children's internalizing and externalizing (assessed via the CBCL) at Time 2.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
behavioral reactivity, and preschooler's adjustment problems among low-income families. <i>Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology</i> , 27, 343-356.				<p>Time 2 IPC positively predicted children's externalizing at time 2.</p> <p>Time 1 parental IPC positively predicted children's internalizing and externalizing at Time 3.</p>
Stocker, C. M., & Youngblade, L. (1999). Marital conflict and parental hostility: Links with children's sibling and peer relationships. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 13, 598-609.	136	Parents and their biological, eldest child (mean age = 10 yrs 2 mos., 59% male). Sample was 80 % Caucasian, 13% Latino, 3% Black, 4% from other races. Families were generally middle-class.	Cross-sectional design. All measures were completed in a lab. Marital conflict measures were both self-report and observational. Children's peer relations were reported by mothers. Children's sibling relations and perceptions of interparental conflict were child-reported, and parents' hostility toward children was child-reported and observationally coded.	<p>High IPC (as measured via the OPS and the Interaction Dimensions Coding System) was associated with children's problematic peer (measured using the Peer Relationships Questionnaire) and sibling relationships (assessed with the Sibling Relationship Questionnaire).</p> <p>Maternal hostility towards target children (assessed via and interview-version of the Family Emotional Expressiveness Questionnaire) mediated the negative relationship between IPC and sibling warmth.</p> <p>Maternal &amp; paternal hostility</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>towards target children mediated the positive relationship between IPC and sibling conflict.</p> <p>Paternal hostility towards target children, and children's self-blame (measured via the CPIC) mediated the positive relationship between IPC and sibling rivalry.</p> <p>Paternal hostility towards target children mediated the positive relationship between IPC and problematic peer relations.</p>
<p>Grych, J. H., Fincham, F. D., Jouriles, E. N., &amp; McDonald, R. (2000). Interparental conflict and child adjustment: Testing the mediational role of appraisals in the cognitive-contextual framework. <i>Child Development, 71</i>, 1648-1661.</p>	<p>464</p>	<p>(Community sample) 319 Children ages 10-14 (51% male) from a small Midwestern city.</p> <p>(Shelter Sample) 145 Children ages 10-12 and their mothers. At time of study, these participants were residing in a battered women's shelter. Sample was 33% Caucasian, 32% Black, 32% Latino, and 1% other ethnicity.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Children from the community sample completed measures in school. Teachers rated children's internalizing and externalizing behavior and all other measures were child-reported. For the shelter sample, all measures took place at the shelter. All measures were child-reported, except internalizing and externalizing measures (which were mother-reported).</p>	<p>(Community Sample) Children's perceptions of high marital conflict/hostility (measured using the CPIC) were associated with greater internalizing and externalizing symptoms. The relationship between conflict and internalizing (assessed via the CMAS, CBCL and the CDI) was mediated by appraisals of threat and self-blame (measured using the CPIC), but the relationship between conflict and externalizing (assessed using the CBCL) was</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>only partially mediated by appraisals of threat and self-blame.</p> <p>(Shelter Sample) Children's perceptions of high marital conflict were associated with self-blame, which was associated with externalizing problems, in turn. Furthermore, the positive relationship between conflict and internalizing was mediated by appraisals of threat and self-blame.</p>
<p>Jenkins, J. M. (2000). Marital conflict and children's emotions: The development of an anger organization. <i>Journal of Marriage and the Family</i>, 62, 723-736.</p>	<p>71</p>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> grade (ages 4-8) students from intact families attending school in a large Canadian city. Sample was socioeconomically diverse.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited through schools. Aggressive marital tactics measures were parent-report, and children's aggression was assessed via observation, peer ratings and both parent- and teacher- report.</p>	<p>Mother's use of verbally aggressive marital tactics positively predicted children's deviant anger expression (coded during recess), whereas maternal physically and verbally aggressive tactics (both measured via the CTS) positively predicted maternal ratings of children's anger expression (measured with the CBCL).</p> <p>Father's use of verbally aggressive marital tactics (assessed using the CTS) positively predicted</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				children's taunting of peers (coded during recess), peer rating of children's aggression, and teacher's reports of children's aggression (assessed via the CBCL).
Spillane-Grieco, E. (2000). From parent verbal abuse to teenage physical aggression?. <i>Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal</i> , 17, 411-430.	50	Sample consisted of 25 teen offenders (recruited from detention centers and foster care) and 25 comparison teens (recruited from local high schools through school administrators). Mean age was 16.1, and 54% were males. Racial breakdown was as follows: 42% Caucasian, 36% Black, 16% Hispanic, 6% Biracial. Offender and comparison groups were roughly equivalent by race and gender.	Cross-sectional design. All measures were teen-report.	Teenage law-breakers (versus non-offenders) reported both more mother-to-father verbal abuse and more father-to-mother verbal abuse (as measured via the CTS).
Amato, P. R. & Booth, A. (2001). The	297	Married individuals and (17 years later) their	Longitudinal design. Sample obtained using random digit	Children of parents who reported more marital discord reported

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>legacy of parents' marital discord: Consequences for children's marital quality. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>, 81, 627-638.</p>		<p>married offspring (ages 19-44).</p>	<p>dialing. All data obtained via phone interviews.</p>	<p>more marital discord of their own and less marital harmony 17 years later.</p> <p>Increases in interparental discord over the first 2 years of the study were associated with greater discord in children's marriages 15 years later.</p>
<p>El-Sheikh, M., &amp; Harger, J. (2001). Appraisals of marital conflict and children's adjustment, health, and physiological reactivity. <i>Developmental Psychology</i>. 37, 875-885.</p>	<p>89</p>	<p>Children ages 8-11 and their mothers. The sample was 81% Caucasian, 8% Black, 2% Hispanic, 2% Asian, and 7% did not report ethnicity. Families were primarily middle- to upper-middle-class.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited via flyers and advertisements. Verbal/emotional and physical IPC as well as children's externalizing were measured using maternal reports, whereas both moms and children reported on children's internalizing.</p>	<p>Verbal/Emotional IPC (assessed via the CTS2, OPS, and CPS) predicted greater maternal and child reports of children's internalizing (measured using the CBCL and Revised CMAS), whereas physical IPC (assessed with the CTS2, OPS, and CPS) and child reported IPC (measured via the CTS) predicted only children's reports of internalizing.</p> <p>Only mother-reported verbal/emotional IPC predicted externalizing behaviors (assessed using the CBCL).</p>
<p>El-Sheikh, M., Harger, J., &amp;</p>	<p>75</p>	<p>Children ages 8-12 (52 % male) and their mothers</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures of interest were</p>	<p>Higher levels of interparental verbal conflict and emotional</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Whitson, S. M. (2001). Exposure to interparental conflict and children's adjustment and physical health: The moderating role of vagal tone. <i>Child Development, 72</i>, 1617-1636.</p>		<p>from mostly middle-to-upper middle-class families. 80% of children were White, 9.3 % Black, 2.7% Asian-American, 1.3% Hispanic, &amp; 6.7% were racially unclassified. Parents were married in all families.</p>	<p>maternal-report and collected in a university laboratory.</p>	<p>abuse (measured via the CTS) were associated with more internalizing and externalizing (both assessed with the CBCL) in children, as well as more health problems (measured using the Cornell Medical Index &amp; the Rand Health Scale).</p>
<p>Frosch, C. A., &amp; Mangelsdorf, S. C. (2001). Marital behavior, parenting behavior, and multiple reports of preschoolers' behavior problems: Mediation or moderation?. <i>Developmental Psychology, 37</i>, 502-519.</p>	<p>78</p>	<p>78 married couples and their preschool-aged children (51% male). Families were predominantly Caucasian (93 %) and middle class (mean income between \$40,000 and \$49,000). Parents were, on average, 34.7 years old and were married, on average, about 8.5 years.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited both through another research study and through birth announcements in a newspaper. All measures took place at families' homes. Children's behavior problems were assessed via parent-, teacher-, and experimenter-report. Marital and parent-child hostility were assessed observationally.</p>	<p>Marital conflict (observationally coded) was positively related to children's behavior problems (measured using the Conners Questionnaire), even when controlling for parenting behavior (observationally coded).</p> <p>The effect of marital conflict on children's behavior problems was less pronounced for children whose mothers were highly warm/supportive and less harsh.</p> <p>Similarly, this effect was less pronounced for children whose fathers were highly</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Gonzales, N.A., Pitts, S. C., Hill, N. E. &amp; Roosa, M. W. (2001). A mediational model of the impact of interparental conflict on child adjustment in a multiethnic, low-income sample. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 14</i>, 365-379.</p>	97	<p>Fourth-grade students attending schools in high-risk neighborhoods. All children lived with their mother and father or a father-figure. 79% of families earned \$10,000/yr or less. Sample was 81% Mexican-American, 8% Black, 6% Caucasian, 4% Native American, and 1% unknown race.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures of interest were child-reported and took place at their homes.</p>	<p>warm/supportive.</p> <p>The positive relationship between IPC (as measured using the CPIC) and both children's depression (assessed with the CDI) and conduct problems (assessed using the CBCL-YSR) was mediated by less parental acceptance and greater inconsistent discipline (measured via the Children's Reports of Parents' Behavior Inventory).</p>
<p>Gordis, E. B., Margolin, G., &amp; John, R. S. (2001). Parents' hostility in dyadic marital and triadic family settings and children's behavior problems. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 69</i>.</p>	89	<p>Community sample. Two parent- households and their 9-13 yr. old child (50% male). 70% of families are Caucasian, 21.1% are Black, 1.1% are Hispanic and 7.8% are biracial. Mean family income was \$105,400/yr; mean parental age = 41.3.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Questionnaires &amp; interviews/discussion took place in a lab. Marital hostility and parent-child hostility were observationally coded; children's behavior problems were both parent- and self-reported.</p>	<p>Marital hostility (coded using the Marital Coding System) was positively associated with children's internalizing (measured via the CDI, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children, and the CBCL) and externalizing (assessed using the Children's Hostility Inventory &amp; the CBCL).</p> <p>Parent-child hostility (coded using the Family Coding System) intensified the effect of marital</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Marcus, N. E., Lindahl, K. M., &amp; Malik, N. M. (2001). Interparental conflict, children's social cognitions, and child aggression: A test of a mediational model. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 15</i>, 315-333.</p>	<p>115</p>	<p>Cohabiting couples and their 7-13 year-old children (55.7% female). 57% of families had at least 1 Hispanic parent, 21% had at least 1 Black parent, 20% had 2 White parents, and 4% had at least 1 Asian parent. Median total family income was \$47,940/yr. (above the average for this area).</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Families were recruited through local public schools. All measures took place in the lab. IPC was parent- and child-reported; children's aggression was parent-reported, and aggressogenic cognitions were child-reported.</p>	<p>hostility on boy's internalizing and externalizing, but not girls.</p> <p>Both child and parent reports of IPC (measured with the CTS2 and the CPIC) were positively associated with children's aggression (assessed via the CBCL) and children's aggressogenic cognitions (measured using the Children's Action Tendency Scale, the Social Information Processing Instrument, and the Normative Beliefs About Aggression Scale).</p> <p>A structural equation model depicting aggressogenic cognitions as the mediator between IPC and children's aggression fit the data better than a direct effects model, but the path between IPC and aggressogenic cognitions was only marginally significant.</p>
<p>Marks, C. R., Glaser, B. A., Glass, J. B., &amp; Horne, A. M. (2001).</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>Mothers of a 4-6 year-old child. Sample was predominantly African-</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures were parent-reported.</p>	<p>Witnessing severe IPC (assessed via the CTS) was related to more behavior problems and less social</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Effects of witnessing severe marital discord on children's social competence and behavioral problems. <i>The Family Journal</i>, 9, 94-101.</p>		<p>American with a total family income of less than \$20,000/yr.</p>		<p>competence (both measured with the CBCL) in children.</p> <p>Wife-to-husband violence (assessed using the CTS) was significantly and positively related to children's externalizing behavior (measured via the CBCL).</p>
<p>Davies, P. T., Harold, G. T., Goeke-Morey, M. C., &amp; Cummings, E. M. (2002). Child emotional security and interparental conflict. <i>Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development</i>, 67, 1-113.</p>	<p>173, 285</p>	<p>Study 2: 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> grade students and their mothers. Sample was 92% White, 4% Black, 3% Native American, and 1% Hispanic. 87.3% of mother were residing with the target child's biological father.</p> <p>Study 4: Welsh 2-parent families and their 11-13 year-old child. 99% of families were Caucasian. 89.5% of children lived with both biological parents, and the remaining children lived with one biological parent and a</p>	<p>Study 2: Cross-sectional Design. Participants recruited through schools. IPC &amp; parenting were parent-reported; all other variables were both child- and parent-reported.</p> <p>Study 4: 2-wave longitudinal design. Participants recruited through schools. IPC was parent-reported, children's internalizing, appraisals of IPC and emotional security were child-reported, and children's externalizing was child- and teacher-reported.</p>	<p>Study 3: Children's Emotional Insecurity in the interparental relationship [assessed via the Security in the Interparental Subsystem (SIS) measure and the Home Data Questionnaire] was an intervening factor in the positive relationships between IPC (measured with the CPS) and children's internalizing and externalizing symptoms (assessed using the CBCL &amp; CBCL-YSR).</p> <p>Furthermore, IPC was associated with greater parenting difficulties (measured via the Psychological Control Scale, Parental Acceptance and Rejection Questionnaire-PARQ, and other questionnaire</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		stepparent.		<p>items), which was associated with parent-child attachment insecurity (assessed with the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment, the Parental Attachment Questionnaire, the Security Scale, the Relatedness Questionnaire, and other questionnaire items), which was in turn positively associated with children's internalizing and externalizing symptoms.</p> <p>Study 4: Children's Time 2 emotional insecurity (measured using the SIS) mediated the relationship between Time 1 IPC [assessed via the Short-Marital Adjustment Test (MAT) and other questionnaire items] and Time 2 internalizing (measured with the CDI and the CBCL-YSR) and externalizing (assessed using the CBCL-TRF and -YSR) problems, whereas children's appraisals of threat and self-blame in the face of IPC (measured with the CPIC) did not.</p>
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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Tschann, J. M., Flores, E., Marin, B. V., Pasch, L. A., Baisch, E. M., &amp; Wibbelsman, C. J. (2002). Interparental conflict and risk behaviors among Mexican-American adolescents: A cognitive-emotional model. <i>Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology</i>, 30, 373-385.</p>		<p>12-15 year-old Mexican-American adolescents and their parents. 78% of these adolescents were born in the U.S. Parent's average education at the 8<sup>th</sup> grade level.</p>	<p>2-wave longitudinal design. Time points spaced 6 months apart. All measures were adolescent-report, except IPC, which was parent- and adolescent-report.</p>	<p>Frequency of IPC (measured with the Multidimensional Assessment of Interparental Conflict) was negatively related to adolescents' IPC appraisals (assessed via the CPIC), which was positively related to adolescents' emotional distress (measured using the Beck Depression Inventory, Stat-Trait Anxiety Inventory, and the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory). Adolescents' emotional distress, in turn, was positively related to substance use (assessed with the American Drug and Alcohol Survey and the Drinking Styles Questionnaire) and early sexual experience (assessed via self-report).</p>
<p>Grych, J. H., Harold, G. T., &amp; Miles, C. J. (2003). A prospective investigation of appraisals as mediators of the link between interparental conflict and child adjustment. <i>Child</i></p>	<p>298</p>	<p>2-parent households and their 11-12 year-old children residing in the United Kingdom. Almost all families were Caucasian. Average parental education was vocational or technical training.</p>	<p>2-wave longitudinal design. Subjects were recruited through schools. Parents completed questionnaires at home and children completed questionnaires at school. Children's appraisals and internalizing were self-reported, and children's externalizing was</p>	<p>Both child- and parent-reported Time 1 IPC (measured using the CPIC and measured using the OPS, MAT, and a scale derived from the IFIRS, respectively) was associated with children's Time 2 internalizing symptoms (assessed via the CDI &amp; the CBCL-YSR) indirectly through children's Time</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Development, 74, 1176-1193.</i>			both self- and teacher-reported.	1 & 2 appraisals of threat (measured with the CPIC).  Both child- and parent-reported Time 1 IPC was associated with children's Time 2 externalizing symptoms (assessed using the CBCL-YSR and -TRF) indirectly through children's Time 1 & 2 appraisals of self-blame (measured with the CPIC).
Porter, C. L., Wouden-Miller, M., Silva, S. S., & Porter, A. E. (2003). Marital harmony and conflict: Links to infants' emotional regulation and cardiac vagal tone. <i>Infancy, 4, 297-307.</i>	56	Mothers in intact marriages and their 6 month-old infants. Sample was 95% Caucasian, 5% Hispanic.	Cross-sectional design. IPC was mom-reported, and infant mental development was rated by observers.	IPC (assessed with the Marital Quality Questionnaire) was negatively related to infant's overall mental development (measured via the Bayley Scales of Infant Development).
Stocker, C.M., Richmond, M. K., Low, S. M., Alexander, E. K., &	136	Parents and their biological, eldest child (mean age = 10 yrs 2 mos., 59% male). Sample was 80	Cross-sectional design. All measures were completed in a lab. IPC was assessed via parent-report and observation;	Both maternal and paternal negativity (measured using the Family Emotional Expressiveness Questionnaire and coded using the

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Elias, N. M. (2003). Marital conflict and children's adjustment: Parental hostility and children's interpretations as mediators. <i>Social Development, 12</i> , 149-161.		% Caucasian, 13% Latino, 3% Black, 4% from other races. Families were middle-class.	parental negativity was assessed via child-report and observation; children's internalizing was self-reported; children's externalizing was parent-reported.	Family Relationships Study Parent-Child Interaction Video Coding System) as well as children's self-blame for conflict or feeling threatened by conflict (assessed with the CPIC) mediated the relationship between interparental conflict (as measured via the OPS and the Marital Interaction Coding System) and children's internalizing problems (assessed using the CDI, Revised CMAS, and Self Perception Profile for Children).
Buehler, C., & Gerard, J. M. (2004). Marital conflict, ineffective parenting, and children's and adolescents' maladjustment. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family, 64</i> , 78-92.	2541	Drawn from the 1988 National Survey of Families and Households (probability sampled). Parents and children (ages 2-18) from maritally intact families. Sample was predominantly Caucasian.	Cross-sectional design. All measures were derived via parent-reports on questionnaire items.	Greater parental harsh discipline and less parental involvement partially mediated the positive relationship between IPC and 2-11 year-olds maladjustment.  Greater parental harsh discipline and parent-adolescent conflict mediated the positive relationship between IPC and 12-18 year-olds maladjustment.
Davies, P. T., & Lindsay, L. L. (2004).	924, 172	6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> grade children (n = 924, 50.4% male) and	Cross-sectional design. Children completed measures in	Children's reports of IPC (measured with the CPIC) were

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Interparental conflict and adolescent adjustment: Why does gender moderate early adolescent vulnerability? <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 18, 160-170.</i></p>		<p>their maternal caregivers (n = 172). Child (and mother) sample was 82% (93%) Caucasian, 9% (4%) Black, 5% (1%) Hispanic, 2% (1%) Asian, &amp; 2% (2%) Native American. Median family income was over \$40,000/yr.</p>	<p>the classroom; parents were mailed measures.</p>	<p>positively associated with children's reports of internalizing and externalizing (assessed via the CBCL-YSR).  Mothers' reports of IPC [measured using the Conflict and Problem Solving Scales (CPS)] were positively associated with mothers' reports of children's internalizing and externalizing (assessed with the CBCL).</p>
<p>Harold, G. T., Shelton, K. H., Goeke-Mory, M. C., &amp; Cummings, E. M. (2004). Marital conflict, child emotional security about family relationships and child adjustment. <i>Social Development, 13, 350-376.</i></p>	<p>181</p>	<p>11-12 year-old children (58% male) and their parents residing in Wales. All participants were Caucasian. Parent's average level of education was vocational/technical training.</p>	<p>2-wave longitudinal design. Participants were recruited through schools. IPC was measured via parent-report, children's internalizing was child-reported, children's externalizing was both parent- and child-reported, and all other variables were child-reported.</p>	<p>Time 1 IPC (measured via the Short MAT, scales derived from the IFIRS, and other questionnaire items) had indirect effects on children's Time 2 internalizing (assessed using the CBCL-YSR and the CDI) through children's Time 1 behavioral regulation in response to simulated conflict as well as through children's cognitive representations of conflict and, in turn, children's emotional security about parenting (assessed with Kern's Security Scale).</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>Time 1 IPC had indirect effects on children’s Time 2 externalizing (measured via the CBCL &amp; CBCL-YSR as well as Buss and Durkee’s aggression scale) through children’s Time 1 emotion regulation and behavioral regulation in response to conflict, as well as through children’s cognitive representations and, in turn, children’s emotional security about parenting.</p>
<p>Kinsfogel, K. M., &amp; Grych, J. H. (2004). Interparental conflict and adolescent dating relationships: Integrating cognitive, emotional, and peer influences. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 18, 505-515.</p>	<p>391</p>	<p>Adolescents between the ages of 14-20 (54.2% female). The sample was 51% Caucasian, 21% Black, 21% Latino, 3% Native American, and 2% Asian.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures were adolescent-report and were obtained in the classroom.</p>	<p>Adolescent male’s reports of IPC (assessed using the CTS) had an indirect positive effect on dating aggression (measured with the Conflict in Relationships Scale-CIR) through boy’s views of aggression against a romantic partner as justifiable (measured via the Attitudes about Dating Index), difficulty controlling anger (assessed with the Trait Anger Scale), and perceptions higher levels of aggression in their friends’ dating relationships (measured using the CIR).</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Mann, B. J., &amp; Gilliom, L. A. (2004). Emotional security and cognitive appraisals mediate the relationship between parents' marital conflict and adjustment in older adolescents. <i>Journal of Genetic Psychology, 165</i>, 250-271.</p>	175	<p>College undergraduates (68% female). Sample was 81% Caucasian, 10% Black, 5% Asian, 2% Latino, &amp; 2% other.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures were adolescent-reported.</p>	<p>Adolescents' conflict appraisals (assessed using the CPIC) and emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship (assessed with the Schema Questionnaire) both mediated the relationship between retrospective reports of hostile IPC (measured via the INTREX Questionnaire) and adolescents' current psychological functioning including depression, anxiety, and global assessment of functioning (measured using the BDI, Symptom Checklist-90-Revised, and the Structured Diagnostic Interview for the DSM-III-R, respectively).</p>
<p>Cui, M., Conger, R. D., &amp; Lorenz, F. O. (2005). Predicting change in adolescent adjustment from change in marital problems. <i>Developmental Psychology, 41</i>, 812-</p>	451	<p>Sample from the Iowa Youth &amp; Families Project. Sample consisted of white families and their seventh grade children from rural Iowa. Median total family income at time 1 (1989) was \$33,700.</p>	<p>Longitudinal design. All data collected at participants' homes. Hostile marital conflict was parent-reported and all adolescent adjustment measures were self-reported.</p>	<p>Time 1 levels of hostile marital conflict were associated adolescents' Time 2 low positive affect (both assessed via unspecified measures).  Increases in hostile marital conflict over time points 1-4 were associated with increases in</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
823.				adolescent anxiety, depression, and hostility (all assessed with the Symptom Checklist 90-R) over time points 2-5.
El-Sheikh, M. (2005). The role of emotional responses and physiological reactivity in the marital conflict-child functioning link. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> , 46, 1191-1199.	180	Two-parent families and their 6 to 12 year old children. 88% of children lived with both biological parents. The sample was 66% Caucasian, 27% Black, 7% other ethnicities.	Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited from birth announcements and through flyers. All measures were parent-reported (sans skin conductance).	For boys, greater skin conductance reactivity (measured in response to a simulated argument between a man and a woman) mediated the relationship between IPC (measured with the CTS) and externalizing difficulties (assessed via the Personality Inventory for Children).
Gerard, J. M., Buehler, C., Franck, K., & Anderson, O. (2005). In the eyes of the beholder: Cognitive appraisals as mediators of the association between interparental conflict and youth maladjustment.	416	Children ages 10-14 and their cohabitating parents. Sample was 91% Caucasian and 3% Black (other 6% unspecified). Parent's median education level was a bachelor's degree and median family income was \$70,000/yr.	Cross-sectional design. Sample recruited through schools. Overt hostility was parent reported, children's appraisals of that hostility were child-reported, and both internalizing and externalizing were child-, parent-, and teacher-reported.	The positive relationship between interparental overt hostility (measured via questionnaire items) and children's internalizing (assessed using the CBCL, CBCL-YSR, CBCL-TRF, and CDI) was mediated by children's greater perceptions of threat, decreased coping efficacy, and self-blame (only through its association with perceived threat) (measure with the



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>CPIC)</p> <p>Interparental overt hostility was directly and positively associated with children's externalizing problems (assessed using the CBCL, CBCL-YSR, CBCL-TRF and a measure of delinquency).</p>
<p>Cummings, E. M., Schermerhorn, A. C., Davies, P. T., Goeke-Morey, M. C., &amp; Cummings, J. S. (2006). Interparental discord and child adjustment: Prospective investigations of emotional security as an exploratory mechanism. <i>Child Development, 77</i>, 132-152.</p>	<p>226, 232.</p>	<p>Study 1: Middle-class, cohabitating parents and their 8-17 year-old children. Sample was 87% Caucasian, 8.5 % Black, and 4.5% other.</p> <p>Study 2: Middle-class, cohabitating parents and their 8-17 year-old children. Sample was 71% Caucasian, 14 % Black, 13% biracial, and 2% Hispanic.</p>	<p>Study 1: 2-wave longitudinal design. All measures (except CPIC and CDI) were parent-report.</p> <p>Study 2: 3-wave longitudinal design. All measures were parent-report, except that teacher reports of externalizing were added to parent reports.</p>	<p>Study 1: Children's Time 2 emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship (assessed using the SIMS) mediated the positive relationship between Time 1 IPC (measured with the OPS, CTS, Positive and Negative Quality in Marriage Scale, and the CPIC) and children's Time 2 internalizing problems (assessed via the CBCL and the CDI).</p> <p>Study 2: Children's Time 2 emotional insecurity in the interparental subsystem (assessed with the SIMS) was an intervening variable in the relationships between Time 1 IPC (measured with the OPS) and both children's</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				Time 3 internalizing and Time 3 externalizing (both assessed via the CBCL, CBCL-TRF and Child Behavior Scale).
Davies, P. T., Sturge-Apple, M. L., Winter, M. A., Cummings, E. M., & Farrell, D. (2006). Child adaptational development in contexts of interparental conflict over time. <i>Child Development, 77</i> , 218-233.	223	223 families (mother, father and their kindergarten child) recruited through schools in the Northeast and Midwest. 56% of child sample was female. Median family income: \$40,000 - \$54,000. Average parental education: 14.58 years. Most families identified themselves as White (77%), and the rest identified as Black (16%), Hispanic (4%) Asian-American (1%) or other (2%).	Two-wave (1 yr between waves), two-site longitudinal design. Interparental hostility, parental warmth and children's objective reactivity to conflict were observationally coded. Children's representations of the interparental relationship were assessed via a story-stem procedure. Finally, children's subjective reactivity to conflict was assessed via self report.	<p>Interparental hostility (coded using the System for Coding Interactions in Dyads) predicted children's concurrent negative representations of the interparental relationship (coded from the MacArthur Story Stem Battery).</p> <p>Interparental hostility predicted children's greater concurrent subjective emotional reactivity.</p> <p>Interparental hostility predicted children's greater overt reactivity to conflict at wave two (coded from the Simulated Phone Argument Task), even after controlling for wave 1 overt reactivity.</p> <p>Interparental hostility was a stronger predictor of children's negative representations of the</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				interparental relationship and overt emotional reactivity than parental warmth (coded during parent-child interactions using the IFIRS).
McDonald, R. M., & Grych, J. H. (2006). Young children's appraisals of interparental conflict: Measurement and links with adjustment problems. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 20, 88-99.	179	Community sample. Children ages 7-9 and their mothers. Ethnic breakdown of the sample was 60% Black, 21% Latino, 11% White, 6% multi-racial, and 2% other. Average total family income was \$34,995.72/yr. 54% of mothers were married, 30% were cohabitating but not married, and 16% were dating but not cohabiting with their partners.	Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited through advertisements in neighborhoods and social service agencies. Assessments took place in a laboratory.	<p>Mother's reports of interparental aggression (measured using the CTS) were directly and positively associated with mother's reports of children's internalizing and externalizing (assessed via the CBCL).</p> <p>The positive relationship between child-reported interparental aggression (measured with the CPIC-Y) and child-reported internalizing (assessed using the Revised CMAS) was mediated by children's threat and self-blame (measured via the CPIC-Y) in response to interparental aggression.</p>
Sturge-Apple, M. L., Davies, P. T., & Cummings, E. M. (2006). Impact of	210	Families (mother, father and their kindergarten child) recruited through schools in the Northeast	Three-wave (each spaced 1 yr apart), two-site longitudinal design. Interparental hostility was observationally coded,	Interparental hostility (coded at wave 1 using the SCID) did not predict increases in children's internalizing, externalizing

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>hostility and withdrawal in interparental conflict on parental emotional unavailability and children's adjustment difficulties. <i>Child Development</i>, 77, 1623-1641.</p>		<p>and Midwest. 54% of child sample are girls. Median family income: \$40,000 - \$54,000. Most families identified themselves as White (78.6%), and the rest identified as Black (15.2%), Hispanic (3.1%) Asian-American (1.2%) or other (1.9%).</p>	<p>children's internalizing and externalizing were measured via parent and teacher reports, and school adjustment was measured via teacher-report.</p>	<p>(measured via the CBCL), or school adjustment (measured via the CBS, TRSSA, &amp; SPC) over time.</p>
<p>Buelher, C., Lange, G., &amp; Franck, K. L. (2007). Adolescents' cognitive and emotional responses to marital hostility. <i>Child Development</i>, 78, 775-789.</p>	<p>416</p>	<p>Sixth-grade students (51% female) and their parents. 91% of the sample was Caucasian, 3% was Black, 6% was composed of other races. Families were relatively high-SES (median family income = \$70,000/yr.).</p>	<p>3 time-point (T1, T2, T3) longitudinal design.</p>	<p>T2 youth self-blame (measured using an amalgamation of SIS and CPIC items) mediated the relationship between T1 marital hostility (measured via the verbal and physical aggression scales of the CPS) and increases in externalizing problems (from T1 to T3 – as measured via the CBCL-YSR and CBCL-TRF). T2 youth perceived threat (assessed with SISS and CPIC items) also mediated that relationship, but was associated with decreases in externalizing.</p> <p>T2 emotional dysregulation, self-blame, lower constructive</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				representations, internalization of feeling, and avoidance (assessed via SIS and CPIC items) all mediated the relationship between T1 IPC and increases in internalizing problems (from T1 to T3 – as measured with the CBCL-YSR and CDI).
Crockenberg, S. C., Leerkes, E. M., & Lekka, S. K. (2007). Pathways from marital aggression to infant emotion regulation: The development of withdrawal in infancy. <i>Infant Behavior &amp; Development, 30</i> , 97-113.	92	Mother, fathers, and their infants. 92% of participants were Caucasian, 90% of parents were married, and 10% of the parents were not married but living together. Mean total family income was \$62,500/yr. 59% of infants were male.	2-wave longitudinal design. Marital conflict was parent-reported and assessed at time 1. All other measures were assessed at time 2. Maternal negative behavior and infant withdrawal were coded by observers, and all other time 2 measures were parent-reported.	Maternal marital aggression (measured with the Marital Conflict Questionnaire) and negative behavior (coded observationally) predicted infants' withdrawal from novelty (coded observationally).  Interactions between maternal marital aggression X infant exposure to marital aggression (assessed via the CPS) and paternal marital aggression X paternal caregiving (measured using the Child Care Activities Scale) both explained significant variance in infants' tendency to withdraw from novelty.
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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Cummings, E. M., Kouros, C. D., &amp; Papp, L. M. (2007). Marital aggression and children's responses to everyday marital conflict. <i>European Psychologist, 12</i>, 17-28.</p>		<p>Two-parent families and their child (53% male) between ages 8-18. Sample was 85% Caucasian, 8.5% Black, 4.5% other race. Families resided around a small city in the Midwest, and median yearly income was \$40,000-\$65,000.</p>	<p>2-wave longitudinal design. Participants were recruited through community advertisements and through public schools. All measures discussed here were self-report.</p>	<p>Mothers' use of destructive conflict tactics at Time 1 (measured via the CTS) predicted less positive emotion during conflict for their children (as reported by children while watching a video of their parents during a conflict) at time 2.</p>
<p>David, K. M., &amp; Murphy, B. C. (2007). Interparental conflict and preschoolers' peer relations: The moderating roles of temperament and gender. <i>Social Development, 16</i>, 1-23.</p>	62	<p>3-7 year-old children (53.3% male) and their married mothers. The sample was 76% Caucasian, 5% Native American, 3% Black, 2% Latino, 2% Asian, and 12% other. Average total family income was \$76, 028/yr.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited from local daycares. IPC was mother-reported, children's effortful control was teacher-reported, and children's peer interactions were observed in their classroom during play.</p>	<p>Destructive IPC (assessed via the CPS) was negatively associated with observed amount of children's peer interactions, but only for those children low in effortful control (measured with the Child Behavior Questionnaire - CBQ).</p>
<p>McDonald, R. M., Jouriles, E. N., Briggs-Gowan, M. J., Rosenfield, D., &amp; Carter, A. S. (2007).</p>	1152	<p>Children ages 19-31 mos. (50.2% male) selected from hospital birth records and their parents. 65.6% of the sample was Caucasian,</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures were parent-reported.</p>	<p>Witnessing IPV (parent-reported) was associated with more atypical/maladaptive problems (measured via the Infant-Toddler Social and Emotional Assessment -</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Violence toward a family member, angry adult conflict, and child adjustment difficulties: Relations in families with 1- to 3-year-old children. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 21</i>, 176-184.</p>		<p>16.5% Black, 8.3% Asian, 5.5% Hispanic, and 4.1% other ethnicities. 20.5% of the sample was described as living in poverty, and 20.7% of children resided in single-parent homes.</p>		<p>ITSEA), whereas witnessing angry IPC (parent-reported) was associated with more atypical/maladaptive problems, dysregulation, externalizing, and internalizing (all assessed using the ITSEA).</p> <p>Children exposed to IPV had significantly greater adjustment problems than those exposed to angry IPC and not violence.</p>
<p>Pauli-Pott, U. &amp; Beckmann, D. (2007). On the association of interparental conflict with developing behavioral inhibition and behavior problems in early childhood. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 21</i>, 529-532.</p>	<p>64</p>	<p>Infants (4 mos. at first assessment) and their mothers. Families were predominantly middle class.</p>	<p>Longitudinal design. Assessments conducted when infant was 4, 8, 12, and 30 mos. of age. Neg. emotionality was coded at 4 mos. Interparental Conflict (IPC) was parent-reported at 4, 8 &amp; 12 mos. Infants' behavioral Inhibition was observationally coded, and behavior problems were parent-reported.</p>	<p>Initial levels of IPC (measured using the Marital Relationship Questionnaire) positively predicted infants' concurrent negative emotionality (measured via a procedure from the Bayley Mental Scale).</p> <p>In turn, children characterized by negative emotionality exhibited more behavior problems at 30 mos.(assessed using the Mannheim Parent Interview) in high- IPC families.</p> <p>High IPC and negative</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				emotionality predicted higher behavioral inhibition (measured using the “Female Stranger” and “Toy Robot” paradigms) at 30 mos.
Rodrigues, L. N., & Kitzmann, K. M. (2007). Coping as a mediator between interparental conflict and adolescents’ romantic attachment. <i>Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 24</i> , 423-439.	96	Adolescents ages 18 & 19 (81% female) from 2-parent families. The sample was 67% Caucasian, 18% Black, and 15% other ethnicities.	Cross-sectional design. Participants recruited from introductory college psychology courses.	IPC (assessed via the CPIC) was associated with adolescents’ anxious attachment in romantic relationships (measured with the Experiences in Close Relationships Scale).
Schoppe-Sullivan, S. J., Schermerhorn, A. C., & Cummings, E. M. (2007). Marital conflict and children’s adjustment: Evaluation of the parenting process model. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i> ,	283	Married (97%) or cohabitating couples and their 8-16 yr. old child (1% male) drawn from the community. Sample was 85.5% Caucasian, 9% Black, 2.2 % Hispanic, 0.4% Asian, & 2.9% other. Median family income ranged between \$40,000	3-wave longitudinal design. IPC was measured via self-report, parenting was assessed via self- and child-report, and children’s adjustment was parent-reported.	IPC (T1- measured using the CTS, O’Leary-Porter Scale, and the Negative Quality in Marriage Scale) was both directly and indirectly, through parental warmth (measured using the Parenting Behavior Inventory and the Index of Parenting Style) and psychological autonomy (assessed via the Parenting Behavior



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
69, 1118-1134.		and \$65,000. Almost all parents had a high school education or greater.		Inventory) at time 2, related to children's greater externalizing symptoms (T3- measured with the CBCL).  IPC was indirectly related to children's greater internalizing symptoms (assessed using the CBCL and CDI) through less parental psychological autonomy and greater behavioral control (measured with Parenting Behavior Inventory and the Index of Parenting Style.)
Davies, P. T., Sturge-Apple, M. L., Cicchetti, D., & Cummings, E. M. (2008). Adrenocortical underpinnings of children's psychological reactivity to interparental conflict. <i>Child Development</i> , 79, 1693-1706.	208	Parents and their kindergarten age children. The sample was 77.1% White, 16.4% Black, 4.5% Hispanic, .8% Asian, and 1.1% other. Median family income was \$40,000 - \$54,000. Most children (92%) lived with their biological parents.	2-wave longitudinal design. Time points were spaced 2 yrs. apart. Hostile IPC was coded based on observation and also parent-reported. Children's adjustment was parent-reported.	Time 1 hostile IPC (coded with the Marital Daily Records system and measured with the OPS) exerted a positive, indirect influence on increases in children's externalizing from Time 1 to Time 2 (assessed via the CBCL) through decreases in children's Time 1 (salivary) cortisol reactivity during a simulated interparental argument.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>El-Sheikh, M., Cummings, E. M., Kouros, C. D., Elmore-Staton, L., &amp; Buckhalt, J. (2008). Marital psychological and physical aggression and children's mental and physical health: Direct, mediated, and moderated effects. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 76</i>, 138-148.</p>	251	<p>Parents and their second or third grade children (51% female). Participants were Caucasian (66%) and Black (34%). Families were socioeconomically diverse.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants recruited through local schools. Marital aggression and children's externalizing were parent-reported; children's internalizing and PTSD symptoms were self-reported; children's emotional security was rated by parents and children.</p>	<p>Levels of both parents' marital aggression perpetrated against the other partner (measured with the CTS, Severity of Violence Against Men/Women Scales, and the Subtle and Overt Psychological Abuse of Women and Men Scale) were positively associated with children's internalizing (assessed via the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale &amp; the CDI), externalizing (measured using the Personality Inventory for Children), and PTSD symptoms (assessed with the Trauma Symptoms Checklist for Children). Children's emotional security in the interparental relationship (measured with the Security in the Marital Subsystem—Parent Report Inventory and the Security in the Interparental Subsystem Scale) mediated the relationships between marital aggression and all three child adjustment variables.</p>
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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Kim, K. L., Jackson, Y., Conrad, S. M., Hunter, H. L.(2008). Adolescent report of interparental conflict: The role of threat and self-blame appraisal on adaptive outcome. <i>Journal of Child and Family Studies, 17</i>, 735-751.</p>		<p>High school students (ages 14-19; 52.7% male) from the Southeastern United States. Ethnic composition of the sample was 56.8% Caucasian, 11.8% Black, 11.2% Asian, 5.3% Hispanic, 8.3% multiracial, and 6.5% other.</p>	<p>Participants were recruited from a single high school. Assessments took place during health classes. All measures were teen-report.</p>	<p>Teen’s reports of IPC (measured via the CPIC) were positively associated both directly and indirectly, through perceived threat in response to conflict (also measured with the CPIC), with externalizing problems (assessed using the Behavior Assessment System for Children- Second Edition- BASC-2).</p> <p>Similarly, IPC was positively associated both directly and indirectly, through perceived threat and self-blame (assessed via the CPIC), with internalizing problems (measured with the BASC-2).</p> <p>Finally, IPC was positively associated both directly and indirectly, through perceived threat and self-blame, with adaptive teen behavior (measured with the BASC-2).</p>
<p>Kouros, C. D., Merilees, C. E., &amp; Cummings, E. M.</p>	<p>297</p>	<p>2-parent families and their 8-16 yr. old child (52% male). The sample was</p>	<p>2-wave longitudinal design. Participants recruited through community and school</p>	<p>Time 1 interparental conflict (assessed using the CTS, O’Leary–Porter Scale and observational</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
(2008). Marital conflict and children's emotional security in the context of parental depression. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i> , 70, 684-697.		85% Caucasian, 9.4% Black, 2% Latino, 0.3% Asian, and 3.5% other. Median family income was between \$40,000 and \$60,000/yr.	advertisements. Marital conflict was self-reported and observed, children's emotional security was parent- and child-reported, and children's internalizing was parent-reported.	coding) was associated with increased internalizing (measured via the CDI and Revised Child Manifest Anxiety Scale) at time 2. This relationship was mediated by children's emotional security in the interparental relationship (assessed with the Security in the Marital Subsystem & Security in the Interparental Subsystem scales), such that greater conflict evinced less security, which was associated with greater internalizing.
Laurent, H.K., Kim, H. K., & Capaldi, D. M. (2008). Prospective effects of interparental conflict on child attachment security and the moderating role of parents' romantic attachment. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 22, 377-388.	80	80 men, the mother of their first child, and their first child; drawn from the Oregon Youth Study. At time 1, 36% percent of the couples were married, 18% were dating/engaged, and 46% were cohabitating. Sample was mostly Caucasian (83%) and relatively low SES; about half of the families reported a total income of less than \$20,000/ yr.	2-wave longitudinal design. All measures were observationally coded; psychological aggression was coded during relationship discussions and parent-child attachment was coded during the standard Strange Situation Paradigm.	Greater interparental psychological aggression (coded using the Family and Peer Process Code) was associated with lower father-child attachment security (coded using Crittenden's "Preschool Assessment of Attachment).

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Shelton, K. H., &amp; Harold, G. T. (2008a). Interparental conflict, negative parenting, and children's adjustment: Bridging links between parents' depression and children's adjustment. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 22, 712-724.</p>	352	<p>352 children (aged 11-13 at first wave) and their parents and teachers from the UK. Sample was predominantly Caucasian (99%). Over 2/3 of mothers and fathers completed some post-secondary education.</p>	<p>2-wave longitudinal design. Interparental conflict (Time 1) was assessed via self-report and observational coding. Parent's rejecting behavior (Time 2) was assessed via child report. Children's internalizing (Time 2) was child-reported, whereas externalizing (Time 2) was child and teacher report.</p>	<p>Interparental conflict (assessed with the O'Leary-Porter Scale, Iowa Youth and Families Project Rating Scales, and the Marital Adjustment Test) had a positive indirect effect on children's later externalizing behaviors (measured with the CBCL-YSR &amp; TRF, and the Trait Measure of Antisocial Behavior) through mothers' rejecting behavior towards their children (assessed via the Children's Report of Parent Behavior Inventory).</p> <p>Similarly, interparental conflict had a positive indirect effect on children's later internalizing behaviors (assessed using the CBCL-YSR and the CDI) through fathers' rejecting behavior towards their children.</p>
<p>Shelton, K. H., &amp; Harold, G. T. (2008b). Pathways between interparental</p>	252	<p>Children ages 11-13, their parent, and their teachers. All participants resided in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>3-wave longitudinal design. Participants recruited through schools. Parents completed their questionnaires at home, and</p>	<p>Time 1 IPC (assessed with the O'Leary-Porter Scale, questions derived from the Iowa Family Interaction Ratings Scales, and the</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>conflict and adolescent psychological adjustment: Bridging links between children's cognitive appraisals and coping strategies. <i>Journal of Early Adolescence</i>, 28, 555-582.</p>		<p>Sample was predominantly (99.2%) white. About 1/3 of parents completed a university education.</p>	<p>children completed theirs at school. IPC was parent-reported, and all other measures were child-reported, with the exception of externalizing, which was both child- and teacher-reported.</p>	<p>Short Marital Adjustment Test) was associated with adolescents' greater Time 2 perceived threat (measured using the CPIC). Perceived threat was then positively associated with Time 3 internalizing (assessed via the CDI &amp; CBCL-YSR) and externalizing (measured with the CBCL-YSR and -TRF) through the intervening variable of Time 2 avoidance coping (assessed using the Security in the Interparental Subsystem Scale- SIS).</p> <p>IPC was also positively associated with adolescents' Time 2 self-blame (measured via the CPIC). Self blame was then positively associated with internalizing symptoms through the intervening variable of time 2 adolescent overinvolvement in IPC (assessed with the SIS). Additionally, Self-blame was both directly and indirectly related to externalizing problems through children's overinvolvement in IPC.</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Sturge-Apple, M. L., Davies, P. T., Winter, M. A., Cummings, E. M., &amp; Schermerhorn, A. S. (2008). Interparental Conflict and children's school adjustment: The explanatory role of children's internal representations of interparental and parent-child relationships. <i>Developmental Psychology, 44</i>, 1678-1690.</p>	<p>229</p>	<p>Families (mother, father and their kindergarten child) recruited through schools in the Northeast and Midwest. 55% of child participants were girls. Median family income: \$40,000 - \$54,000. Most families identified themselves as White (79.9%), and the rest identified as Black (14.9%), Hispanic (3.9%) Asian-American (0.9%) or other (0.4%).</p>	<p>Three-wave (1 yr between waves), two-site longitudinal design. All measures took place in the lab. Interparental hostility and children's representations of the interparental relationship were observationally coded, children's school engagement was teacher-reported, and children's emotional adjustment to school was self-reported.</p>	<p>Interparental hostility (coded using the SCID) was indirectly and positively associated with both children's poor initial emotional adjustment and declines in children's emotional adjustment (measured via the School Liking and Avoidance Questionnaire and the Loneliness and Social Dissatisfaction Questionnaire) through children's negative representations of the interparental relationship (coded from the MacArthur Story Stem Battery - MSSB).</p> <p>Interparental hostility was indirectly and positively associated with children's poor initial school engagement (assessed with the Child Behavior Scale and the Teacher Rating Scale of School Adjustment) through children's negative representations of the interparental relationship and the parent-child relationship (coded from the MSSB).</p>
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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Ablow, J. C., Measelle, J. R., Cowan, P. A., &amp; Cowan, C. P. (2009). Linking marital conflict and children's adjustment: The role of young children's perceptions. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 23, 485-499.</p>		<p>Sample was comprised primarily of middle class families (mother, father, &amp; 5-6 yr. old child) from the San Francisco Bay area. Sample is 79% White. Median yearly family income = \$71,000. Approx. 55% of children are male.</p>	<p>Longitudinal design (although the results discussed here are from only the age 5 time point). Families were recruited through local preschools/daycares and through local ads. Children's perceptions of marital conflict were assessed via child report; parents reported on their marital conflict, and children's adjustment was teacher-reported.</p>	<p>IPC (measured via the Couple Communication Questionnaire) was positively associated with children's internalizing behavior (assessed with the Child Adaptive Behavior Inventory). This relationship was partially mediated by children's self-blame and distress (assessed via the Berkeley Puppet Interview - BPI) in response to conflict.</p> <p>Interparental Conflict was positively associated with children's externalizing behavior. This relationship was partially mediated by children's self-reported involvement (measured via the BPI) in interparental conflict.</p>
<p>Atkinson, E. R., Dadds, M. R., Chipuer, H., &amp; Dawe, S. (2009). Threat is a multidimensional construct: Exploring the role of children's threat appraisals in</p>	<p>236</p>	<p>Children ages 10-16 (54% male) attending schools in the Brisbane, Australia area. Most participants were Caucasian.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants recruited through local schools. Children's measures were completed during school. All variables were measured via child-report, except for children's internalizing, which was</p>	<p>Children's reports of greater IPC (assessed with the CPIC) were associated with greater internalizing problems (measured via the CBCL and CBCL-YSR). This relationship was mediated by children's perceptions of threat of being drawn into IPC and, for girls</p>



PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>the relationship between interparental conflict and adjustment. <i>Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology</i>, 37, 281-292.</p>			<p>reported by both children and parents.</p>	<p>only, fear of the parent-child attachment relationship being disrupted by IPC (assessed using the Child Threat Measure).</p>
<p>Choi, J., Jeong, B., Rohan, M. L., Polcari, A. M., &amp; Teicher, M. H. (2009). Preliminary evidence for white matter tract abnormalities in young adults exposed to parental verbal abuse. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i>, 69, 227-234.</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>Subjects were between 18 &amp; 25 yrs. of age, right-handed, free of neurological disorders, unmedicated, and without history of severe trauma. Additionally, sample was relatively high-SES.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional, 2 group (control versus those who witnessed parental verbal abuse) design. Assessments took place in a hospital. Interparental verbal abuse was measured via retro-spective report, somatization was assessed via interview, and fractional anisotropy was measured via MRI.</p>	<p>For subjects reporting witnessing parental verbal abuse (screened using the Traumatic Antecedents Interview), fractional anisotropy values were 22% lower in the left superior temporal gyrus (arcuate fasciculus tract), 26.2% lower in the left fusiform gyrus (near the posterior tail of the hippocampus), and 23.8% lower near the left body of the fornix than for controls. All these differences were statistically significant.</p> <p>Fractional anisotropy in the third region listed above was, in turn, associated with increased somatization complaints (measured via DSM diagnostic interview).</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>McCoy, K., Cummings, E. M., &amp; Davies, P. T. (2009). Constructive and destructive marital conflict, emotional security, and children's prosocial behavior. <i>The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i>, 50, 270-279.</p>	235	<p>Families from the Rochester, NY and South Bend, IN areas. 89% of parents were married. Children (55% female) were between the ages of 5 &amp; 7. The sample was 77% Caucasian, 16.2% Black, and 6.8% other ethnicity. Mean family income fell between \$40,000 and \$54,999/yr.</p>	<p>3 time-point longitudinal design. Measurements were 1 yr. apart. Marital conflict was parent-reported and coded by observers, children's emotional security was parent-reported, and children's prosocial behavior was parent and teacher reported.</p>	<p>T1 destructive IPC (measured with the stonewalling, frequency/severity, and hostility subscales of the CPS as well and coded by trained observers) was negatively related to children's emotional security in the interparental relationship at T2 (measured via the Security in the Marital Subsystem Inventory), which was then associated with children's T3 prosocial behavior (assessed with the Child Behavior Scale), controlling for T1 prosocial behavior.</p>
<p>Kennedy, A. C., Bybee, D., Sullivan, C. M., &amp; Greeson, M. (2010). The impact of family and community violence on children's depression trajectories: Examining the interactions of violence</p>	100	<p>Drawn from a larger study of IPV intervention. Sample consisted of female victims of IPV and their children above age 8 (61% male). The sample was 45% black, 29% Caucasian, 23% multiethnic, and 3% Latino.</p>	<p>6-wave longitudinal design. Sample was recruited through a domestic violence shelter, community organizations supporting women victims of IPV, and county prosecutor's office. All variables of interest here were measured via child-report.</p>	<p>Increases over time in IPV witnessed by children (assessed via the Child Report of Witnessing IPV scale) led to corresponding increases in children's depression (measured using the CDI) over time.</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>exposure, family social support, and gender. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 24, 197-207.</p>				
<p>Kouros, C. D., Cummings, E. M., &amp; Davies, P. T. (2010). Early trajectories of interparental conflict and externalizing problems as predictors of social competence in preadolescence. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i>, 22, 527-537.</p>	235	<p>Couples, their 5-year old children (54.9% female), and children's teachers from a mid-size Northeastern city and small Midwestern city. Sample was 70.2% Caucasian, 14.5% Black, 1.7% Hispanic, and 13.6% biracial. Median family income was between \$40,000 and \$54,999/yr.</p>	<p>4-wave longitudinal design. Interparental conflict and children's externalizing (Times 1-3) were parent-reported, and children's social adjustment (Time 4) was parent- and teacher-reported</p>	<p>Increases in interparental conflict (measured with the CPS and the Child-Rearing Disagreements Scale) over time predicted increases in children's externalizing problems (assessed via the CBCL) over time, which then predicted children's social problems and less prosocial behavior (measured using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire) 5 years later.</p>
<p>Simon, V. A., &amp; Furman, W. (2010). Interparental conflict and adolescents' romantic relationship conflict. <i>Research on Adolescence</i>, 20, 188-</p>	183	<p>Heterosexual high school seniors (54% female) living with 2 married parents (88% lived with both biological/ adoptive parents, 12% had one step-parent in the household).</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited from 2 school districts in a large Western city through ads and letters sent home. All measures were adolescent-reported except for adolescents' observed</p>	<p>Perceived IPC (as measured using the CPIC) was positively associated with amount of conflict in adolescents' romantic relationships (assessed via the Network of Relationships Inventory).</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
209.		All had been in a romantic relationship lasting 1 mo. or more. Sample was 68% Caucasian, 13% Black, 12% Latino, & 4% Asian, and was socioeconomically diverse.	interactions with their romantic partner. Only 88 youth who were in a romantic relationship for 6 or more months participated in these observations with their partner.	<p>Perceived IPC was positively associated with adolescents boys' physical aggression and conflict engagement (assessed using the Conflict Resolution Style Inventory) in romantic relationships for those who scored high on negative conflict appraisals (measured with the CPIC).</p> <p>Boys with more negative appraisals of IPC had more observed conflictual interactions with their romantic partner (coded with the Interactional Dimensions Coding System).</p>
Du Rocher Schundlich, T. D., White, C. R., Fleischhauer, E. A., & Fitzgerald, K. A. (2011). Observed infant reactions during live interparental conflict. <i>Journal of Marriage</i>	74	Parents (85% were married) and their 6-15 mo. old infants. Parents' mean level of education ranged between some college to a Bachelor's degree. The sample was 78.4% Caucasian, 9.5% biracial, 1.4% Asian, and 5.4% other (the res of the sample	Cross sectional design. All measures were obtained through observational coding of a marital interaction in the lab, with the exception of infants' history of IPC exposure (parent-reported).	Destructive IPC (coded with an adapted version of the Marital Daily Records) was associated with infants' greater preoccupation with conflict, distress, dysregulation, frustration, and less play during that conflict (all rated on 0-4 scale based on frequency & intensity).

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>and Family, 73, 221-235.</i>		did not report ethnicity). Modal total family income ranged between \$40,001 and \$65,000/yr.		The association between destructive IPC and infants' dyregulation was only significant for those infants with a history of high exposure to destructive IPC (measured with items from the CPS) in the past.
El-Sheikh, M., Hinnant, B., & Erath, S. (2011). Developmental trajectories of delinquency symptoms in childhood: The role of marital conflict and autonomic nervous system activity. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 120, 16-32.</i>	251	8-year olds (51% female) and their married/cohabitating parents. Median total family income ranged between \$35,000 and \$50,000. 76% of parents had completed high school, whereas 45% had completed college. The sample was 64% Caucasian and 36% Black.	3-wave longitudinal design. Participants were recruited through local elementary schools. All measures took place in a lab. Marital conflict was parent- and child-reported whereas children's delinquency symptoms were parent-reported.	Marital conflict (measured using the CTS-2 and the CPIC) was positively related to children's concurrent and later delinquency symptoms (assessed via the Personality Inventory for Children-2).
Kelly, R. J., & El-Sheikh, M. (2011). Marital conflict and children's sleep: Reciprocal relations	176	3 <sup>rd</sup> grade children (55.6% Female) and their parents from the southeastern U.S. 69% of children were Caucasian, and 31% were	2 wave longitudinal design. Sleep data were collected at home, and questionnaires were administered in a laboratory. Marital conflict was parent- and	Greater Time 1 marital conflict (measured using the CTS2 and CPIC) predicted in increase in variability of children's sleep onset at time 2 (assessed via

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 1. The impact of mutual couple conflict, verbal and emotional abuse/control on children.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
and socioeconomic effects. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 25, 412-422.		black. Average total family income was between \$35,000 and \$50,000.	child-reported, and sleep measures were child-reported.	Actigraphy), as well as more sleepiness and sleep/wake problems (both measured with the School Sleep Habits Survey) at time 2.
Rhoades, K. A., Leve, L. D., Harold, G. T., Neiderhiser, J. M., Shaw, D. S., & Reiss, D. (2011). Longitudinal pathways from marital hostility to child anger during toddlerhood: Genetic susceptibility and indirect effects via harsh parenting. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 25, 282-291.		Adopted children (adopted within 3 mos. postpartum) and their adoptive parents (mean age = 37.5). Children (42% female) were 9 mos. of age at beginning of study. Adoptive parents were mostly Caucasian, college-educated, and middle- to upper-class.	2-wave longitudinal design. All measures were self report, and child anger/frustration was the only construct not assessed at both waves (only at time 2).	Time 1 interparental hostility (measured via the Behavior Affect Rating Scale) had a significant indirect effect on children's Time 2 anger /frustration (assessed by the Toddler Behavior Assessment Questionnaire) through its impact on Time 2 harsh parenting (assessed using overreactive subscale of The Parenting Scale).

**Table 2. The impact of father perpetrated verbal, emotional abuse/control on children**

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Sullivan, C. M., Juras, J., Bybee, D., Nguyen, H., &amp; Allen, N. (2000). How children's adjustment is effected by their relationships to their mother's abusers. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15</i>, 587-602.</p>	80	<p>Children were ages 7 – 11, and mothers had experienced domestic violence in past 4 months. 49% (mothers)/40% (children) were White, 39%/45% Black, 5%/5% Hispanic, 5%/10% multiracial. Mean income = 14400/yr. 80% of families received public assistance.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants recruited through domestic violence programs in an urban area. Interviews were conducted primarily in participants' homes. Mothers' abuse history and child's relationship to abuser were measured through maternal report. Children's social, scholastic, and athletic competency, and self-worth were measured through child-report.</p>	<p>Children of abused mothers (measured via the CTS, Index of Psychological Abuse, and mothers' report of injuries received from abuser) reported greater perceptions of social, scholastic, and athletic competency, as well as self-worth (measured via Harter's Self-Perception Profile for Children) when their mother's abuser was not a father figure than when that abuser was a biological or stepfather.</p>
<p>Schacht, P. M., Cummings, E.M., &amp; Davies, P. T. (2009). Fathering in family context and child adjustment: A longitudinal analysis. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 23</i>, 790-797.</p>	235	<p>Couples (88.1% married) and their kindergarten-aged child (55% female). Sample was 79.2% White, 15.3% Black, 3.8% Hispanic, .4% biracial, and 1.3% other. Median total family income ranged from \$40,000 to \$54,999/yr.</p>	<p>3-wave longitudinal design (only last 2 waves described here). Families were recruited through postcards and flyers sent to neighborhoods and schools as well as booths at community events. All measures were parent-reported.</p>	<p>Time 2 paternal destructive marital conflict (assessed via the CPS) led to less positive concurrent parenting behavior (measured with the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire and the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire), which in turn predicted children's Time 3 externalizing symptoms (assessed</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 2. The impact of father perpetrated verbal, emotional abuse/control on children

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>using the CBCL).</p> <p>Additionally, Time 2 paternal destructive marital conflict led to less positive concurrent parenting behavior, which was associated with less emotional security in the interparental relationship (measured via the SIMS). Less emotional security, in turn, also predicted children's Time 3 externalizing symptoms.</p>



**Table 3. The impact of mother perpetrated verbal, emotional abuse/control on children**

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Wentzel, K. R. &amp; Feldman, S. S. (1996). Relations of cohesion and power in family dyads to social and emotional adjustment during early adolescence. <i>Journal of Research on Adolescence</i>, 6, 225-244.</p>	99	<p>6<sup>th</sup> graders (51 girls) recruited from San Francisco area schools. Sample was primarily middle-class, and racial breakdown was as follows: 58% White, 14% Hispanic, 13% Asian, 8% Black, 7% other. 66% lived with both biological parents.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Data were all child-report and were gathered in classrooms.</p>	<p>Children who perceived their parents' relationship as egalitarian (measured via the FAST) exhibited less depressive affect (measured via the CDI), more self-restraint (measured via Weinberger Adjustment Inventory), and greater social self-concept (measured via Harter's Perceived Social Competence Scale) than children who reported that their mother has more power than their father.</p>
<p>Crockenberg, S. C., Leerkes, E. M., &amp; Lekka, S. K. (2007). Pathways from marital aggression to infant emotion regulation: The development of withdrawal in infancy. <i>Infant Behavior and Development</i>, 30, 97-113.</p>	80	<p>Mothers, their partners, and their 6-month old children (59% male). Sample was majority Caucasian and married. Mean total family income was \$62,500.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Marital aggression and children's exposure to IPC were parent-reported; infant withdrawal was observer-reported.</p>	<p>Maternal marital aggression (measured with the Marital Conflict Questionnaire) and infants' exposure to IPC (measured with the CPS) were positively related to infant withdrawal (coded behaviorally).</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 4. The impact of partner abuse on the family system – e.g., levels of stress, boundaries, alliances and family structure.

**Table 4. The impact of partner abuse on the family system – e.g., levels of stress, boundaries, alliances and family structure.**

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Davis, B. T., Hops, H., Alpert, A., &amp; Sheeber, L. (1998). Child responses to parental conflict and their effect on adjustment: a study of triadic relations. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 12</i>, 163-177.</p>	156	<p>Subsample of an epidemiological study of depression. Sample comprised of 2-parent families and their high-school age children (ages 14-18; 51% female). Sample was predominantly Caucasian and parents' modal level of education ranged from some college education to college graduate.</p>	<p>2-wave longitudinal design. Teens' overall aggression was self-reported, and aggression in a triadic family discussion was measured via observational coding.</p>	<p>7% of the variance in changes in teen's aggressive behavior over time (i.e. changes in teens' CBCL-YSR scores) was accounted for by aggression towards their fathers in response to their father's aggression towards their mother (coded with the LIFE system), whereas 2% of that variance was accounted for by teens' aggression towards their fathers in response to their mothers' aggression towards their father (coded with the LIFE system).</p> <p>When split by gender, the former path (outlined above) is only significant for boys, whereas the latter path approaches significance only for girls.</p>
<p>Moon, M. (2000). Retrospective reports of interparental abuse by adult children from intact families. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15</i>, 1323-1331.</p>	144	<p>Adults ages 18-68 who lived with both biological parents until age 18. Sample was 57% Caucasian, 23.6 % Hispanic, 5.6% Asian, 1.4% Black, 1.4% Native American, and 9% other. 58% of participants were currently enrolled in college.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited through local colleges/universities and community organizations. All measures were retrospective reports completed by adults concerning their childhood (up to age 18).</p>	<p>Mother's perpetration of physical &amp; verbal abuse (both measured via the CTS) with their husband was negatively related to children's closeness with both mother and father (assessed using a scale derived by the author).</p> <p>Fathers' perpetration of physical &amp; verbal abuse with their wives was negatively related to children's closeness with them.</p> <p>Fathers' perpetration of verbal abuse</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 4. The impact of partner abuse on the family system – e.g., levels of stress, boundaries, alliances and family structure.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				with their wives was positively related to children’s closeness with their mother.
Margolin, G., Gordis, E. B., & John, R. S. (2001). Coparenting: A link between marital conflict and parenting in two-parent families. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 15</i> , 3-21.	247	75 parents of 9-13 yr. old child (53% female) as well as 172 parents of 4 or 5 yr. old biological child (53%). 9-13 yr.-old and 4-5 yr.-old samples were 67%, 54% Caucasian, 24%,16% Black, 1%,6% Latino, 2% Asian, & 8%, 23% other, respectively. Average total family income was between \$47,350 & \$55,880/yr.	Cross sectional design. Participants were recruited through publically-posted flyers. All measures took place in the laboratory, and (with the exception of parenting stress and parenting practices), partner-reported.	Wives’ marital conflict (assessed with the Domestic Conflict Index) was associated with less wife-initiated cooperation, more triangulation, and more conflict during co-parenting (measured via the Coparenting Questionnaire).  Husbands’ marital conflict was associated with less husband-initiated cooperation, more triangulation, and more conflict during co-parenting.  The association between wives’ marital conflict and husbands’ problematic parenting practices (measured using the Parenting Practices Questionnaire) and parenting stress (assessed with the Parenting Stress Index) was mediated by disruptions in husband’s co-parenting. Similarly, The association between husbands’ marital conflict and wives’ problematic parenting practices and parenting stress was mediated by disruptions in wives’ co-parenting.
Shamir, H., Schundlich, T. D. R., & Cummings,	47	47 married couples with a child between 5 and 8 years	Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited from a	Husbands’ physical aggression towards their wives (as reported on

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 4. The impact of partner abuse on the family system – e.g., levels of stress, boundaries, alliances and family structure.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>E. M. (2001). Marital conflict, children's parenting styles, and children's representations of family relationships. <i>Parenting: Science and Practice, 1</i>, 123-151.</p>		<p>old. Mean ages – Mothers: M= 34.5, Father: M = 36.3. Sample was mostly Euro-American (85.7%), with smaller percentages of Black (5.8%), Asian American (3.8%) and Hispanic (1.9%). Mean yearly income ranged from \$40,000 to \$60,000. Mean education: 15.4 years.</p>	<p>Midwestern community through fliers and newspaper ads. Marital aggression was measured via self-report, and children's representations of the family and parenting were coded observationally.</p>	<p>the CPS), was predictive children's negative representations of the father-mother-child triadic relationship (coded using the FAST- as adapted from the MSSB).</p> <p>Wives' physical aggression (CPS) towards their husbands was predictive of children's negative representations of both the father-child relationship and the father-mother-child triadic relationship (FAST).</p> <p>Husbands' and wives' verbal aggression towards their partners (CPS) was associated with less parental acceptance in parent-child relations and children's negative representations of the marital relationship (FAST).</p>
<p>Davies, P. T., Forman, E. M., Rasi, J. A., &amp; Stevens, K. I. (2002). Assessing emotional security in the interparental relationship: The security in the interparental subsystem scales. <i>Child Development, 73</i>, 544-562.</p>	<p>924</p>	<p>6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students and their parents. The child sample was 82% Caucasian, 9% Black, 5% Hispanic, 2% Asian, and 2% native American. 70% of children's parents were married and cohabitating. Parents in the sample were mostly Caucasian and middle-class.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited through schools. Students completed measures in school, and parents were mailed their measures for completion. Spillover was assessed via child-report.</p>	<p>Mothers', fathers' (both assessed using the CPS) and children's reports of destructive IPC (measured with the CPIC) were positively related to children's belief that IPC would spillover into parent-child relationships (assessed via the Security in the Interparental Subsystem scales).</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 4. The impact of partner abuse on the family system – e.g., levels of stress, boundaries, alliances and family structure.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Grych, J. H., Wachsmuth-Schlaefel, &amp; Klockow, L. L. (2002). Interparental aggression and young children's representations of family relationships. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 16</i>, 259-272.</p>	46	<p>46 children (ages 3 to 7) and their mothers. Half of mothers were referred by domestic violence shelters/agencies. Children were 48% Caucasian, 30% Black, 13% Latino, and 9% other. In 64% of families, mothers' partners were the child biological partner.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Interparental aggression was mother-reported, and children's representations were child-reported.</p>	<p>Children from violent homes (i.e. referred by a domestic violence shelter or agency) had less positive representations of their mothers (coded during the MacArthur Story Stem Battery).</p> <p>Children from families experiencing partner-to-mother aggression (measured using the CTS) showed more negative representations of their mother.</p>
<p>Grych, J. H., Raynor, S. R., &amp; Fosco, G. M. (2004). Family processes that shape the impact of interparental conflict on adolescents. <i>Development and Psychopathology, 16</i>, 649-665.</p>	388	<p>9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (ages 14-19; 60% female) from a mid-sized Midwestern city. Sample was 56.5% Caucasian, 19.2% Latino, 12.7% Black, 4% Asian, 2.1% Native American, 2.1% biracial, and 3% other.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures were completed in school and were adolescent-report.</p>	<p>Triangulation into IPC (assessed via the CPIC) mediated the positive relationship between IPC (also measured with the CPIC) and adolescents' internalizing and externalizing problems (both assessed using the CBCL-YSR).</p>
<p>Katz, L. F. &amp; Low, S. M. (2004) Marital violence, co-parenting, and family-level processes in relation to children's adjustment. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 18</i>, 372-382.</p>	130	<p>130 married couples with 1 preschool-aged child (62% male). Families were mostly Caucasian; average parental education = 15.4 years; parents ages ranged from 22 to 57 years.</p>	<p>Cross-Sectional design. Subjects recruited through preschools, the newspaper, and pediatrician's/dentist's offices. Marital violence (MV) was self-reported and family interaction was observationally coded.</p>	<p>MV (measured with the CTS) was significantly related to withdrawn (<math>r = .23</math>) and positive (<math>r = -.21</math>) co-parenting (coded according to the FICS).</p> <p>Hostile/Withdrawn co-parenting did not mediate the relationship between MV and child aggression or delinquency (as reported on the CBCL), but did partially mediate the</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Lindahl, K. M., Malik, N. M., Kaczynski, K., &amp; Simons, J. S. (2004). Couple power dynamics, systemic family functioning, and child adjustment: A test of a mediational model in a multiethnic sample. <i>Development and Psychopathology, 16</i>, 609-630.</p>	237	<p>237 two-parent households with a child between 8 and 10 years of age; recruited through newspaper ads and flyers. 57% of mothers (Mean age: 38) and 52% of fathers (Mean age: 41) were Hispanic, the rest were Caucasian. Parents were married an average of 11 years and average family yearly income was \$46,896. 137 of the 237 child participants were boys.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Marital and family functioning variables were assessed via observational coding. Child adjustment was assessed using parent-report measures.</p>	<p>relationship between MV and child anxiety/depression (as reported on the CBCL).</p> <p>Families in which the marital dyad were characterized by mutual power conflict (coded using the SCID during marital discussions) exhibited dysfunctional family boundary patterns (coded using the SCIFF during family discussions) 66% of the time (Disengaged- 43% and Dyadic alliances 23%) compared to families in which one partner was dominant (54% of the time – 24% dyadic alliances, 22% disengaged) and egalitarian marriages (disengaged boundaries only 28% of the time).</p> <p>The effect of couple power dynamics (listed above) on children’s internalizing and externalizing symptoms (As measured by the CBCL) was mediated by family functioning (measured using SCIFF during family discussion)</p>
<p>Margolin, G., Gordis, E. B., &amp; Oliver, P. H. (2004). Links between marital and parent-child interactions: Moderating role of</p>	86	<p>86 cohabitating couples (mean age = 41.4) and their 9-13 yr. old child (52% male). Mean family income was \$56,076. 70% of the sample was Caucasian, 20%</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Subjects were recruited through advertisements. All data were collected in a lab. Marital discussions and parent-child discussions were observationally</p>	<p>Husbands’ hostility toward their wives (coded with the Marital Coding System) during a marital discussion was negatively related to empathy toward their child during a parent-child discussion (observationally</p>

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<p>husband-to-wife aggression. <i>Development and Psychopathology, 16, 753-771.</i></p>		<p>Black, 1 % Hispanic, &amp; 8% biracial.</p>	<p>coded. Physical marital aggression was self- and partner- reported.</p>	<p>coded). This effect was only significant for families also reporting husband-to-wife marital aggression (Measured using the Domestic Conflict Index).  Wives' hostility toward their husband (coded with the Marital Coding System) during a marital discussion was positively related to negative affect toward their child during a parent-child discussion (observationally coded). This effect was only significant for families also reporting husband-to-wife marital aggression</p>
<p>Riggio, H. R. (2004). Parental marital conflict and divorce, parent-child relationships, social support, and relationship anxiety in young adulthood. <i>Personal Relationships, 11, 99-114.</i></p>	<p>556</p>	<p>Undergraduate and graduate students (ages 18-32; 63.3% female). 70.8% were from intact families.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures were student-reported.</p>	<p>Young adult's retrospective reports of high IPC and IPV (assessed using the Parental Conflict Scale), were associated with poorer affective quality, independence and emotional support in relationships with their fathers and mothers (all measured with the Parental Attachment Questionnaire).</p>
<p>Chrysos, E. S., Taft, C. T., King, L. A., &amp; King, D. W. (2005). Gender, partner violence, and perceived family functioning among a</p>	<p>298</p>	<p>298 male Vietnam War veterans and their partners. Veterans (Mean age = 41) were 70% White, 25% Black, 5% Other. Females partners (Mean age = 40) were 79%</p>	<p>Cross-Sectional Design. Data were drawn from National Survey of the Vietnam Generation, and all measures were self-report.</p>	<p>Nonviolent male victims experiencing violence from their partner (measured with the CTS) reported higher family adaptability and cohesion (on the FACES-II) than violent men without an abusive partner.</p>

PASK#8 Online Tables - Table 4. The impact of partner abuse on the family system – e.g., levels of stress, boundaries, alliances and family structure.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>sample of Vietnam veterans. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 20, 549- 559</p>		<p>White, 19% Black, 2% other. Couples had been together an average of 13.6 years.</p>		<p>Violent women with nonviolent partners reported better family adaptability and cohesion than nonviolent women with violent partners.</p> <p>Nonviolent women with violent partners were not significantly different from nonviolent couples on reported family adaptability and cohesion.</p> <p>Men in nonviolent couples reported marginally significantly poorer family adaptability and cohesion than nonviolent men with a violent partner.</p> <p>Both men &amp; women in nonviolent couples reported poorer perceived family functioning than did those couples experiencing bidirectional violence, but this difference was not significant.</p>
<p>Dunn, J., O’Connor, T. G., &amp; Cheng, H. (2005). Children's responses to conflict between their different parents: Mothers, stepfathers, nonresident fathers, and nonresident stepmothers. <i>Journal of</i></p>	<p>159</p>	<p>Subsample from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children. Sample was comprised of parents and their 8-17 year- old children; all were Caucasian.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. IPC was parent- and child-reported and children’s relationship quality with their parents was child-reported.</p>	<p>Frequency of conflict between mothers and stepfathers was associated with negativity in both the mother-child and stepfather-child relationships.</p> <p>Frequency of conflict between separated/divorced mothers and fathers was associated with negativity in the father-child relationship.</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 34, 223-234.</i>				
Lieberman, A. F., Van horn, P., & Ozer, E. J. (2005). Preschooler witnesses or marital violence: Predictors and mediators of child behavior problems. <i>Development and Psychopathology, 17, 385-396.</i>	85	85 preschoolers (25 to 59 mos., 58 % boys) and their mothers. Diverse sample (children – 46% mixed ethnicity, about equal amounts Black, White, and Latino, some Asian; mothers- mostly Latina or White, 17% Black, 9% Asian). Mean family income = \$25K per year.	Cross-sectional design.	Mothers' reports of marital violence (on the CTS) were unrelated to displays of reciprocity and partnership (as measured by the PIRGAS) in the mother-child dyad.
Low, S. M., & Stocker, C. (2005). Family functioning and children's adjustment: Associations among parent's depressed mood, marital hostility, parent-child hostility, and children's adjustment. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 19, 394-403.</i>	136	Children from intact families (59 % male) and their parents. Children were, on average, about 10 yrs. old. 80% of families are Caucasian, 13% are Hispanic, 3% are Black, and 4% were from other ethnic groups. Parents averaged above 15 years of education.	Cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited through public schools and newspaper ads. All measures were completed in the lab. Marital hostility was self-reported and observationally coded, parent-child hostility was child-reported and observationally coded, children's externalizing was parent-reported and children's internalizing was self-reported.	Fathers' marital hostility (measured with the Marital Interaction Coding System and the OPS) was indirectly related to children's greater internalizing (assessed via the CDI and the Revised Manifest Anxiety Scale) and externalizing difficulties (assessed via the CBCL) by way of greater father-child hostility (measured with the Colorado Adoption Project Family Coding System and the Family Emotional Expressiveness Questionnaire).  Mother's marital hostility (measured same as fathers') was indirectly related to children's internalizing by way of mother-child hostility

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				(measured same as fathers'). Mother's marital hostility was directly related to children's greater externalizing difficulties.
<p>Franck, K. L. &amp; Buehler, C. (2007). A family process model of marital hostility, parental depressive affect, and early adolescent problem behavior: The roles of triangulation and parental warmth. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 21</i>, 614-625.</p>	416	<p>6<sup>th</sup> grade students (51% female) and their parents. Parents were married and had no stepchildren. Families were predominantly Caucasian (91 %). Median family yearly income = \$70,000.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Families were recruited through letters sent home with their middle school students and in the mail. Students completed questionnaires at school, and parents were mailed questionnaires at home. Semi-structured interviews were conducted during a home visit. Marital hostility was parent-reported and observationally coded; youth triangulation was self-reported, and youth internalizing &amp; externalizing was teacher-, parent-, and self-reported.</p>	<p>Parents' marital hostility (assessed using an 18-item questionnaire and codes from the IFIRS) was significantly &amp; directly related to youths' externalizing difficulties (measured via child, parent, and teacher report forms of the CBCL).  Parent's marital hostility had a significant indirect effect on children's internalizing (measured just as externalizing) through youths' triangulation into parental conflict (measured via a seven item questionnaire).</p>
<p>Fosco, G. M. &amp; Grych, J. H. (2008). Emotional, cognitive, and family systems mediators of children's adjustment to interparental conflict. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 22</i>, 843-854.</p>	150	<p>2-parent families and their fourth and fifth grade children (ages 8-12, 51% male). Average family income ranged from \$40,004 to \$50,000/yr. Children described themselves as Caucasian (55%), Black (28.2%), Hispanic (6%), Asian (1.3%), Native American (.7%) biracial</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. All measures took place in a lab. IPC was assessed via parent- and child-report as well as through observational coding. Children's threat and self-blame were child reported, and both internalizing and externalizing were assessed with parent and child reports.</p>	<p>Children's self-blame for IPC (assessed with the CPIC) mediated the relationship between IPC (measured via the CPIC, CPS, and through observational coding with the SCIFF) and both internalizing and externalizing (assessed using the CBCL).  Children's feelings of threat resulting from IPC (measured with the CPIC) mediated the relationship between</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		(6.7%), and other.		IPC and internalizing, whereas children’s triangulation into IPC (assessed via the Co-parenting Questionnaire) mediated the relationship between IPC and externalizing.
Owen, A. E., Thompson, M. P., Shaffer, A., Jackson, E. B., & Kaslow, N. J. (2009). Family variables that mediate the relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) and child adjustment. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 24, 433-445.	139	139 African-American mother-child dyads. Mothers were recruited from battered women’s shelters & community health clinics and had been married or in a relationship sometime during the past year. Children (77 female) were 8 through 12 years of age. Family income ranged from \$6K to \$12K per year.	Cross-sectional design. IPV, family processes and child adjustment were all assessed via mother and child-report.	The relationship between child-reported IPV (from CPIC) and both internalizing and externalizing problems (from YSR) was mediated by family cohesion (from FACES II), such that more IPV meant less cohesion and more internalizing and externalizing.  Child-reported conflict (from CPIC) was positively associated with children’s internalizing and externalizing (from YSR), and that relationship was mediated by mother-child emotional relationship quality (from RQ).
Fosco, G.M., & Grych, J. H. (2010). Adolescent triangulation into parental conflicts: Longitudinal implications for appraisals and adolescent-parent relations. <i>Journal of</i>	171	Adolescents ages 14-19 (60.4 % female). 52.5% had parents who were married. Adolescents were 56.7% Caucasian, 12.3% Black, 19.6% Hispanic, 4.3% Asian, 1.8% Native American, 2.1% biracial, and 3.1% other.	2-wave longitudinal design. All measures were adolescent-reported and obtained during school hours.	Participants who reported witnessing intense, frequent and poorly resolved IPC reported greater triangulation into the interparental relationship (both measured via the CPIC).  Participants exposed to greater IPC reported less concurrent closeness with their parents and greater Time 2 conflict with their parents (both

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<b>Study</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Sample Characteristics</b>	<b>Method and Design</b>	<b>Results</b>
<i>Marriage and Family, 72, 254-266.</i>				measured with the CTS-Parent-Child Version).