PASK 2025-2026 Review

Topic #6 The Impact of Parental Conflict and Emotional Abuse on Children and Families

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Interparental conflict (IPC) heightens children's risk for mental health problems (Buehler et al., 1997; van Eldik et al., 2020). Given the high rates at which children are exposed to IPC (Jose & O'Leary, 2009), the last decade of research on the impact of IPC has attempted to elucidate developmental pathways that lead to children's mental health problems. The current paper reviewed research on the impact of IPC on children and families since the previous Partner Abuse State of the Knowledge (PASK) Project review (Sturge-Apple et al., 2012). In total, we reviewed 206 studies published between 2012 and 2023 based on searches in multiple databases (i.e., PsychInfo, MedLine, Web of Science, and Scopus). In line with the prior review (Sturge-Apple et al., 2012), IPC was defined as partner conflict and emotional abuse consisting of nonverbal and verbal anger, hostility, disengagement or withdrawal, frequency of conflict, and emotional and psychological control within interparental relationships. Due to the shifts in approaches in the last decade, the themes in the present review are qualitatively different than the first review and organized by the following themes in the Appendix: (1) child mental health; (2) child coping and reactivity; (3) parenting and family processes; (4) child coping and reactivity as mediators of links between their exposure to IPC and mental health; and (5) family processes as mediators of the association between IPC and child mental health. The columns in the tables are organized by study reference, sample size of the study, sample characteristics (e.g., geographic location, gender, age), study method and design, and relevant findings.

The first table synthesizes 50 empirical studies examining the impact of IPC on children's mental health outcomes. Overall, studies in this table generally found destructive forms of IPC to be associated with higher levels of mental health problems (e.g., internalizing, externalizing, and social problems) for children. Notably, however, other studies reporting null or modest associations highlight the variability in the impact of IPC on children's mental health. These diverse findings may be attributed to the inconsistencies across studies, including how IPC was conceptualized and the methodological approach. Thus, this first set of findings emphasizes the utility of multivariate models to capture the mediating and moderating mechanisms of influence.

The next table summarizes the 34 empirical studies that examine associations between IPC and children's coping and reactivity. Consistent with the emotional security theory and cognitive-contextual framework (Davies & Cummings, 1994; Grych & Fincham, 1990), the findings generally indicated that destructive and frequent IPC was associated with higher levels of children's emotional insecurity, negative conflict appraisals (e.g., threat perceptions, self-blame), and more negative internal representations of themselves and family relationships. In contrast, constructive IPC was associated with decreases in threat appraisals and increases in constructive internal representations (e.g., Zhou & Buehler, 2017). As an important next step in understanding the impact of IPC, researchers sought to understand how children's coping and reactivity may mediate the association between IPC and their mental health outcomes. There were 51 studies examining this mediational pathway. Findings from these studies indicated that exposure to frequent, intense, and unresolved IPC increases children's vulnerability to mental health outcomes through its relations with higher child emotional insecurity and perceptions of threat and self-blame. The moderate associations in these models emphasize the need for future research to identify additional mediators and moderators that elucidate the risk posed by IPC.

An additional table summarized 23 empirical studies on the impact of IPC on parenting and family processes. Much of this work used family systems theory and the spillover hypothesis as a guide to understanding how the interparental relationship may shape other family relationships (Cox et al, 2001). In the last decade, research has shown that destructive forms (e.g., hostile, unresolved) of IPC predict numerous dimensions of parenting difficulties (e.g., harsh parenting), coparenting relationship problems, and multiple dimensions of parent-child dyad difficulties (e.g., conflict). Although it received far less attention, there is some work to suggest that IPC may also operate as a precursor of other family relationship difficulties (e.g., sibling hostility). In building on this work, the 40 empirical studies outlined in the final table examined the mediational role of parenting and family processes on the relation between parental conflict and children's developmental outcomes. Collectively, the studies largely supported the premise that destructive IPC increases children's risk of mental health problems through parenting, parent-child, and family difficulties. In accord with the other results in this review, the modest associations in this area of work highlight the need for future work to combine mediating and moderating variables to better understand the conditions under which children and families are at increased risk for these cascading mechanisms.

In sum, the second generation of research reviewed in this paper and in the tables highlight the progress made from the previous decade of research outlined in Sturge-Apple and colleagues (2012). In looking to the future, there are many potential avenues for the next generation of research. These include examining the sequelae of IPC in new taxonomies that better distinguish between children's mental health outcomes, identifying moderating conditions that modulate the relation between IPC and child and family outcomes, and employing more rigorous study designs (e.g., longitudinal, multi-informant assessments). The past decade of research also has significant translational potential for advancing public policy, identifying individuals and families most in need of clinical interventions, and informing therapeutic programs designed to reduce destructive conflict tactics and promote constructive problem-solving skills, with the potential to enhance the well-being and resilience of children in diverse familial contexts.

About the Authors

Kassidy C. Colton earned her B.S. from Mansfield University in 2018 and her M.S. from Rochester Institute of Technology in 2021. She is currently a graduate student of Developmental Psychology at the University of Rochester. Broadly, her research focuses on maladaptive family processes and children's social information processing (SIP). In particular, she is interested in understanding the interpersonal, emotional, and cognitive correlates, antecedents, and sequelae of children's SIP dimensions.
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NOTE: References organized according to the most recent year published. Those published the same year are arranged alphabetically by author last name. References marked with an asterisk indicates studies summarized in more than one table.

Table 1. Child Mental Health Outcomes

Study (Citation)	N	Sample Characteristics	Approach (Method and Design)	Relevant Findings
Chan, K. K. S., Leung, D. C. K., & Fung, W. T. W. (2023). Longitudinal impact of parents' discrimination experiences on children's internalizing and externalizing symptoms: A 2-year study of families of autistic children. *Autism, 27*(2), 296-308. https://doi.org/10.1177/13623613221093110	441	Parents of autistic children (M_{age} = 11.47 years; SD = 3.97) from Hong Kong. Children were 83.4% male and 77.6% had an intellectual disability. .	Autoregressive path analyses within a longitudinal (three waves of data spaced 1 year apart from another), single informant (i.e., parent report), survey design.	Higher levels of parent-reported coparenting conflict were associated with increases in children's internalizing and externalizing symptoms a year later.
Deng, Z. & Li, B. (2022). Parents' experiences of discrimination and children's depressive symptoms: Evidence from China. *Journal of Child and Family Studies 31*, 349–364 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-021-02150-8	1,554	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from China. Children (M_{age} = 12.41 years; SD = 1.66) were 55.6% boys and 44.4% girls. This sample was from a single wave of a larger, longitudinal multisite study (*China Family Panel Studies*).	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	More frequent parent-reported interparental quarreling was associated with more child depressive symptoms.
*Gower, T., Jouriles, E. N., Rosenfield, D., & McDonald, R. (2022). Physical and	531	Mother-child dyads from Southern US communities. Children	Fixed effects modeling with multiple informants (i.e., mother and child)	Child reported psychological IPV was associated with higher levels of child-reported anxiety symptoms and disruptive behaviors a year later.

psychological intimate partner violence: Relations with child threat appraisals and internalizing and externalizing symptoms. *Journal of Family Psychology, 36*(7), 1106–1116. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0001001		(M_{age} = 8.49 years; SD = 1.14; range = 7 to 10) were 51% boys.	within a longitudinal (three Waves of data spaced 6 months apart from another), survey design.	Psychological IPV was not prospectively associated with child-reported depressive symptoms or mother-reported internalizing and externalizing symptoms.
Lawrence T. I. (2022). Parental support, marital conflict, and stress as predictors of depressive symptoms among African American adolescents. *Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 27*(3), 630–643. https://doi.org/10.1177/13591045211070163	883	African American adolescents (age range = 13 to 17 years) from the US. They were 54.2% girls and 45.8% boys. This sample is from a larger study (*National Survey of American Life*).	SEM analyses within a cross-sectional, single informant (i.e., child reports), survey design.	More frequent adolescent reported marital conflict was associated with increased adolescent stress, which was in turn associated with more depressive symptoms.
Lee, J. K., Marshall, A. D., & Feinberg, M. E. (2022). Parent-to-child aggression, intimate partner aggression, conflict resolution, and children's social–emotional competence in early childhood. *Family Process*, *61*(2), 823-840. https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12701	128	Parents (i.e., mothers and/or fathers) and their first-born child. At Wave 1 (M_{age} = 32.05 months; SD = 2.60; range = 25 to 38). This sample is from a larger randomized controlled trial on coparenting for first-time parents (*Family Foundations*).	Multilevel modeling with multiple informants (i.e., mothers and fathers) within a longitudinal (four Waves of data spaced 3 months apart from each other), survey design.	Frequent parent-reported IPC (i.e., psychological and physical aggression) exposure at Wave 1 concurrently and prospectively predicted decreased social-emotional competence for children. However, positive conflict resolution moderated this association, such that there was no association between IPC and child outcomes at high levels of conflict resolution.
Liu, T.-H., & Li, S. D. (2022). From Family to Peer Systems:	3,047	Children (M_{age} = 15.16 years; SD = 1.83; range	SEM analyses within a cross-sectional, single	More frequent child reported IPC was associated with increased mental health problems (i.e.,

Mixed-Methods Study of Spillover Mechanisms on Juvenile Delinquency in China. *Crime & Delinquency*, *69*(10), 1787-1810. https://doi.org/10.1177/00111287221090957		= 11 to 19) from schools in China.	informant, survey design.	hostility, depression, anxiety) and delinquent peer association (i.e., substance use, fighting, theft, vandalism, gang involvement).
Xu, F., Chen, X., Xing, H., & Wang, H. (2023). Interparental conflict and Chinese children's social development. Journal of *Family Issues, 44*(1), 165-186. https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X211042843	803	Families from Shaoxing City, Zhejiang province. Of the children (M_{age} = 11.4 years; SD = 1.24; range = 9-14 years), there were 407 boys and 396 girls.	Regression analyses within a cross-sectional, single informant (i.e., child report), survey design.	In the social anxiety model, conflict resolution and content positively predicted children's social anxiety two years later. In the pupil life adjustment model, unresolved conflict resolution, content, intensity, and frequency negatively predicted children's life adjustment two years later.
Yang, H., Wu, C., & Chen, J.-K. (2022). Interparental and Intergenerational Co-parenting Conflict and Adolescent Academic Performance: The Mediating Roles of Adolescent Academic Engagement and Depression. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 19*(23), 15952. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph192315952	1,989	Families from China (Child range 10-15 years). There were 1,051 boys and 938 girls. This sample if from the *Chinese Panel Study*.	Cross-sectional study using multi-informant (i.e., caregiver, child) reports on surveys analyzed with SEM.	Parent reports of greater coparenting conflict predicted higher levels of adolescent depression and lower levels of academic engagement. In turn, higher levels of depression predicted lower levels of academic performance. Additionally, academic engagement was associated with higher levels of academic performance.
Olatunji, O. A., & Idemudia, E. S. (2021). The multidimensionality of inter-parental conflict on aggression and mental health among	395	Adolescents from Nigeria (M_{age} = 15.6 years; SD = 1.74; range = 12-15). There were 227 boys and 167 girls.	Cross-sectional study using adolescent report on surveys analyzed using regression analyses.	All dimensions of IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) were positively related to adolescent aggression. All dimensions of IPC (characterized by

adolescents. *Heliyon, 7*(5). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e07124				frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) were negatively related to positive mental health.
Piro-Gambetti, B., Rodriguez, G., Papp, L., Greenlee, J., & Hartley, S. (2021). Parent couple conflict and emotional and behavioral problems in youth with autism: Longitudinal investigation of bidirectional effects. *Development and Psychopathology, 35*(1), 62-72. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579421000596	188	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) with an autistic child from the US. Children (M_{age} = 7.90 years; SD = 2.25) were 86% boys.	Cross-lagged SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., father and mother) within a longitudinal (four waves of data spaced a year apart from another), survey design.	Father reports of frequent and severe IPC at Wave 1 predicted increases in youth's emotional and behavior problems at Wave 2 and father-reported IPC frequency and severity at Wave 2 predicted increases in youth's emotional and behavior problems at Wave 3. Mother-report IPC did not significantly predict children's emotional and behavior problems.
Lei, M. K., & Beach, S. R. (2020). Can we uncouple neighborhood disadvantage and delinquent behaviors? An experimental test of family resilience guided by the social disorganization theory of delinquent behaviors. *Family Process*, *59*(4), 1801-1817. https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12527	298	298 Families (i.e., primary caregiver, partner, and child) from US. Of the children (M_{age} at baseline = 10.87 years), 165 were boys and 133 were girls. This sample is from a single wave of a larger longitudinal intervention study (*Promoting Strong African American Families* program).	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parents, child, US Census Bureau) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	More frequent child-reported exposure to IPC was associated with increases in youth's delinquent behaviors.
*Liu, T.-H., De Li, S., Zhang, X., & Xia, Y. (2020). The Spillover Mechanisms Linking Family Conflicts and Juvenile	2,496	Adolescents (M_{age} = 15.16 years; SD = 1.83; range = 11 to 19) from China. Of the sample,	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	More frequent adolescent-reported marital discord was associated with increased mental health problems (i.e., interpersonal sensitivity, hostility, depression, anxiety, and paranoia) and delinquent

Delinquency Among Chinese Adolescents. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *64*(2-3), 167-186. https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X19842057		48.12% were boys.		peer association (i.e., intimidation, fighting, theft, and vandalism).
O'Neal, C. W., & Mancini, J. A. (2020). Military families' stressful reintegration, family climate, and their adolescents' psychosocial health. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *83*(2), 375-393. https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12711	238	US military families who have experienced deployment. Children (M_{age} = 14.13 years; range = 11 to 18) were 51.3% boys.	Path analyses within a cross-sectional, single informant (i.e., adolescent child), survey design.	Adolescent reports of higher verbal IPC was associated with greater youth anxiety symptoms, depressive symptoms, and personal well-being, and lower levels of self-efficacy.
Sorek, Y. (2020). Grandparental and overall social support as resilience factors in coping with parental conflict among children of divorce. *Children and Youth Services Review, 118*, 105443. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2020.105443	122	Families from Israel. Of the children (M_{age} = 12.19 years; SD = 2.57; range = 7 to 17), there were 55 boys and 67 girls.	Hierarchical linear mixed model analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of intense child-reported IPC predicted lower levels of children's overall life satisfaction and student life satisfaction.
El-Sheikh, M., Shimizu, M., Erath, S. A., Philbrook, L. E., & Hinnant, J. B. (2019). Dynamic patterns of marital conflict: Relations to trajectories of adolescent adjustment. *Developmental Psychology, 55*(8), 1720–1732. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev00007	252	Adolescents (Wave 1 M_{age} = 8.22 years; SD = 0.71) from the US. The sample was 53% girls.	Latent growth analyses with child reports within a longitudinal (six Waves of data when children were 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, and 18 years of age), survey design.	Youth exposed to high and increasing levels of marital conflict reported high and stable levels of internalizing and externalizing symptoms across adolescence. Adolescents exposed to low and decreasing levels of marital conflict had consistently fewer symptoms. Those exposed to low and increasing levels of marital conflict reported increases in depression and rule-breaking behavior.

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Hosokawa R, Katsura T (2019) Exposure to marital conflict: Gender differences in internalizing and externalizing problems among children. *PLoS ONE 14*(9): e0222021. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0222021	799	Families (i.e., mothers, fathers, and children) from Japan. Of the children (M_{age} = 8.02 years; SD = 0.36), 414 were boys and 385 were girls. This sample is from a later wave of a larger longitudinal study.	Regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	For boys, lack of cooperation, avoidance-capitulation, and verbal aggression were associated with children's externalizing symptoms while only lack of cooperation was associated with internalizing symptoms. For girls, lack of cooperation, avoidance-capitulation, and stonewalling were associated with internalizing symptoms while only lack of cooperation was associated with externalizing symptoms.
Khurshid, S., Peng, Y., & Wang, Z. (2019). Respiratory sinus arrhythmia acts as a moderator of the relationship between parental marital conflict and adolescents' internalizing problems. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, *13*, 500. https://doi.org/10.3389/fnins.2019.00500	330	Adolescents (M_{age} = 13.70 years; SD = 0.80; range = 13 to 14) from China. Of the sample, there were 182 boys.	Hierarchical regression analyses with multiple methods (i.e., physiological assessment and survey) within a single informant (i.e., adolescent), cross-sectional, design.	Higher levels of marital conflict were associated with increased internalizing problems. Baseline and reactivity RSA levels moderated this association. At high levels of marital conflict, children with RSA augmentation had higher levels of internalizing than children with RSA suppression. Additionally, children did not differ on internalizing problems when baseline levels were high, regardless of conflict levels. However, children with low baseline RSA levels had high internalizing problems when they were also exposed to high levels of marital conflict and low internalizing problems when exposed to low levels of marital conflict.
*Lux, U., & Walper, S. (2019). A systemic perspective on children's emotional insecurity in relation to father: Links to parenting, interparental conflict and children's social well-being.	372	Families (i.e., mothers, fathers, and children) from Germany. Children (M_{age} = 10.4 years; range = 8 to 15) were 48.7% girls.	Autoregressive hierarchical analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (three	More frequent IPC predicted residualized decreases in prosocial behavior and more peer rejection over one year.

Attachment & Human Development, *21*(5), 467-484. https://doi.org/10.1080/14616734.2019.1582597		This sample is from a larger study (the *German Family Panel*).	waves of data spaced one year apart from another), survey design.	
O'Hara, K. L., Sandler, I. N., Wolchik, S. A., Tein, J.-Y., & Rhodes, C. A. (2019). Parenting time, parenting quality, interparental conflict, and mental health problems of children in high-conflict divorce. *Journal of Family Psychology, 33*(6), 690–703. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000556	141	Parent-child dyads from the US. Parents were recruited from a court-based preventative program for high conflict divorcing parents. Children (M_{age} = 13.0 years; SD = 2.63; range = 9 to 18) were 45% girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parent and child) within a longitudinal (two Waves of data at the beginning of the court program and 9 months following the program), survey design. parenting program.	More frequent and intense IPC at Wave 1 was concurrently associated with children's internalizing problems but did not prospectively predict children's internalizing and externalizing problems at Wave 2.
*Paul, O. (2019). Perceptions of family relationships and post-traumatic stress symptoms of children exposed to domestic violence. *Journal of Family Violence, 34*(4), 331-343.https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-018-00033-z	46	Families from France (M_{age} = 8.64 years; SD = 2.15; range = 6 to 12). There were 20 boys and 26 girls.	Cross-sectional study using child reports on surveys analyzed with multiple regression models.	Exposure to domestic violence measured as IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution), predicted higher levels of child anxiety as a symptom of surveyed PTSD.
Zemp, M., Johnson, M. D., & Bodenmann, G. (2019). Out of balance? Positivity–negativity ratios in couples' interaction impact child adjustment. *Developmental Psychology, 55*(1), 135–147.	809	Families from Germany (M_{age} = 10.35 years; SD = 2.06; range = 7 to 17). There were 421 boys and 388 girls.	Data from the German Family Panel Study. Longitudinal study (i.e., 5 waves of data spaced 1 year apart) using multiple informants (i.e., child, observer) and	Children with parents in the low positivity–very high negativity group reported more internalizing problems compared with all other groups, while also controlling for normative developmental trajectory of child internalizing problems.

https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000614			multiple methods (i.e., survey, interaction task) analyzed with latent class analyses.	
Zhou, N., & Buehler, C. (2019). Marital hostility and early adolescents' adjustment: The role of cooperative marital conflict. *The Journal of Early Adolescence, 39*(1), 5–27. https://doi.org/10.1177/0272431617725193	416	Families from the US (M_{age} = 11.86 years; SD = 0.69; range = 11 to 14). There were 205 boys and 211 girls	Cross-sectional study using multiple informant (i.e., mother, father, child) reports on surveys analyzed with SEM.	Marital hostility (characterized by overt conflicts) was positively associated with children's externalizing problems, but not internalizing problems. Cooperative marital conflict (characterized by compromise and constructive problem-solving) was negatively associated with internalizing problems, but not externalizing problems.
Sorek, Y. (2019). Children of divorce evaluate their quality of life: The moderating effect of psychological processes. *Children and Youth Services Review, 107*, 104533. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2019.104533	122	Families from Israel (M_{age} = 12.9 years; SD = 2.57; range = 7 to 17). There were 55 boys and 67 girls	Cross-sectional study using child and mother report on surveys analyzed using hierarchical linear mixed models.	Higher levels of perceived conflict intensity predicted lower levels of children's overall life satisfaction and student life satisfaction.
Caiozzo, C. N., Yule, K., & Grych, J. (2018). Caregiver behaviors associated with emotion regulation in high-risk preschoolers. *Journal of Family Psychology, 32*(5), 565–574. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000425	124	Caregiver-child (M_{age} = 3.96 years; SD = 0.86; range = 3 to 6) dyads from US.	Hierarchical regression analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., caregiver, teacher, and researcher) within a cross-sectional design.	Higher levels of interparental aggression (characterized by verbal and physical conflict) were associated with decreases in children's emotion regulation. However, caregivers' sensitivity, effective listening, and emotion regulation capabilities buffered the impact of interparental aggression.
Philbrook, L. E., Erath, S. A., Hinnant, J. B., & El-Sheikh, M. (2018). Marital conflict and trajectories of adolescent	252	Families from the US (M_{age} = 15.79 years; SD = .18). There were 118 boys and 134 girls.	Longitudinal design (i.e., 3 waves scaped 1 year apart) using parent and adolescent report on	In the conditional growth model, higher levels of marital conflict (characterized by verbal, psychological, and physical aggression) at age 16 were associated with higher internalizing

adjustment: The role of autonomic nervous system coordination. *Developmental Psychology, 54*(9), 1687–1696. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000501			surveys analyzed using conditional and unconditional growth models.	symptoms at age 18. In the conditional growth model, higher levels of marital conflict at age 16 were associated with higher externalizing symptoms at age 18 as well as an increase in externalizing problems over time.
Siegel, J., & Han, W. J. (2018). Family exposure to potentially traumatic events and Chinese children's psychological adjustment: A transgenerational study. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 27*, 431-442. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0894-2	2,282	Families from Shanghai, China. Children were all in first-grade public schools at the time of measurement.	Cross-sectional design using parent and teacher report on surveys analyzed using ordinary least squares regression models.	Marital conflict (characterized by frequency of disagreements) significantly and positively predicted parent-reported overall emotional and behavioral problems as well as internalizing and externalizing subdomains. These associations did not remain significant in the teacher-reported model.
Vahedi, A., Krug, I., Fuller-Tyszkiewicz, M., & Westrupp, E. M. (2018). Longitudinal associations between work-family conflict and enrichment, inter-parental conflict, and child internalizing and externalizing problems. *Social Science & Medicine, 211*, 251-260. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.06.031	2,946	Families from Australia (M_{age} = 56.87 months at Time 1; SD = 2.63). There 1,480 boys and 1,466 girls.	Longitudinal design (i.e., 6 waves of data spaced 1 year apart) using mother report on surveys analyzed using latent growth curve analyses.	Model results revealed that only the intercept of IPC (characterized by verbal aggression) at ages 4-5 years significantly and positively predicted children's externalizing linear slope from ages 4-15 years.
Westrupp, E. M., Brown, S., Woolhouse, H., Gartland, D., & Nicholson, J. M. (2018). Repeated early-life exposure to inter-parental conflict increases risk of preadolescent mental health problems. *European*	3,696	Families from Australia. Children were between 0-1 years at Wave 1.	Longitudinal design (i.e., 6 measurement occasions spaced 1 year apart) using multi-informant (i.e., parent, teacher child) report on surveys analyzed using	In the unadjusted models, verbal IPC was consistently associated with increased children's externalizing problems at 10-11 years of age. When adjusting for social risk, these associations remained significant. When adjusting for maternal psychological distress or parenting, these associations only remained significant for

Journal of Pediatrics, 177, 419-427. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00431-017-3071-0			logistic regressions.	outcomes reported by mother, father, and child. There were consistent associations between verbal IPC and children's internalizing problems, despite the magnitude of the associations being reduced with the inclusion of maternal psychological distress and parenting. The association between IPC and teacher-report of internalizing problems was no longer significant with the inclusion of maternal parenting.
Brummert Lennings, H. I., & Bussey, K. (2017). The mediating role of coping self-efficacy beliefs on the relationship between parental conflict and child psychological adjustment. *Social Development*, *26*(4), 753-766. https://doi.org/10.1111/sode.12241	663	Fifth- and seventh-grade children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 11.19 years; SD = 1.10) from schools in Australia. There were 299 boys and 364 girls.	Autoregressive path analyses within a longitudinal (two waves of data spaced 8 months apart), single informant, survey design.	More frequent, intense, and poorly resolved IPC was prospectively associated with more internalizing and externalizing problems and fewer prosocial behaviors 8 months later.
Fletcher, A. C., Buehler, C., Buchanan, C. M., & Weymouth, B. B. (2017). Parenting stressors and young adolescents' depressive symptoms: Does high vagal suppression offer protection?. *Physiology & Behavior*, *170*, 78-87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physbeh.2016.11.036	68	Mother-child dyads from the US. Children were 56% girls and in 6th grade.	Hierarchical regression analyses with multiple methods (i.e., physiological assessments and survey) within a cross-sectional design.	For boys with lower vagal suppression, but not higher, interparental hostility was associated with more depressive symptoms, but there was not a significant association for boys with higher vagal suppression. Interparental hostility was not associated with depressive symptoms among the girls in the sample, regardless of stress reactivity.
*Lucas-Thompson, R. G., & George, M. W. (2017). Do marital conflict behaviors in	153	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Children (M_{age} =	Generalized estimating equation analyses with multiple methods (i.e.,	Higher parent-reported levels of IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) were associated with increased

response to a novel stressor uniquely predict adolescent outcomes?. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *26*(9), 2505-2518. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0753-1		12.92 years; SD = 2.16; range = 10 to 17) were 52% girls.	behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., observer, parent, and child) within a cross-sectional design.	depressive symptoms and externalizing behaviors, but not anxiety symptoms. Neither maternal nor paternal observed IPC behaviors (characterized by anger, defensiveness, distress, physical aggression, threat, pursuit, insult, and withdrawal) were associated with depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, or externalizing behaviors.
Breslend, N. L., Parent, J., Forehand, R., Compas, B. E., Thigpen, J. C., & Hardcastle, E. (2016). Parental depressive symptoms and youth internalizing and externalizing problems: The moderating role of interparental conflict. *Journal of Family Violence*, *31*, 823-831. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-016-9817-z	180	Parent-child dyads in which the participating parent had a history of major depressive disorder, recruited from the US. Children (M_{age} = 11.46 years; SD = 2.00; range = 9 to 15) were 49.4% girls.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parent and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Intense IPC was associated with children's internalizing, but not externalizing problems. However, parental depressive symptoms moderated the association between IPC and children's internalizing problems, such that it was only significant among parents with more depressive symptoms.
Liu, S., Yu, C., Zhen, S., Zhang, W., Su, P., & Xu, Y. (2016). Influence of inter-parental conflict on adolescent delinquency via school connectedness: Is impulsivity a vulnerability or plasticity factor?. *Journal of Adolescence*, *52*, 12-21. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2016.07.001	1,407	Children (M_{age} = 12.74 years; SD = 0.57; range = 10.08 to 17.42) from Chinese middle schools. Of the sample, 707 were boys.	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) were associated with decreased school connectedness, which was in turn associated with increased delinquency. Impulsivity moderated this association such that at low levels of school connectedness, high impulsivity was linked to increased delinquency but at high levels of school connectedness, high impulsivity was linked to decreased delinquency.
Stallman, H., & Ohan, J. (2016). Parenting Style, Parental Adjustment, and Co-Parental Conflict: Differential Predictors	109	Divorced parent sample from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 11.7 years; SD = 3.4; range =	Regression analyses within a single informant (i.e., parent report), cross-sectional,	Elevated levels of co-parenting conflict (characterized by conflicts surrounding coparenting difficulties) significantly predicted higher levels of children's internalizing problems

of Child Psychosocial Adjustment Following Divorce. *Behaviour Change, 33*(2), 112-126. Doi:10.1017/bec.2016.7		4 to 17), there were 67 boys and 42 girls.	survey design.	and externalizing, but not prosocial behavior.
Tu, K. M., Erath, S. A., & El-Sheikh, M. (2016). Coping responses moderate prospective associations between marital conflict and youth adjustment. Journal of *Family Psychology, 30*(5), 523–532. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000169	251	Families from the US (M_{age} = 8.23 years at Time 1; SD = 0.72). There 122 boys and 129 girls. Data from *Family Stress Study*.	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., mother report), longitudinal (i.e., Wave 1 through 3 were 1 year apart. Waves 3 and 4 were spaced 5 years apart), survey design.	Interparental conflict (characterized by verbal, psychological, and physical aggression) did not predict later adolescent externalizing problems 5 years later.
Barton, A. W., Beach, S. R. H., Kogan, S. M., Stanley, S. M., Fincham, F. D., Hurt, T. R., & Brody, G. H. (2015). Prevention effects on trajectories of African American adolescents' exposure to interparental conflict and depressive symptoms. *Journal of Family Psychology, 29*(2), 171–179. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000073	331	African American families (i.e., primary caregiver, partner, and child) from Southern US communities (N = 164 in treatment group). Children were 13 years of age at baseline (range = 9 to 17). This sample is from a longitudinal intervention study (*Promoting Strong African American Families* program).	Autoregressive, latent growth curve analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (two waves of data spaced 2 years apart), survey design.	Youth exposed to increases in child-reported IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) throughout the duration of the 2-year intervention also reported more depressive symptoms at the end of the study. There was no prospective association between parent-reported IPC at baseline and children' depressive symptoms. Higher child-reported IPC at pre-test was also significantly associated with higher levels of depression 2 years later.
Hentges, R. F., Davies, P. T., & Cicchetti, D. (2015). Temperament and interparental conflict: The role of negative emotionality in predicting child	201	Mother-child dyads recruited from social services in the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 2.17 years at baseline; SD =	Latent difference score analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, semi-structured interview, and	Children with more of an irritable temperament had increased behavior problems a year later at high levels of IPC exposure at Wave 1, but decreased behavior problems a year later at low levels of IPC exposure at Wave 1. Children's

behavioral problems. *Child Development*, *86*(5), 1333-1350. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12389		0.14), 92 were girls and 109 were boys.	survey) and informants (i.e., mother and researcher) within a longitudinal (two waves of data spaced one year apart) design.	fearful reactivity to IPC mediated this association for irritable children when IPC was lower.
Li, X., Zhou, Q., & Hou, K. (2015). Marital conflict of Chinese American immigrant couples: A mediator of socioeconomic incorporation and children's behavioral problems. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *24*, 3816-3826. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-015-0190-y	230	Chinese American families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from US. Children (M_{age} = 7.07 years; SD = 0.83; range = 6 to 9) were 51.3% boys.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Frequent marital conflict was associated with increased internalizing and externalizing problems.
Ehrenreich, S. E., Beron, K. J., Brinkley, D. Y., & Underwood, M. K. (2014). Family predictors of continuity and change in social and physical aggression from ages 9 to 18. *Aggressive Behavior*, *40*(5), 421-439. https://doi.org/10.1002/ab.21535	296	Parent-child dyads recruited from public schools in the US. Of the children (approximately 9 years old at Wave 1), 158 were girls and 138 were boys.	Growth mixture modeling and logistic regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parent and teacher) within a longitudinal (10 Waves of data collected annually from 3rd through 12th grade), survey design.	Higher levels of maternal destructive IPC tactics (characterized by verbal and physical aggression, stonewalling, and triangulation) at Wave 1 increased the odds of children being in the medium-declining and high-declining social aggression classes, compared to the low-declining class, over 10 years. Additionally, higher levels of maternal destructive IPC tactics at Wave 1 increased the odds of children being in the high declining, but not stably low, physical aggression class compared to the no physical aggression class, over 10 years.
El-Sheikh, M., Tu, K. M., Erath, S. A., & Buckhalt, J. A. (2014). Family stress and adolescents' cognitive functioning: Sleep as a protective factor. *Journal of*	252	Adolescents (M_{age} = 15.78 months; SD = 0.82) from the US. Of the sample, 134 were girls and 118 were boys.	Path analyses with multiple methods (i.e., actigraphy sleep assessments, interview, and survey) and	Adolescent reported marital conflict (characterized by physical, psychological, and verbal aggression) was not directly associated with children's intellectual ability.

Family Psychology, 28(6), 887–896. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000031		This sample is from the fourth wave of the *Family Stress Study*.	informants (i.e., adolescent and researcher) within a cross-sectional design.	
Febres, J., Shorey, R. C., Zucosky, H. C., Brasfield, H., Vitulano, M., Elmquist, J., ... & Stuart, G. L. (2014). The relationship between male-perpetrated interparental aggression, paternal characteristics, and child psychosocial functioning. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *23*, 907-916. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-013-9748-8	145	Fathers with a child between 4 and 15 (M_{age} = 8.5 years; SD = 3.43) who were arrested for domestic violence from the US.	Path analyses within a cross-sectional, single informant (i.e., father report), survey design.	Father perpetrated psychological IPV was not associated with any child outcomes (i.e., internalizing, externalizing, and attention problems).
Gonzalez, A., MacMillan, H., Tanaka, M., Jack, S. M., & Tonmyr, L. (2014). Subtypes of exposure to intimate partner violence within a Canadian child welfare sample: Associated risks and child maladjustment. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, *38*(12), 1934-1944. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2014.10.007	2,184	Families from Canada. This sample is from the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child abuse and Neglect	Logistic regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., child welfare worker and parent) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Emotional IPV exposure was associated with increased risk of an externalizing diagnosis, but not internalizing. Co-occurring emotional and physical IPV exposure was associated with increased risk for both diagnoses.
*Koss, K. J., George, M. R., Cummings, E. M., Davies, P. T., El-Sheikh, M., & Cicchetti, D. (2014). Asymmetry in children's salivary cortisol and alpha-	195	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from US communities. Of the children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 7.99 years; SD = 0.53),	Multiple regression analyses with multiple methods (i.e., salivary assessment and survey) and informants (i.e.,	There was no main effect between IPC and child psychological adjustment. However, multiple three-way interactions emerged between cortisol reactivity to conflict between adult strangers, sAA reactivity, and IPC. For internalizing problems,

amylase in the context of marital conflict: Links to children's emotional security and adjustment. *Developmental Psychobiology, 56*(4), 836-849. https://doi.org/10.1002/dev.21156		107 were girls and 88 were boys.	mother and father) within a longitudinal (two waves of data spaced five years apart) design.	children exposed to higher IPC at Wave 1 had the highest internalizing problems five years later in the context of high sAA and low cortisol reactivity. Children exposed to lower levels of IPC at Wave 1 had higher internalizing problems five years later for low sAA and low cortisol reactivity. For externalizing problems, children with higher levels of cortisol and sAA reactivity, and were exposed to lower levels of IPC at Wave 1, had the highest levels of externalizing problems. Children exposed to lower levels of IPC at Wave 1 with low cortisol and low sAA reactivity levels had slightly elevated externalizing symptoms when compared to children with asymmetry in this context.
Zemp, M., Bodenmann, G., & Cummings, E. M. (2014). The role of skin conductance level reactivity in the impact of children's exposure to interparental conflict on their attention performance. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 118*, 1–12. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jecp.2013.09.007	57	Mother-child dyads from Germany. Of the children (M_{age} = 11.64 years; SD = 0.74; range = 11 to 13), there were 27 boys and 30 girls.	Regression analyses with multiple methods (i.e., laboratory task and survey) within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional design.	Child reported frequent IPC did not significantly predict children's attention performance in a laboratory task.
Pendry, P., Carr, A. M., Papp, L. M., & Antles, J. (2013). Child presence during psychologically aggressive interparental conflict: Implications for internalizing and externalizing behavior. *Family Relations, 62*(5), 755-767.	74	Families (i.e., primary caregiver, intimate partner, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 5.76 years; SD = 1.31; range = 4 to 7), there were 39 boys and 35 girls.	Linear regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., primary caregiver and intimate partner) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Parent reported IPC (characterized by psychological aggression and lack of negotiation) did not concurrently predict children's externalizing or internalizing problems.

https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12033				
Uusitalo-Malmivaara, L., & Lehto, J. E. (2013). Social factors explaining children's subjective happiness and depressive symptoms. *Social Indicators Research, 111*(2), 603–615. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-012-0022-z	737	Children (M_{age} = 12.10 years) from Western Finland. Of the sample, 50.8% were girls.	Multinomial logistic regression analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Frequent parental disagreements were associated with elevated depression for the girls in the sample.
Chen, M., & Johnston, C. (2012). Interparent childrearing disagreement, but not dissimilarity, predicts child problems after controlling for parenting effectiveness. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 41*(2), 189–201. https://doi.org/10.1080/15374416.2012.651997	160	Parents from Canada. Children (M_{age} = 44.51 months; SD = 12.71; range = 2 to 5 years)	Hierarchical regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of childrearing disagreements (characterized by frequency of arguments about childrearing topics) was associated with increased levels of child internalizing and externalizing problems.
Davies, P., Sturge-Apple, M., Cicchetti, D., Manning, L., & Vonhold, S. (2012b). Pathways and processes of risk in associations among maternal antisocial personality symptoms, interparental aggression, and preschooler's psychopathology. *Development and Psychopathology, 24*(3), 807-832. https://doi.org/10.1017/S095457	201	Mother-child dyads recruited from social services in the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 2.17 years at baseline; SD = 0.14), 92 were girls and 109 were boys.	Latent difference score analyses with multiple methods (i.e., semi-structured interview and survey) and informants (i.e., mother and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced one year apart) design.	Mother reported physical and verbal interparental aggression significantly predicted increases in children's behavior problems a year later.

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Lemola, S., Schwarz, B., & Siffert, A. (2012). Interparental conflict and early adolescents' aggression: Is irregular sleep a vulnerability factor?. *Journal of Adolescence*, *35*(1), 97-105. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2011.06.001	176	Mother-adolescent dyads. Of the adolescents (M_{age} = 11.60 years), there were 89 girls and 87 boys. This sample is from the second wave of a larger longitudinal study.	Hierarchical regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of maternal reported IPC (characterized by frequent withdrawal and disengagement) were associated with increased child aggression. This was moderated by children's weekday sleep duration, such that it was only significant at lower levels of sleep duration during the week.
Turner, H. A., Finkelhor, D., Ormrod, R., Hamby, S., Leeb, R. T., Mercy, J. A., & Holt, M. (2012). Family context, victimization, and child trauma symptoms: variations in safe, stable, and nurturing relationships during early and middle childhood. *The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 82*(2), 209–219. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1939-0025.2012.01147.x	2,016	Caregiver-child dyads from the US. Children ranged from 2 to 9 years of age. This sample is from the *National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence*.	Regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parent and child report) within a cross-sectional survey design.	With consideration of numerous other predictor variables ranging from familial safety, stability, and nurturing, child reported IPC (characterized by frequency and intensity still significantly predicted children's trauma symptom scores.

Table 2. Child Coping and Reactivity Outcomes

Study (Citation)	**N**	**Sample Characteristics**	**Approach (Method and Design)**	**Relevant Findings**
Thompson, M. J., Davies, P. T., & Sturge-Apple, M. L. (2023). Understanding heterogeneity in pathways between interparental	243	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (Wave 1 M_{age} at Wave 1	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, survey, and	**Anger Model** IPC predicted children's cautious, caregiving, and coercive, involvement at Wave 2, one year later. **Sad Model**

conflict and children's involvement: The moderating role of affect-biased attention. *Child Development, 94*(2), 497-511. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13873		= 4.60 years; SD = 0.44), there were 107 boys and 136 girls.	eye-tracking assessment) and informants (i.e., observer, mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal design (i.e., two Waves of data spaced one year apart).	Main effects revealed that IPC predicted children's cautious, and coercive, involvement at Wave 2, but not their caregiving involvement. **Fear Model** IPC predicted Wave 2 cautious involvement, but not children's caregiving or coercive involvement at Wave 2.
*Gower, T., Jouriles, E. N., Rosenfield, D., & McDonald, R. (2022). Physical and psychological intimate partner violence: Relations with child threat appraisals and internalizing and externalizing symptoms. *Journal of Family Psychology, 36*(7), 1106–1116. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0001001	531	Mother-child dyads from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 8.49 years; SD = 1.14; range = 7 to 10), 51% were boys.	Fixed effects modeling with multiple informants (i.e., mother and child) within a longitudinal (three Waves of data equally spaced 6 months apart), survey design.	Child reported psychological IPV was associated with higher levels of children's self-reported threat appraisals a year later.
Keller, P. S., Widiger, T. A., & El-Sheikh, M. (2022). Parental problem drinking and maladaptive personality features in children: The role of marital conflict. *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, *54*(5), 1336-1346. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10578-022-01340-9	199	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 8.76 years; SD = 1.91) 50.3% were girls.	Multigroup SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Maternal report of IPC characterized by frequency, aggression, and stonewalling was associated with increased reactivity to IPC (i.e., introversion, compulsivity, emotional instability, and disagreeableness). Multigroup analyses revealed that this was stronger for girls than for boys.
Sloan, C. J., Fosco, G. M., & Ram, N. (2022). Sensitization in situ: Identifying interindividual differences in adolescents' intraindividual responsiveness to	150	Families (i.e., primary caregiver, partner, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} at Wave 1 = 14.61 years;	Multilevel modeling within a single informant (i.e., child report), 21-day daily diary, survey design.	On days when adolescent-reported IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, poorly resolved conflicts) was higher, perceptions of threat appraisals were also higher. Similarly, on days when IPC was higher, adolescents reported

daily interparental conflict. *Family Relations, 71*(2), 583-601. https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12604		SD = 0.83; range = 13 to 16), 58 were boys and 92 were girls. This sample is from the *Family Life Optimizing Well-being* study.		greater feelings of self-blame. Additionally, prior IPC exposure was associated with threat and self-blame appraisals to daily IPC.
Thompson, M. J., Davies, P. T., Coe, J. L., & Sturge-Apple, M. L. (2022). Family origins of distinct forms of children's involvement in interparental conflict. Journal of *Family Psychology, 36*(7), 1142–1153. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000937	243	Families (i.e., primary caregiver, partner, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} at Wave 1 = 4.60 years; SD = 0.44), 107 were boys and 136 were girls.	SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, semi-structured interview, and survey) and informants (i.e., observer, mother, and father) within a longitudinal design (i.e., two Waves of data spaced one year apart).	Higher levels of a multi-method, multi-informant measure of constructive IPC (characterized by resolution, cohesion, problem-solving, cooperation, and positive affect) predicted decreases in children's cautious IPC involvement, whereas higher levels of a multi-method, multi-informant measure of hostile IPC (characterized by anger, aggression, and controlling behaviors) predicted increases in children's coercive IPC involvement. Disengaged IPC was unrelated to children's involvement.
Lee, Y. E., & Seo, S. (2021). Interparental conflict and Korean children's inhibitory control: Testing emotional insecurity as a mediator. *Frontiers in Psychology, 12*, 632052. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.632052	166	Mother-father dyads of preschool-aged from South Korea. Of the children (M_{age} at Wave 1 = 59.63 months; SD = 12.71), 52% were boys.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced 6 months apart), survey design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by frequency, uncooperative, child-related, and verbal aggression) at Wave 1 were concurrently associated with children's increased emotional insecurity (i.e., characterized by involvement, reactivity, and avoidance) and prospectively associated with children's decreased inhibitory control 6 months later.
Lucas-Thompson, R. G., Seiter, N. S., & Lunkenheimer, E. S. (2020). Interparental conflict, attention to angry interpersonal interactions, and adolescent anxiety. *Family Relations, 69*(5), 1041-1054.	60	Parent-adolescent dyads from the US. Children (M_{age} = 12.92 years; SD = 2.16; range = 10 to 17) were 44% girls.	Generalized estimating equation analyses with multiple informants (i.e., observer, parents, and child) and methods (i.e., behavioral observations, eye tracking, and	Observed positive IPC behaviors (characterized by support, physical affection, calm discussion, problem-solving, and humor) were associated with lower levels of attention to angry, but not happy, faces. Neither parent-reported IPC nor observed negative IPC behaviors were associated with attention to angry or happy faces.

https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12505			survey) within a longitudinal design.	
Procaccia, R., Miragoli, S., Camisasca, E., & Di Blasio, P. (2020). Children in Conflictual Separations: Representations of Self and Family through the Blacky Pictures' Test. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Research and Practice, 20*(2), 185-204. https://doi.org/10.1080/24732850.2020.1714404	94	Children (M_{age} = 7.70 years; SD = 0.90; range = 6 to 9) from Italy. Half of the children were from families involved in judicial separations/divorce (i.e., high conflict families) and the other half were from intact families (i.e., low conflict families). There were 48 boys and 46 girls.	Chi-square and independent samples t-test analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Children from high conflict families reported more unstable internal representations of themselves, more negative representations of their parents, and higher levels of emotional dysregulation (i.e., anger, guilt, persecutory distress) toward parental insecurity in comparison to children from low conflict families.
Bukhari, S., & Masood, S. (2019). Adolescent triangulation into interparental conflict: Role of cognitive appraisals and birth-order. *European Journal of Developmental Psychology, 16*(6), 712–726. https://doi.org/10.1080/17405629.2018.1511418	521	Children (M_{age} = 15.25 years; range = 13 to 19) from Pakistan. There were 338 boys and 183 girls.	Multiple regression analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, and unresolved conflict) were associated with higher levels of children's triangulation in parent's IPC. Children's birth order moderated this association, such that the relationship was strongest for only children and weakest for those who were last born children. The relationship between IPC and triangulation was modest for first and middle born children.
López-Larrosa, S., Mendiri, P., & Sánchez-Souto, V. (2019). Exploring the relationship between interparental conflict and emotional security: What happens with adolescents in residential care compared to those living with their families?. *Children and Youth Services*	917	Adolescents (12 to 19 years of age) recruited from schools and residential care centers in Spain. 764 (345 boys, 386 girls) of the adolescents lived with families and	Multigroup SEM analyses (comparing adolescents living with families vs. living in residential care; also comparing boys vs. girls) within a single-informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional,	Greater IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and poor resolution) was associated with increased adolescent emotional insecurity, and this association did not differ between adolescents living with families and those living in residential care, nor did this association differ between boys and girls. IPC was not associated with either adolescent preoccupation or disengagement.

Review, 101, 123-130. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2019.03.054		171 (99 boys, 72 girls) were in residential care M_{age} of adolescents living with families = 14.94 years (SD = 1.74) M_{age} of adolescents in residential care = 15.65 years (SD = 1.70)	survey design.	
*Lux, U., & Walper, S. (2019). A systemic perspective on children's emotional insecurity in relation to father: Links to parenting, interparental conflict and children's social well-being. *Attachment & Human Development*, *21*(5), 467-484. https://doi.org/10.1080/14616734.2019.1582597	372	Families (i.e., mothers, fathers, and children) from Germany. Children (M_{age} = 10.40 years; range = 8 to 15) were 48.7% girls. This sample is from a larger study (the German *Family Panel*).	Autoregressive hierarchical regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (three waves of data spaced one year apart from another), survey design.	More frequent IPC predicted increased fear of parental withdrawal a year later.
Schermerhorn, A. C. (2019). Associations of child emotion recognition with interparental conflict and shy child temperament traits. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 36*(4), 1343-1366. https://doi.org/10.1177/0265407518762606	101	Mother-child dyads from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 10.49 years; SD = 0.87; range = 9 to 11), 56 were boys.	Mixed effects analyses with multiple methods (i.e., survey and eye tracking) within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional design.	There were no significant direct effects of IPC (characterized by frequency, intense, and unresolved conflict) on emotion recognition.
Schermerhorn, A. C., Hudson, K., Weldon, H., Woolfolk, H. C., & Stickle, T. R. (2019). Positivity and negativity in	96	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 10.58 years; SD	Mixed model analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, survey, and	Evaluations of father and mother actors as outcomes were analyzed in separate models. Across the father evaluation models (where

interparental conflict: Links with children's evaluations and appraisals. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 28*, 1914-1925. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-019-01416-6		= 0.89; range = 9 to 11), there were 50 boys, 45 girls, and 1 gender neutral child.	semi-structured interview task) and informants (i.e., observer and child) within a cross-sectional design.	conflict properties, threat, and self-blame were assessed as moderators), mother's and fahter's negativity predicted higher reports of poor child evaluation of father actors. Low levels of mother's actor's positivity predicted worse child evaluations of the father actor for children who blamed themselves for their parents conflict. Additionally, father's positivity significantly predicted lower reports of poor child evaluations of father actors. Across the mother evaluation models (where conflict properties, threat, and self-blame were assessed as moderators), mother's actor's negativity predicted worse child evaluations of the mother actor. Father actor negativity predicted worse children's evaluations of the mother actor for children who had average to high levels of self-blame. Additionally, mother and father's positivity predicted better child evaluations of mother actors.
Weldon, H. T., Schermerhorn, A. C., & Stickle, T. R. (2019). Children's affective and arousal responses to live interparental conflict: Links with appraisals. *Journal of Family Psychology, 33*(5), 607–616. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000522	101	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 10.59 years; SD = 0.86; range = 9 to 11), there were 52 boys, 48 girls, and 1 gender neutral child.	Mixed effect analyses with multiple methods and informants within an experimental study design with three interaction episodes in the lab (i.e., Time 1 before Live IPC task, Time 2 immediately following task, and Time 3 following positive conversation) using child report on surveys.	Children's perceptions of IPC predicted higher levels of their negative affect and arousal. The mixed effect models indicated that children's negative affect and perceived arousal decreased linearly, with the lowest reports of negative affect being reported following the positive conversation. Associations between IPC and positive affect were not significant.
Ching, B. H. H., & Wu, X. (2018). Parental conflicts and	214	Adolescents (M_{age} = 16.52 years; SD = 0.74)	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e.,	Maternal destructive IPC strategies (i.e., verbal and physical aggression, stalemate, avoidance, and

materialism in adolescents: Emotional insecurity as a mediator. *Journal of Adolescence, 69*, 189-202. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2018.07.019		from Hong Kong. There were 102 boys and 112 girls.	adolescent report), longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced one year apart), survey design.	child involvement) were associated with greater adolescent emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship, whereas maternal constructive IPC strategies (characterized by cooperation and problem solving) were associated with decreased adolescent emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship. Neither constructive nor destructive paternal IPC strategies were associated with adolescent's emotional security.
Cook, E. C., Blair, B. L., & Buehler, C. (2018). Individual differences in adolescents' emotional reactivity across relationship contexts. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 47*, 290-305. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-017-0673-9	416	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} at Wave 1 = 11.90 years; SD = 0.42), 51% were girls.	Autoregressive, multigroup SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, child, and observer) within a longitudinal (i.e., six Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by verbal and physical aggression, hostility, and antisocial behaviors) at Waves 1-4 were associated with increased child emotional reactivity to IPC over Waves 3-4. This path was moderated by children's social anxiety, such that the association between IPC and emotional reactivity to IPC was significantly stronger for children with high levels of social anxiety compared to those with low levels. Additionally, the association between IPC and children's emotional reactivity was only significant for those with lower coping efficacy compared to children with higher coping efficacy. Neither self-blame nor depressive affect were significant moderators.
Kuhlman, K. R., Repetti, R. L., Reynolds, B. M., & Robles, T. F. (2018). Interparental conflict and child HPA-axis responses to acute stress: Insights using intensive repeated measures. *Journal of Family Psychology, 32*(6), 773–782. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000437	42	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 11.09 years; SD = 1.64; range = 8 to 13), there were 25 girls and 17 boys.	Linear mixed model analyses with multiple methods (i.e., salivary assessment and survey) and informants (i.e., mother and father) within an 8-week daily diary design.	Mother-reported IPC (characterized by verbal, psychological, and physical) was not associated with children's cortisol reactivity to a social stressor nor baseline levels. Change in father-reported IPC was positively associated with youth's cortisol reactivity, such that increasing reports of IPC by fathers was associated with faster cortisol acceleration in response to social stress.

Schermerhorn, A. C. (2018). Children's appraisals of interparental conflict predict event-related potential components. *Developmental Neuropsychology, 43*(3), 235-255. https://doi.org/10.1080/87565641.2018.1428327	87	Children (M_{age} = 10.67 years; SD = 0.81; range = 9 to 11 years) from the US. There were 45 boys, 41 girls, and 1 unspecified gender child.	General linear model analyses with multiple methods (i.e., EEG assessment and survey) within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional design.	Negative IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, and unresolved conflict) predicted larger N1 and N2 amplitudes on happy than on angry trials. Greater self-blame for negative IPC predicted larger N2 amplitudes across emotions and larger P3 amplitudes on angry than on neutral or happy trials.
Lucas-Thompson, R. G., & George, M. W. (2017a). Are there individual and sibling differences in appraisals of interparental conflict? *Journal of Family Psychology, 31*(7), 933–938. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000326	153	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Children (M_{age} = 12.92 years; SD = 2.16; range = 10 to 17) were 52% girls.	Generalized estimating equation analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parent and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Parent-reported IPC (characterized by frequency and intensity) was not associated with adolescent self-blame nor threat appraisals.
*Lucas-Thompson, R. G., & George, M. W. (2017b). Do marital conflict behaviors in response to a novel stressor uniquely predict adolescent outcomes?. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 26*(9), 2505-2518. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0753-1	153	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Children (M_{age} = 12.92 years; SD = 2.16; range = 10 to 17) were 52% girls.	Generalized estimating equation analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., observer, parent, and child) within a cross-sectional design.	Observed maternal IPC behaviors (characterized by nonverbal and verbal anger, defensiveness, distress, physical aggression, threat, pursuit, insult, and withdrawal) was associated with increased adolescent threat, but not self-blame, appraisals of interparental conflict. Paternal IPC behaviors were not associated with adolescent threat and self-blame appraisals.
Lucas-Thompson, R. G., Lunkenheimer, E. S., & Granger, D. A. (2017a). Adolescent conflict appraisals moderate the link between marital conflict and	153	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Children (M_{age} = 12.92 years; SD = 2.16; range = 10 to 17) were	Generalized estimating equation analyses with multiple methods (i.e., salivary assessment, behavioral observation,	Observed negative paternal IPC behaviors (characterized by nonverbal anger, verbal hostility, defensiveness, withdrawal, distress, physical aggression, pursuit, and insult) was associated with lower levels of adolescent cortisol and sAA

physiological stress reactivity. *Journal of Research on Adolescence, 27*(1), 173-188. https://doi.org/10.1111/jora.12264		52% girls.	and survey) and informants (i.e., observer, parent, and child) within a cross-sectional design.	reactivity to a social stressor. However, child-reported IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and poor resolution) was associated with higher levels of their cortisol and sAA reactivity. Maternal IPC (both self-report and observed) and self-reported paternal IPC were not associated with adolescent cortisol or sAA.
Schermerhorn, A. C., Bates, J. E., Puce, A., & Molfese, D. L. (2017). Socio-emotionally significant experience and children's processing of irrelevant auditory stimuli. *International Journal of Psychophysiology, 112*, 52–63. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2016.12.006	24	Mother-child dyads from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 10.55 years; SD = 0.91; range = 9 to 11), there were 13 boys and 11 girls.	Repeated measure general linear model analyses with multiple methods (i.e., EEG assessment and survey) and informants (i.e., mother and child) within a cross-sectional design.	Exposure to higher levels of child reported IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, and unresolved conflict) was associated with smaller P1 and P2 event related potentials to both negative and positive video interactions of actors posed as married couples. However, mother reported IPC (characterized by frequency) was associated with smaller N2 event related potentials.
Zhou, N., & Buehler, C. (2017). Adolescents' responses to marital conflict: The role of cooperative marital conflict. *Journal of Family Psychology, 31*(7), 910–921. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000341	416	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 11.86 years; SD = 0.69; range = 11 to 14), there were 204 boys and 212 girls.	SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., parent, child, and observer) within a longitudinal (i.e., 2 waves of data spaced 1 year apart) design.	Mother, father, and child reported cooperative IPC at Wave 1 (characterized by constructive problem-solving, marital warmth, and effective conflict) predicted increases in children's constructive representation of the interparental relationship and coping efficacy and decreases in their emotional dysregulation, perceptions of threat, and behavioral dysregulation a year later. Observed marital hostility (characterized by expressions of anger, coercion, verbal attacks, and antisocial behaviors) was only associated with increased perceptions of threat a year later.
Cheung, R. Y., Cummings, E. M., Zhang, Z., & Davies, P. T. (2016). Trivariate modeling of interparental conflict and	272	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} at Wave 1 = 12.60	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within	Father's destructive IPC behaviors (characterized by physical and verbal aggression, stalemate, avoidance-capitulation, negative child involvement, and frequency of overt hostility) at

adolescent emotional security: An examination of mother–father–child dynamics. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 45*, 2336-2352. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-015-0406-x		years; SD = 0.57), there were 133 boys and 139 girls.	a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart), survey design.	Wave 1 were associated with increased adolescent emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 2. Mother's destructive IPC behaviors at Wave 2 were associated with increased adolescent emotional insecurity at Wave 3. With regards to constructive IPC behaviors (characterized by resolution and cooperation), only father's constructive IPC behaviors at Wave 1 were associated with decreased adolescent emotional insecurity at Wave 2.
Li, Y., Cheung, R. Y., & Cummings, E. M. (2016). Marital conflict and emotional insecurity among Chinese adolescents: Cultural value moderation. *Journal of Research on Adolescence, 26(*2), 316-333. https://doi.org/10.1111/jora.12193	315	Parent-child dyads recruited from middle schools in China. Of the children (M_{age} at Wave 2 = 14.80 years; SD = 0.50), there were 154 boys and 161 girls.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parent and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced 18 months apart), survey design.	Paternal IPC behaviors (characterized by physical, verbal, and stonewalling) were associated with more emotional insecurity among adolescents who endorsed higher social harmony 18 months later. Maternal IPC behaviors were directly associated with adolescent emotional insecurity and social harmony did not moderate this association.
Silva, C. S., Calheiros, M. M., & Carvalho, H. (2016a). Security in the interparental subsystem (SIS) scale: Psychometric characteristics in a sample of portuguese adolescents. *Journal of Family Violence, 31*, 147-159. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9767-x	229	Children (M_{age} = 13 years; SD = 1.76; range = 10 to 18) from Portugal. There were 91 boys and 138 girls.	Linear regression analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, and unresolved conflict) were associated with increased emotional reactivity, conflict spillover representations, and withdrawal, and decreased constructive family representations in the context of interparental conflict.
Schermerhorn, A. C., Bates, J. E., Puce, A., & Molfese, D. L. (2015). Neurophysiological correlates of children's processing of interparental	24	Mother-child dyads from the US. Of the children, (M_{age} = 10.54 years; SD = 0.89; range = 9 to 11 years), there were 13	Repeated measure general linear analyses with multiple methods (i.e., EEG assessment and survey) within a	Children from high-conflict homes had shorter reaction times (i.e., when asked to press the spacebar when the relevant emotional target appeared) to happy stimuli than to neutral stimuli, whereas children from low-conflict homes had

conflict cues. *Journal of Family Psychology, 29*(4), 518–527. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000088		boys and 11 girls.	single informant (i.e., mother report), cross-sectional design. using maternal report on IPC and child EEG neural responses to affectively salient stimuli analyzed using repeated measures general linear models.	shorter reaction times to angry stimuli than on happy stimuli. Additionally, regardless of exposure to conflict, children had larger P3 responses to angry married couple expressions than on happy couple expressions. Finally, children from high-conflict homes generated larger P3s to angry and happy stimuli compared to neutral stimuli, but children from low-conflict homes did not.
*Koss, K. J., George, M. R., Cummings, E. M., Davies, P. T., El-Sheikh, M., & Cicchetti, D. (2014). Asymmetry in children's salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase in the context of marital conflict: Links to children's emotional security and adjustment. *Developmental Psychobiology, 56*(4), 836-849. https://doi.org/10.1002/dev.21156	195	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 7.99 years; SD = 0.53), 107 were girls and 88 were boys.	Multiple regression analyses with multiple methods (i.e., salivary assessment and survey) and informants (i.e., mother and father) within a longitudinal (i.e., two waves of data spaced five years apart) design.	More frequent, overt IPC reported by parents was associated with higher levels of children's involvement, behavioral dysregulation, and emotional reactivity to IPC. A three-way interaction emerged between cortisol reactivity, sAA reactivity, and IPC, such that asymmetry among low cortisol-high sAA in the context of high IPC predicted increased emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship for children. On the other hand, symmetry among high cortisol-high sAA in the context of low IPC predicted increased involvement in conflict.
Lucas-Thompson, R. G., & Granger, D. A. (2014). Parent–child relationship quality moderates the link between marital conflict and adolescents' physiological responses to social evaluative threat. *Journal of Family Psychology, 28*(4), 538–548. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0037328	153	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 12.92 years; SD = 2.16; range = 10 to 17), 52% were girls.	Generalized estimating equation analyses with multiple methods (i.e., salivary assessment and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a cross-sectional design.	Parent reported IPC (characterized by frequency and intensity) was associated with increased sAA reactivity whereas observed IPC (i.e., characterized by nonverbal and verbal anger, defensiveness, withdrawal, distress, physical aggression, threat, pursuit, and insult) was associated with decreased heart rate reactivity to a social stressor. Parent-child relationship quality moderated this association, such that it was stronger for adolescents with low-quality relationships with their parents.
Cook, E. C., Buehler, C., &	416	Families (i.e., mother,	Autoregressive SEM	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by verbal and

Blair, B. L. (2013). Adolescents' emotional reactivity across relationship contexts. *Developmental Psychology, 49*(2), 341–352. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0028342		father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} at Wave 1 = 11.90 years; SD = 0.42), 51% were girls.	analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observations and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, child, and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., six Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	physical aggression, hostility, and antisocial behaviors) at Wave 1 were associated with children's increased emotional reactivity to IPC over the following three Waves.
Goeke-Morey, M., Papp, L., & Cummings, E. (2013). Changes in marital conflict and youths' responses across childhood and adolescence: A test of sensitization. *Development and Psychopathology, 25*(1), 241-251. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579412000995	297	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} at Wave 1 = 11.10 years; SD = 2.30; range = 8 to 16), 48% were girls.	Hierarchical linear modeling with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, child, and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	A history of hostile IPC exposure was related to higher average levels of threat, self-blame, emotional reactivity, and skepticism about resolution. When the frequency and intensity of hostile conflict increased, children's appraisals of threat and blame to parental conflict increased over time. Links with increases in conflict exposure were found for heightened emotional reactivity to conflicts and skepticism about resolution in the interparental relationship but not in response to adult stranger conflicts.
Koss, K. J., George, M. R. W., Davies, P. T., Cicchetti, D., Cummings, E. M., & Sturge-Apple, M. L. (2013). Patterns of children's adrenocortical reactivity to interparental conflict and associations with child adjustment: A growth mixture modeling approach. *Developmental Psychology, 49*(2), 317–326. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0028246	193	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 6.57 years; SD = 0.51), 109 were girls and 84 were boys. This sample is from a single wave of a larger longitudinal study.	Growth mixture modeling with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, salivary assessment, and survey) and informants (i.e., mother and researcher) within a cross-sectional design.	Three groups of cortisol reactivity were found: falling - high baseline levels that decreased steadily after the stressor (i.e., IPC exposure); flat - stable non-changing pattern of cortisol; and rising - steadily increasing cortisol levels from baseline to post-stressor. More frequent child-related IPC was associated with children's membership in the rising cortisol reactivity group compared to the falling and flat groups. However, more destructive IPC was associated with children's membership in the flat cortisol reactivity group compared to the falling

				group. Levels of destructive IPC did not differ between children in the falling and rising cortisol reactivity groups.
Lucas-Thompson, R. G. (2012). Associations of marital conflict with emotional and physiological stress: Evidence for different patterns of dysregulation. *Journal of Research on Adolescence, 22*(4), 704-721. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-7795.2012.00818.x		Two-parent families with an adolescent child. All adolescents were roughly 17.5 years of age and 60% were girls. This sample is from a larger study (*NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development and their parents*)	Generalized estimation equation and regression analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, physiological assessments, and survey) and informants (i.e., parents, adolescent, researcher) within a cross-sectional design.	Observed marital conflict behaviors (characterized by nonverbal and verbal anger, defensiveness, withdrawal, physical distress, physical aggression, threat, pursuit, and insult) were associated with decreased cortisol and heart rate reactivity but increased emotional reactivity to a novel stressor. Parent reported marital conflict behaviors were not associated with outcomes.
Miller, L. E., Howell, K. H., & Graham-Bermann, S. A. (2012). Predictors of preschoolers' appraisals of conflict in families experiencing intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 27*(3), 568-586. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260511421675	116	Mother-child dyads from US. Of the children (M_{age} = 4.95 years; SD = 0.87; range = 4 to 6), there 60 boys and 56 girls.	Hierarchical linear regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Mother's report of violence victimization (characterized by psychological, physical, injury, sexual, and negotiation) and children's report of IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, and poorly resolved) were both associated with children's increased threat, but not self-blame, appraisals to interparental conflicts.

Table 3. Mediation by Child Processes (e.g., coping and reactivity)

Study (Citation)	**N**	**Sample (N, sample characteristics, etc.)**	**Approach (Method and Design)**	**Relevant Findings**
Davies, P. T., Thompson, M. J., Hentges, R. F., Parry, L. Q., &	243	Families (i.e., mother, intimate partner, and	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple	Higher levels of hostile IPC (characterized by negative escalation, anger, and verbal and physical

Sturge-Apple, M. L. (2022b). Interparental conflict as a quadratic predictor of children's reactivity to interparental conflict and school adjustment: Steeling effects or risk saturation?. *Child Development*, *93*(2), 594-611. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13720		preschool child) from Northeastern US. Children (M_{age} = 4.60 years; SD = 0.44) were 56% girls.	methods (i.e., behavioral observation, semi-structured interview, and survey) and informants (i.e., researcher, mother, intimate partner, and teacher) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data space one year apart from another) design.	aggression) at Wave 1 were associated with increases in children's involvement and behavioral dysregulation to parental conflict at Wave 2. Additionally, higher levels of IPC were quadratically related to increases in children's emotional reactivity and behavioral dysregulation to interparental conflict at Wave 2. In turn, children's emotional reactivity was associated with increases in children's school problems at Wave 3.
MacNeill, L. A., & Fosco, G. M. (2022). Intraindividual differences in adolescent threat appraisals and anxiety associated with interparental conflict. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 84*(1), 165-186. https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12795	151	Families (i.e., primary caregiver, intimate partner, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 14.60 years; SD = 0.83), there were 93 girls and 58 boys. This sample is from the *Penn State Family Life Optimizing Well-being* study.	Multilevel modeling with multiple informants (i.e., primary caregiver, intimate partner, and child) within a 21-day daily diary, survey design.	On days when adolescent-reported IPC was higher, adolescents reported higher levels of threat appraisals to parental conflicts. In turn, days in which perceived threat was higher, adolescents also reported increased anxiety. Usual levels of IPC moderated the association between daily IPC and adolescent threat, such that this relationship was only significant in homes with usually high levels of IPC.

Pearson, J., Davies, P., & Sturge-Apple, M. (2022). The moderating role of adrenocortical reactivity in the associations between interparental conflict, emotional reactivity, and school adjustment. Development and Psychopathology, 1-13. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579422000542	243	Families (i.e., mother, partner, and child) from the US. Children (Mage = 4.60 years; SD = 0.44) were 56% girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, salivary assessment, and survey) and informants (i.e., child, teacher, and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	IPC exposure (characterized by anger, aggression, and lack of support and problem-solving) at Wave 1 when children were 4 years old significantly predicted their greater emotional reactivity to interparental conflict a year later even with the inclusion of an autoregressive path to control for Wave 1 emotional reactivity. In turn, emotional reactivity to parental conflict at Wave 2 also predicted children's school problems one year later.
Cheung, R. Y. M. (2021). Constructive interparental conflict and child adjustment in the Chinese context: A moderated mediation model of emotional security and disintegration avoidance. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 30*(3), 733–745. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-020-01851-w	70	Parent-child (mean age = 4.83 years; SD = 1.90) dyads from Hong Kong. Of the children, 32 were girls and 38 boys.	Multiple group path analyses within a single informant (i.e., parent report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Constructive IPC (characterized by leveling, editing negative responses, and validating) was positively associated with children's emotional security in the interparental relationsihp, but only for parents high in disintegration avoidance (i.e., avoiding actions that place strain on relationships). Children's emotional security was further negatively associated with both internalizing and externalizing symptoms. Tests of mediation were significant.
Davies, P. T., Thompson, M. J., Martin, M. J., & Cummings, E. M. (2021c). The vestiges of childhood interparental conflict: Adolescent sensitization to recent interparental conflict. *Child Development*, *92*(3), 1154-1172. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13451	235	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children, (Wave 1 Child M_{age} = 6.00 years; SD = 0.48), there were 106 boys and 129 girls.	Latent difference score SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, teacher, child, and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., six Waves of data when	Early exposure to IPC (characterized by verbal aggression, negativity, and conflict) predicted increases in children's emotional reactivity from Waves 4 to 5. Contemporaneous IPC exposure was only associated with change in emotional reactivity at low levels of early IPC exposure. In turn, change in emotional reactivity was associated with increases in children's psychological problems (i.e., internalizing and externalizing behaviors) from Waves 4 to 6.

			children were 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, and 15 years old) design.	
de Silva, A. D., Gao, M. M., Barni, D., Donato, S., Miller-Graff, L. E., & Cummings, E. M. (2021). Interparental Conflict on Italian Adolescent Adjustment: The Role of Insecurity within the Family. *Journal of Family Issues, 42*(3), 671-692. https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X20927749	141	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) recruited from high schools and summer camps in Milan, Italy. Of the children (M_{age} = 17.25 years; SD = 0.64; range = 15 to 19), 127 were girls and 12 were boys.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of destructive IPC (characterized by frequency of verbal hostility) were associated with higher levels of adolescent's emotional insecurity in the parent-adolescent, interparental, and family systems. In turn, emotional insecurity in the interparental and parent-adolescent relationships were also associated with more adjustment problems for adolescents. Tests of mediation were significant for these two pathways.
Lee, J. Y., Pace, G. T., Lee, S. J., & Altschul, I. (2021). The associations of constructive and destructive interparental conflict to child well-being among low-income families. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(15-16), 7523-7546. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519835872	1,297	Mother-child dyads from across the US. At Wave 1, children were 15 months old and 48.91% boys. This sample is from the *Building Strong Families (BSF)* project.	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e., mother report), longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data when children were 15 and 36 months old), survey design.	Destructive IPC (characterized by verbal aggression) at Wave 1 predicted increased emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 2, which was in turn concurrently associated with increased internalizing and externalizing behaviors. Constructive IPC (characterized by positive resolution) at Wave 1 predicted decreases in emotional insecurity at Wave 2, which was in turn concurrently associated with decreased internalizing and externalizing behaviors.
Mills, A. L., Aquino, G. A., Hoegler, S., & Cummings, E. M. (2021). Interparental conflict, emotional insecurity, and parent–adolescent communication. *Journal of Family Issues, 42*(10), 2377-2396. https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513	225	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 13.20 years; SD = 1.70; range = 11 to 17), 50% were boys. This sample was from a	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Frequent overt IPC behaviors were associated with increased emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship, which was in turn associated with decreased father-adolescent and mother-adolescent communication.

X20980035		larger longitudinal intervention program, the *Family Communication Project*.		
O'Hara, K. L., Rhodes, C. A., Wolchik, S. A., Sandler, I. N., & Yun-Tein, J. (2021). Longitudinal effects of postdivorce interparental conflict on children's mental health problems through fear of abandonment: Does parenting quality play a buffering role?. *Child Development*, *92*(4), 1476-1493. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13539	559	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the Southwestern US. Children (M_{age} = 12.48 years; SD = 2.60; range = 9 to 18) were 50.6% male. This sample is from a Randomized Controlled Trial on parenting-after-divorce (*New Beginnings Program*).	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parents, teacher, and child) within a longitudinal (three Waves of data at 10 weeks prior to the program, 10 weeks after the program, and 11 months after the program), survey design.	More frequent and intense IPC at Wave 1 predicted more severe levels of fear of abandonment at wave 2, which in turn predicted increases in child and teacher-reported internalizing and externalizing problems 11 months later. Tests of mediation were significant. Parental warmth did not significantly moderate the effect of IPC on outcomes.
Park, Y., Park, S. Y., Williams, M., Shibusawa, T., & Martin, J. I. (2021). Family conflicts, coping skills, depressive symptoms, and gender among Korean American adolescents: mediating effects of self-esteem. Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research, 12(3), 465-488. https://doi.org/10.1086/715816	339	Korean Families from the US (Child M_{age} = 14.99 years; SD = 1.67).	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e., adolescent report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, unresolved conflict) significantly predicted lower levels of self-esteem. Self-esteem partially mediated association between IPC and depressive symptoms.
Quichocho, D., & Lucier-Greer, M. (2021). The role of interparental conflict in adolescent siblings' distress: A	117	Families (i.e., parents and two children) from the US where 1 parent is on active duty and 1	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, older sibling, and younger	**Model 1 (Sibling Anxiety)** IPC among active-duty parents was not associated with older or younger siblings' appraisals of destructive IPC.

multi-informant study of military families. *Children and Youth Services Review, 120*, 105708. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2020.105708		parent is a civilian (Older sibling M_{age} = 14.9 years; SD = 1.9; Younger sibling M_{age} = 12.8 years; SD = 1.7). For older siblings there were 65 boys and 52 girls. For young siblings, there were 52 boys and 65 girls. This sample is from the *Families, Army Life, and Programs* project.	sibling) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of IPC among civilian parents significantly predicted higher levels of both older and younger siblings' appraisals of IPC. In turn, both young and older sibling IPC appraisals predicted high levels of subsequent anxiety symptoms. **Model 2 (Sibling Positive Adjustment)** IPC among active-duty parents was not associated with older or younger siblings' appraisals of IPC. Higher levels of IPC among civilian parents significantly predicted higher levels of both older and younger siblings' appraisals of IPC. In turn, both younger and older IPC appraisals significantly predicted decreased subsequent positive adjustment.
Schermerhorn, A. C., Nguyen, P., & Davies, P. T. (2021). The interplay among interparental conflict, children's emotional insecurity, neurophysiological correlates of processing interparental conflict cues, and externalizing symptoms. *Developmental Psychobiology, 63*(7), e22192. https://doi.org/10.1002/dev.22192	86	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US Of the children (M_{age} = 10.68 years; SD = 0.81), there were 44 boys, 41 girls, and 1 child with unspecified gender.	Autoregressive path analyses with multiple methods (i.e., EEG and survey) and informants (i.e., mother and child) within a longitudinal design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by conflict frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) predicted more behavioral dysregulation and emotional reactivity to interparental conflict, but not involvement in conflicts at the concurrent timepoint. In turn, involvement in conflicts predicted Time 2 externalizing problems, but behavioral dysregulation nor emotional reactivity did not. More involvement also subsequently predicted higher detected activity in the P3 region to neutral standards. Whereas behavioral dysregulation subsequently predicted higher levels of P3 activity to angry targets. No other direct associations between IPC exposure and outcomes were significant.
Davies, P. T., Parry, L. Q., Bascoe, S. M., Cicchetti, D., & Cummings, E. M. (2020b).	243	Families (i.e., mother, partner, and child) from the US. Children (M_{age} =	Autoregressive latent difference score SEM analyses with multiple	The multi-method, multi-informant construct of IPC (characterized by verbal aggression, negativity, and coerciveness) at Wave 1 was

Interparental conflict as a curvilinear risk factor of youth emotional and cortisol reactivity. *Developmental Psychology, 56*(9), 1787–1802. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0001037		4.60 years; SD = 0.44) were 56% girls.	methods (i.e., behavioral observation, salivary assessment, and survey) and informants (i.e., researcher, mother, father, teacher, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	quadratically associated with increases in children's emotional reactivity to interparental conflict from Wave 1 to 2. This effect weakened as IPC levels rose. In turn, change in emotional reactivity to interparental conflict was associated with increases in psychological problems from Wave 1 to 3.
Davies, P. T., Thompson, M. J., Hentges, R. F., Coe, J. L., & Sturge-Apple, M. L. (2020a). Children's attentional biases to emotions as sources of variability in their vulnerability to interparental conflict. *Developmental Psychology, 56*(7), 1343–1359. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000994	243	Families (i.e., mother, partner, and child) from the US. Children (M_{age} = 4.60 years; SD = 0.44) were 56% girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, semi-structured interview, and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, teacher, and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	Hostile IPC (characterized by anger, aggression, and negative escalation) at Wave 1 associated with increased child emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 2 which, in turn, was associated with increased child psychological problems at Wave 3. Attentional bias moderated this association, such that IPC was associated with emotional insecurity only for children with low fear attention bias.
Parry, L. Q., Davies, P. T., Sturge-Apple, M. L., & Coe, J. L. (2020). Coparental discord and children's behavior problems: Children's negative family representations as an explanatory mechanism. *Journal of Family Psychology, 34*(5), 523–533. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000638	243	Families (i.e., mother, intimate partner, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 4.60 years; SD = 0.44; range = 4 to 5), there were 107 boys and 136 girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., researcher and teacher) within a longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced 2 years apart) design.	Coparenting discord (characterized by conflict, disengagement, and low warmth and cooperation) at Wave 1 significantly predicted insecure representations at Wave 1, which in turn, significantly predicted increases in externalizing behaviors at Wave 2.

Thompson, M. J., Davies, P. T., Hentges, R. F., Sturge-Apple, M. L., & Parry, L. Q. (2020). Understanding how and why effortful control moderates children's vulnerability to interparental conflict. *Developmental Psychology, 56*(5), 937–950. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000909	243	Families (i.e., mother, intimate partner, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 4.60 years; SD = 0.44; range = 4 to 5), there were 107 boys and 136 girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., researcher, mother, father, and teacher) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced 1 year apart) design.	IPC (characterized by anger, aggression, behavior disorganization, and controlling behavior) significantly predicted increases in children's angry reactivity to IPC one year later. In turn, children's angry reactivity was significantly and positively associated with children's externalizing problems at Wave 3.
Camisasca, E., Miragoli, S., & Di Blasio, P. (2019). Children's cognitive and emotional processes in adult versus child-related inter-parental conflicts. *Europe's Journal of Psychology*, *15*(4), 843–857. https://doi.org/10.5964/ejop.v15i4.1613	75	Italian parent- child (M_{age} = 9.35 years; SD = 1.33; range = 7 to 11) dyads recruited from public schools in Milan. Children were 58% girls.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parent and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher adult-related and child-related conflict were both associated with higher perceived threat and distress reactions, and child-related conflict was additionally associated with more self-blame. Perceived threat mediated the effect of both adult- and child-related conflicts on children's internalizing behaviors. Self-blame mediated the effect of child-related conflict on externalizing behaviors.
Davies, P. T., Parry, L. Q., Bascoe, S. M., Martin, M. J., & Cummings, E. M. (2019a). Children's vulnerability to interparental conflict: The protective role of sibling relationship quality. *Child Development*, *90*(6), 2118-2134. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13078	236	Families (i.e., mother, father, and 2 children) from Midwestern and Northeastern US communities. Target children (M_{age} = 12.59 years; SD = 0.57; range = 11 to 14) and their siblings (M_{age} = 12.63 years; SD = 3.87; range = 2 to 27) were mostly biological (88%).	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, semi-structured interview, eye-tracking laboratory task; and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, teacher, researcher, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data	IPC (characterized by verbal aggression, poor problem solving, and negative escalation) at Wave 1 predicted increased child emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 2 for children with low, but not high, quality sibling relationships. In turn, emotional insecurity predicted more psychological problems a year later at Wave 3. Tests of mediation were significant for children with low and medium, but not high, quality sibling relationships.

			equally spaced one year apart) design.	
Davies, P., Pearson, J., Cicchetti, D., Martin, M., & Cummings, E. (2019b). Emotional insecurity as a mediator of the moderating role of dopamine genes in the association between interparental conflict and youth externalizing problems. *Development and Psychopathology, 31*(3), 1111-1126. doi:10.1017/S0954579419000634	279	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Midwestern and Northeastern US communities. Children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 13.00 years; SD = 0.24; range = 12 to 14) were 51% girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation, salivary assessment, and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, teacher, child, and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	IPC (characterized by verbal aggression, negativity, coerciveness, negative escalation, and lack of support, problem solving, and positive affect) at Wave 1 predicted increases in emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 2, but only for children with high levels of the hypodopaminergic composite. In turn, emotional insecurity predicted increases in externalizing behaviors for children at Wave 3. Emotional insecurity was a significant mediator.
Martínez-Pampliega, A., Cormenzana, S., Corral, S., Iraurgi, I., & Sanz, M. (2019). Family structure, interparental conflict & adolescent symptomatology. *Journal of Family Studies, 27*(2), 231-246. https://doi.org/10.1080/13229400.2018.1536609	271	Mother-child dyads from Spain. Of the children, 45.4% were boys (M_{age} = 14.52 years; SD = 1.86; range = 12 to 19) and 54.6% were girls (M_{age} = 14.58 years; SD = 1.79; range = 12 to 19).	Multiple group path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and child report) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by conflict frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) were associated with increased threat and self-blame appraisals of interparental conflict. In turn, self-blame appraisals were associated with increased internalizing and externalizing behaviors whereas threat appraisals were associated with internalizing only. The findings were significant for both intact and divorced families.
Weymouth, B. B., Fosco, G. M., Mak, H. W., Mayfield, K., LoBraico, E. J., & Feinberg, M. E. (2019). Implications of interparental conflict for adolescents' peer relationships: A longitudinal pathway through threat appraisals and social anxiety symptoms. *Developmental Psychology,*	768	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 11.3 years), there were 361 boys and 407 girls. This sample is from the *Promoting School-Community-University*	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., four Waves of data with 6 months between Waves 1 and 2, and one year between the other Waves), survey design.	Frequent IPC at Wave 1 significantly predicted increases in perceived threat in response to parental conflicts at Wave 2. Wave 2 perceived threat then significantly predicted increases in Wave 3 social anxiety. As the last part of the mediational chain, social anxiety Wave 3 predicted higher levels of loneliness and lower friendship support at Wave 4, with the inclusion of outcome autoregressive paths.

55(7), 1509–1522. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000731		*Partnerships to Enhance Resilience* study.		
Davies, P. T., Coe, J. L., Hentges, R. F., Sturge-Apple, M. L., & Ripple, M. T. (2018). Interparental hostility and children's externalizing symptoms: Attention to anger as a mediator. *Developmental Psychology, 54*(7), 1290–1303. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000520	243	Families (i.e., mother, partner, and child) from the Northeast US. Children (M_{age} = 4.60 years; SD = 0.44) were 56% girls.	Latent growth curve and difference score analyses with multiple methods (i.e., semi-structured interview, behavioral observation, eye tracking software, and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	Interparental hostility at Wave 1 predicted decreases in children's attention to angry faces at Wave 2, which in turn predicted increases in externalizing behaviors at Wave 3. Interparental hostility at Wave 1 also predicted decreases in children's emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 2, but this was not subsequently associated with child outcomes. Test of mediation was significant for attention to angry faces after controlling for negative parenting.
Fosco, G. M., & Feinberg, M. E. (2018). Interparental conflict and long-term adolescent substance use trajectories: The role of adolescent threat appraisals. *Journal of Family Psychology, 32*(2), 175–185. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000356	768	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Midwestern and Northeastern US communities. Children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 11.30 years; SD = 0.50) were 53% girls.	Growth curve analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (7 Waves of data), survey design.	In a larger model predicting adolescent substance use trajectories, frequent IPC was associated with more child threat appraisals to parental conflicts 6 months later, which, in turn , was associated with increased internalizing problems a year later.
Warmuth, K. A., Cummings, E. M., & Davies, P. T. (2018). Child behavioral dysregulation as a mediator between destructive marital conflict and children's symptoms of psychopathology. *Journal of Child and Family*	235	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children, (Wave 1 Child M_{age} = 6.00 years; SD = 0.48), there were 106 boys and 129 girls.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced 3 years apart), survey design.	IPC characterized by hostility, frequency, severity, verbal and physical aggression, and stonewalling predicted increases in children's behavioral dysregulation which, in turn, significantly predicted increases in both internalizing and externalizing symptoms at Wave 3.

Studies, 27, 2004-2013. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-018-1038-z				
Bi, S., Haak, E. A., Gilbert, L. R., & Keller, P. S. (2017). Children exposed to marital conflict exhibit more disordered eating behaviors: Child emotional insecurity and anxiety as mechanisms of risk. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *26*, 3112-3122. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0811-8	95	Mother-child dyads from the Southeast US. Children (M_{age} = 8.29 years; range = 5 to 12) were 50.5% girls.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Child-reported IPC (characterized by frequency and intensity) was associated with increased insecurity in the interparental relationship which was, in turn, associated with increased anxiety. Child anxiety was subsequently associated with increased disordered eating. This serial mediation was significant.
Coe, J. L., Davies, P. T., & Sturge-Apple, M. L. (2017). The multivariate roles of family instability and interparental conflict in predicting children's representations of insecurity in the family system and early school adjustment problems. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, *45*(2), 211–224. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-016-0164-6	243	Families (i.e., mother, partner, and child) from the Northeast US. Children (M_{age} = 4.60 years; SD = 0.44) were 56% girls.	SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., semi-structured interviews, behavioral observations, and survey) and informants (i.e., observer, parent, and teacher) within a longitudinal design (two waves of data, one year apart).	IPC (characterized by anger, aggression, controlling behavior, avoidance, and stonewalling) was positively associated with children's concurrent insecure family representations, but only among families with low levels of family instability Insecure family representations was, in turn, associated with higher levels of school maladjustment (i.e., externalizing behaviors, asocial peer behaviors, impulsivity, and teacher-child conflict) one year later.
Davies, P. T., Martin, M. J., & Cummings, E. M. (2017). Interparental conflict and children's social problems: Insecurity and friendship affiliation as cascading mediators. *Developmental*	235	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Northeastern US. Children were 55% girls. W1 Mean age = 6.0	latent difference score analyses, longitudinal, fives waves of data at 7, 8, 13, 14, and 15, multi method, multi-informant	Increases in IPC (characterized by verbal aggression, stonewalling, negativity, withdrawal, negative escalation, pursuit withdrawal, and lack of cohesion and support) from Wave 1 to 2 predicted increases in children's insecurity in the interparental relationship from Waves 2 to 3 which, in turn, predicted decreases in adolescent's

Psychology, 54(1), 83–97. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000410		years		friendship affiliation from Waves 3 to 4. Furthermore, decreases in friendship affiliation from Waves 3 to 4 were related to declines in adolescent social competence from Waves 4 to 5. All tests of mediation were significant. The model was not significant for adolescent's internalizing symptoms.
Fosco, G. M., & Lydon-Staley, D. M. (2017). A within-family examination of interparental conflict, cognitive appraisals, and adolescent mood and well-being. *Child Development*, *90*(4), e421-e436. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12997	151	Parent-child dyads from high schools in the Northeastern US. Of the children (M_{age} = 14.60 years; SD = 0.83; range = 13 to 16), 93 were girls and 58 were boys.	Multilevel modeling with multiple informants (i.e., parent and child) within a 21-day daily diary, survey design.	On days when IPC was elevated, adolescents experienced more threat and self-blame in response to interparental conflict. In turn, more threat appraisals were associated with diminished positive well-being for adolescents. On days when adolescents felt more self-blame, they also experienced increased negative mood and diminished positive well-being. Threat appraisals significantly mediated IPC and positive well-being, while self-blame appraisals mediated IPC and adolescent angry mood.
Zhang, R., Li, D., Chen, F., Ewalds-Kvist, B. M., & Liu, S. (2017). Interparental conflict relative to suicidal ideation in Chinese adolescents: The roles of coping strategies and meaning in life. *Frontiers in Psychology, 8,* 1010. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.01010	931	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Shanghai, Cina. Of the children (M_{age} = 17.84 years; SD = 0.77; range = 16 to 21), there were 400 boys and 531 girls	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and adolescent) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Severe IPC significantly and negatively predicted adolescent coping-approach strategies to general stress, which in turn significantly and inversely was related to suicidal ideation.
Abbas, T., Zilioli, S., Tobin, E. T., Imami, L., Kane, H. S., Saleh, D. J., & Slatcher, R. B. (2016). Youth reports of parents'	80	Children (M_{age} = 12.78 years; SD = 1.91) from clinics in the US. The sample was 45% girls.	Multiple regression analyses with multiple methods (i.e., Peak Expiratory Flow Rate	There was a significant negative association between child-reported parent relationship conflict and youth positive mood and a positive association with negative mood. There was a significant

romantic relationship quality: Links to physical health. *Health Psychology, 35*(9), 927–934. https://doi.org/10.1037/hea0000354			assessments and survey) within a 4-day daily diary design.	indirect effect of parental relationship conflict via reduced youth positive affect – but not increased negative affect – on nighttime asthma symptoms and daytime asthma symptoms, but not peak flow.
Davies, P. T., Hentges, R. F., Coe, J. L., Martin, M. J., Sturge-Apple, M. L., & Cummings, E. M. (2016c). The multiple faces of interparental conflict: Implications for cascades of children's insecurity and externalizing problems. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 125*(5), 664–678. https://doi.org/10.1037/abn0000170 *Study 1	243	Families (i.e., mother, intimate partner, and preschool child) from Northeastern US. Children (M_{age} = 4.60 years; SD = 0.44) were 56% girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., semi-structured interview, behavioral observation, and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, intimate partner, observer, and teacher) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	Wave 1 hostile IPC (characterized by anger, negative escalation, and psychological aggression), but not disengaged or uncooperative IPC, was associated with increases in child emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 1. In turn, child emotional insecurity was associated with increases in externalizing difficulties at Wave 3. Test of mediation was significant.
Davies, P. T., Hentges, R. F., Coe, J. L., Martin, M. J., Sturge-Apple, M. L., & Cummings, E. M. (2016c). The multiple faces of interparental conflict: Implications for cascades of children's insecurity and externalizing problems. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 125*(5), 664–678. https://doi.org/10.1037/abn0000170 *Study 2	263	Families (i.e., mother, father, and 2 children) from the US. Of the children *(M_{age}* = 12.59 years; SD = 0.57; range = 11 to 14), 50% were girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., semi-structured interview, behavioral observation, and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, intimate partner, observer, and teacher) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	Wave 1 disengaged and hostile IPC, but not uncooperative IPC, predicted increased emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 2. In turn, emotional insecurity predicted increases in externalizing difficulties at Wave 3. Test of mediation were significant.
Davies, P., Martin, M., Coe, J., & Cummings, E. (2016d).	232	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from	Cross-lagged path analyses with multiple	Higher levels of interparental hostility and dysphoria when children were 13 years of age

Transactional cascades of destructive interparental conflict, children's emotional insecurity, and psychological problems across childhood and adolescence. *Development and Psychopathology, 28*(3), 653-671. doi:10.1017/S0954579416000237		Northeastern US. Children were 55% girls. W1 Mean age = 7.0 years (SD = 0.48)	methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, child, and observer) within a longitudinal (i.e., five Waves of data when children were 7, 8, 13, 14, and 15 years old) design.	predicted higher levels of emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at 14 years of age, which in turn predicted more psychological problems when children were 15. Tests of mediation was significant. Interparental dysphoria when children were 8 years of age predicted higher levels of emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at 13 years of age, which in turn predicted more psychological problems when children were 14. Mediational tests were significant.
Silva, C. S., Calheiros, M. M., & Carvalho, H. (2016b). Interparental conflict and adolescents' self-representations: The role of emotional insecurity. *Journal of Adolescence, 52*, 76-88. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2016.07.007	221	Adolescents (M_{age} = 12.91 years; SD = 1.76; range = 10 to 16) from Portugal. There were 13 boys and 11 girls.	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by frequency and intensity of conflict, and lack of resolution) significantly predicted higher levels of adolescent-reported emotional reactivity, conflict spillover representations, and avoidance-withdrawal and lower levels of constructive family representations in response to parental conflict. In turn, both avoidance and emotional reactivity significantly predicted lower levels of reported emotional self-representations. Conflict spill over presentations predicted subsequently lower levels of instrumental self-representations. And finally, avoidance also in turn predicted decreases in reported physical appearances.
Brock, R., & Kochanska, G. (2015). Interparental conflict, children's security with parents, and long-term risk of internalizing problems: A longitudinal study from ages 2 to 10. *Development and Psychopathology, 28*(1), 45-54.	100	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the Midwestern US. Children were 2 years old at first wave and 10 years old at the second wave.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and experimenter) within a longitudinal (two waves of data spaced 8 years apart), survey design.	Parent-child relationship security mediated the association between destructive IPC (characterized by avoidance, stonewalling, verbal aggression, and child involvement) and internalizing problems for girls but not boys. Specifically, destructive IPC was concurrently associated with insecurity in the parent-child relationship, which was prospectively associated with more internalizing problems for

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579415000279				girls. Parent-child relationship security also mediated the association between unresolved conflict and internalizing problems for both girls and boys. The model for constructive conflict was not significant.
Fosco, G., & Feinberg, M. (2015). Cascading effects of interparental conflict in adolescence: Linking threat appraisals, self-efficacy, and adjustment. *Development and Psychopathology, 27*(1), 239-252. doi:10.1017/S0954579414000704	768	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Midwestern and Northeastern US communities. Children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 11.30 years; SD = 0.49) were 53% girls.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (4 waves of data collected in the fall and spring of 6th, spring of 7th, and spring of 8th grade), survey design.	Frequent IPC was associated with higher perceived threat for children 6 months later. Perceived threat was in turn associated with less self-efficacy a year later, which was in turn associated with more emotional distress, problem behaviors, and less subjective well-being a year later. All three mediational cascades were significant.
*Khaleque, A., Uddin, M. K., Shirin, A., Aktar, R., & Himi, S. A. (2015). Cognitive and contextual factors mediating the relation between interparental conflict and adolescents' psychological maladjustment. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *25*, 669-677. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-015-0247-y	524	Adolescents (M_{age} = 13.28 years; SD = 1.14; range = 11 to 18) from Bangladesh. Of the sample, 48% were boys and 52% were girls.	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e., adolescent report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher IPC characterized by frequency and intensity of conflict, and lack of resolution was associated with increased adolescent threat appraisals of interparental conflict which, in turn, was associated with increased psychological maladjustment (i.e., hostility/aggression, dependence, impaired self-esteem and self-adequacy, emotional unresponsiveness and instability, and a negative worldview). Neither self-blame nor triangulation responses to interparental conflict were significant mediators.
Lee, J., Wesbecher, K., Lee, M., & Lee, J. (2015). The mediation effects of dysfunctional beliefs and emotional regulation on	335	Children (M_{age} = 13.28 years; SD = 1.14; range = 10 to 11) from Korea. There were 169 boys	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of child reported IPC (characterized frequency and intensity of conflict, and lack of resolution) was associated with increased dysfunctional beliefs, which was in turn associated

children's perceived parental conflict and internalizing and externalizing problems. *School Psychology International, 36*(5), 447-466. https://doi.org/10.1177/0143034315602525		and 166 girls.		with more difficulties with emotion regulation. Emotion dysregulation was in turn associated with more internalizing and externalizing problems.
Schlomer, G. L., Fosco, G. M., Cleveland, H. H., Vandenbergh, D. J., & Feinberg, M. E. (2015). Interparental relationship sensitivity leads to adolescent internalizing problems: Different genotypes, different pathways. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 77*(2), 329-343. https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12168	452	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Children were in 6th grade at the Wave 1 assessment. There were 106 boys and 129 girls. This sample is from the *Promoting School-Community-University Partnerships to Enhance Resilience* study.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced 1 year apart) survey design.	Adolescent perceptions of frequent IPC and parents' couple conflict reported when children were in 6th grade both significantly predicted more adolescent appraisals of IPC as threatening in 7th grade. In turn, threat appraisals in 7th grade predicted significant increases in internalizing problems in 8th grade
Cummings, E. M., Cheung, R. Y., Koss, K., & Davies, P. T. (2014). Parental depressive symptoms and adolescent adjustment: a prospective test of an explanatory model for the role of marital conflict. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, *42*(7), 1153–1166. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-014-9860-2	320	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Midwest and Northeast communities. Children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 6.00 years; SD = 0.45) were 158 boys and 162 girls. Eighty-five of the children (Wave 3 M_{age} = 12.75 years; SD = 0.55) were recruited at the third Wave for the final phase of the study.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (five Waves of data when children were in kindergarten, second, seventh, eighth, and ninth grade), survey design.	In a larger model testing marital conflict as a mediating mechanism between parent expressiveness and child outcomes, more frequent marital conflict at Wave 3 predicted higher levels of adolescent emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 4 which, in turn, predicted higher adolescent internalizing and externalizing symptoms at Wave 5.

Davies, P. T., Sturge-Apple, M. L., Bascoe, S. M., & Cummings, E. M. (2014). The legacy of early insecurity histories in shaping adolescent adaptation to interparental conflict. *Child Development*, *85*(1), 338-354. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12119	230	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the Northeastern US. Children (M_{age} = 7.0 years; SD = 0.48) were 55% girls.	Latent difference score and SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, child, teacher, and observer) within a longitudinal (i.e., five Waves of data when children were in first, second, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades) design.	Destructive IPC (characterized by verbal aggression, stonewalling, conflict frequency, negativity, withdrawal, negative escalation, and pursuit withdrawal) in 7th grade predicted increases in adolescent insecurity from 7th to 8th grade. In turn, adolescent insecurity in 8th grade predicted greater increases in psychological problems from 8th to 9th grade. Test of mediation was significant.
George, M. W., Fairchild, A. J., Cummings, E. M., & Davies, P. T. (2014). Marital conflict in early childhood and adolescent disordered eating: Emotional insecurity about the marital relationship as an explanatory mechanism. *Eating Behaviors*, *15*(4), 532-539. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eatbeh.2014.06.006	235	Families (i.e., mother, father, and kindergarten aged child) from the Northeastern US. Of the children. (M_{age} = 6.0 years; SD = 0.45) 106 were girls and 99 were boys.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (three waves of data when children were in kindergarten, second, and seventh grade), survey design.	Higher marital conflict (characterized by frequency, intensity, stonewalling, verbal and physical aggression, and lack of resolution) at Wave 1 was associated with increased emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 2, which was in turn associated with higher levels of disordered eating at Wave 3. Test of mediation was significant.
Rosenfield, D., Jouriles, E. N., McDonald, R., & Mueller, V. (2014). Interparental conflict, community violence, and child problems: Making sense of counterintuitive findings. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 84*(3), 275–283.	539	Mother-child dyads from the US. Of the children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 8.5 years; SD = 1.16; range = 7 to 10), there were 277 boys and 262 girls.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design. .	Higher levels of child reported IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, and unresolved conflict) significantly predicted higher levels of children's threat appraisals to parental conflict which, in turn, significantly predicted children's internalizing problems.

https://doi.org/10.1037/h0099805				
Hinnant, J. B., El-Sheikh, M., Keiley, M., & Buckhalt, J. A. (2013). Marital conflict, allostatic load, and the development of children's fluid cognitive performance. *Child Development*, *84*(6), 2003-2014. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12103	251	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 8.23 years; SD = 0.72), there were 128 girls and 123 boys.	Cross-lagged panel analyses with multiple methods (i.e., physiological assessment, structured interview, and survey) and informants (i.e., researcher, mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced a year apart) design.	Child reported marital conflict (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) at Wave 1 was associated with increased RSA reactivity to a cognitive stressor at Wave 2, but that was not in turn associated with children's cognitive performance.
Kelly, R. J., & El-Sheikh, M. (2013). Longitudinal relations between marital aggression and children's sleep: The role of emotional insecurity. *Journal of Family Psychology, 27*(2), 282–292. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0031896	176	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 8.68 years; SD = 0.36), there were 78 boys and 98 girls.	SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., actigraphy assessment and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data when children were 8, 10, and 13 years of age) design.	Marital aggression (verbal and physical) at Wave 1 was associated with increased emotional insecurity at Wave 2, which was in turn associated with more sleep/wake problems but not sleep duration or efficiency at Wave 3.
Cummings, E. M., George, M. R., McCoy, K. P., & Davies, P. T. (2012). Interparental conflict in kindergarten and adolescent adjustment: prospective investigation of emotional security as an explanatory mechanism. *Child Development*,	253	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Midwest and Northeast US communities. Of the children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 6.00 years; SD = 0.45), 106 were boys and 129 were girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observations and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, child, and researcher) within a longitudinal (three	IPC (characterized by frequency, severity, physical aggression, stonewalling, and anger) at Wave 1 predicted higher child emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship at Wave 2 which, in turn, predicted higher child internalizing and externalizing symptoms at Wave 3. However, tests of mediation were not significant.

83(5), 1703–1715. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2012.01807.x			Waves of data when children were in kindergarten, second grade, and seventh grade) design.	
Davies, P. T., Cicchetti, D., & Martin, M. J. (2012c). Toward greater specificity in identifying associations among interparental aggression, child emotional reactivity to conflict, and child problems. *Child Development*, *83*(5), 1789-1804. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2012.01804.x	201	Mother-child dyads recruited from social services in the Northeastern US. Of the children (M_{age} = 2.17 years; SD = 0.14), 92 were girls and 109 were boys.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., semi-structured interview and survey) and informants (i.e., mother and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced one year apart) design.	Interparental aggression (physical and verbal) was associated with children' fearful and angry reactivity to parental conflict. Fearful reactivity to conflict was, in turn, associated with both observational and maternal rated externalizing and internalizing symptoms one year later.
Davies, P. T., Martin, M. J., & Cicchetti, D. (2012a). Delineating the sequelae of destructive and constructive interparental conflict for children within an evolutionary framework. *Developmental Psychology*, *48*(4), 939–955. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0025899 *Study 1	250	Families (i.e., mother, intimate partner, and child) from the middle schools in the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 12.6 years; SD = 0.95), 129 were girls and 121 were boys.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parents and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Destructive IPC (characterized by child involvement and conflict frequency), but not constructive IPC (characterized by resolution and leveling), was associated with adolescent emotional insecurity in the interparental relationship. Adolescent emotional insecurity, in turn, was associated with more internalizing and externalizing problems. Test of mediation was significant.
Davies, P. T., Martin, M. J., & Cicchetti, D. (2012a). Delineating the sequelae of destructive and constructive interparental conflict for children within an evolutionary framework. *Developmental Psychology*, *48*(4), 939–955.	201	Mother-child dyads recruited from social services in the Northeastern US. Of the children (M_{age} = 2.17 years; SD = 0.14), 92 were girls and 109 were boys.	Latent difference score and SEM analyses within multiple methods (i.e., semi-structured interview and survey) and informants (i.e., mother and researcher) within a longitudinal	Destructive IPC (characterized by conflict frequency and physical and psychological aggression), but not constructive IPC (characterized by cooperation, positive responding, and resolution), predicted increased insecurity in the interparental relationship at time 1 and greater increases in insecurity over a year. Increased emotional insecurity was also associated with less

https://doi.org/10.1037/a0025899 *Study 2			(i.e., two Waves of data spaced one year apart) design.	steep declines in internalizing, externalizing, and social problems. Test of mediation were significant.
*Schwarz, B., Stutz, M., & Ledermann, T. (2012). Perceived interparental conflict and early adolescents' friendships: The role of attachment security and emotion regulation. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 41*, 1240-1252. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-012-9769-4	180	Mother-child dyads from the German—speaking part of Switzerland. Of the children (M_{age} = 10.61 years; SD = 0.41.), there were 89 boys and 91 girls.	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., adolescent report), longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced 1 year apart), survey design.	Child reported IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) predicted decreased adaptive emotion regulation one year later. In turn, adaptive emotion regulation predicted increases in friendship quality.
Siffert, A., Schwarz, B., & Stutz, M. (2012). Marital conflict and early adolescents' self-evaluation: The role of parenting quality and early adolescents' appraisals. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 41*, 749-763. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-011-9703-1	176	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the German speaking region of Switzerland. Of the children (Wave 1 Child M_{age} = 10.61 years; SD = 0.40; range = 10 to 13), there were 87 boys and 89 girls.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced 1 year apart) survey design.	Early adolescent report of IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) at Wave 1 was significantly associated with their perceptions of threat and self-blame in response to interparental conflicts. In turn, only threat appraisals significantly predicted decreases in adolescent self-esteem at Wave 2.

Table 4. Parenting and Family Processes Outcomes

Study (Citation)	**N**	**Sample Characteristics**	**Approach (Method and Design)**	**Relevant Findings**

Cheung, R. Y., & Chung, K. K. H. (2023). Interparental conflict and mindful parenting practices: Transactional effects between mothers and fathers. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *85*(1), 280-292. https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12868	386	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) recruited from schools in Hong Kong. Of the children (M_{age} = 13.64 years; SD = 1.15; range = 12 to 17), 185 were boys and 201 were girls.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mothers and fathers) within a longitudinal (two Waves of data spaced one year apart), survey design.	Maternal and paternal destructive IPC tactics (characterized by stonewalling, verbal aggression, physical aggression, child involvement, and avoidance-capitulation) were associated with fewer mindful paternal and maternal parenting practices.
Mastrotheodoros, S., Papp, L. M., Van der Graaff, J., Deković, M., Meeus, W. H., & Branje, S. (2022). Explaining heterogeneity of daily conflict spillover in the family: The role of dyadic marital conflict patterns. *Family Process, 61*(1), 342-360. https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12648	419	Families (i.e., mothers, fathers, and adolescents) from the Netherlands. Adolescents (M_{age} at Wave 1 = 13.02; SD = 0.44) were 44.6% girls.	Dynamic SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mothers, fathers, and adolescents) within a longitudinal (five Waves of data equally spaced one year apart), daily diary, survey design.	There were no day-to-day associations between IPC (characterized by disengagement, withdrawal, poor problem-solving, and lack of compliance) and mother-adolescent conflict.
Ramos, M. C., Arbel, R., Timmons, A. C., Rodriguez, A. J., & Margolin, G. (2022a). Observed parent–adolescent coalitions and family hostilities during family discussions: Associations with marital aggression. *Family Process, 61*(3), 1305-1323. https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12719	102	Families (i.e., mother, father, and adolescent child) from the US. Of the children, (M_{age} = 15.30 years; SD = 0.80; range = 13.70 to 18.60) half were girls. This sample is from later Waves of a larger longitudinal study.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with behavioral observations of interaction tasks among mothers, fathers, and the child within a longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced 2.7 years apart) design.	Observed marital hostility (both mother-to-father and father-to-mother) was concurrently associated with both mother-child and father-child coalition. However, only mother-to-father hostility was longitudinally associated with increased mother-child coalition.

Ramos, A. M., Shewark, E. A., Fosco, G. M., Shaw, D. S., Reiss, D., Natsuaki, M. N., Leve, L. D., & Neiderhiser, J. M. (2022b). Reexamining the association between the interparental relationship and parent–child interactions: Incorporating heritable influences. *Developmental Psychology, 58*(1), 43–54. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0001278	361	Families (i.e., adoptive parents, birth parents, and adopted child) from the US. Children (M_{age} = 27 months at Wave 3) were 57.3% boys. This sample is from a larger study on adopted families (*The Early Growth and Development Study*).	SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., survey, behavioral observation) and informants (i.e., birth parents, adoptive parents, observers) within a longitudinal (four Waves of data when children were 5 months, 18 months, 27 months, and 6 years old) design.	Higher levels of adoptive parents' IPC (characterized by frequency), when children were 27 months old, were associated with higher levels of adoptive father's positive engagement with their adopted child at 6 years. IPC levels were not associated with adoptive mother's coercion or positive engagement, nor adoptive father's coercion.
Skinner, O. D., & McHale, S. M. (2022). Context matters: Longitudinal associations between marital relationships and sibling relationships in Black families. *Family Relations, 71*(3), 987-1003. https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12658	185	Black American sibling-dyads (at Wave 1, older sibling M_{age} = 10.40 years; SD = 1.10 and younger sibling M_{age} = 3.70 years; SD = 2.00). There were 46 sister-sister pairs, 45 brother-brother pairs, and 94 mixed-sex pairs. This sample is from the *American Community Survey*.	Multilevel modeling with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and both siblings) within a longitudinal (i.e., 3 waves spaced 1 year apart), survey design.	At the time-varying level, higher levels of IPC (characterized by frequency of anger towards partner) significantly predicted lower levels of sibling positivity but was not associated with sibling conflict. At the person-mean level, IPC was unrelated to sibling positivity or conflict.
Curran, M. A., Li, X., Barnett, M., Kopystynska, O., Chandler, A. B., & LeBaron, A. B. (2021). Finances, depressive symptoms, destructive conflict, and coparenting among lower-income, unmarried couples: A	4,424	Couples with a child. At Wave 1, children were 15 months and at Wave 2, children were 36 months. This sample is from a larger intervention study for unmarried couples	Autoregressive path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced two years apart), survey design.	Frequent interparental aggression before the intervention (Wave 1) was associated with lower coparenting alliances after the intervention (Wave 2), both across and between informants.

two-wave, cross-lagged analysis. *Journal of Family Psychology, 35*(4), 489–499. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000821		expecting their first child (*Building Strong Families project*).		
Skinner, O. D., Sun, X., & McHale, S. M. (2021). Links between marital and parent–child relationship in African American families: A dyadic approach. *Journal of Family Psychology, 35*(8), 1086–1096. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000844	180	Black families from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 12.30 years; SD = 2.20; range = 9.10 to 19.10), there were 90 boys and 90 girls.	Multilevel modeling using actor-partner interdependence models with multiple informants (i.e., parents and child) within a longitudinal, survey design (i.e., three waves of data spaced one year apart).	Neither time-varying nor person-mean IPC (characterized by frequency of anger towards partner) were related to parent-child warmth or parent-child conflict.
Koçak, A., Mouratidis, A., Uçanok, Z., Selcuk, E., & Davies, P. T. (2020). Need satisfaction as a mediator of associations between interparental relationship dimensions and autonomy supportive parenting: a weekly diary study. *Family Process, 59*(4), 1874-1890. https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12523	258	Mother-adolescent dyads from Turkey. Of the adolescents (M_{age} = 14.92 years; SD = 1.72; range = 12 to 18), were 51.4% girls.	Multilevel modeling with multiple informants (i.e., mother and adolescent) within a 6-week daily diary, survey design.	Weekly levels of maternal reported IPC (characterized by frequency) were not associated with maternal autonomy support.
Kopystynska, O., Barnett, M. A., & Curran, M. A. (2020). Constructive and destructive interparental conflict, parenting, and coparenting alliance. *Journal of Family*	2,784	Couples from the US with a 36-month-old child. This sample is from the last wave of the *Building*	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Both maternal and paternal constructive IPC were positively associated with coparenting quality whereas destructive IPC was negatively associated with coparenting quality. Additionally, paternal, but not maternal, destructive IPC was associated with their own harsh parenting

Psychology, 34(4), 414–424. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000606		*Strong Families (BSF)* project.		behaviors. IPC was not associated with supportive parenting behaviors.
Li, X., & Liu, Q. (2020). Parent–grandparent coparenting relationship, marital conflict and parent–child relationship in Chinese parent–grandparent coparenting families. *Children and Youth Services Review*, *109*, 104733. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2019.104733		Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from China. Of the children (M_{age} = 4.73 years; SD = 0.56), there were 164 girls and 153 boys.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Frequent maternal and paternal IPC were both associated with decreased mother-child and father-child relationship quality.
*Liu, T.-H., De Li, S., Zhang, X., & Xia, Y. (2020). The Spillover Mechanisms Linking Family Conflicts and Juvenile Delinquency Among Chinese Adolescents. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *64*(2-3), 167-186. https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X19842057	2,496	Adolescents from China. Of the sample, 48.12% were boys.	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	More frequent interparental discord was associated with decreased parental attachment.
Mastrotheodoros, S., Van Lissa, C. J., Van der Graaff, J., Deković, M., Meeus, W. H. J., & Branje, S. J. T. (2020). Day-to-day spillover and long-term transmission of interparental conflict to	443	Mother-adolescent dyads from the Netherlands. Of the adolescents (M_{age} = 13.02 years; SD = 0.44), 44.5% were girls.	Random intercept cross-lagged panel analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and adolescent) within a longitudinal (i.e., five	There were no day-to-day nor long-term spillover effects of the frequency of mother reported IPC on mother-adolescent conflict.

adolescent–mother conflict: The role of mood. *Journal of Family Psychology, 34*(8), 893–904. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000649			Waves of data equally spaced one year apart), daily diary, survey design.	
Gao, M., Du, H., Davies, P. T., & Cummings, E. M. (2019). Marital conflict behaviors and parenting: Dyadic links over time. *Family Relations, 68*(1), 135-149. https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12322	215	Families (i.e., mother, father, and kindergarten aged child) from the US. Of the children. (M_{age} = 6.00 years; SD = 0.50; range = 5 to 8) 106 were girls and 99 were boys.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mothers and fathers) within a longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced two years apart), survey design.	Maternal verbally aggression conflict tactics was associated with their own punitive and minimizing reactions, while their stonewalling tactics were associated with their punitive reactions only. Father's stonewalling was subsequently associated with mother's distressed reactions.
*Paul, O. (2019). Perceptions of family relationships and post-traumatic stress symptoms of children exposed to domestic violence. *Journal of Family Violence, 34*(4), 331-343. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-018-00033-z	46	Children (M_{age} = 8.64 years; SD = 2.15; range = 6 to 12) from France. There were 20 boys and 26 girls.	Multiple regression analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	More frequent IPC was associated with decreased positive perceptions of mother-father cohesion in both typical and conflictual situations.
Bi, S., Haak, E. A., Gilbert, L. R., El-Sheikh, M., & Keller, P. S. (2018). Father attachment, father emotion expression, and children's attachment to fathers: The role of marital conflict. *Journal of Family Psychology, 32*(4), 456–465. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam00	199	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Children (M_{age} = 8.41 years; range = 6 to 12) were 50% girls.	Path analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, child, and observer) within a cross-sectional design.	At high levels of father's preoccupied attachment with mothers, higher levels of IPC (characterized by frequency and severity) were associated with more negativity and less positivity during a father-child interaction task. At low levels of father's fearful attachment with mothers, higher levels of IPC were associated with less positivity during the father-child interaction task.

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Lee, Y.-E., & Brophy-Herb, H. E. (2018). Dyadic relations between interparental conflict and parental emotion socialization. *Journal of Family Issues, 39*(13), 3564-3585. https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X18783803	166	Mothers and fathers with a toddler from the US. Children were 24 to 36 months old.	Path analyses using actor–partner interdependence models with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Maternal destructive IPC was associated with their own unsupportive emotion socialization and paternal destructive IPC was associated with their own unsupportive emotion socialization. Constructive IPC was not related to emotion socialization practices.
Ruff, S. C., Durtschi, J. A., & Day, R. D. (2018). Family subsystems predicting adolescents' perceptions of sibling relationship quality over time. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 44*(3), 527-542. https://doi.org/10.1111/jmft.12265	400	Sibling dyads from the US (Target child M_{age} = 12.26 years; SD = 1.03; range = 10 to 15; Sibling M_{age} = 12.46 years; SD = 3.43; range 4 to 23). There were 91 brother-brother pairs, 93 sister-sister pairs, 107 brother-sister pairs, and 109 sister-brother pairs. This sample is from the *Flourishing Families Project (FFP)*.	Latent growth curve analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and target child) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart), survey design.	Father report of frequent IPC at Wave 2 was concurrently associated with greater sibling hostility. No other conflict variables where significantly associated with sibling hostility or affection.
Hsieh, Y. P., Dopkins Stright, A., & Yen, L. L. (2017). Child characteristics, parent education and depressive symptoms, and marital conflict predicting trajectories of parenting behavior from childhood through early adolescence in Taiwan.	4,754	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Taiwan and China This study used data from the first 4 years of the *Child and Adolescent Behaviors in Long-Term Evolution (CABLE)*.	Hierarchical linear model analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., four Waves of data equally spaced one year apart), survey design.	IPC frequency predicted decreased involvement and support across the four years. Frequent IPC predicted more harsh control in the first year but did not predict change over the four years.

Family Process, 56(3), 734-751. https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12253				
Ling, C., & Kwok, S. (2017). An integrated resilience and ecological model of child abuse (REC-Model). *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 26*, 1655-1663. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0680-1	565	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Hong Kong. Of the children (M_{age} = 10.30 years; SD = 1.10; range = 9 to 13), there were 265 boys and 277 girls.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of parent reported IPC (characterized by frequency of criticisms) was associated with parent reports of physical and psychological child abuse.
*Lucas-Thompson, R. G., & George, M. W. (2017b). Do marital conflict behaviors in response to a novel stressor uniquely predict adolescent outcomes?. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 26*(9), 2505-2518. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0753-1	153	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Children (M_{age} = 12.92 years; SD = 2.16; range = 10 to 17) were 52% girls.	Generalized estimating equation analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., observer, parent, and child) within a cross-sectional design.	Higher parent-reported levels of IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) were associated with lower mother-adolescent relationship quality, but not father-adolescent relationship quality or parental monitoring. Observed maternal IPC behaviors (characterized by anger, defensiveness, distress, physical aggression, threat, pursuit, insult, and withdrawal) was associated with lower levels of parental monitoring, but not mother-adolescent or father-adolescent relationship quality.
Nomaguchi, K., Johnson, W. L., Minter, M. D., & Aldrich, L. (2017). Clarifying the association between mother–father relationship aggression and parenting. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 79*(1), 161-178. https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12354	973	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from 77 major US cities. At Wave 1, children were 5 years old and at Wave 2, children were 9 years old. This sample is from a larger study from the US (*Future of Families and*	Fixed effects regression analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a longitudinal (two Waves of data when children were 5 and 9 years old), survey design.	Frequent interparental aggression was associated with increases in maternal and paternal parenting stress, frequency of spanking, and decreases in engagement with their child four years later.

		Child Well-Being Study).		
Sherrill, R. B., Lochman, J. E., DeCoster, J., & Stromeyer, S. L. (2017). Spillover between interparental conflict and parent–child conflict within and across days. *Journal of Family Psychology, 31*(7), 900–909. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000332	60	Families from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 12.40 years; SD = 0.80; range = 10 to 14), there were 6 boys and 54 girls.	Short longitudinal daily dairy study (i.e., 3 times a day across 7 days) using daily parent reports to a series of surveys analyzed in several lagged models.	Greater IPC in the form of anger, verbal and physical aggression, and withdrawal was associated with parent– child conflict one time period later (i.e., later in the day) and one full day later, but not two time periods later. Odds ratios indicated that the odds that a family would experience parent– child conflict during a time period were 2.26 times larger when there had been IPC during the prior time period. The odds that a family would experience parent–child conflict during a time period were 1.998 times larger when there had been IPC one full day earlier. Constructive IPC (characterized by warmth and reasoning) significantly predicted the presence of constructive parent-child conflict one time period later (i.e., later in the day) and one full day later, but not two time periods later. Odds ratios indicated that the odds that a family would experience constructive parent– child conflict during a time period were 2.63 times larger when there had been constructive IPC during the prior time period. In addition, the odds that a family would experience constructive parent– child conflict during a time period were 2.15 times larger when there had been constructive IPC one full day earlier.
Blandon, A. Y. (2015). Mothers' and fathers' responses to children's negative emotions: Family and physiological correlates.	70	Families (cohabitating parents with 2 children) from the US. Children from each family were 2-5-year-old sibling pairs (M_{age}	Multilevel modeling with multiple methods (i.e., psychophysiological assessments and	Coparenting conflict was not associated with supportive parenting (i.e., expressive encouragement, emotion-focused, and problem-focused reactions to negative emotions) with either the younger or older

Family Relations, *64*(3), 431-445. https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12125		younger sibling = 32.6 months; M_{age} older sibling = 57.6 months). Sibling dyads were 17 girl-girl, 21 boy-boy, 15 boy-girl, and 17 girl-boy dyads.	survey) and informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional design.	sibling. However, higher levels of coparenting conflict were associated with parent's distress, punitive, and minimization reactions to both siblings' negative emotions.

Table 5. Mediation by Parenting and Family Processes

Study (Citation)	N	Sample Characteristics	Approach (Method and Design)	Relevant Findings
Qu, G., Cao, X., Ran, G., Wu, J., & Luo, H. (2023). Direct and Indirect Paths between Parental Marital Conflict and Children's Sibling Conflict in Chinese Families. The *Journal of Genetic Psychology, 184*(4), 274–286. https://doi.org/10.1080/00221325.2022.2161344	689	Children (M_{age} = 10.57 years; SD = 0.97; range = 8 to 13) from China. There were 319 boys and 370 girls.	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Child-reported IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, and unresolved conflict) significantly and positively predicted parent's nonintervention strategies, control strategies, and controlling behavior toward siblings while negatively predicting child-centered strategies. In turn, nonintervention strategies, control strategies, and controlling behavior toward siblings were positively associated with sibling conflict while child-centered strategies negatively predicted sibling conflict.
Hess, S. (2022). Effects of inter-parental conflict on children's social well-being and the mediation role of parenting behavior. *Applied Research in Quality of Life, 17*(4), 2059-2085. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11482-021-10022-y	1,157	Children (M_{age} = 10.9 years; SD = 2.0) from Germany. They were 52% boys and 48% girls. This sample is from a larger study (the *German Family Panel*).	Multiple regression analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-sectional, survey design.	More frequent child-reported IPC was associated with less maternal and paternal warmth and more maternal and paternal negative communication. In turn, maternal and paternal warmth were both associated with increased prosocial behaviors and less peer problems. Negative maternal communication was associated with less prosocial behavior and more peer problems, and negative paternal communication was associated with more peer problems.
Luo, R., Chen, F., Ke, L., Wang, Y., Zhao, Y., & Luo, Y. (2022). Interparental conflict and depressive symptoms among Chinese adolescents: A longitudinal moderated mediation model. *Development*	651	Children (Wave 2 M_{age} = 14.27 years; SD = 1.15) recruited from schools in China. There were 368 girls nad 283 boys.	Autoregressive path analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), longitudinal (two Waves of data spaced one year apart), survey design.	More frequent and intense child-reported IPC predicted less cohesive and adaptable family functioning a year later, which was in turn concurrently associated with more depressive symptoms among children. Children with more negative cultural beliefs about adversity in less cohesive and adaptable families reported

and Psychopathology, 35(2), 972-981. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579422000190				significantly higher depressive symptoms than those with negative beliefs in a cohesive, adaptive family environment.
Wang, Z., Li, C., & Ai, K. (2022). Family economic strain and adolescent aggression during the COVID-19 pandemic: Roles of interparental conflict and parent-child conflict. *Applied Research in Quality of Life, 17*(4), 2369–2385. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11482-022-10042-2	971	Parent-adolescent dyads from Shanxi Province in China. Part of the sample included children from 7-9th grades and the other portion of the sample were 10-12th graders.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., parent and child reports) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Child-reported IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, and unresolved conflict) significantly predicted higher parent-child conflict which, in turn, predicted greater child aggression. IPC was also directly associated with higher children's aggression.
Xiao, B., Bullock, A., Liu, J., & Coplan, R. J. (2022). The longitudinal links between marital conflict and Chinese children's internalizing problems in mainland China: Mediating role of maternal parenting styles. *Family Process, 61*(4), 1749-1766. https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12735	1,269	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Shanghai. Of the children (M_{age} = 11.73 years; SD = 1.81; range = 9 to 13), there were 634 boys and 635 girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses using Actor-Partner Interdependence Model with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, teacher, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced one year apart), survey design.	Mother-reported marital conflict (characterized by frequency and severity) predicted increased maternal and paternal authoritarian parenting a year later. Father-reported marital conflict (characterized by frequency and severity) predicted increased paternal authoritarian parenting and decreased maternal and paternal authoritative parenting a year later. In turn, the only mediator that significantly predicted increases in children's internalizing problems was maternal authoritarian parenting.
Xu, W., Wang, M. C., Zhang, X., Zeng, H., & Yang, W. (2022). Longitudinal pathways between marital relationships and children's CU traits: Parenting style mediation and	492	Mothers of school-aged children from Foshan, China. Of the children (M_{age} = 9.78 years; SD = 0.61; range = 9 to 11), there were 256 boys and	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e., mother report), longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data, where Waves 1 and 2 were	Frequent mother-reported martial conflict at Wave 1 significantly predicted increased authoritarian parenting at Wave 2 which, in turn, significantly predicted increases in children's CU traits at Wave 3. Test of mediation was significant.

gender moderation. *Children and Youth Services Review, 137*, 106456. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2022.106456		236 girls.	spaced 6 months apart and Waves 2 and 3 were spaced 1 year apart), survey design.	
*Yang, M., Qi, H., Meng, Z., Duan, X., & Zhang, L. (2022). Destructive interparental conflict affects Chinese children's emotional and behavioral problems: Indirect pathways via parent-child attachment and emotional insecurity. *Frontiers in Psychology, 13*, 1024325. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.1024325	524	Adolescents (M_{age} = 13.69 years; SD = 1.37; range = 12 to 17) from schools in China. There were 272 boys and 252 girls.	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., adolescent report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of child reported IPC (characterized by frequent, intense, and unresolved conflict) predicted lower levels of parent-child attachment. In turn, parent-child attachment predicted decreases in emotional and behavioral problems. Test of mediation was significant.
Im, J., & Ispa, J. M. (2021). Unequal division of child care between Korean spouses and children's self-regulation: The mediating roles of parental mental health, marital conflict, and parental warmth. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 1-14. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-021-02147-3	1, 707	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from South Korea. Children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 5.17 years; SD = 0.08) were 51.5% boys. This sample is from later waves of a larger study (*Panel Study on Korean Children*).	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mothers, fathers, and teachers) within a longitudinal (three waves of data spaced one year apart from another), survey design.	Both mother and father reported marital conflict at Wave 2 was concurrently associated with lower levels of their self-reported warmth. In turn, low levels of maternal warmth predicted more child self-regulation difficulties a year later while low levels of paternal warmth predicted less child self-regulation difficulties a year later. Tests of mediation were significant.
Zhou, N., Li, X., Zang, N., Buehler, C., Cao, H., Liang, Y., & Deng, L. (2021). Interparental hostility interacts with interparental cooperative	878	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from across the US. Children were in the 5th grade at Wave 1. There were 137	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple informants within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data when	Neither interparental hostility nor cooperative IPC at Wave 1 directly predicted mother-child or father-child relationship quality a year later at Wave 2. However, there was a significant interaction between interparental hostility and

conflict to predict adolescent social competence through parent–child relationship quality. *Family Process, 60*(3), 984-1001. https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12606		boys and 441 girls. This sample is from the *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development*.	children were in 5th, 6th, and 9th grade), survey design.	cooperative IPC, such that high levels of interparental hostility was associated with decreased mother-child relationship quality only when cooperative IPC was also low. In turn, mother-child relationship quality predicted higher levels of social competence at Wave 3. Test of moderated mediation was significant.
Li, X., Wang, M., Zhang, X., Sun, P., & Liu, M. (2022). The role of parental conflict in predicting adolescent depression symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic: A longitudinal study. *Current Psychology*, 1-9. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-022-03696-6	655	Adolescents (M_{age} = 14.37 years; SD = 0.66; range = 13 to 16) from China. Of the total sample, 51.6% were boys.	Autoregressive path analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data at the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, 3 months into the pandemic, and 9 months into the pandemic), survey design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by conflict frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) at Wave 1 were associated with decreased family support and increased feelings of burden to the family at Wave 2. Decreased family support and more feelings of burden to the family, in turn, were associated with a higher likelihood of a clinical depression diagnosis at Wave 3.
Liu, Q., Wang, N., & Wang, Z. (2022). Character strengths as a link between family psychosocial environment and depression symptoms among Chinese adolescents. *Children & Society, 36*(6), 1319-1335. https://doi.org/10.1111/chso.12578	978	Adolescents (M_{age} = 13.71 years; SD = 0.57) from China. Of the total sample, 470 were girls.	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e., adolescent report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of IPC were associated with decreased attachment with parents, which was in turn associated with increased depression symptoms.
Godleski, S. A., Eiden, R. D., Shisler, S., & Livingston, J. A. (2020). Parent socialization of emotion in a high-risk sample.	227	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the Northeastern US (N = 102 families with no or	Path analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by physical and verbal aggression) in early childhood were associated with increased paternal non-supportive reactions during early school age,

Developmental Psychology, 56(3), 489–502. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000793		few alcohol problems, N = 125 families with alcoholic fathers). Of the children (approximately 12 months old at Wave 1) 111 were girls and 116 were boys.	informants (i.e., mother, father, child, and researcher) within a longitudinal (i.e., nine Waves of data when children were 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, and 15-19 years old) design.	which was in turn associated with more peer delinquency in early adolescence.
Selçuk, Ş., İşcanoğlu, Z., Sayıl, M., Sümer, N., & Berument, S. K. (2020). Factors Influencing Children's Appraisals of interparental conflict: The role of parent-child relationship quality. *Journal of Family Issues, 41*(11), 2022-2044. https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X20910765	1,309	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Turkey. Of the children (M_{age} = 10.15 years; SD = .65), there were 653 boys and 656 girls.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of frequent hostile IPC were associated with lower levels of both mother and father attachment security and higher levels of father's and mother's psychological control. In turn, both father and mother attachment security significantly predicted decreases in child threat and self-blame appraisals, whereas mother and father psychological control subsequently predicted significant increases in children's self-blame and threat appraisals.
Warmuth, K. A., Cummings, E. M., & Davies, P. T. (2020). Constructive and destructive interparental conflict, problematic parenting practices, and children's symptoms of psychopathology. *Journal of Family Psychology, 34*(3), 301–311. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000599	235	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (M_{age} = 6 years; SD = 0.48), there were 106 boys and 129 girls	SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, and researcher) within a longitudinal study (i.e., two Waves of data equally spaced one year apart) design.	Destructive IPC (characterized by hostility, physical and verbal aggression, frequency/severity, stonewalling, and verbal and nonverbal anger) at Wave 1 significantly predicted increased maternal and paternal inconsistent discipline and unsupportive reactions, as well as maternal control through guilt a year later. In turn, only paternal inconsistent discipline and maternal unsupportive reactions and control through guilt significantly predicted increases in children's internalizing symptoms at Wave 3. Additionally, paternal inconsistent discipline and maternal control through guilt significantly predicted increases in children's externalizing symptoms. Tests of mediation were only significant for

				maternal parenting variables. Constructive IPC (characterized by cooperation, resolution, problem solving, support, and physical affection) predicted decreased paternal and maternal inconsistent discipline, unsupportive reactions, and control through guilt. In turn, paternal inconsistent discipline and maternal control through guilt predicted increases in children's externalizing symptoms. Additionally, maternal and paternal unsupportive reactions and maternal control through guilt predicted increases in internalizing symptoms. Similar to the above model, mediation was only significant for maternal parenting variables.
Zemp, M., Jockers, M., & Mata, J. (2020). The role of constructiveness in interparental conflict for mothers' perception of children's health. *Family Relations, 69*(4), 683–697. https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12449	289	Parents from Germany with a child aged 3.5 to 8 years. Of the children (M_{age} = 5.8 years; SD = 1.26; range = 3.5 to 8.9), there were 162 boys and 127 girls.	Multiple group path analyses within a single informant (i.e., mother report), cross-sectional, survey design.	For both boys and girls, constructive IPC (characterized by increased communication during conflict) was associated with higher levels of successful coparenting behaviors. In turn, coparenting behaviors were associated with decreases in children's emotional problems, infectious diseases, and pain.
Smith, O. A., Nelson, J. A., & Adelson, M. J. (2019). Interparental and parent–child conflict predicting adolescent depressive symptoms. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 28*, 1965-1976. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-019-01424-6	601	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from across the US. Children were in 5th grade at Wave 1. There were 294 boys and 307 girls. This sample is from the *National Institute*	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, teacher, and child) within a longitudinal study (i.e., three Waves of data when children were in 5th, 6th, and 9th grade), survey design.	Mother and father reported IPC (characterized by frequency of conflict) at Wave 1 was associated with increased mother-child conflict at Wave 2, whereas only father reported IPC was associated with father-child conflict at Wave 2. In turn, only mother-child conflict predicted increases in adolescent depressive symptoms at Wave 3. Test of mediation was significant.

		of Child Health and Human Development Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development.		
Park, S., & Dotterer, A. M. (2018). Longitudinal associations of family stressors, fathers' warmth, and Korean children's externalizing behaviors. *Journal of Family Psychology, 32*(8), 1036–1045. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000486	1,784	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Korea. Of the children (M_{age} = 3.23 years; SD = 0.12), there were 910 boys and 874 girls. This sample is from a larger study (*Panel Study on Korean Children*).	SEM analyses with multiple informants within a longitudinal (i.e., three Waves of data equally spaced 1 year apart), survey design.	More frequent IPC predicted decreased paternal warmth. In turn, lower levels of paternal warmth predicted increases in children's externalizing behavior problems.
Silva, C. S., & Calheiros, M. M. (2018). Stop yelling: Interparental conflict and adolescents' self-representations as mediated by their perceived relationships with parents. *Journal of Family Issues*, *39*(7), 2174-2204. https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X17741176	214	Adolescents (M_{age} = 13.39 years; SD = 1.45; range = 10 to 16) There were 89 boys and 125 girls.	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e., adolescent report), cross-sectional, survey design.	In both the mother and father models, IPC significantly and negatively predicted adolescent perceptions of support in the mother-adolescent relationship. In turn, adolescent perceptions of support only significantly predicted increases in instrumental and emotional self-representations and decreases in intelligence self-representations (maternal model only) and increases in social and physical appear self-representations (both models). In both the mother and father models, IPC significantly and positively predicted adolescent perceptions of negative parent-child interactions. In turn, perceptions of negative interactions significantly predicted decreases in

				instrumental self-representations (maternal and paternal models), increases in physical appearance self-representations (maternal), and decreases in opposition self-representations (paternal only).
Staats, S., Van Der Valk, I. E., Meeus, W. H., & Branje, S. J. (2018). Longitudinal transmission of conflict management styles across inter-parental and adolescent relationships. *Journal of Research on Adolescence, 28*(1), 169-185. https://doi.org/10.1111/jora.12324	799	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the Netherlands. Of the children, (M_{age} = 15.80 years; SD = 0.57; range = 14 to 19), there were 431 boys and 368 girls. This sample is from the *Research on Adolescent Development and Relationships – Young and Old* study.	Cross-lagged panel analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., four Waves of data, where the first 3 waves were equally spaces 1 year apart and Waves 3 and 4 were spaced 2 years apart), survey design.	There were no significant effects over time between interparental positive problem solving and adolescent-parent and adolescent-friend positive problem solving. Interparental positive problem also did not predict adolescent-partner positive problem solving 2 years later.
Xuan, X., Chen, F., Yuan, C., Zhang, X., Luo, Y., Xue, Y., & Wang, Y. (2018). The relationship between parental conflict and preschool children's behavior problems: A moderated mediation model of parenting stress and child emotionality. *Children and Youth Services Review, 95*, 209-216. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2018.10.021	2,925	Mother-child dyads from Beijing, China. Of the children (M_{age} = 55.04 months; SD = 10.40; range = 33 to 82), there were 1,535 boys and 1,390 girls.	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e., mother report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Parental conflict predicted increases in parenting stress which in turn significantly predicted increases in children's externalizing behaviors.
Ying, L., Zhou, H., Yu, S., Chen, C., Jia, X., Wang, Y., & Lin, C. (2018). Parent-child	437	Families from Zhejing, China. Of the children (M_{age} = 10.87 years; SD	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., child report), cross-	IPC significantly and negatively predicted parent-child communication. In turn, higher levels of general parent-child communication

communication and self-esteem mediate the relationship between interparental conflict and children's depressive symptoms. *Child: Care, Health and Development, 44*(6), 908–915. https://doi.org/10.1111/cch.12610		= 0.72), there were 240 boys and 197 girls.	sectional, survey design.	predicted increases in children's self-esteem and subsequently lower levels of depressive symptoms. For direct effects, higher levels of IPC significantly predicted worse parent-child communication and more child depressive symptoms. IPC was not associated with child self-esteem.
Zemp, M., Johnson, M. D., & Bodenmann, G. (2018). Within-family processes: Interparental and coparenting conflict and child adjustment. *Journal of Family Psychology, 32*(3), 299–309. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000368	537	Families from Germany. Of the children (M_{age} = 10 years; SD = 1.89; range = 7 to 16), there were 290 boys and 247 girls.	Cross-lagged panel analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (i.e., five Waves of data equally spaced 1 year apart) design.	IPC was generally not associated with subsequent coparenting conflict except when fathers displayed more than average verbal aggression. Fluctuations in IPC were not associated with subsequent self-reported child internalizing or externalizing behaviors.
Han, Y., Rudy, D., & Proulx, C. M. (2017). Longitudinal relationships among marital conflict, maternal and paternal warmth and control, and preschoolers' socioemotional outcomes in South Korea. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 48*(10), 1522-1536. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022022117732300	1,826	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from South Korea. Children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 3.0 years) were 51.5% boys. This sample is from a larger study (*Panel Study on Korean Children*).	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and teacher) within a longitudinal (three waves of data spaced one year apart from another), survey design.	Higher levels of IPC were associated with less maternal and paternal warmth a year later. In turn, low levels of maternal warmth were associated with child depressive, anxiety and emotionally reactivity symptoms while low levels of paternal warmth were associated with less positive peer interactions a year later. All mediation tests were significant.
Hosokawa, R., & Katsura, T. (2017a). A longitudinal study	1,604	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from	Autoregressive path analyses with multiple	Destructive IPC was concurrently associated with more negative parenting practices which,

of socioeconomic status, family processes, and child adjustment from preschool until early elementary school: the role of social competence. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health, 11*(1), 1-28. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13034-017-0206-z		Japan. Children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 6.09 years; SD = 0.30) were 51.5% boys and 48.5% girls.	informants (i.e., mother, father, and teacher) within a longitudinal, survey design.	in turn, was concurrently associated with less social skills. Constructive IPC was concurrently associated with more positive parenting practices, which was in turn concurrently associated with better social skills. Social skills were prospectively negatively associated with internalizing and externalizing problems two years later.
Hosokawa, R., & Katsura, T. (2017b). Marital relationship, parenting practices, and social skills development in preschool children. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health, 11*, 1-8. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13034-016-0139-y	3,273	Mothers of preschool children from Japan. Children ranged in age from 5 to 6 years.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and teacher) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Destructive IPC was associated with more negative parenting practices, which was in turn associated with lower social skills (i.e., cooperation, self-control, and assertion). Constructive IPC was associated with more positive parenting practices, which was in turn associated with better self-control and assertion, but was not associated with cooperation.
Hou, Y., Kim, S. Y., Hazen, N., & Benner, A. D. (2017). Parents' perceived discrimination and adolescent adjustment in Chinese American families: Mediating family processes. *Child Development, 88*(1), 317-331. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12603	444	Chinese American families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Southern US. Children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 13.03 years; SD = 0.73; range = 12 to 15) were 54% girls.	Autoregressive path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a longitudinal (two Waves of data spaced 4 years apart), survey design.	Maternal perpetrated interparental hostility at Wave 2 was concurrently associated with both mother-child and father-child hostility. Paternal perpetrated interparental hostility at Wave 2 was concurrently associated with mother-child, but not father-child, hostility. In turn, only mother-child hostility was associated with increased depressive symptoms and delinquent behavior. Father-child hostility was not associated with child outcomes.
Kocak, A., Mouratidis, A., Sayıl, M., Kındap-Tepe, Y., & Ucanok, Z. (2017). Interparental conflict and	527	Adolescents and their mothers (N = 307) from Turkey. Adolescents (Wave 1 M_{age} = 14.36	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple informants within a longitudinal (two	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by conflict frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) at Wave 1 were concurrently associated with increased levels of psychological control, which

adolescents' relational aggression and loneliness: The mediating role of maternal psychological control. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 26*, 3546-3558. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0854-x		years; SD = 0.33; range = 13 to 15) were 45.8% girls.	Waves of data spaced 8 months apart), survey design.	was in turn prospectively associated with increased loneliness and relational aggression at Wave 2.
Braithwaite, S. R., Steele, E., Spjut, K., Dowdle, K. K., & Harper, J. (2015). Parent–child connectedness mediates the association between marital conflict and children's internalizing/externalizing outcomes. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *24*, 3690-3699. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-015-0177-8	330	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from Midwestern US. Children (M_{age} = 14.24 years) ranged in age from 12 to 17.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Parent-child connectedness mediated the association between IPC (characterized by frequency and negative communication) and children's internalizing symptoms and delinquency. Specifically, IPC was associated with decreased parent-child connectedness, which was in turn associated with increased internalizing symptoms and delinquency.
*Khaleque, A., Uddin, M. K., Shirin, A., Aktar, R., & Himi, S. A. (2015). Cognitive and contextual factors mediating the relation between interparental conflict and adolescents' psychological maladjustment. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 25*, 669-677. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-015-0247-y	524	Adolescents (M_{age} = 13.28 years; SD = 1.14; range = 11 to 18) from Bangladesh. Of the sample, 48% were boys and 52% were girls.	Path analyses within a single informant (i.e., adolescent report), cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of IPC (characterized by frequency and intensity of conflict, and lack of resolution) were associated with increased maternal and paternal rejection, which was in turn associated with increased psychological maladjustment (i.e., hostility/aggression, dependence, impaired self-esteem and self-adequacy, emotional unresponsiveness and instability, and a negative worldview).
Blodgett Salafia, E. H.,	123	Adolescent girls (M_{age} =	SEM analyses within a	Both mother-adolescent and father-adolescent

Schaefer, M. K., & Haugen, E. C. (2014). Connections between marital conflict and adolescent girls' disordered eating: Parent–adolescent relationship quality as a mediator. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *23*, 1128-1138. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-013-9771-9		14.81 years; SD = 1.65; range = 12 to 19) from Midwestern US.	cross-sectional, single informant, survey design.	relationship quality mediated the link between IPC (characterized by frequency and intensity of conflict, and lack of resolution) and adolescent girls' disordered eating. Greater IPC was specifically associated with lower quality parent-daughter relationships which, in turn, was associated with greater disordered eating.
Coln, K. L., Jordan, S. S., & Mercer, S. H. (2013). A unified model exploring parenting practices as mediators of marital conflict and children's adjustment. *Child Psychiatry & Human Development, 44*, 419-429. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10578-012-0336-8	121	Married mothers of 6- to 12-year-old children recruited from a Southeastern US community. Children (M_{age} = 8.59 years; SD = 1.93) were 54.5% girls.	Path analyses within a cross-sectional, single informant, survey design.	Destructive IPC tactics (characterized by verbal and physical aggression, stonewalling, avoidance, and child involvement) were associated with more negative parenting behaviors (i.e., poor monitoring, inconsistent discipline, and corporal punishment) and maternal psychological control. Higher psychological control was, in turn, associated with more internalizing and externalizing behaviors for children. Test of mediation was significant for internalizing, but not externalizing, behavior. Constructive IPC (i.e., cooperation) was not associated with any parenting or child variable.
Harold, G. T., Leve, L. D., Elam, K. K., Thapar, A., Neiderhiser, J. M., Natsuaki, M. N., Shaw, D. S., & Reiss, D. (2013). The nature of nurture: Disentangling passive genotype–environment correlation from family relationship influences on children's externalizing	218	Adoptive families (i.e., mother, father, and adopted child) from the US. Children (M_{age} = 6.47 years; SD = 0.83; range = 5 to 8) were 56% boys. This sample is from the kindergarten wave of the *Early Growth and Development Study*.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher levels of interparental hostility were associated with increased mother-to-child and father-to-child hostility, which were both in turn associated with increased mother and father reported externalizing behaviors.

problems. *Journal of Family Psychology, 27*(1), 12–21. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0031190 *Sample 1				
Harold, G. T., Leve, L. D., Elam, K. K., Thapar, A., Neiderhiser, J. M., Natsuaki, M. N., Shaw, D. S., & Reiss, D. (2013). The nature of nurture: Disentangling passive genotype–environment correlation from family relationship influences on children's externalizing problems. *Journal of Family Psychology, 27*(1), 12–21. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0031190 *Sample 2	1,185	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) who had conceived a child through assisted reproductive methods from fertility clinics in the UK and US. Of the mothers, 536 were genetically related and 158 were genetically unrelated. Of the fathers, 370 were genetically related and 121 were genetically unrelated. Children (M_{age} = 6.47 years; SD = 0.83; range = 5 to 8) were 49.99% girls and 50.01% boys. This sample is from the *Cardiff IVF Study*.	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Higher interparental hostility was associated with increased mother-to-child and father-to-child hostility, which, in turn, were associated with increased mother reported externalizing behaviors. Father-to-child hostility was also associated with father reported externalizing behaviors, but mother-to-child hostility was not.
McCoy, K. P., George, M. R., Cummings, E. M., & Davies, P. T. (2013). Constructive and destructive marital conflict, parenting, and children's school and social adjustment. *Social Development*, *22*(4), 641-662. https://doi.org/10.1111/sode.12	235	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the US. Of the children (Wave 1 M_{age} = 6.00 years; SD = 0.50; range = 5 to 7), 129 were girls.	Autoregressive SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, teacher, and observer) within a longitudinal (i.e., three	Higher levels of constructive IPC (characterized by cooperation and positive problem-solving) at Wave 1 were associated with increased maternal and paternal warm parenting at Wave 2. In turn, only maternal warm parenting was negatively associated with poor school adjustment at Wave 3. Higher levels of destructive IPC were only associated with increased paternal inconsistent discipline at Wave 2, which was not associated

015			Waves of data spaced one year apart from another) design.	with subsequent child outcomes.
Doh, H. S., Shin, N., Kim, M. J., Hong, J. S., Choi, M. K., & Kim, S. (2012). Influence of marital conflict on young children's aggressive behavior in South Korea: The mediating role of child maltreatment. *Children and Youth Services Review, 34*(9), 1742-1748. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2012.05.008	349	Mother-child dyads recruited from daycare centers in South Korea. Of the children, 184 were boys and 165 were girls. Mean age = 3.5 years (SD = 0.28)	SEM analyses within a cross-sectional, single informant, survey design.	Frequent and serve IPC was associated with more maltreatment from the mother to the child, which was in turn associated with higher levels of child aggression. Test of mediation was significant.
Fosco, G. M., & Grych, J. H. (2012). Capturing the family context of emotion regulation: A family systems model comparison approach. *Journal of Family Issues, 34*(4), 557-578. https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X12445889	150	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) from the Midwestern US. Children (median age = 10 years; range = 8 to 12) were 49% girls.	SEM analyses with multiple methods (i.e., behavioral observation and survey) and informants (i.e., mother, father, child, and observer) within a cross-sectional design.	Higher levels of multi-method IPC (characterized by parent and child reports on conflict frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution, and observed interparental defensiveness, anger, and disrespect during a disagreement task) were associated with increased family negativity and decreased family positivity, maternal warmth/sensitivity, and paternal warmth/sensitivity. In turn, lower levels of maternal and paternal warmth/sensitivity and family positivity were associated with lower levels of child emotion regulation.
Harold, G., Elam, K., Lewis, G., Rice, F., & Thapar, A. (2012). Interparental conflict, parent psychopathology, hostile parenting, and child antisocial behavior: Examining	1,477	Families (i.e., mother, father, and child) who had conceived a child through assisted reproductive methods from fertility clinics in	Path analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and father) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	For genetically related mothers, but not genetically unrelated mothers, hostile IPC was associated with increased mother-to-child hostility, which, in turn, was associated with children's antisocial behaviors. Test of mediation was not significant.

the role of maternal versus paternal influences using a novel genetically sensitive research design. *Development and Psychopathology, 24*(4), 1283-1295. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579412000703		the UK and US. Of the mothers, 664 were genetically related and 207 were genetically unrelated. Of the fathers, 436 were genetically related and 170 were genetically unrelated. Children (M_{age} = 6.72 years; SD = 1.27; range = 4 to 10) were 52.7% girls. This sample is from the *Cardiff IVF Study*.		For both genetically related and unrelated fathers, higher levels of hostile IPC were associated with increased father-to-child hostility, which was in turn associated with children's antisocial behaviors. Tests of mediation were significant,.
Shin, J. H., Doh, H. S., Hong, J. S., & Kim, J. S. (2012). Pathways from non-Korean mothers' cultural adaptation, marital conflict, and parenting behavior to bi-ethnic children's school adjustment in South Korea. *Children and Youth Services Review, 34*(5), 914-923. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2012.01.018	154	Families were from South Korea. Children were in grades 3-6.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	IPC significantly and positively predicted refusing and restrictive parenting behavior, which in turn, significantly and negatively predicted children's school adjustment.
*Schwarz, B., Stutz, M., & Ledermann, T. (2012). Perceived interparental conflict and early adolescents' friendships: The role of attachment security and emotion regulation. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 41*,	180	Mother-child dyads from the German—speaking part of Switzerland. Of the children (M_{age} = 10.61 years; SD = 0.41.), there were 89 boys and 91 girls.	SEM analyses within a single informant (i.e., adolescent report), longitudinal (i.e., two Waves of data spaced 1 year apart), survey design.	Child reported IPC (characterized by frequency, intensity, and lack of resolution) predicted decreased attachment one year later. In turn, adolescent's attachment did not predict friendship quality.

1240-1252. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-012-9769-4				
Teubert, D., & Pinquart, M. (2011). The link between coparenting, parenting, and adolescent life satisfaction. *Family Science, 2*(4), 221-229. https://doi.org/10.1080/19424620.2012.666655	476	Families from Germany. Of the children (M_{age} = 13.05 years; SD = 0.95; range = 11 to 16), there were 211 boys and 265 girls.	SEM analyses with multiple informants (i.e., mother, father, and child) within a cross-sectional, survey design.	Father report of coparenting conflict was significantly associated with decreases in maternal warmth/involvement, which in turn was also inversely associated with adolescent life satisfaction. Father reported coparenting conflict significantly predicted less adolescent life satisfaction. Mother reported coparenting conflict was not associated with adolescent life satisfaction.