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Different types of marital conflict between mothers and fathers may have different implications in the way they carry out their parenting duties, say researchers from the University of Rochester and the University of Notre Dame.

New research published in the journal *Child Development* found that parents who were openly hostile toward one another during marital disputes or who tried to withdraw from the discussion experienced difficulties in their parenting role.

"Taken together, the findings from the present study stress the importance of understanding how parents fight and the implications of these styles of conflict for the broader family system," according to Melinda Stipek.

Age: 3 to 12 years

Earlier studies have shown that interparental conflict can affect child adjustment, make children vulnerable to psychological problems, and also undermine child-rearing practices of parents. Those studies, however, did not distinguish between different types of marital conflict.

"Our study is the first to look at the process whereby two types of conflict—hostile and withdrawal—have different effects on children's adjustment," says Stipek.

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The researchers studied 212 families with 4-year-old children for three years. Each spouse selected topics that were problematic in his or her marriage and talked through them together. Later, they engaged in both free play and clean-up tasks with their children.

The study found that different types of conflict may have different implications for how mothers and fathers carry out their parenting duties. For example, mothers had difficulty being warm, supportive, and involved with their children when they experienced hostility with their spouse and when there was withdrawal between the parents. But fathers' ability to engage with their children was influenced mainly when there was withdrawal between the parents.

The study further noted that the way fathers parent when they withdraw from their spouses may have a greater psychological effect on children than the way mothers do with children under the same circumstances. Specifically, on average, when fathers were less warm, supportive, and involved, their children were more anxious, depressed, and withdrawn. They also exhibited more aggressive and delinquent behavior and had more trouble adjusting.

Results from the research, the authors write, stressed the need to study "multiple dimensions of family process in examining how and why interparental conflict poses a risk for children's psychological adjustment." The research by the three psychologists was supported by the National Institute of Mental Health.

