

DOWNLOAD PDF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 1 : Download [PDF] Interparental Conflict And Child Development Free Online | New Books in Pol

The first part sets the stage by raising several fundamental issues for studying the potential effects of interpersonal conflict on child development. This begins with background literature, essential reading for researchers interested in this topic.

Interparental Conflictâ€™Effectson Children Few parent-child relationships are conflict-free. In fact, some parents argue with heated emotion, but also clearly love each other. Thus, arguing may be an element of their communication style and may be productive for them. When interparental conflict is more frequent, intense, and longer-lasting, however, studies show that children are at increased risk for emotional and behavioral difficulties Cummings and Davies In fact, interparental conflict is a better predictor of child adjustment problems than divorce or global indices of marital functioning such as satisfaction. The extent to which marital conflict accounts for differences in psychological functioning in children has been estimated at 4 percent to 20 percent Cummings and Davies When the family environment includes additional stressors such as poverty or violence, marital conflict can be expected to have even more significant effects Cummings, Davies, and Campbell Witnessing anger or conflict can be aversive for children and it is often associated with increased arousal, distress, and aggression as well as long-term adjustment difficulties including behavioral, emotional, social, and academic problems. Children from homes characterized by high conflict appear to be vulnerable to externalizing problems such as verbal and physical aggression, noncompliance, and delinquency, as well as internalizing problems such as depression and anxiety Cummings and Davies Typically, however, stronger associations are found with externalizing rather than internalizing problems. Living with marital conflict also increases the risk of children displaying poor interpersonal skills and low levels of social competence Cummings, Davies, and Campbell Cultural differences exist with respect to what is normative in the expression and management of conflict. Thus, the meaning and impact of conflict may vary across families. The conditions under which children from different cultural or racial groups respond to marital conflict, as well as the various ways in which they respond, are areas of ongoing research. Some authors suggest that ethnic minority youth may be less vulnerable to the effect of conflict whereas others find similar results across different ethnic or racial groups see McLoyd, Harper, and Copeland Research on culture, ethnicity, and race is limited, however, and is an area in need of further exploration. Negative secondary affects of exposure to marital conflict have been shown for boys as well as girls, though the results are sometimes stronger for boys. Some studies find different patterns of reactivity between boys and girls, though it has been proposed that the variability in functioning within each gender is probably greater than the variability in functioning across the two sexes see Davies and Lindsay Although no clear patterns have consistently emerged across studies, some interesting findings have begun to appear with respect to interactions between sex of parent and sex of child. There are some indications that marital conflict may be more likely to affect opposite-sex parent-child relationships than same-sex parent-child relationships Cox, Paley, and Harter Theoretical Models Since , there has been an increased emphasis in the literature on a search for mechanisms whereby marital processes might affect children. Three of the more compelling theoretical models are outlined below. Appraisals occur in a two-stage sequence. Secondary processing represents attempts to understand why the conflict has occurred. For example, children may look for someone to blame for the conflict and those that tend to blame themselves are at higher risk for depressive symptomatology and for becoming involved or triangulated into the conflict, a situation that is linked with adverse outcomes Grych et al. According to this theory, the more confident children feel in their ability to cope with the conflict, the less likely they are to be threatened Grych and Cardoza-Fernandes Patrick Davies and Mark Cummings proposed the emotional security hypothesis as a means of understanding the impact of marital conflict on children. This theoretical model focuses on the meaning children ascribe to marital conflict and the extent to which children perceive the conflict as threatening to their level of emotional security and the

DOWNLOAD PDF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

integrity of their family system. There is some suggestion that children who engage in the conflict exhibit higher levels of difficulty than those who withdraw Kerig In addition to the potential mediating effects of the cognitive processes as outlined in the cognitive-contextual theory and the emotional regulatory processes of the emotional security hypothesis, marital conflict has also been hypothesized to indirectly affect children through its impact on parenting. Studies have found marital conflict prior to the birth of a child predicts insecure attachment Howes and Markman through its association with insensitive parenting Owen and Cox. Cross-sectional studies support the findings from longitudinal work, and marital conflict has been found to be associated with poorer quality parent-child relationships. Marital conflict has been shown to be associated with less emotionally available and less sensitive and responsive parenting as well as with more rejecting, hostile, and aggressive parenting see Cox, Paley, and Harter Inconsistency in discipline, both within and across parents, has been linked with inter-parental conflict. A number of studies have found parents from more conflictual marriages to be more likely to triangulate or involve a child in the conflict Kerig ; Lindahl, Clements, and Markman , in essence forming a coalition with the child against the other parent. Parenting findings are inconsistent with respect to sex and scarce with regard to ethnicity. In a later review focusing specifically on marital conflict, Mary Jo Coiro and Robert Emery found that the behavior of both parents was adversely affected, with slightly stronger effects found for fathering than mothering. Others have suggested that destructive levels of marital conflict are likely to overwhelm mothers as well as fathers and that the impact on parenting may be different for parents, but is likely to be present for both sexes Crockenberg and Covey Limited cross-cultural data are available, but marital conflict has been associated with more critical and domineering parenting in Anglo- and African-American families and more disengagement in Hispanic families Malik and Lindahl ; Shaw, Winslow, and Flanagan Conflict that is more frequent, intense, and of longer duration tends to be associated with more negative child outcomes. None of these factors act in isolation, however, and significant interdependence is the norm rather than the exception. How each dimension might impact child development is likely related to other dimensions of the family context in which marital conflict is embedded. Numerous studies have shown a positive association between the frequency of parental arguments and level of maladjustment in children. Frequency has been linked to conduct problems, anger and insecurity, and academic difficulties Cummings and Davies Although a majority of the studies in this area rely exclusively on self-report measures, the data are supported by results from studies utilizing laboratory and observational methodologies. Exposure to interadult anger under controlled, laboratory-based settings has been linked with increased distress and aggression in children. Parental monitoring of conflict at home also has been found to be associated with behavioral and emotional difficulties in children. In a series of studies, mothers were taught how to keep a daily diary of conflict events at home. Reports of more frequent interparental conflict were associated with greater distress, insecurity, and anger in children Cummings and Davies Similarly, intensity of arguments has been shown to be linked to more anger, sadness, concern, and helplessness in children as well as to higher levels of behavior problems Grych and Fincham ; Kerig The content or topic of parental disputes is another important domain of marital conflict. Parental arguments or disagreements about childrearing policies and strategies have been shown to better predict child difficulties than other dimensions of marital dysfunction, including global marital distress and or nonchild-related fights Jouriles et al. In addition to how parents express their anger, the extent to which disagreements are resolved also matters. Resolution is probably best described as residing along a continuum, from no resolution to complete resolution Cummings and Davies Higher degrees of resolution have been shown to be associated with reduced levels of distress in children. Individual Protective Factors Protective factors refer to the processes that reduce the probability of negative developmental outcomes occurring despite the presence of some psychosocial or biological hazard, or risk factor Margolin, Oliver, and Medina Some of these characteristics include cognitive appraisals, coping responses, intelligence, and emotional responsiveness. Children who report less self-blame, less threat, and more resolution have better outcomes, as do children who utilize emotion-focused how to regulate stressful emotions within oneself , rather than problem-focused

DOWNLOAD PDF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

copied trying to manage or alter the conflict Margolin, Oliver, and Medina More effective coping strategies appear, in particular, to reduce the likelihood of anxiety and depression symptoms Kerig As is the case with other risk factors, children with higher levels of intelligence tend to fare better in the context of marital conflict than do children with lower levels of intelligence Katz and Gottman , though this may be due its association with the development of more effective coping resources. Conclusion Although the magnitude of the relationship is not always large, an association between interparental conflict and child maladjustment is a robust finding in the literature. Exposure to conflict by parents, however, though it increases the probability of adjustment difficulties in children, appears to lead to serious maladaptive outcomes in a relatively small percentage of children Fincham Parent-Child Relationships ; Conflict: Couple Relationships ; Conflict: Children and Adolescents ; Developmental Psychopathology ; Divorce:

DOWNLOAD PDF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 2 : Interparental Conflict and Child Development: Theory, Research and Applications - Google Bo

Interparental Conflict and Child Development provides an in-depth analysis of the rapidly expanding body of research on the impact of interparental conflict on children.

Skibo, and Patrick T. Full manuscript available in Partner Abuse Vol. Four different subtopics are categorized and reviewed. Thus, studies included within this topic include assessments of these dimensions of interparental conflict and emotional abuse and also include children in the family in the basis of analysis. Our review of the literature identified studies which met the criteria listed above. There were also 56 studies which fell under the topics and were considered, but were determined to not meet criteria for inclusion. Second, the indirect pathway hypothesis proposes that interparental conflict engenders difficulties in parenting and parent-child relationships which in turn put children at risk for perturbations in development. Findings from studies examining both direct and indirect path hypotheses suggest some complexity in the pathways outlined within these models. Specifically, results from these studies suggest that the impact of interparental conflict on children through diminished parenting behaviors varies across the type of conflict and types of parenting behaviors examined and across the characteristics of the sample examined. First, across both direct and indirect pathway research, children evidence a host of problematic outcomes when living in household contexts characterized by high levels of marital hostility, contempt, and withdrawal. Studies show elevated levels of child depression, anxiety, aggression, deviancy, poor school adjustment, peer problems, insecure attachment, and lower self-esteem. It is clear that children are adversely impacted by interparental conflict. In addition, the topic of the discussion matters for children with conflict topics germane to the child, such as disagreements over child rearing or blame of the child having the most serious impact. In addition, both maternal and paternal parenting behaviors appear to suffer from interparental conflict, with some results suggesting a greater impact upon mothers compared to fathers. However, there findings for parent gender differences at this point in time are somewhat equivocal. Finally, perturbations in parenting have an impact upon children, with greater effects for fathers than mothers. We discuss refinements in these two hypotheses by process-oriented research endeavors explicating potential mechanisms underlying how interparental conflict impacts child development. For example, recent research suggests that neurobiological and physiological functioning may be critical mediators of the relationships between interparental conflict and child problematic outcomes. It is important to note that the bulk of the studies we identified in our review of the literature fell into the first subtopic. Findings from this small corpus of studies indicate the fathers and mothers are distinct actors in the impact of interpartner conflict on children and future research should work to better disentangle the unique role that they play in process models. For example, it appears that the differential impact of fathers vs mothers may depend upon the developmental age of the child, with greater effects found for mother-child relationships and child outcomes during infancy and toddler years, and conversely greater associations between father-child relationship functioning and child development during school-age years. Finally, we identified studies which examined the impact of partner conflict on the family system as a whole. Interparental relationships exist within a larger family unit, and the utilization of family systems frameworks for research on interparental conflict and children provide important documentation of how discord within one subsystem may reverberate throughout the rest of the family unit. For example, enmeshed and disengaged family patterns have differential implications for children. For example, according to the principle of holism in family systems theory, understanding the whole family dynamic requires quantification of the relationship structures, boundaries, power distributions, and communication patterns of the other family subsystems. Implications of this research for public policy initiatives and intervention efforts suggest that targeting only the interparental dyad for services may not alleviate the effects of interparental conflict on children, and that consideration of the whole family and processes within the family is necessary for the mental health and wellbeing of children in the family. In addition, this body of research emphasizes the criticality of

DOWNLOAD PDF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

contextualizing policy and clinical work within a developmental framework, as the nature of associations between interparental conflict and parent-child relationship difficulties depends to some extent upon the age of the children in the family. Finally, we offer several suggestions for future research including: Treatment 8 hours Domestic Violence: Best Practices 4 hours.

DOWNLOAD PDF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 3 : Interparental Conflict's Effects on Children | calendrierdelascience.com

Interparental Conflict and Child Development provides an in-depth analysis of the rapidly expanding body of research on the Goodnight Goon Only \$ with Purchase Favorite Paperbacks: Buy 2, Get the 3rd Free.

Studies included children between 5 and 19 years of age. Moderate effect sizes were found for the associations between cognitions and internalizing and externalizing behavior problems and self-esteem problems, negative affect and behavioral responses and internalizing behavior problems, and behavioral responses and self-esteem problems. Small to moderate effect sizes were found for the associations between cognitions and relational problems, negative affect and behavioral responses and externalizing behavior problems, and physiological reactions and internalizing and externalizing behavior problems. Effect sizes were, with one exception, larger for internalizing than for externalizing behavior problems. Age significantly moderated the majority of effect sizes. More recent research efforts have focused on identifying the characteristics of children exposed to IPC, their coping responses to conflict, and contextual factors of IPC that may relate to adjustment problems e. Ultimately, it is not the conflict itself but rather more proximal processes that must account for the relation between IPC and child behavior problems. Such responses are indicators of how children process and make meaning of IPC in relation to their own needs, desires, and goals. This meta-analysis focuses on four broad categories of child responses to IPC: These four categories represent the full spectrum of possible child responses to conflict; when children are exposed to IPC they can think, feel, act, and physiologically respond to the situation. The first three of these responses to IPC are included as mediating constructs in three major theoretical frameworks. We first explore empirical research on the relations between cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physiological responses to IPC and child adjustment, drawing on relevant theoretical frameworks when warranted. We then outline what is still unclear in the literature and how a meta-analysis can advance knowledge in the field. Thus, cognitions associated with threatened family security are likely to elicit fear and helplessness. These responses may, over time, become generalized responses to a variety of life events. If children feel threatened by IPC, especially if they feel that the conflict may result in family dissolution or conflict spillover, their social relations within the family may be negatively influenced. Similarly, if children worry about how IPC may impact their family while they are in school, their academic progress may be influenced by their distraction. Affect Child negative affect in response to IPC has also been investigated as a possible mediator of the relation between IPC and child adjustment. Fear has been shown to be positively correlated with internalizing behavior problems Cummings et al. In the Cognitive-Contextual Framework, emotions are conceptualized as primary responses to IPC which then influence secondary, cognitive, processing of the event. Through its relation to cognitions, affect is thus viewed as a mediator of the relation between IPC and child adjustment. The Emotional Security Hypothesis conceptualizes affect as an additional index of emotional security, which is ultimately related to child adjustment. These affective reactions are then theorized to relate child internalizing and externalizing behavior problems. Relations between affective reactions to IPC and child adjustment, however, have been inconsistent, especially for externalizing behavior problems. It should be noted, however, that even non-significant correlations were positive; increased negative affect is certainly not associated with positive adjustment outcomes. Involvement includes behaviors such as trying to break up the conflict or otherwise talking to or physically interacting with parents while they are arguing. Behavioral reactions to IPC are not consistently positively related to adjustment problems. Avoidance of IPC and externalizing behavior problems have not been found to be significantly correlated see Davies, Forman et al. Physiological Responses Physiological responses to IPC have been less frequently examined as possible mediators or moderators in the relation between IPC and child adjustment. Less is known, however, about the relative impact of physiological responses to IPC when compared to other child responses to IPC. Age and Gender Effects Inconsistent results have been found regarding the effects of gender on the relations between self-blame and threat cognitions and behavior

problems. Some researchers find no gender differences Grych et al. Others find that threat cognitions are a stronger predictor of dysfunction in boys, and self-blame cognitions are a stronger predictor of dysfunction in girls, even though boys and girls report similar rates of self-blame and threat cognitions Cummings et al. Additionally, overall maladaptive cognitions were, in one study, a stronger predictor of externalizing behavior problems in boys and of internalizing behavior problems in girls Kerig, a. Gender differences in the relations between negative affect and child adjustment have also been inconclusive. For example, El-Sheikh found that relations between self-reported anger and internalizing and externalizing behavior problems and self-reported sadness and externalizing behavior problems are stronger for girls than for boys. Additionally, Davies, Forman, et al. Other studies, however, have either failed to find gender differences Cummings et al. Unfortunately, the role of child age is even less clear than that of gender. Most empirical studies utilize restricted age ranges, or do not report analyses including child age as a predictor or covariate. Thus, as children age they are less likely to make self-blaming i. However, because no single study has included cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physiological responses to IPC in relation to broad child adjustment, it is difficult to interpret the relative importance or influence of each child response in relation to various adjustment indices. Similarly, no single study has included, or should be expected to include, all possible measures of child adjustment. We are also then able to compare the relations between child responses to IPC and various measures of adjustment. If the major theories are designed to apply to all children, then we should expect that all relevant responses to IPC are related to child adjustment for each age group and for both boys and girls. If this is not true, we may need to adjust our theories to reflect that processes may differ between older and younger children or boys and girls. It is important for researchers, clinicians, and policy makers to have consolidated, easily accessible information about responses to IPC that are likely to be more or less deleterious to child development. It is similarly important for them to know if boys or girls or certain age groups are more or less likely to be negatively influenced by various responses to IPC. In relation to this goal, the relative effect sizes for the four constructs are compared with the goal of more fully understanding which, if any, of the constructs are more or less related to child adjustment. These keywords were selected based on a desire to include studies assessing a variety of types IPC, child responses to IPC, and adjustment variables in the meta-analysis. Studies including conflict about marital relations, children or child-rearing practices, daily activities, and domestic violence were all included. The search was limited to English language articles. This initial search yielded a total of 7, studies with expected overlap among the databases. Closer examination of the titles and abstracts of studies resulted in studies that could possibly meet inclusion criteria. These studies were retrieved and more closely inspected. The reference lists of the retrieved articles, as well as all relevant meta-analyses, literature reviews, and books were then examined to identify any additional studies for inclusion. This process yielded four additional studies. The above searches were conducted in September Finally, experts in the field were contacted to identify any relevant in-press or unpublished studies. These eleven researchers were contacted once via e-mail. The combined literature search resulted in a total of possibly relevant studies. The authors of the 18 studies that did not report the necessary statistical values were contacted via e-mail. Two authors responded with the necessary information. This resulted in a final group of 71 studies that were included in the current meta-analysis. These 71 studies came from 67 articles, with 4 articles containing two studies or data sets. The majority of included studies 52 were published journal articles; the remaining 19 were dissertations. Of these 71 studies, 50 included measures of cognitions, 18 included measures of negative affect, 23 included measures of behavioral reactions in response to IPC, and 6 studies included measures of physiological responses to IPC. Because of this, analyses involving negative affect used composite measures of negative affect, averaging effect sizes for fear, anger, and sadness when they were reported separately. Cognitions were analyzed as a unified construct and separately for self-blame and threat cognitions. Behavioral reactions were analyzed both as a unified construct and separately for active avoidance of and involvement in IPC. Because of the heterogeneity of physiological responses in the literature, physiological responses to IPC could only be analyzed as a unified construct. Two of the included

studies measured skin conductance, one measured skin conductance and heart rate, one measured cortisol reactivity, and two measured vagal regulation. Attempts were made to include the higher-order construct of emotional security in the analyses. However, only two manuscripts included the necessary zero-order correlations between overall emotional security and child adjustment. All manuscripts that included relations between the cognitive, affective, and behavioral components of emotional security were included in the review. Adjustment variables in the review include: In most cases, there were not enough studies reporting a particular adjustment variable the exceptions being internalizing and externalizing behavior problems, poor self-esteem, and relational problems to separately meta-analyze the results. In these cases, the effect sizes for these adjustment variables were only included in the overall adjustment analyses. Nine studies that included measures of cognitions reported results separately by gender. Thus, these studies were analyzed with both the entire sample and separately by gender. Because only a small number of studies reported results separately by gender, analyses for negative affect, behavioral reactions, and physiological responses were only run with the whole samples. A very small number of studies that met inclusion criteria included longitudinal data. For consistency across studies, when the manuscript included both cross-sectional and longitudinal data, the cross-sectional data was aggregated with the other, cross-sectional, studies. Because of the paucity of longitudinal data meeting inclusion criteria, longitudinal results were not aggregated, but are later described in relation to aggregate cross-sectional findings. Study Coding Each of the 71 manuscripts included in the meta-analysis were coded. Coded study characteristics included the type of publication, publication year, first author name, type of data collection method, mean child age, percentage of male children, percent minority and dominant minority group, clinical status of the population, percentage of married or cohabitating parents, and mean family income. Twenty-five percent of the articles were coded by an independent coder to determine reliability. Intraclass correlation coefficients ICCs for continuously coded variables ranged from .70 to .90. Results All results are for weighted fixed effects analyses. This model is additionally used when one assumes that any heterogeneity in effect sizes is due to systematic differences between studies that can be modeled. Effect sizes are positive when a higher degree of negative cognitions, negative affect, behavioral responses to IPC, or physiological responses to IPC was associated with more adjustment problems. Effect sizes are categorized as large, medium, and small if values were about equal to the following values: For each significant aggregate effect size, two fixed effects analogue to regression analyses with age and methodological quality as potential moderating variables were conducted. Methodological quality was continuously scored with studies receiving one point each for utilizing: Methodological quality ranged from 0 to 10 points with a mean of 5. For each significant effect size, fixed effects analogues to ANOVA with publication status and dichotomous child age above or below the mean as the moderating variables were conducted. Additionally, for each significant aggregate effect size, the fail-safe N Rosenthal, was computed. The fail-safe N estimates the number of studies reporting null findings needed to reduce the aggregate effect sizes to negligible levels. All fail-safe N analyses were conducted using the formula proposed by Orwin

DOWNLOAD PDF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 4 : Interparental Conflict and Child Development - John H Grych - Bok () | Bokus

A meta-analysis examined the relations between children's adjustment and children's cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physiological responses to interparental conflict. Studies included children between 5 and 19 years of age. Moderate effect sizes were found for the associations between.

There is an increasing appreciation of the interconnections among all forms of violence. These interconnections have critical implications for conducting research that can produce valid conclusions about the causes and consequences of abuse, maltr Recensioner i media "Authoritative, comprehensive, forward-looking, clinically pertinent The individual chapters, which are unusually strong and compelling to read, make this book essential reading for clinicians, researchers, and family policy specialists--in short, for anyone with a strong commitment to nurturing the development of children. Given the task of aggregating this vast set of ideas, they have produced an invaluable resource that sums to one of the most current and comprehensive texts on interparental conflict. I would recommend this book to all clinicians who work with interparental conflicts in the lives of children under their care. Grych and Frank D. Conceptual issues in understanding the relation between interparental conflict and child adjustment Gayla Margolin, Pamella H. Oliver, and Anna Marie Medina; 2. The study of relations between marital conflict and child adjustment: Mark Cummings, Marcie C. Goeke-Morey, and Tammy L. Does gender moderate the effects of marital conflict on children? Davies and Lisa L. Ethnic minority status, interparental conflict, and child adjustment Vonnie C. Understanding the impact of interparental conflict on children: Grych and Shalini Cardoza-Fernandes; 7. Psychological processes as mediators of the impact of marital conflict on children Lynne Fainsilber Katz; 8. Family and Peer Contexts: Interparental conflict and parentchild relationships Martha J. Cox, Blair Paley, and Kristina Harter; Sibling relationships and interparental conflict Judy Dunn and Lisa Davies; Killian, and Margaret Wild; Domestic violence and child adjustment Ernest N. When conflict continues after the marriage ends: Buchanan and Kelly L. Marital conflict in stepfamilies Mark A. Clinical prevention and remediation of child adjustment problems Cynthia M. Turner and Mark R. Interparental conflict and social policy Robert E. Advancing understanding of the association between interparental conflict and child development Frank D. Fincham and John H. Grych; Author index; Subject index.

DOWNLOAD PDF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 5 : Children's Responses to Interparental Conflict

Pris: kr. Inbunden, Skickas inom vardagar. Köp *Interparental Conflict and Child Development* av John H Grych på calendrierdelascience.com

Can Child Adolesc Psychiatr Rev. Theory, Research, and Application. This broad topic was divided into five parts. The first part sets the stage by raising several fundamental issues for studying the potential effects of interpersonal conflict on child development. This begins with background literature, essential reading for researchers interested in this topic. It provides a different way of understanding psychological constructs because it is presented in a very philosophical manner. For example, marital conflict also used interchangeably as interparental conflict is described not only as a stressor, but also from a range of perspectives including: I would recommend this section alone as highly significant for researchers developing all-inclusive i. In contrast, the second part of the book describing basic processes such as the role of emotion, emotional regulation, and physiological responses of children when faced with the interparental conflict, takes readers into unsuspected complexity. The third part of the book describes the family and peer contexts of interparental conflict. This section covers all the clinical realities that we face with children under our care. It elaborates on the coping strategies that children develop and outlines the role of gender, as well as developmental stages of children coping with overt or covert parental conflict. The fourth part is full of practical suggestions for prevention and preventive intervention. It also has a useful chapter on social policy that raises some controversial and thought provoking ideas. The author suggests that the positive results of intervention programs for children are linked with cultural changes including the way society views marriage as an institution or a relationship offering to provide fulfillment. This part of the book is a good reading for clinicians undertaking custody, access or mediation work. The fifth and last part is a small section written by the editors. It provides not only an excellent review of questions unanswered so far but also the methodological directions to analyze interparental conflict and child development. I enjoyed reading this book. A true appreciation may require more time than usual since the book poses thought provoking questions on nearly every page. With forty contributors, all experts in their fields, the book offers an ongoing intellectual debate. I would recommend this book to all clinicians who work with interparental conflicts in the lives of children under their care. I rate this book as 7.

Chapter 6 : Impact of Parental Conflict on Children – Domestic Violence Research

Interparental Conflict and Child Development, Theory, Research, and Applications ~dited by John H. Grych Marquette University Frank D. Fincham.

Chapter 7 : Interparental Conflict and Child Development: Theory, Research, and Application

Inter-parental conflict, parenting, and child development in Australian families: Fact sheet. To examine the impact of domestic and family violence on.