

The Effects of Interparental Marital Conflict on College Student Mental Health

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Introduction

Background

- Marital conflict is a predictor of marriage outcomes, and has also been shown to have negative impacts on marital partners and their children as well.
- Research shows that how conflict is resolved, or conflict resolution strategies, is a crucial factor in observing impacts of marital conflict on children. Conflict resolution strategies can be positive or negative.
- Emerging adulthood is a developmental period between 18-25, but despite it being a crucial stage in development, little research has been conducted on the continued effects that parents' marital conflict may have on children beyond childhood or adolescence.

Aims

- Investigate the association between parental marital conflict, specific resolution strategy use, and the mental health outcomes of emerging adults.
- Identify the associations between parental reports of marital satisfaction,-marital conflict, and strategy use and how these reports relate to emerging adult mental health outcomes.
- Observe discrepancies in the mother-father-child triad reports of marital conflict and parental resolution strategy usage.

Method

Sample

• Surveys collected from 176 Texas Christian University students and 163 of their parents.

Measures

- Student Mental Health Outcomes: Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES; Rosenberg, 1965). The Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ; Kroenke et al., 1999). The General Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7; Spitzer et al., 2006).
- Child Perceptions of Conflict: Children's Perceptions of Interparental Conflict scale (CPIC; Grych et al., 1992).
- Parent Report of Conflict: Conflicts and Problem-Solving Scales (CPS; Kerig, 1996).
- Parent Marital Satisfaction: Couple Satisfaction Index-16 (CSI-16; Funk & Rogge, 2007).

Analysis

• Simple linear regressions, mediational analyses, and paired sample t-tests were used to analyze the data.

Results

Linear Regression Results for Child Depression:

- Mother and father report of couple avoidance was positively related to child depression.
- Father report of self-demand/partner withdraw was positively associated with child depression.

Linear Regression Results for Child Anxiety:

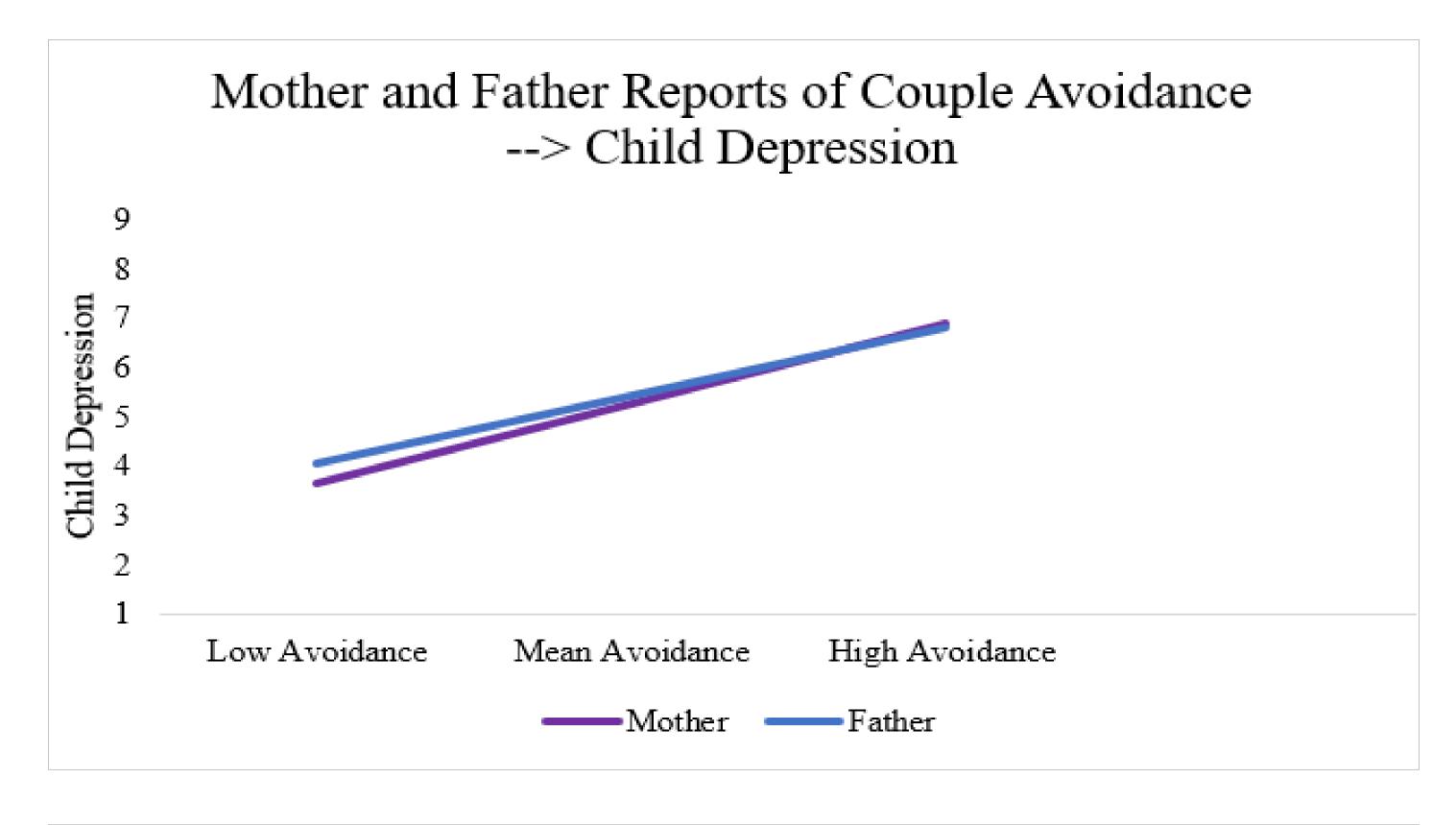
- Mother and father reports of couple avoidance were positively related to child anxiety.
- Father report of couple collaboration was negatively related to child anxiety.

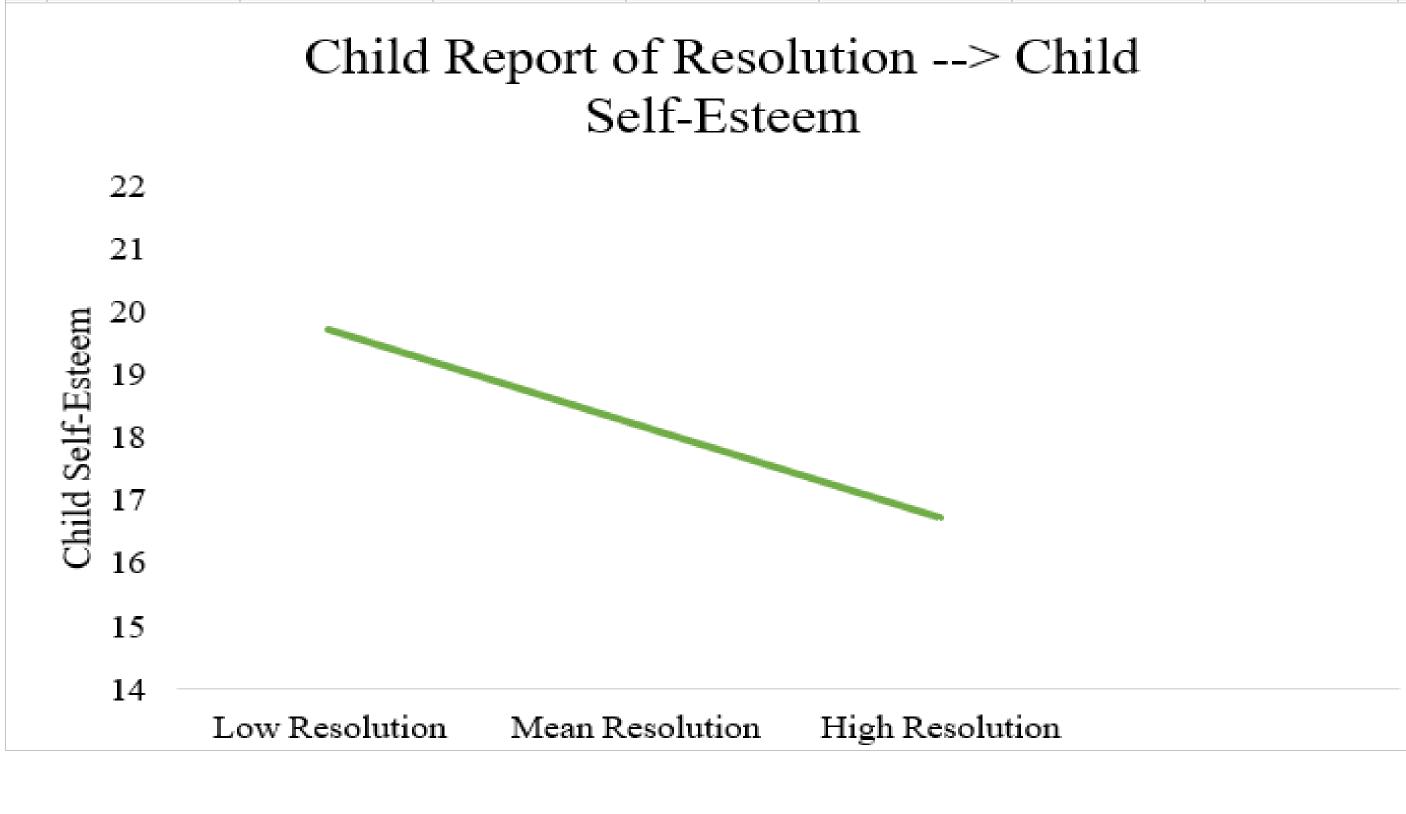
Linear Regression Results for Child Self-Esteem

• Child report of resolution was negatively associated with child self-esteem.

Mediation Results for Child Depression

There was an insignificant effect of mother reports of conflict on child depression (c path). Mothers' reports of conflict were negatively associated with their marital satisfaction (a path). Marital satisfaction was, in turn, negatively associated with child depression (b path).





Mother Marital Satisfaction Mother Marital Satisfaction Mother Report of FOC Child Depression

Discussion

Impacts on Emerging Adult Mental Health

• Poor use of conflict strategies may negatively impact emerging adult mental health.

Marital Satisfaction

• Consistent with past research, frequency of conflict and conflict strategy use influence marital satisfaction in both mothers and fathers.

Discrepancies

 Results did not demonstrate any discrepancies between mother-fatherchild reports of conflict frequency or conflict strategy use.

Limitations

The sample is not reflective of the broader population.

Future Directions:

- Examine the impact of other child perceptions of interparental conflict.
- Consider parent-child relationship as a factor.

References

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