**THEORY**

Parenting stress influences the entire family system with possible long-term negative consequences. (e.g., Cox & Paley, 2003; Miragoli et al., 2018)

Coparenting quality is linked to behavior outcomes and has the potential to serve as a family resource. (e.g., Choi et al., 2019; Solmeyer & Feinberg, 2011)

Mothers and fathers do not experience parenting or the parenting role in the same way. (e.g., Allen & Hawkins, 1999; Cabrera et al., 2014)

Mother and father differences uniquely influence the family system. (Bowen, 1978; Cox & Paley, 2003; McBride et al. 2002)

**RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

**METHODS**

**SAMPLE**
- 96 Mother-Father couples of young children (M = 3.22 years) in the US.
- Majority of participants identified as White (87.1% Mothers, 89.1% Fathers),

**MEASURES**
- Parenting Stress Index (Abidin, 1990)
- Parenting Alliance Measure (Abidin & Konold, 1999)
- Combined daily diary report of argument, tension, disagreement and disciplinary problems with child.

**ANALYSES**
- Actor-Partner Interdependence Models (Cook & Kenny, 2005)
- Significant interactions were probed post hoc with Johnson-Newman technique (Preacher et al., 2006)

**RESULTS**

Only dad’s parenting distress associated with difficult children was moderated by coparenting support

When dad’s perceived coparenting support is better than average, there is no association between difficult children and father’s parenting distress

Mom’s coparenting support moderated association between difficult children and daily problems for both mom and dad, but only at higher levels → MORE PROBLEMS

Dad’s coparenting support moderated association between difficult children and daily problems for both mom and dad at all levels except near the mean → FEWER PROBLEMS

**DISCUSSION**

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