

Session #	Session Date	Day	Start Time	End Time	NBCC credit hours	NCFR credit hours	Session Title	Short Abstract
027	11/10/2020	Tuesday	10:00 am	1:00 pm	0	3	A Methodological Exploration Combining Reflexive Narratives and Autoethnography in an IPV Study	This paper examines a methodological approach coupling autoethnography and a reflexive narrative writing and reading process applied by three PhD students exploring relationships between adult children and their parents in the IPV context. The authors provide a detailed account of the study design and their experiences applying this method. Challenges and benefits are discussed, which can be useful to other researchers and practitioners, particularly those working on such sensitive issues as IPV. Of note is the safe space and multiple perspectives this approach enables in sharing, examining, and gaining insights in their triple roles as researchers, peers, and fellow victims.
028	11/10/2020	Tuesday	10:00 am	1:00 pm	0	3	Power Analysis For the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model Using MLM and SEM	We present easy-to-use tools to conduct power analysis for the standard and the mediation Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM) using Monte Carlo simulation techniques. For the standard APIM, Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is compared with Multilevel Modeling (MLM) and regression analysis. For the Actor-Partner Interdependence Mediation Model (APIMeM), SEM is used to compute power for all direct effects, indirect effects, and the total effects. We illustrate how power depends on the number of dyads and the correlations among the variables and whether dyad members are distinguishable (e.g., heterosexual couples) or indistinguishable (e.g., homosexual couples)
029-01-02	11/10/2020	Tuesday	1:30 pm	2:45 pm	0	1	Research Methodologies Pertaining to Families Experiencing Abuse and Neglect	29-01: Parent engagement has emerged as a critical construct in the context of child welfare system (CWS) interventions – for researchers and practitioners alike. However, both domains operate with many inconsistent and even incompatible definitions and assessments of parent engagement – stunting our empirical understanding and hindering the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of evidence-based practices for our nation’s most vulnerable families. This paper will present results from a scoping review of extant research, discuss the many unique methodological complications and resulting consequences, and offer methodological guidance for both clarifying the scientific literature and improving messaging to CWS practitioners. 29-02: I propose to engage critical race theory and critical race consciousness in the consideration of best methodology to represent the experiences of Adult Foster Care (AFC) providers, as well as to support them as activists in a care context. AFC providers have leverage at their location at the nexus between institutions and care receivers, and as activists may improve contexts for 1) care receivers, 2) themselves as care workers, and 3) the overall care culture. Method makes the difference for AFC providers to be heard and respected as changers of care culture as well as nurturers of those needing care.
033-01-02	11/10/2020	Tuesday	3:00 pm	4:15 pm	0	1	Theorizing Social Capital and Human Economic Cost	33-01: This working paper proposes a theory of family social capital with an ecological lens to view how families cultivate and use social capital within the family unit, between family units, and in interaction with the community. Elements of functionalism and ecological systems inform the research on social capital in this theory. This proposed theory seeks to explain the dynamic aspects of family systems through three levels of analysis. Family systems can generate social capital by the individuals within the system, other family systems, and community-level systems. This theory can assist structuring interventions based on specific parts of a family system. 33-02: The family rituals literature has predominantly focused on the ways in which these assist families. While acknowledging the benefits of rituals and occasionally mentioning problematic issues related to inclusion and intergenerational transmission, little discussion exists that explicitly examines the human and economic costs of these; many of which oppress and exploit certain families and family members more than others. In this paper we will: (1) discuss these influences upon family rituals through the lens of a critical feminist approach, (2) propose a model or framework that includes these important aspects as part of family ritual experiences, and (3) outline areas of needed research.
035-01-02	11/10/2020	Tuesday	4:30 pm	5:45 pm	0	1	A Broader Look at Theory and Its Application to Families	35-01: The term “theory” has a central role in scientific endeavor in general and family science in particular. But because it is respected, even revered, researchers have used this single term to describe many quite different expressions of scientific understanding. These multiple types of theory have different characteristics, serve different purposes, and are used in different ways. The purpose of this paper is to provide a consistent typology of the major forms of theory and to show how their consistent use will improve current theory development and support progress in family science. 35-02: German philosopher Hegel explored important relationships between family and political life. Although his writings on the topic are usually related to civil life and family, he had a particular focus on the of role self-consciousness in family processes. Although relevant in many other fields (e.g., sociology, law, politics), Hegel has been somewhat ignored in family science and human development, and there are few academics that investigate the epistemological influence of his philosophy in our modern conception of family and its multiple ramifications. Therefore, this article will propose a Hegelian theory of family; epistemological and methodological implications will be discussed.
100-01-02	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	0	1	Mothering and Fathering: Influences and Impacts on Parenting Roles	100-01: This working paper will propose the development of a theoretical framework that can be used to examine the phenomena of Socially-Constructed Birth Expectations, which refers to the cultural, historical, and social perceptions of birth, real or imagined, for the purpose of constructing birth expectations. The integration of life course as a guiding theory and conceptual assumptions drawn from the work of Vygotsky’s social constructionism seek to explain the negative psychosocial implications of a crisis during birth on the mother. 100-02: Although constructed extensive, beyond the adolescent identity theory identity literature exploration. does Therefore, little to explain this paper how specific expands identities identity theory are by and beginning parental self-efficacy to explain the as creation individual of father influences identities. on the We formation discuss of the father potential status roles and of role motivation identities from contributes an identity to the theory formation perspective. of father We status suggest identity, that which the level influences of motivation the formation for being of a role father identities. Further, we suggest that parental self-efficacy contributes to the creation of the father’s role identities.
101-01-02	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	0	1	Novel and Creative Qualitative Methodologies in Understanding Diverse Families	101-01: The concept of contamination in a randomized controlled trial for Indigenous populations can be interpreted differently when viewed from different research paradigms. We examine the intersectionality amongst Indigenous research methods, Western research methods, and community based participatory research. Our research team balanced these sometimes competing worldviews in order to keep our research grounded in an Indigenous perspective whilst also being attentive to the goal of being “evidenced-based” by Western research standards. We call for a greater exploration of non-dominant approaches when evaluating Indigenous research interventions. 101-02: Inspired by family scholars who encourage us to examine our family privilege (e.g., Letiecq, 2019; Marks, 2000), and following the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada’s report (2015), we are motivated to acknowledge and limit how our shared multi-generational family has contributed to social injustice as a result of our colonial settler experience. We propose an interdisciplinary, intersectional qualitative method, collaborative critical family history, combining collaborative autoethnography and critical family history. In introducing this methodology, we provide examples from our research about our family’s history—how we have benefitted from colonialism, and our contribution to social injustice involving Indigenous peoples.
102	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Promoting Family and Community Health and Resilience: Expanding Our Understanding of Diversity to Include Individuals With Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities	This special session will highlight how family scientists can expand their understanding of diversity to include and engage individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families in their current scholarship. Disability is a natural part of human diversity. With 15% of people globally, and approximately one in four U.S. adults experiencing a disability, individuals with disability make up the world’s largest minority group (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018); World Health Organization [WHO], 2019). Creating and promoting communities of belonging helps combat segregation and the numerous negative health and social outcomes (e.g., adverse mental and physical health outcomes, socio-economic inequality, chronic stress, social victimization, and inequitable access to health-related services and supports) experienced by individuals with disabilities and their families. Decades of research shows that when individuals with disabilities are embraced in communities, everyone benefits (Mahar, Cobigo, & Stuart, 2013; Mansell, Elliot, Beadle-Brown, Ashman, & Macdonald, 2002; Tucker, Jones, Gallus, Emerson, & Manning-Oullette, in press). Yet individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families continue to encounter systemic and societal barriers that reinforce both conceptual and physical segregation. United, we can foster families and communities where all people experience true belonging and enhance resilience.

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103-01	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Preparing Students For a Changing World: Reimagining HDFS Curricula to Attract, Support, and Prepare Undergraduate Students	Human development and family science undergraduate programs face challenges in recruiting, preparing, and supporting students for 21st century careers. This interactive workshop led by members of Penn State's HDFS Undergraduate Taskforce will begin with our team detailing our process of systematically looking at student and professional perceptions of and experiences with our undergraduate program. Then, we will share conclusions of our evaluation- including future priorities to orient the curriculum to maximize engaged learning, career exploration, and concrete skill-building. Next, we will lead a discussion with the goal of organizing information on the challenges HDFS (or similar) programs confront when considering how to modify curricula to meet changing needs. We invite those leading or working in similar or related undergraduate programs to attend our collective brainstorm - and encourage sharing of knowledge, challenges, and strategies in the collective effort to move forward and best position our programs and students for success.
104-01-03	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Examining Finances as Negative Space in Family Life and Romantic Relationships	This symposium investigates present and emerging elements in family life by investigating finances as negative space. Finances are salient for family life and would benefit from clearer articulation of how finances are sometimes hidden, yet pervasive in family life (Daly, 2003). Our goal is to expand knowledge and understanding of how finances are interrelated with family life by providing empirical evidence to guide education and enrichment activities to improve family well-being. The first paper contours the negative space of financial deception; the second paper expands contemporary knowledge about everyday experiences with financial strain and relational uncertainty; the third paper examines emerging adults' initial and over-time financial behaviors and financial satisfaction. The discussant will draw themes and implications to help expand family science and promote well-being.
105-01-03	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Love and Limits: Filling the Parental Toolbox	Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10-14 (SFP 10-14) is a globally implemented, evidence-based, family-based prevention program. SFP 10-14 is a parent, youth, and family skills-building program designed to strengthen parenting skills, build family strengths, and prevent teen substance abuse and other behavior problems. This universal program has served as a parenting education program, a life skills/character building program as well as a substance abuse prevention program for youth. The tools taught in the program have long lasting impact (14 years post program) as proven by statistically significant outcomes in 3 randomized control trials. In addition to introducing the audience to the globally recognized program, this symposium will highlight 2 states' efforts to broadly disseminate the program.
106-01-04	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Contouring Negative Spaces: Attending to Underrepresented Topics in Research on Foster and Adoptive Families	Aligned with the conference theme, this 4-paper symposium addresses a series of understudied topics about the experiences of diverse adoptive and foster families in the U.S. From developmental, family systems, and life course theoretical perspectives, these mixed-method studies highlight (1) school engagement and young children's outcomes among foster-to-adopt families headed by lesbian and gay parents, (2) parent perceptions of children's racial/ethnic identity among adoptive families diverse in race and parental sexual orientation, (3) parent-child relationships and adolescent outcomes among transracial foster families, and (4) expanding notions of family among providers who care for adults in residential care (i.e., adult foster care). Each paper offers findings informative to practice and policy, particularly regarding intervention and support relevant to school settings, transracial adoption, and adult foster care.
107	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Surfacing the Language of Family Privilege in the Media, Policy, and Family Science: A Critical Feminist Workshop For Systems Change	Led by critical family scholars and the founder and executive director of a family think tank, this critical feminist workshop aims to discuss the concept of family privilege and the ways it manifests in everyday discourse about families in the media, policies and laws, scholarly journals, in our classrooms, and in family science more broadly. Workshop attendees will be invited to unpack and bring to the surface the language of family privilege and work together to develop a multi-pronged campaign for language change related to the descriptions of diverse individuals and family forms. Campaign targets might include national, state, and local media outlets, policymakers, and/or family journals. Workshop production and collective change agency hold implications for the future of family research, practice, and policy.
108	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Bridging the Gap in International Programs: Addressing the Intersections of Students' Identity Development, Learning Outcomes, and Program	Interactive discourse will analyze intersection and divergences between the goals of students in emerging adulthood who participate in international education programs and learning objectives of faculty leaders, using theories of Arnett and Erikson. Workshop participants will brainstorm new strategies for empowerment of students' intercultural competence, leadership, and collaborative skills within contexts of William Perry's stages of intellectual and ethical development, to promote higher order thinking as we leverage our next generation of experts to generate solutions for global challenges facing families today. Resources will be offered for successful planning and implementation of immersive programs abroad on topics including risk taking, social identity development, reflection, and global competence, as program leaders generate new approaches to leadership as they offer international research and internship experiences.

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109-01-06	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Parenting	<p>109-01: "African American parents' race-related stressors, racial identity, and racial socialization messages The goal of the current study was to examine the moderating role of racial identity sub-scales, including racial centrality, private regard, and public regard, on the relation between race-related stressors (i.e., personal, vicarious, and anticipated racial discrimination) and racial socialization messages (i.e., cultural socialization and preparation for bias). Study participants consisted of 576 African American mothers and fathers, who lived in the United States, and had one child between ages 11 and 18. The findings highlighted that parents' experiences of personal, vicarious, or anticipated racial discrimination have different relations with their racial socialization messages. Additionally, it highlights the ordinary magic that transpires within Black families as racial identity influences the type of racial-ethnic socialization messages parents' give their children in response to race-related stressors."</p> <p>109-02: Research shows that Latinx youth exhibit disproportionately higher rates of internalizing and externalizing behaviors compared to their non-Hispanic White peers. Stressors associated with experiences as ethnic minorities in the U.S. are identified as one of the factors contributing to the elevated internalizing symptoms among Latinx youth. Yet less is known about the association between cultural and minority stress (e.g., acculturative stress and discrimination) and externalizing behaviors (Ponting et al., 2018). In the current study, we tested a moderated mediation model to examine the association between acculturative stress, parent-child relationship, and youth internalizing and externalizing behaviors.</p> <p>109-03: Asian Americans hold a complex racial position in the U.S. Wrongfully considered "honorary Whites," unaffected by racial discrimination, they are simultaneously considered foreigners in their homeland. It is unclear how Asian American young adults participate in conversations regarding socio-racial injustices experienced by racial minority groups. We explored Asian American families' discussions about race/ethnicity in the context of promoting awareness of discrimination, community violence, and the historical roots of racism. Utilizing a phenomenological approach, we interviewed 12 Asian American young adults. We found that Asian American young adults desire to participate in current racial dialogue but lacked family modeling and guidance regarding racial conversations. They received conflicting messages about discrimination and reported frustration with lack of representation in the media. In this time of increased racial tension, Asian American young adults must racial messaging from families, schools, and the media. Despite these challenges, participants showed active engagement in racial meaning making.</p> <p>109-04: Parenting practices during emerging adulthood can impact individual well-being. Autonomy-related parenting practices have particularly beneficial/detrimental impacts. The current study examined the impact of parental support, involvement, helicopter parenting, and psychological control on adults' well-being. Additionally, these associations were compared between samples of American and Chinese emerging adults (N = 1157). Results indicate that parental support has beneficial effects on emerging adults' well-being (indicated by stress, loneliness, and mental well-being), whereas helicopter parenting and psychological control have detrimental impacts within both cultures. Additionally, even though a mean level difference was found in autonomy-related parenting practices across samples, its impact on well-being was equally significant.</p> <p>109-05: Black males are disproportionately likely to experience community violence. Few studies examine these experiences within the family context, especially through intersections of race, class, and masculinity. This study examines how exposures to violence influences life outlooks and fathering behaviors of economically disadvantaged young Black men. Participants were drawn from Wave 2 of a longitudinal qualitative dataset examining how exposures to violence shape the health, well-being, and transition to adulthood for Black males in Baltimore. Interviews were conducted with 40% of the original sample (n=16), 8 of whom were fathers and 8 who experienced an injury resulting from community violence, to examine how participants' experiences of loss and grief changed. Results suggest that fathers are motivated to avoid violence and improve opportunities for their children.</p> <p>109-06: Immigration to a new country often involves significant changes in parenting norms and behaviors. The authors take an acculturation lens to explore parental involvement among different generations of Latin-American immigrant families. It compares the quantity and type of parental involvement of first- and second-generation Latin-American immigrants to that of third-generation Americans, while examining whether differences exist between mothers and fathers. Data from the 2003-2013 American Time Use Survey (13,507 fathers and 15,550 mothers) are used for our analysis, which finds differences between parenting behaviors of first-generation Latina-American immigrants and third-generation American mothers. Second-generation Latina-American mothers were also found to be significantly different from third-generation Americans in almost every type of parental involvement, but Latino-American fathers were similar to third-generation American fathers in quantity and type of parental involvement.</p>
110-01-04	11/11/2020	Wednesday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Methodological Approaches to Studying Well-Being Across Diverse Family Structures: Charting a Path Forward	The purpose of this symposium is to highlight promising approaches to studying well-being across diverse family structures. We draw from the transactional model, which posits that family composition influences well-being through its ability to (a) shape family processes and (b) yield economic change and stress when family structure shifts. Following the presentation of findings and recommendations from a scoping literature review of past research on this topic, three methodological approaches will be illustrated: (a) a distribution-overlap approach, (b) analyzing family structure as a moderator of linkages between family processes and well-being, and (c) finite mixture modeling to identify family-process patterns and associations with family structure and well-being. Facilitated by an expert in this field, we will discuss the strengths and limitations of these methodological approaches.
111	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Diversity, Inclusion, and Expansion of Family Theories: A Cross-Cultural Perspective	No Abstract
112	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Invited Presenter Symposium	Not all NCFR student members will end up in a tenure-track academic position for reasons including a lack of desire to remain in academia. Therefore, it is imperative to provide resources for students to secure academic positions, and how to search, apply, and obtain non-academic positions. This workshop convenes a panel of leaders in non-academic positions to discuss exemplar non-academic job positions (e.g., job descriptions, responsibilities), how to locate opportunities, recommendations for interviews, and how to increase your chances of securing an offer. The panel will begin with a preplanned overview from panel members (i.e., introductions) and a Q&A led by a discussant (40 min) to introduce key information about the "alt-ac" job market, followed by an audience Q&A (35min).
113	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	0	1	Leading Undergraduate Programs: Challenges and Resources. An Interactive Workshop	This interactive workshop is an opportunity for directors of undergraduate Family Science and Human Development programs to discuss administrative issues and problems they face in leading, building, and advancing their programs. The discussion will focus on issues they identify and potential resources and supports they might use. In addition to sharing resources, approaches and strategies, participants will draft an agenda of possible steps to be taken within NCFR to create ongoing support and professional development for program leaders.
114	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Building Resiliency Through a Trauma-Informed Classroom	At East Tennessee State University, we are training faculty, staff, and students to be Trauma Informed. We want to ensure that every person is honored and respected for who they are, finding new empathetic ways to relate to one another. Research has shown that students' background experiences impact their ability to learn and that having a history of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) can exacerbate the challenges associated with transitioning to college (Davidson and Northwest, 2017). This workshop will focus on training family science educators in SAMSHA Trauma Informed Care principles, and how to incorporate them into the classroom. This workshop will give examples on how small changes can make a big difference in changing the culture of a class, department, university, and community.
115-01-03	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	How to Empower Emerging Adults to Make Good Decisions: The Role of Family and Community	Emerging adulthood is a major milestone of separation, as emerging adults learn to independently navigate new responsibilities and decisions. This symposium will describe the decision-making processes of emerging adults, including the contributions of individual, family and cultural community factors. Three studies use diverse approaches and diverse participant backgrounds to identify "how" emerging adults learn to make good decisions and how family and cultural community shape that process. Two studies utilize mixed methods and experiential activities to delve into the processes of decision making, while the third is the first study to develop a quantitative scale to measure experiential financial learning in the family. We will describe effective strategies for improving everyday decision making among emerging adults, with a special focus on minoritized emerging adults.

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116-01	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	A New Perspective of Cultural Humility: Hermeneutic Conversations and the Fusion of Horizons in Maternal Mortality	The World Health Organization states the maternal mortality rate in the United States is higher than that of other affluent countries. African American expectant and new mothers in the U.S. die at about the same rate as women in countries such as Mexico and Uzbekistan (Martin, 2017). Research surrounding the understanding, treatment, and prevention of maternal mortality offers limited explanations or solutions (Creanga et al., 2014; MacDorman, Declercq, Cabral, & Morton, 2016). Phillips (2018) recommended obstetrical and maternal care for African American women should include understanding the patient's individual experience versus a collective experience as one approach to reducing maternal mortality disparities. Approaching patient and provider interactions within a framework of the hermeneutic dialogue (Spence, 2001; Philips, 2007; Grassley & Nelms, 2008) enables the patient, their family, and the health care provider to create the conditions for developing the understanding necessary to provide person-centered care
117-01-03	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Close Relationships and Health: Insights From the College Experiences Study	NA - this is a symposium
118-01-03	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Adaptation Research in Attachment-Based Family Therapy	Tremendous scientific efforts have been devoted to developing treatments that target empirically-defined risk factors for specific psychiatric disorders among youth. This goal has sharpened our clinical thinking and technology for treating the core mechanisms purported to promote specific psychopathologies. Less attention, however, has been given to adapting these well-developed models for diverse families and presenting problems. This symposium will present several ways in which one family therapy model, attachment-based family therapy, has been adapted to the needs of families with diverse presenting problems and cultural backgrounds. Papers highlighting three new areas of ABFT adaptation research will be presented by a group of international, scholar-clinicians. Implications for the global dissemination of empirically-supported, family therapy approaches will be discussed.
119-01-03	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	#MeToo Time'sUp Title IX on College Campuses: Engaging Those in Positions of Power and Vulnerability	In this symposium, we will explore how various groups of people (including stakeholders, men, survivors, interns, staff, students, administrators) can more fully claim their power to end sexual harassment and violence on college campuses. This discussion is timely given the rise of several social movements and hashtags (e.g., #MeToo, TimesUp) in recent years as well as Department of Education policy changes and imminent revisions to Title IX. In the first paper, the authors explore the knowledge base of stakeholder's understanding of Title IX (including available resources) and perceptions of the efficacy of university responses to reports of sexual violence. The second paper showcases ways in which feminists can harness the power of men in ending sexual harassment and violence. The final paper explores an innovative program aimed at training college student interns about sexual harassment in the workplace.
120-01-05	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Religion and Spirituality in Family Context	120-01: One hundred thirty-seven married members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints with children participated in a study of Family Home Evening and its relation to family well-being. Previously reported results suggested that regular family-level rituals and sacred practices benefit families, marriages, and parent-child relationships. The current presentation focuses on the qualitative results from the study, describing challenges to, and the value of, FHE as reported by participants. The most commonly reported challenges to holding Family Home Evening had to do with time-related and child-related factors. The leading benefits reported revolved around family and spiritual growth and development. Implications for the full universe of families are discussed. 120-02: Data from ninety-three religious minority adolescents who are part of a 10 year longitudinal study of over 1200 adolescents was gathered and analyzed to better understand the relationship between religious salience, family dynamics and suicidality. This study found religious salience to be a protective factors for adolescent sexual minority suicidality. Past studies have found mixed results regarding religiosity and suicidality with some finding religion to be protective and some finding it to be a risk factor. By examining the modifying impact of family functioning, this study found that though religion was generally protective, a non-flexible family situation actually reversed the impact higher religiosity had for sexual minority adolescents increasing the risk of suicidality. 120-03: We apply latent class analysis and multiple group latent class analysis to multigenerational data from the Longitudinal Study of Generation (N= 1,726) to examine (1) what religiosity profiles exist in three generations (saline generation, baby-boomer, and generation X), and (2) how the patterns of religiosity profiles are the same or different across three generations. Results of latent class analysis show that four religiosity subgroups are identified in three generations: strongly religious, weakly religious, high religious low ideology, and low religious high ideology. In addition, results of multigroup latent class analysis show that four religiosity subgroups are structurally same across three generation. Our findings complement previous studies that religiosity is a multidimensional construct, and religiosity class memberships are invariant across three generations. 120-04: Every day across the United States churches advertise themselves as "family friendly," which leads people to treat pastors as social problems workers during times of crisis. Scholars of religion and family, however, have largely ignored the role of clergy in shaping our understanding of family problems and the role that pastors and churches play in resolving family issues. Based on our interviews with over thirty clergy in a Southern city; we will explain how pastors come to their ideologies about family, what they perceive as the issues facing families today, how they deal with family problems, and what professionals in other areas of family relations can do to understand the foundations pastors lay when helping clients. 120-05: This qualitative study examined how parents and young people experience relationships in Christian, Jewish, and Muslim faith communities, and which aspects of these relationships positively influenced well-being, sense of identity, and faith formation. Thirteen congregations and communities participated in the study. Participants were asked to share about the relationships they experience in faith-based contexts, including the outcomes they experience as a result of these relationships. Findings from the focus groups suggest that a network of support is experienced among families in faith communities. Families report that this support is intergenerational, shared among families, and leads to relational and positive well-being outcomes for parents and young people.
121-01-03	11/11/2020	Wednesday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Family Dynamics in the Digital World: Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses of Data From Interviews, Social Media, and Smartphones	Digital technology both provides unique opportunities and imposes challenges for family relationships. However, still little is known about how family members interact in the digital context, despite the proliferation and pervasiveness of digital devices and social media platforms. Accordingly, this symposium brings three papers to showcase current research efforts, using innovative research methods, to inform a better understanding of how interactions among family members (i.e., college students with their family members; siblings; young adults and their parents) unfold simultaneously across a variety of family relationships and digital contexts (i.e., Snapchat; Twitter; messages and calls). Discussion will focus on important future directions toward a better understanding of the role of digital technology in family dynamics, and how the contributions and directions can inform policy and interventions.
122	11/11/2020	Wednesday	1:00 pm	2:15 pm	1	1	Opening Plenary Session	Dr. Amber Johnson and Dr. Kira Banks address the need for broadening our definition of equity to include humanizing equity. Together, they offer a more holistic approach to equity frameworks and how they impact child rearing. Doctors Banks and Johnson will define humanizing equity, share practical tools for children about race and gender, and provide action items for families to begin shifting the way they raise equity and harmony in their own homes.
123-01-02	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Environmental Justice in Family Research, Teaching, and Scholarship	IDC's 2020 special session is a response to the conference theme, Family Expansions, Expanding Families: Contouring Family Science's Negative Spaces. Using our host city of St. Louis as a grounding site, this session will examine issues of environmental justice. The overarching question posed is: How can we, as family scholars, support environmental justice in our research, teaching, and practice? The environmental justice movement is focused on the disproportionate burden of environmental hazards (e.g., toxic waste) borne by communities of color. Environmental justice work has always been informed by the civil rights movement (Skelton & Miller, 2016). Thus, this special session will also address racial injustice, which will be highlighted in the opening plenary, specifically via discussion of recent concerns about environmental racism in St. Louis. Environmental justice involves identifying and acknowledging community suffering, and works to eradicate or, at the very least, reduce that suffering through inquiry and action. The IDC recognizes the indispensable work of grassroots organizers in environmental justice (Bullard & Johnson, 2000). The individuals and families most affected know what is happening and what they need. It is our job as scholars to help them make safety plans and create system level change. Thus, IDC is partnering with 4 local organizers as informants and co-presenters for this special panel session.

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124-01-04	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Childrearing in Stepfamilies: Answers About "What Works" Drawn From Forty Years of Research	124-01: The purpose of this symposium is to examine research evidence about effective childrearing in stepfamilies. We define stepfamilies broadly to include any family in which at least one child is the biological or adoptive offspring of an earlier relationship of one of the adult partners. Effective childrearing is defined as behaviors, actions, communications, strategies, and interactions performed by stepparents, biological parents, and coparents that contribute positively to children's physical, cognitive, and emotional wellbeing. 124-02, 03: No Abstract 124-04: Family Gerontology journal articles were coded for research topics, theory, and methodology. Following a discussion of findings, Katherine Allen, co-author of the 2000 Journal of Marriage and Family Decade Review article on theory (Roberto, Blieszner, & Allen, 2006) and research in Family Gerontology (Allen, Blieszner, & Roberto, 2000), will discuss the findings and compare them to her research from the 1990s. Questions attendees may be interested in: "Am I teaching the most important and current theories in my classes?" (note: over 300 theories were coded). "Are the methods we teach our students the ones they will be reading about in aging classes?", "What are the common topics and what topics are missing in the family gerontology literature?" For researchers, "Are there theories I could integrate into my work that I wasn't aware of before?" "Could the methods I'm familiar with be used in other content areas to build that area?" or "Is there a topic missing from the content area I focus in?" This symposium will be an integrated discussion of the findings from the 2009–2018 decade review of family gerontology journal articles.
125-01-03	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	The Mosaic of Family Gerontology: A Decade Review of Research, Theory, and Methodology	No Abstract
126-01-05	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	0	1	Contemporary and Innovative Approaches For Mentoring/Teaching Graduate Students Enrolled in Family Science Programs	This symposium is designed to strengthen the field of family science. We have brought together five distinctive papers that will address innovative mentoring and teaching strategies for effectively training university graduate students. Each presenter will address a contemporary approach to a specific area of teaching or mentoring that has been found to be effective in training graduate students at their prospective university. In addition, presenters will address some of the future directions such approaches might need to take to adapt and change over the next several years as the field continually evolves and technologies provide cutting-edge resources. By providing innovative and contemporary approaches to graduate education, effectively trained and mentored graduate students will be equipped to step in as the future leaders within the field of family science.
127-01-04	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Relationships and Well-Being	127-01: Family obligation is beneficial for adolescents' well-being. Guided by social exchange theory and parenting framework, in this study, we examined (1) parental influence on adolescent sense of family obligation and (2) the mediating role of self-competency explaining the association between adolescent family obligation and well-being. With a sample of 268 adolescents, results from structural equation modeling suggested (1) parental behavioral control and warm/autonomy support were positively associated with adolescent family obligation, and (2) adolescent self-competency mediated the association between family obligation and adolescents' well-being. Additional findings also suggested that black adolescents reported stronger sense of family obligation than white adolescents. The findings could inform parents and family educators to cultivate adolescent family obligation as a means to promote well-being. 127-02: We test if young adults' (N = 909) perceptions of romantic relationship importance moderated the associations between relationship status and three measures of well-being (flourishing, love life satisfaction, and general life satisfaction). Although single young adults reported lower well-being than their romantically involved peers, the associations were moderated by relationship dismissal (i.e., degree that relationships are viewed as unimportant in one's life). Specifically, when single young adults reported higher relationship dismissal, love life and general life satisfaction were higher. Relationship importance did not have moderation effects for romantically involved young adults. These findings highlight the importance of examining whether young adults view relationships as important developmental tasks in their life and how romantic relationship interest influences their well-being in addition to their current involvement. 127-03: Fatherhood education promotes responsible father involvement, which supports family well-being. Research is lacking on whether these programs impact participating fathers' subjective well-being within the domains of social support and mental health. Applying Andersen's Behavioral Model, this study examines the impact of a fatherhood education program on paternal subjective well-being. Upon completion, participants reported higher levels of perceived social support, and lower levels of depression and anxiety. Bi-directional associations between social support and paternal mental health were noted. Further analyses revealed the characteristics of fathers who might benefit from post-program interventions that focus on building stronger social support systems and addressing mental health needs. 127-04: Parents who receive child welfare services (e.g., TANF, Medicaid) often experience high levels of stress (e.g., financial distress, instability) which may spill over into their couple and coparenting relationship quality. According to self-regulation theory (Baumeister et al., 1994), individuals who are able to be present in the moment (i.e., mindfulness) and have confidence in their abilities to manage stress (i.e., self-efficacy) will experience more positive individual and relationship outcomes. Based on data from 248 parenting couples engaged in child welfare services, findings from actor-partner interdependence models suggest that those with higher levels of trait mindfulness report higher levels of couple and coparenting relationship quality, which is mediated by relationship efficacy. Implications for points of intervention will be shared.
128-01-03	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Investments in Family Time and Parent-Child Communication: Implications For Youth Health	Weight conversations often take place during meals and can disrupt the protective effect family mealtime has for youth. As the most proximal influence on children's development, parents can significantly influence youth behavioral and health outcomes. This symposium takes a family systems perspective, with independent examinations of parent-child interactions and a presentation of sensible ways to maximize time spent between parents and children with a focus on family mealtime. Each paper serves a unique contribution in the importance of time spent together among parents and children, particularly during family mealtime, and how parents communicate with their children about weight. Together, the authors integrate perspectives to highlight the role of parents in child health outcomes serving as both a risk and protective factor for youth.
129-01-04	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Promoting Relational and Sexual Wellness: Implications in Individual and Couple Contexts	The study of relationships and sexuality has typically been approached from a deficit perspective. Our symposium will instead examine how sexual mindfulness, sexual passion, religiosity, attachment, power, and sexual meaning can lead to relational and sexual wellness in couple contexts. The authors will discuss four areas of sexual and relational wellness. 1) Newlywed relational and sexual satisfaction trajectories, including patterns of change and contributors to relational satisfaction among. 2) The religion-sex connection through the Triadic Model of Sexual Passion in Relationships. 2) Exploring gender differences in maintaining awareness during sexual experiences, which may increase sexual satisfaction. 2) How searching for a meaning of sex and having a presence of meaning of sex interact and are associated with relationship satisfaction, relationship stability, and sexual satisfaction.

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130-01-04	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Anxiety, Depression, and Suicidality	<p>130-01: Less than 50% of suicidal individuals disclose their suicidality to their mental health provider (MHP). This qualitative study sought to explore what motivates or prevents suicidal individuals from disclosing to an MHP. Participants recruited from Reddit completed an open-ended online survey about their most recent suicidality thoughts or behaviors. Participants described motivations for disclosing, the MHP's response, and overall perceptions of the event. Participants who were satisfied with the disclosure reported supportive reactions and adjusted levels of care from their providers. Those who avoided disclosure did so due to fear of negative reactions, including involuntary hospitalization. Results of this study were applied to the Disclosure Processes Model (Chaudoir & Fisher, 2010), which provides a framework for the disclosure of stigmatized identities.</p> <p>130-02: Adapting mental health interventions to increase their cultural and contextual appropriateness is necessary for engaging ethnic/racial groups that have been traditionally excluded or marginalized. Structural equation modeling was used to examine the fit of a new Systemic Post Trauma Framework to predict symptoms of anxiety and depression in a sample of African American emerging adults (N = 87/ Model Analyses N = 86). Findings from this study suggest the need to specifically address experiences that promote inferiority and perceived adequacy of resources in the treatment of African American emerging adults.</p> <p>130-03: In the United States, suicide is one of the leading causes of death in almost every age group. Sexual and gender minority populations (SGM) are particularly at risk for suicidal ideation and behaviors. The aim of the current study is to investigate whether differentiation mediates the link between LGBTQ+ family of origin distress and suicidal ideation. Three hundred and thirty-four SGM participants were randomly selected from the Research Match panel and completed a survey online. Mediation analyses revealed that age and income were indirectly related to depressive symptoms through differentiation levels. Furthermore, differentiation levels were indirectly related to suicidal thoughts through depressive symptoms. Targeting differentiation levels may be an effective intervention when working with this at-risk population, particularly for those who have developed depressive symptoms, are younger in age, and have a lower household income.</p> <p>130-04: This study demonstrates the utility of EMDR therapy in treating suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STB). Twenty one participants diagnosed with depression and suicide risk were assigned to either EMDR or CBT treatment group. Each group received 10 therapy sessions (T1 to T10) and two follow-ups (T11 and T12). Treatment targeted suicidal drivers. Results indicated a significant reduction in STB from T1 to T12. Analysis using Linear Mixed Modeling indicated no significant differences in the efficacy of EMDR and CBT in reducing STB after controlling for depression and anxiety. Each addition therapy session reduced STB by .32 units (p <.001). These results suggest that EMDR and CBT are equally efficacious at reducing STB and that suicidal drivers can be treated effectively using a trauma-focused lens.</p>
131-01-05	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Families as a Site of Oppression and Resistance	<p>131-01: This paper explores the nature of the relationships between adult children who grew up in an IPV context and their parents. Three PhD students use autoethnographic method and reflexive narrative analysis to examine their personal experiences. An important preliminary finding entails deteriorated relationships with their mothers and improved relationships with their fathers. Further themes are also explored.</p> <p>131-02: In the face of gender-based human rights violations, hundreds of Liberian women formed a collective that ended 14 years of civil war in their country in 2003. This case study employs ethnographic principles to understand how Liberian women collaborated to advance national peace and ultimately protect the wellbeing of their children and families, using strategies that uniquely engaged culture and motherhood in context. Through repeated interviews with three Liberian peace activists and review of documents in an ethnographic record, this study explores how family values, roles, and relationships shaped activists' political resistance. In line with the conference theme, this study expands the notion of families as a social groups impacted by sociopolitical change, to social contributors to political change.</p> <p>131-03: This study examined the impact of public discourse related to legislation and policies focused on gender identity has on the family experiences of transgender people; more specifically, North Carolina House Bill 2, also known as the transgender bathroom bill. Queer-feminist framework guides this phenomenological study, which includes interviews with transgender and nonbinary people who lived in North Carolina during the HB2 legislative efforts. Initial findings indicate two primary themes. Theme one: personal support, social silence indicates person support from family members who remain silent publicly. Theme two: personal support, public advocate indicates discriminatory discourse as a motivator for family involvement in community advocacy efforts.</p> <p>131-04: This study integrates feminist and disability scholarship on motherhood. Drawing on focus group data from 22 women with varied disabilities, our study provides valuable insight into the ways in which women with disabilities are both empowered and oppressed by sexist and ablest power structures embedded in hegemonic ideologies of motherhood. Reproductive decisions emerged within the social context of participant's own personal experiences, but were shaped by hegemonic ideologies of motherhood and mediated by significant others, health care authorities, and material resources. Our findings draw attention back to the structural level and demonstrate how ideologies of motherhood are complicit in 'stratified reproduction' by empowering some women to reproduce and disempowering others. This finding broadens our understanding of fertility barriers to include oppressive hegemonic ideologies of motherhood.</p> <p>131-05: No Abstract</p>
132-01-04	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Immigration Policy and Its Impact on Families and Communities	<p>This symposium will present critical analysis and empirical evidence that immigration policy affects the well-being of immigrant families and communities. Evidence shows that immigrants contributed to the economic boom in the new development areas and to the revitalization of rural and urban communities through "high skill" as well as "low skill" labor. However, the recent unfriendly attitude and policies toward immigrants pose threats to the wellbeing of immigrant families and their communities. These policies not only make it challenging for immigrants to keep family together and take care of their young and old, but also undermine the efforts of the community revitalization. Immigration demands families to be resilient. This symposium will discuss what policies strengthen immigrant families and communities in four different countries.</p>

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133-01-04	11/11/2020	Wednesday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Innovations in Studying Couples Across the Life Course	<p>133-01: This proposal examines the ways in which recruitment and eligibility factors affect the resulting size and composition of participants in an online intervention. Study hypotheses were tested from a sample of 2,512 low-income individuals who sought to enroll in Our Relationship, a web-based intervention for distressed couples. Results indicated that more than half of the sample (62%) learned about the program from results of an online search, and these individuals were characterized by higher levels of relationship distress and personal distress relative to those who learned about the program through other means. Fifty-two percentage of help-seeking individuals had partners who did not complete the screening enrollment, and these individuals were characterized by greater levels of break-up potential, physical aggression, communication conflict, psychological distress, and anger.</p> <p>133-02: Individuals in distressing unions may experience benefits in wellbeing following marital dissolution. Informed by relational turbulence theory, we hypothesized that those with a history of on-off cycling (i.e., dissolution and reconciliation) would report less distress following a dissolution perceived to be permanent (divorce) than those separating without prior instability. Using data from 98 separated dyads, we found that a history of cycling prior to divorce was associated with less distress in the transition to divorce, but only for women. In line with feminist perspectives, those most affected by inequalities in turbulent relationships, may experience the most relief when they end. The discussion focuses on the implications for practitioners working with couples with a history of cycling to help them stabilize their unions or safely leave.</p> <p>133-03: Relational uncertainty is both prominent and pivotal during the transition from deployment to reintegration. Most prior research has considered the outcomes rather than the origins of relational uncertainty, hampering the development of interventions for military couples. We theorize about two predictors of relational uncertainty during the post-deployment transition: suspicion about a partner's deception and trust. Results of an 8-wave longitudinal study involving 287 U.S. military couples (N = 4,147 observations) revealed that relational uncertainty increased over the transition. Suspicion about a partner's deception, and particularly trust, predicted the relational uncertainty of military couples at homecoming and over time. These findings advance knowledge about the roots of relational uncertainty and suggest ways to assist military couples upon reunion.</p> <p>133-04: The legalization of same-gender marriage in the US in 2015 ("Obergefell v. Hodges," 2015) was a watershed moment for LGBTQ+ individuals in the United States. Yet due to a serious lack of sufficiently powered population representative samples of lesbian and gay Americans, little to no research has examined several critically important questions about the LGBTQ+ population across the transition to marriage equality. How many same-gender couples married? What are the demographic differences between the married and unmarried population of same-gender couples? What are the demographic differences between the married same-gender and different-gender couples? Using population representative data from Gallup samples from 2012 to 2019 (n = 1,884,108), we seek to answer these questions, using both 2015 and state-specific marriage legalization dates as markers.</p>
200	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	INVITED PRESENTER WORKSHOP: Translating Your Work to a Broader Audience: A Workshop For Researchers Whose Work is of Practical and Policy Significance	<p>This workshop is sponsored by the Family Policy section and will be hosted by NCFR journal editors. This session is intended to help participants conceptualize and plan a means for eliciting the translational (policy and practice) significance of their work and develop a plan for disseminating their work to a larger audience. In addition to appraising the translational significance of their work, participants will: (a) generate and refine a list of potential outlets for presenting and publishing studies; (b) craft discussion sections and related material that emphasizes the practical and policy significance of their work; (c) position translational studies for publication; and (d) consider dissemination strategies that assist in realizing translational promise and advancing author reputation. Participants are encouraged to bring one-page descriptions of one or two studies they have in progress or completed.</p>
201-01-03	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	INVITED PRESENTER SYMPOSIUM: Social Determinants of Health and Obesity Across the Lifespan	<p>Social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. They are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources and create societal stratifications responsible for health inequities based on social and economic class, gender, and ethnicity. Social determinants are an underlying cause of many public health problems including cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, and depression and are strongly linked with morbidity and mortality. In this symposium we will both educate participants regarding the associations between social determinants of health and unhealthy outcomes across the lifespan, in addition to creating an interactive experience where participants will be given a glimpse of the prevalence of social determinants of health and the diseases and negative health outcomes social determinants of health are associated with through a four corners (i.e., participants are sorted into different social determinants of health and negative outcomes) simulation activity. This simulation is expected to take the same amount of time as a presentation, thus only three presenters will be involved with symposium. Specific social determinants of health presented in this symposium will include: food insecurity, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and neighborhood/community settings. Health outcomes included in this presentation will include: childhood, adolescent, and adult weight status and weight-related behaviors (e.g., dietary intake, physical activity) and child, adolescent, and adult mental health (e.g., stress, depression). Reducing social determinants of health is of high public health importance and may simultaneously reduce the harmful health outcomes leading to morbidity and mortality.</p>
202-01-10; 12-14 <i>201-11 Cancelled</i>	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	0	1	AFS/EE Section Resource Exchange Roundtables	<p>202-01: The average undergraduate student will graduate with nearly \$30,000 in debt; \$30,000 also represents the median entry salary for a Human Development and Family Studies graduate beginning a career in the human services professions. This presentation will include a classroom activity that can be used in online or face-to-face undergraduate HDFFS professional development-type courses to promote students' critical thinking about the current status and potential future of their personal finances. Participants will be provided with a handout that includes the full activity, along with a grading rubric.</p> <p>202-02: Rates of undergraduate reading compliance are low, and many researchers have found that less than one-third of students complete the assigned readings before class (e.g., Burchfield & Sappington, 2000; Clump et al., 2004). Low reading compliance rates affect undergraduate students' abilities to understand and analyze family science content. The purpose of this resource exchange is to provide educators with a book club assignment designed using a self-determination theory framework meant to enhance student motivation to read and analyze family science books. Participants will be provided with the book club assignment guide and grading rubric and the experiences the presenter has had in implementing the assignment. Participants will discuss how the assignment could be modified for various family science courses.</p> <p>202-03: The academic understanding of traumatic stress and posttraumatic stress disorder is increasingly neurobiological. While the field has shifted to a heavier focus on the psychological understanding of trauma over time, neurobiological aspects of traumatic stress should not be ignored, as these brain processes underpin and influence symptoms, behaviors, and the recovery process. While learning about the brain may feel overwhelming or intimidating for students, family science educators should make active efforts to include the neurobiology of trauma as a part of the regular curriculum. In this presentation, the authors will present the need for including traumatic stress in the family science curriculum, briefly review basics of trauma neurobiology, and present a unique learning activity to actively engage students in learning about brain anatomy.</p> <p>202-04: Volunteer work, community engagement, and cross-cultural immersion are often considered formative experiences for undergraduate students. These engagement opportunities have seen greater attention in both research and in teaching. Many family scholars believe these opportunities are not only integral to students' psychosocial development, but also provide a comparative career advantage. The goal of this roundtable resource exchange is to share multiple applications of community engagement and cross-cultural experiences infused into undergraduate family science curricula. We present tools such as rubrics and ways to think about various levels of engagement, in addition to sharing our own reflections on the successes and challenges embedded in implementing civic learning into a variety of courses.</p> <p>202-05: The aim of this presentation is to share an innovative experiential learning approach to teaching and training individuals on evidence based resiliency practices in relation to trauma. Within the presentation, the rationale for the approach will be provided along with a description and handouts discussing the various experiential learning activities utilized. A discussion will follow centered around the sharing of other experiential learning activities related to teaching about trauma and resiliency based practices.</p> <p>202-06: The professional development of undergraduate students in family science is critical as family science may be unknown to employers and workplaces and students often have concerns about finding employment in the field. Aims at increasing the employability of family science graduates can help advance the field and raise the profile of family science programs among employers. The use of student generated video assignments in family science pre-professional courses will be shared with attendees as a means for facilitating students' professional development. Steps for implementing similar assignments, rubrics, and student samples will be shared with attendees. The use of video assignments has implications for family science students, departments, and human service internship sites.</p> <p>202-07: This round table session will provide an in-depth conversation on mentoring students with marginalized identities at predominantly White institutions. Marginalized identities discussed in this roundtable include but are not limited to racial/ethnic and gender identities. Led by graduate students in the Human Development and Family Studies department at Iowa State University along with their major professor, this session is grounded in both theory and practice supported by the literature. Presenters will share lessons learned within their mentoring relationship and offer resources to consider when mentoring students with marginalized identities. Participants will leave the session with ideas of how to establish expectations and fit, appreciate individual differences among their graduate students, promote inclusion and helping their students thrive academically and socially.</p>

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								<p>202-08: This presentation will explain how a fully online program in human development and family studies developed a program-wide field trip experience to highlight careers in the field and to connect students and faculty. The idea grew out of the department's strategic plan and became a program wide initiative. Data were collected from students after their participation asking them to give feedback about their knowledge of careers in the field as well as their ability to apply concepts from their coursework to what they had learned on the field trip. In the presentation, the data from students will be explored as well as tips and lessons learned for implementing field trips into other online programs and courses.</p> <p>202-09: Training graduate students to engage "negative spaces" in the family sciences demands not only a critical interrogation of the discipline but also requires reflexivity. Reflexive pedagogy which focuses on the role of the student as someone who has knowledge(s) and as someone pursuing knowledge, and then leads them to interrogate their own positionality, identities, and emergent practice as scholars/teachers is a useful teaching approach. Autoethnographies conducted by graduate students in a course on Race, Class, and Culture are highlighted to illustrate the ways reflexive pedagogy can inform the development, training, and scholarship of emergent family scientists as they make more visible the "negative spaces" within the discipline, and in the lived life.</p> <p>202-10: Research has indicated that sexual assault is prevalent, especially among female college students, and has a variety of negative consequences. We posit that educating adolescents and young adults about sexual consent is one way to address this social problem. We created a Resource Exchange Roundtable that will inform attendees about current sexual consent research and facilitate discussion about factors to be aware of when discussing sexual consent with young people. Attendees will receive a handout that provides up-to-date information, discussion questions, role plays, and vignettes to facilitate a sexual consent discussion. Attendees will also practice the role plays and discuss the vignettes during the Roundtable to become more familiar with these exercises prior to facilitating a discussion with young people.</p> <p>201-11: Cancelled</p> <p>202-12: The Head Start Program Performance Standards have mandated that Early Head Start (EHS) programs implement coaching experiences for education staff. There have been many calls for coaching home visitors but a lack of research elucidating the delivery of coaching. In this study, five home visitors from one EHS-Home-Based Option site participated in coaching. Four participants each completed seven (and one participant completed eight) individualized coaching sessions. Fifteen sessions were analyzed (beginning, middle, and end sessions for each home visitor). Guided by transformative learning theory, the aim of this study was to examine the processes of the coaching sessions (i.e., establishing a relationship, solution or problem identification, goals clarification, action steps, and results, evaluation, and accountability) within individual sessions and across time. Home visitors set and accomplished their goals through the aforementioned five categories; and, within each category, there was a variation of processes, including reflective thinking, questioning, and supportive talk.</p> <p>202-13: Dissemination of empirically-supported treatments (EST) into real world clinical settings has presented challenges for program developers, providers and policymakers. Most efforts have focused on training therapists in community mental health agencies where the vagaries of funding, staffing, and resources hamper the adoption of these tested intervention technologies. One possible solution is to begin formal training of ESTs during graduate education. To explore this solution, the purpose of this roundtable is twofold. First, using attachment-based family therapy (ABFT) as an example, the presenters will provide information on one series of dissemination methods to bridge the research-practice gap in clinical education. Second, the presenters will engage participants in open discussions about the feasibility of using the ABFT program in graduate education.</p> <p>202-14: Minority and low-income couples are at disproportionately higher risk for adverse relationship and health outcomes. However, recruitment and retention of couples in prevention and intervention programs remains challenging. This workshop will involve discussion and group work to document barriers and strategies related to engaging and retaining low-income and minority couples. The presenters will share lessons learned from two federally funded projects. We will distribute the knowledge generated to its participants on a digital format. Recruitment and retention of minority and low-income couples is critical for providing them with services aimed at reducing health disparities and improving relationship outcomes. Developing guidelines for the recruitment and retention will encourage more researchers and program developers to design projects for couples instead of focusing on adult individuals only."</p>
203	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	0	1	Teaching Undergraduate and Graduate Students to Think Like Family Scientists:Fostering Critical Thinking and Scientific Reasoning	There is widespread agreement that critical thinking and scientific reasoning are foundational skills for students in behavioral and social sciences. Nevertheless, there is little literature on how these skills can be applied specifically to family science. This interactive workshop is designed to review instructional strategies for enhancing critical thinking and scientific reasoning in undergraduate and graduate students, and engage workshop participants in creating more extensive descriptions of how to foster and assess these skills. In this workshop, facilitators will describe instructional methods utilized in introductory, substantive, applied, and advanced family science courses. Participants will be guided in a process of articulating their own ideas for teaching these skills. The goal is to provide a more comprehensive set of strategies for all participants.
204-01-03	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Parenting in Early Head Start and Head Start Families: Processes, Participation, and Support	Early Head Start and Head Start programs work to elevate parents as well as young children. To maximize intervention efforts, it is critical for researchers and stakeholders to understand the parenting processes, participation, and support offered to parents within these programs. This symposium examines 1) the reciprocal nature of parenting processes and child development in EHS families, 2) the manner in which fathers participate in HS parenting programs, and 3) how perceived support from EHS providers influences mothers' parenting. Collectively, this symposium will present a strengths-based view of understanding and supporting parents in EHS/HS programs, including a critical discussion on how research and programs can be leveraged to make meaningful differences in the lives of EHS/HS families.
205-01-03	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Family and Place as Sources of Youths' Risk/Protection: Identifying Trends in State Data to Inform Family-Based Prevention Science	Problem behavior is a function of youth interacting with their environments. State health departments collect context-based survey data on youth problems, from the Communities that Care model. Findings implicate prevention by: 1. diverse youth risk/protection profiles, in relation to problem behavior; or 2. mediators identified in a variable-centered approach. Paper 1 explores latent profiles on family risk/protection as they differ with respect to substance use type and residence (rural, urban). Paper 2 identifies adolescents' low emotional regulation as a mediator of family influences on youths' depressive symptoms. The final paper explores familial/contextual risk profiles in association with violence and bullying perpetration. Findings will be discussed with respect to utility of statewide health data for informing family and community-based prevention of youth problems.
206-01-04	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Stress and Trust in Couple Relationships	<p>206-01: We present the results of two grounded theory studies: 1) a study with couples who have stayed together and worked through a process of healing from infidelity, and 2) a study with individuals who have experienced personal healing but are no longer with their partners who committed infidelity. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews that included general questions about individuals' and couples' healing process in and out of therapy, along with more in-depth questions regarding trust, anger, forgiveness, setbacks, and how to overcome those setbacks. Analysis of the data resulted in two models of the process of healing from infidelity. These models can guide clinicians and clients alike towards a timely focus on therapeutic principles, healing experiences, and helpful content in and outside of therapy.</p> <p>206-02: Surprisingly little attention has been given to recipients of trust and their unique experiences, whereas relational dynamics of interpersonal trust and the experience of trustors have received the lion's share of consideration. Interdependence theory, attachment theory, and Bowen family systems theory, among others, point to trustors' intrapersonal and interpersonal dynamics that may deeply influence experiences of recipients, even with trustworthiness assumed. Thus, a deep, initial dive into recipients' experiences was warranted. Using a heuristic inquiry, qualitative methodology with husbands, this study began to illuminate the profound impact a wife's trust can have on a husband. Themes such as deep satisfaction, security, intimacy, and freedom emerged setting the stage for further research into the role a trusty's experience may play in interpersonal trust dynamics.</p> <p>206-03: Chronic exposure to external stressors may impair romantic relationship functioning by altering intradyadic interactions and cognitions about the relationship. Fondness, or appreciation for one's partner, has been found to decrease physiological and psychological responses to stress (e.g., Floyd & Riforgiate, 2008). The current study sought to investigate whether fondness operates as an adaptive process to manage the impact of stress on romantic relationship satisfaction, based on the Vulnerability-Stress-Adaption Model (Karney & Bradbury, 1995). Data came from a larger intervention study that provides community-based relationship education classes. Findings suggest that the negative association between stress and relationship satisfaction is attenuated when partners display greater fondness and admiration. Clinical work may benefit by teaching couples how to cultivate and maintain fondness amid times of stress.</p> <p>206-04: Law enforcement (LE) couples experience stressors that are unique to the LE profession's job demands and cultural characteristics (e.g. exposure to critical events, demanding work schedules, difficulty seeking help "outside the culture"). The lingering effects of work-related traumatic stress often don't go away before the end of a law enforcement professional's work shift. In accordance, exposure to work-related traumatic events or stressors can have an impact not only on the individual law enforcement professional, but also on their family relationships, particularly the couple's relationship. Researchers used transcendental phenomenological methods to explore LE couples' lived experiences of work-related traumatic stress within the LE profession. This study aims to illuminate the couple interactions that could potentially impact relationship stability, satisfaction, and other important facets of the couple relationship for law enforcement couples.</p>

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207-01-05	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	LGBTQIA Persons: A Focus on Measurement, Families, and Wellbeing	<p>207-01: A vast majority (70%) of transgender and gender-non-binary adults report negative healthcare experiences as they seek both routine and gender affirming healthcare (Lutwak, et al., 2014). To center the voices of transgender individuals in their own care, we conducted an interpretative phenomenological study (Benner, 1994) through qualitative interviews with adults (n = 20, ages 21 to 58) currently receiving hormone therapy. The goal of the study was to understand their path through mental health and medical services. Results identified several themes including the dependency-autonomy dialectic in relationships with family and healthcare providers, looking for a "just believe me" medical and mental provider, (mis)gendered interactions with providers, becoming an "object" in the medical office, and the influence of family and childhood experiences on seeking care. Implications for policy, advocacy, family therapy, and education are described.</p> <p>207-02: It is estimated that 1 in every 1500 babies are born intersex (APA, 2006). There is very little known about the intersex population, as there is a dearth in longitudinal mental health research relevant to this community. In one large Australian study we learned that "60% of participants in a sample over 200 had thought about suicide, and 19% had attempted" (Jones et al., 2016). The purpose of this literature review is to discover and log current research regarding mental health outcomes amongst intersex-identified individuals, specifically adolescents and young adults. Relevant literature was systematically collected and thematically evaluated. This review will inform the sampling of LGBTQIA+ individuals in future research as identities should be differentiated and indicated clearly with an emphasis on the lived experiences of persons who are intersex.</p> <p>207-03: The aim of the current study is to address this gap in research by exploring the function of shame and pride among SMAs. This study is guided by three research questions: What experiences and beliefs are attributed to feelings of shame and pride? What are the psychological, behavioral, and social manifestations of shame and pride? What is the perceived impact of shame and pride?</p> <p>207-04: While research on LGBTQ identity and homelessness have focused on youth and the experiences of service providers separately, there is little research about LGBTQ+ homeless emerging adults. There is less known about how the perspectives on family - from both populations - can inform researchers and practitioners about the needs of this population with intersecting identities. Via semi-structured and in-depth interviews, this study explores LGBTQ+ homeless emerging adults' experiences and perceptions of family and home, as well as the perceptions of service providers of this population. Three themes emerged from thematic analysis: importance of intersectionality, ideas around family, and services lacking. Informed by these findings, the researchers describe implications for practitioners and interventionists who work with LGBTQ+ homeless emerging adults and families.</p> <p>207-05: Minority stress theory states that minority stress is positively related to negative mental health outcomes (Meyer, 2003). However, little research has investigated the differences in experiencing minority stress among the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) community. The aim of the current study is to further understand the variation in experiencing distal minority stressors by identifying latent classes among a sample of LGBTQ+ participants. Four classes were identified among 334 participants: high minority stress, high minority stress without victimization, high vicarious stress only, and low minority stress. Differences in age, income, and depressive symptoms are discussed. Future research is urged to identify whether their samples (particularly convenience samples) represent all four classes or if it is biased by one or two particular classes. The identification of these classes is important when discussing distal minority stress and mental health outcomes. as results may differ based on class representation.</p>
208-01-05	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Racial/Ethnic Socialization and Identity Development	<p>208-01: This paper qualitatively explores ethnic identity development of 20 former "parachute kids" from Taiwan. Emerging findings suggest there are heterogeneity of ethnic identities among this population. Many identified themselves as Taiwanese, 1.5 generations, mixed, or "half and half". Many described possessing dual identities that encompass their Taiwanese background and American culture and values. They also shared experiences of being caught in between two cultures: They are not being treated as an "American" when they are in the U.S., but they also feel like an outsider (or visitor) when visiting Taiwan. This further contributes to identity confusion for some respondents. In addition, there are various factors that influence how "parachute kids" racially/ethnically identify themselves, including ongoing connection with their culture of origin, experiencing racism, confusion, ambivalence, and barriers.</p> <p>208-02: This study enhances the understanding of American Indian (AI) adults who were separated from their families of origin during childhood by foster care and/or adoption. While studies of reunification and health outcomes exist, less is known about grief, loss, and the impact on identity. Data from the Experiences of Adopted and Fostered Individuals Project (n = 129) were analyzed using thematic analysis to inductively identify themes. Thematic analysis revealed three key themes: (1) loss; (2) grief experiences; (3) outcomes; (4) identity. AI adopted and fostered individuals experience profound grief and loss which are directly connected to identity and may lead to mental health and relationship challenges. This study also provides support for the construct of blood memory, previously only discussed anecdotally or theoretically.</p> <p>208-03: With the aid of autosomal genetic genealogy testing services, Ghanaian families that were separated during the Transatlantic Slave Trade are reuniting. This is a new context for the exploration of family identity. This study applies a contextual lens to the family identity framework to examine Ghanaian family identity meanings associated with using genetic genealogy to seek, identify, and engage with extra-extended African diaspora relatives. We use an inductive thematic analysis with a constructionist approach for data analysis. Participants are twenty-two residents of northern Ghana who are at least 18 years of age. Participants recognize diaspora relatives as family though there are some language barriers to family identity development. This emerging ancestral family form presents changes in family structure and sense of continuity.</p> <p>208-04: This study focuses on the social context and influences from diverse socialization agents on Black ethnic-racial attitude development. Using a sample of Black emerging adults (n = 171), results provide four common classes of ethnic-racial socialization message processes. In addition, results indicate experiencing different patterns of ethnic-racial socialization messages during adolescence and emerging adulthood is strongly associated with developing diverse ethnic-racial attitudes among Black emerging adults, which influences how they conceptualize and interact with their surrounding social environments. These results suggest the importance of socialization agents promoting positive, transparent ethnic-racial socialization experiences with Black emerging adults. Family life education implications are discussed.</p> <p>208-05: Friendship development is a critical task during adolescence, and members of friend groups tend to share similar characteristics. Furthermore, family ethnic socialization (FES) is associated with better psychosocial adjustment, but limited work has examined the interplay between this familial process and friendship networks. Thus, the current study examined whether adolescents reported similar FES levels to those of their peers, whether FES levels would be reflected in peer networks due to communication or comparison processes, and whether effects were present over and above adolescents' ethnic-racial identity (ERI) exploration and resolution. Overall, findings indicate that adolescents in two regions experience similar levels of FES as their friends. However, there may be different processes at play in the manner in which FES is associated with friendship network processes.</p>
209-01-04	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Family Communication—Disciplinary Expansion; Expanding Theoretical Reach	<p>In 2019, NCFR approved a new focus group titled, "Family Communication." While "communication" is offered as an interest area for our members, the Family Communication (FC) focus group brings into bold relief the importance of communication that takes place between family members as well as the conversations and messages about families circulating within and across cultures, historical periods, and even disciplines.</p> <p>For this symposium, scholars from communication will highlight theories and related research originating from their field to help expand communication's reach to NCFR members. Caughlin will offer a broad view of family communication scholarship. Knobloch, McManus, and Sahlstein Parcell will present theories that reflect different treatments of communication (i.e., communication as process, communication as impacting relationships, communication as the interplay of discourses).</p>
210-01-04	11/12/2020	Thursday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Understanding Resilient Parenting in the Context of Poverty	<p>The aim of this symposium is to understand resilient parenting in the context of poverty from four different perspectives. The first study demonstrates that parenting profile characterized by high levels of learning support and teamwork is related to growth in children's delay of gratification. The second study highlights the significance of complexity and emotional content of parental schemas in predicting parents' positive interactions with their children and support for their children's learning. The third study found that the risk of depression on parenting behaviors and children's competence was only present when parent agreeableness and conscientiousness were also low. The fourth study uses qualitative analyses to examine the ways in which African American parents are emotionally and behaviorally present within the parent-child dyad.</p>

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211	11/12/2020	Thursday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	INVITED PRESENTER WORKSHOP: Finding and Securing Jobs in Academia: Post Doc Positions, Tenure and Non-Tenure Track Options	Many students and new professionals are interested in academic positions. Typically, there are opportunities to learn about tenure-track positions from faculty advisors or mentors in our departments, however, there is considerably less information about how to secure other types of positions. This panel will discuss where to search for, and provide suggestions for securing a variety of academic positions (e.g., post-docs, non-tenure track and tenure-track faculty) at different types of institutions (e.g., research and teaching focused).
213-01-04	11/12/2020	Thursday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Promoting Student Well-Being in the Classroom and Beyond	The goal of this symposium is to share the results of four research studies aimed at promoting student academic success in a college/university context both via the development of campus wide resources and through course content used to address student mental health and wellbeing. These include 1) supporting students' learning, health, and wellbeing using online resources; 2) supporting the wellbeing of distance education students; 3) supporting student well-being from inside the classroom: scaffolding mindfulness and compassion training into curricula; and 4) creating a space for flourishing: a teamwork approach to adding well-being in the classroom.
214-01-03	11/12/2020	Thursday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	The Negative Spaces of Fatherhood: Complexities of Father Engagement and Fathering Practices in Families	The extant literature regarding father involvement in families indicates that fathers are important contributors to children's positive development. In addition to exploring the more obvious ways in which fathers engage in family life, a subset of research examining fathering practices has addressed the more nuanced, unspoken roles fathers perform in families. These "negative spaces" include the everyday family activities that consume considerable time, energy, and attention. This symposium presents research that investigates several examples of the negative spaces fathers participate in as members of families—including the ways in which fathers think about and influence their children's dietary habits, how the dual roles of both employees and fathers bidirectionally influence their participation in both realms, and how fathers' patterns of behavior related to the sharing of early literacy activities in families have potential to influence the quality of the relationship they have with their children.
215-01-03	11/12/2020	Thursday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Optimizing Parental Support to Enhance Positive Emotional and Behavioral Development in Adolescents and Emerging Adults	The importance of social support from parents in children's development has been well documented in literature. Even during adolescence when individuals tend to seek more support from peers, research has shown that the impact of parental support is still crucial, especially in the area of emotional and behavioral development. In this symposium, we will present three studies to communicate research advances to suggest three ways to optimize the positive effects of parental support, including increasing parental involvement in schooling, promoting hope in parenting, and utilizing strength-based parenting. The emotional and behavioral indicators included problematic behaviors, emotional symptoms, meaningful engagement in activities, and grit. Implications will be discussed for family life educators and other practitioners to promote parental support in innovative ways in schools and communities.
216-01-05	11/12/2020	Thursday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Community and Place as Context	<p>216-01: This Community-Based Participatory Research project explored the perspectives and experiences of fathers living in a small-sized city in the Midwest to improve father-related practices and policies in the community. Individual interviews and focus groups prompted fathers to discuss the ways in which they are currently involved with their children, barriers to involvement, and how the community could better support fathers. A qualitative thematic analysis of data revealed five major themes that inform fathers' levels of involvement: 1) Mothers serve as gatekeepers to increase or decrease involvement, 2) technology use interferes with quality involvement, 3) the legal system favors mothers, 4) challenges during the teenage years, and 5) caring for themselves helps them care for their children. Findings led to several community changes and policy recommendations at the local and state level, which will be discussed.</p> <p>216-02: The purpose of this study was to understand how states can support family child care (FCC) providers in delivering quality care to low-income children and to uncover the challenges of FCC providers in meeting state certification requirements. Semi-structured interviews with 30 FCC providers in the southeastern United States were completed, transcribed, and open-coded to determine themes among provider responses. Preliminary findings indicate the need for increased financial support for FCC providers in the form of a pay raise per child and grants to improve the FCC home environment. Additionally, some FCC providers indicated they felt state policies differentially treated FCC and center-based providers. These findings are directly applicable to how states allocate resources to FCC providers which, in turn, impacts low-income children and families.</p> <p>216-03: Sexual and gender minority (SGM) individuals and families in rural communities are uniquely vulnerable to housing instability due to limited nondiscrimination policies that protect against housing discrimination by orientation or gender identity at the local, state, or federal level. Rural communities disproportionately manifest high and persistent poverty rates (Mammen, Dolan, & Seiling, 2015) and have fewer social service resources (Bauer, Dyk, Son, & Dolan, 2011). The excessive exposure to poverty and rural stigmatization of SGM identities puts this population at risk for housing instability. The mixed-method study aims to understand ways in which rural community characteristics, such as the presence or absence of protective policies, impact rural, unstably housed SGM individuals and families with a focus on stakeholder perceptions of how to address such needs.</p> <p>216-04: Using principles of the bio-ecological systems model, the family stress model, and the risk and resilience framework, this study aimed to explore the effect of CRE programs on paternal parenting, and children's socio-emotional skills across neighborhoods. The sample consisted of 193 fathers and their young children. Fathers in the program group reported a decline in the use of dysfunctional parental practices, and reduction in children's problem behaviors, compared to the control group. We plan to assess whether the strength of the associations between paternal parenting and children's socioemotional skills across programs varies depending on the neighborhood residential characteristics. We expect contextual factors inherent in lower-resource communities may diminish the program effects of CRE on fathers' parenting and children's socio-emotional skills.</p> <p>216-05: This study used measures of neighborhood safety and perceived social status as predictors of parenting stress in families enrolled in Early Head Start. Results suggest that after controlling for family, child, and neighborhood demographic characteristics, perception of neighborhood safety significantly predicted family stress in multiple domains. This highlights the importance of considering families' perceptions in addition to their demographic characteristics to more fully understand their experiences with stress. These differences in perceptions may contribute to families responding differently to interventions and programs such as Early Head Start.</p>

Session #	Session Date	Day	Start Time	End Time	NBCC credit hours	NCFR credit hours	Session Title	Short Abstract
217-01-03	11/12/2020	Thursday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Sexuality: Sexual Debut, Sexual Minority Group Members, and LGBTQ+ Experiences	<p>217-01: Despite the impact of family factors on the health of sexual and gender minority (SGM) youth, few suicide treatments have 1) targeted family dynamics as a core treatment mechanism and 2) examined relationship outcomes for this population. The present paper examines changes in self-reported attachment with caregivers from a sample of youth (N=10) receiving attachment-based family therapy (ABFT) in the context of organizations serving SGM youth. Two preliminary findings were revealed. First, involvement in ABFT may lower self-reported avoidant attachment to mothers, but only depending on caregivers' stress and depression levels. Second, youths' self-reported avoidant attachment to fathers increased over the course of this therapy. Several clinical interpretations will be presented as possible explanations for these findings. Future directions for research will be discussed.</p> <p>217-02: Research demands mental health professionals who are affirming of sexual and gender minority (SGM) people. However, mental health disciplines vary in the degree to which they have codified expectations of SGM-related competence in their national codes of ethics and training program accreditation standards. We use content analysis of these guiding documents from nine mental health disciplines to evaluate the protections for SGM people and expectations regarding culturally-competent professional practice. Each discipline enumerated protections for at least one sexual or gender minority identity in their non-discrimination statement. Disciplines varied appreciably in guidance for clinician advocacy, clinician education, protections for SGM clients, and culturally competent professional development. Results suggest the need for improved competencies and expectations in the training and clinical practice of licensed mental health professionals.</p> <p>217-03: The experience of sexual debut is often a monumental moment for individuals and can mark the transition into adulthood and act as a rite of passage. Much of the research has focused on unmarried emerging adults and their first coital experience. This qualitative study focused on the lived experience of 40 (20 couples) engaged-to-be-married and sexually abstinent partners before and after the wedding. Results suggest that, while most partners traversed the transition into sexual activity well, there were several partners who experienced emotional, psychological, and physical difficulties. Implications for family life education and clinical practice are given.</p>
218-01-05	11/12/2020	Thursday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Family Processes and Outcomes of Well-Being: Findings From Multiple Countries	<p>218-01: This study evaluated the relational spirituality framework (RSF; Mahoney, 2010) in a cross-cultural context in Russia. The RSF suggested that relational virtues mediate the link between religiosity and relationship satisfaction in North American samples. Similarly, authors found various indirect, direct, and one total (and totally surprising) effects among variables in pathway analysis of data received from an online survey of 529 individuals. The key contribution of this work included important initial evidence (pending further verification) that Mahoney's RSF might be applicable in (religiously and relationally different) Russian context and that religiosity connected to couple's satisfaction for Russian men and women via different pathways. This was an innovative and informative cross-cultural application of Mahoney's RSF in the Russian context for the first time.</p> <p>218-02: The instability hypothesis posits that the stress associated with family structure transitions leads to negative child outcomes. However, family structure transitions often have no impact on child outcomes, suggesting that there are circumstances in which some transitions are more stressful than others. Using the longitudinal Young Lives cohort (N=8,000), we found that stress did not mediate the link between transitions and health for children in Ethiopia, India, Peru, or Vietnam, despite transitions directly leading to poorer child health in Peru. Using multilevel moderated mediation, we found that household size did not influence how stressful family structure transitions are. Parental social support will be tested as a moderator to further understand the conditions under which transitions lead to stress and poorer child health in these countries.</p> <p>218-03: Parental involvement, parental active participation in home and academic activities, is a gendered practice. While substantial attention has been devoted to study parental involvement as a gendered practice, less attention has been devoted to the role of culture in parental involvement. We use the concept of cultural models, to compare parental involvement and parenting style in the US and Korea. Data is drawn from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS, N=14,026) and the Korean Time Use Survey (KTUS, N=7,548). We find that gendered involvement practices are present in both the US and Korea but are much more pronounced in Korea. American and Korean mothers show similar patterns of involvement but American fathers are much more involved than Korea fathers in non-academic activities with their children. Income, education and other factors are strong predictors of American fathers' involvement but not of Korean fathers. We discuss implications for research and practice.</p> <p>218-04: A large body of literature has explored the relationship between family structure and child well-being in developed countries. Much less is known about this relationship in developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Using the 5th wave of South Africa's National Income Dynamics Study, we observe the relationship between family structure and children's education and health outcomes in South Africa. Results from regression analyses indicate that children of divorced parents fare better in each of these categories than children whose parents are married, cohabiting, or deceased. Additionally, children of married parents fare better than those whose parents are cohabiting or deceased. This research contributes to enriching our understanding of family dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa as well as our understanding of family structure and child well-being.</p> <p>218-05: In 2015, China ended its only-child policy. The current study investigated factors associated with sibling relationships in early childhood in urban China following this transition. Families with two young children (age ≤ 8) were recruited from ten research sites (daycare centers and first grade classrooms). Participating parents reported on their marital relationship quality, and children's characteristics and sibling relationship. Results showed marital relationship quality was not directly related to firstborn children's positive sibling involvement but was indirectly associated through firstborn's empathy. Emotion regulation and empathy of firstborn children directly contributed to positive involvement with younger siblings. Findings suggest practitioners working with Chinese families should consider attending to both parents' marital relationship, and firstborn children's socioemotional competences to help foster positive sibling relationships during early childhood.</p>

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219-01-06	11/12/2020	Thursday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Families, Schools, and Communities of Color	<p>219-01: Pacific Islander students experience low academic achievement and face educational risk factors like difficulty with acculturation, English fluency and poverty. Washington State University partnered with Fetu Ta'iala, an agency dedicated to improving academic outcomes for PI students, to conduct a study to better understand how to support PI students and families. This Community-Based Participator Research project incorporated group and individual interviews from 43 Pacific Islander participants. Analysis utilized a risk and protective factor framework. Risks and protective factors within the school and family systems are explored. Results suggest opportunities for strengths-based programming which draws on the relational and social systems of Pacific Islander traditions to link families and school systems to support student success.</p> <p>219-02: Latinx students are a large and growing population in U.S. public schools, consistently evincing educational and socioemotional inequality. To address these disparities, it is critical to examine systemic-level mechanisms/processes that occur within schools, such as school climate, that have the potential to amplify, protect, and reduce risk for youth. A concise definition and conceptualization of school climate remains elusive. Theoretical cultural models suggest that whereas some aspects of schools could be salient to all youth there are likely specific sociocultural characteristics and processes within schools that are experienced uniquely by marginalized youth. In this paper, we explore the narratives of Latinx youth around sociocultural school climate and use these narratives to inform the creation and evaluation of a new measure of sociocultural school climate.</p> <p>219-03: Little is known about the racialized beliefs and discourses of early childhood education (ECE) Home Instructors (HI) and what the process of developing HI critical consciousness might look like. The Texas Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPPY) HI workforce is comprised of majority Black and Latina paraprofessionals providing ECE instruction to over 3,000 predominantly Black and Latinx parents of preschool-age children, yet critical pedagogies are non-existent in HI professional development. A critical qualitative approach is used to examine the challenges, barriers, and lessons encountered by HIPPPY program staff during the various phases of a critical consciousness participatory workshop. Preliminary results indicate two ideological challenges (a) pressure to be positive as a barrier to critique, and (b) race-matching as non-critical evidence of inclusivity.</p> <p>219-04: Given our limited understanding of whose responsible for children's education prior to school, this study asked Latina Head Start mothers who they believed was responsible for preparing their child for kindergarten. Using an interpretive methodological approach and family resilience framework, we conducted in-depth qualitative interviews and observations with 17 low-income Latina mothers of preschoolers in one suburban Head Start. Overall, mothers had a clear idea of who should be responsible for preparing children for kindergarten. The majority of mothers overwhelmingly said that being exposed to preschool was a critical factor as to why some children were ready, and others were not. Contributing to the limited available research, our study highlights mothers' beliefs about who should be responsible for children's education. Our findings provide recommendations for how Head Start and kindergarten teachers can continue to recognize and utilize Latina mothers' investment in their child's education.</p> <p>219-05: Exposure to neighborhood violence influences the quality and composition of peer networks and has been shown to reduce educational outcomes. At the same time, research suggests attending neighborhood schools may have important implications for developing same-age friendships and the quality of those relationships. The goal of our study was to examine racial and socioeconomic differences in the quality of peer relationships and the role school-neighborhood factors play in explaining these differences. Utilizing data from a national sample of fifth grade students in the ECLS-K (2016), results from our regression analyses suggest attending elementary schools located in neighborhoods with higher levels of violence and where a low percentage of students are from the neighborhood may significantly lower the quality of peer relationships. Our results also suggest that these school-neighborhood contextual factors may also play a role in explaining the lower quality of peer relationships among Black students compared to White students.</p> <p>219-06: Low-income Latino parents' educational aspirations for their child's academic attainment has been positively associated with academic goal setting, persistence in school, and attendance in college. However, much of the literature that explores parents' aspirations focus on parents of middle and high school students, leaving little knowledge about parents' educational and life aspirations for their young children. Adding to this gap in the literature, we explored the beliefs of 17 low-income Latina mothers in a suburban Head Start program using a family resilience framework. Despite being characterized by multiple risk factors and the belief that Latino parents do not value education, all mothers in this sample discussed the importance of kindergarten. They also had high educational and life-long career aspirations for their preschooler. Our findings have implications for Head Start and elementary school teachers working with Latina families.</p>
220-01-03	11/12/2020	Thursday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	It Takes Two: Fathers' and Mothers' Interparental Conflict Behaviors and Relations to Parenting and Child Wellbeing Outcomes	These presentations utilize family systems theory and emotional security theory to examine how interparental conflict contributes to parenting behavior and child wellbeing. Analyses examine moderation by parental relationship status (married, cohabiting and "churning") and father involvement (residential and nonresidential). Data are from: (1) Building Strong Families (BSF), mostly unmarried urban parents with high levels of socioeconomic disadvantage; (2) Iowa Youth and Families Project, rural families; and (3) socioeconomically diverse fathers from a Responsible Fatherhood initiative. Results show that the mechanisms linking interparental conflict to parenting processes and child wellbeing differ for mothers and fathers. These processes are moderated by parental relationship status and father involvement. The discussant will highlight the impact of the results particularly for federally-funded Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood programs.
221	11/12/2020	Thursday	1:00 pm	2:15 pm	1	1	PLENARY SESSION	No Abstract
222	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Transitioning From a Bachelor's Degree to the Workplace	No Abstract
223	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	0	1	Margaret Arcus Award Address	No Abstract
224-01-05	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	INVITED PRESENTER SYMPOSIUM: Going Public: Recommendations For Engaging in Public Scholarship, Translational Research, and Advocacy Efforts	Students and new professionals have an increasing interest in getting out of the "ivory tower" to make a difference in their communities. Public scholarship, outreach, engagement, translational research, science communication, and advocacy – this effort falls under many labels that can be tricky to navigate, especially without training or institutional support. Public scholarship experts in family science will provide their recommendations and advice for engaging with lay audiences and disseminating research beyond scholarly journals and conferences in order to broaden our impact!
225-01-04	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	INVITED PRESENTER SYMPOSIUM: Exploring the Benefits, Challenges, and Opportunities Inherent to Non-Tenure-Track Labor in Family Science	The goal of this symposium is to explore the various instructional, logistical, institutional, and economic issues surrounding the widespread utilization of non-tenure and contingent labor in family science programs. Presenters will examine the different levels of impact of non-tenure track labor, such as institutional and department impact, faculty and collegial impact, family, and economic impact. We aim to feature perspectives that move beyond being solely problem-focused views of non-tenure labor and instead offer strengths-based, innovative solutions to addressing non-tenure labor.
226	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	0	1	Critical Reflections on Teaching "Diversity" From the Margins: Graduate Teaching Associates' Experiences and Perspectives	In recent years, as family science curricula across institutions introduce required "diversity" courses, NCFR scholars have been calling for more critical pedagogy beyond the compulsory acknowledgment of difference. Meanwhile, as our field grows, so do our classrooms and thus the demand for graduate teaching associates. In this workshop, we revisit this call with graduate students who teach family "diversity" from marginalized social locations in order to understand how identity, representation, and their vulnerable position as student/instructor impact pedagogy, mentorship, and opportunity. Guided by an intersectional framework, we will use extant family science pedagogy and panelists' experiences to discuss topics such as invisible labor, student evaluations, tokenism, and how experiences may differ across institutional contexts. The panel will discuss strategies for supporting marginalized graduate instructors and their students.

Session #	Session Date	Day	Start Time	End Time	NBCC credit hours	NCFR credit hours	Session Title	Short Abstract
227-01-05	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Sexual Health and Communication	<p>227-01: Parent-child sexual communication (PCSC) is associated with positive effects on young people's sexual outcomes. Identifying the barriers to parents engaging in PCSC can inform parent educators and program developers on points of intervention in promoting PCSC. This study examined components of the Theory of Planned Behavior (attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control) as barriers to future intentions to engage in PCSC. Results from 561 parents, with an oldest child between the ages of 6-11, showed that perceived responsibility of PCSC, perceived outcomes of PCSC, subjective norms, and perceived PCSC self-efficacy were significantly associated with parent intentions to engage in PCSC on a variety of sexual topics while controlling for sexual attitudes, religious beliefs, and gender. Implications for parent educators and program developers are discussed.</p> <p>227-02: "First-year students often arrive at college without knowing how to safely navigate the sexual opportunities that accompany this transition. Often, this is because many students have had insufficient sexual education and may not know how to reduce STI and pregnancy risk. This is problematic, as research has shown that first-year students frequently engage in sexual behaviors but do not consistently use contraception. We sought to address this gap by creating a seminar to increase students' knowledge about contraception and STI risk reduction. This intervention taught students essential sexual health education topics, incorporated empirical research, involved community resources, and fostered an open environment for students to ask questions and dispel misconceptions. Our results suggest that this intervention successfully increased participants' knowledge about contraception."</p> <p>227-03: Parents are a critical influence on adolescent sexuality, but they often struggle to engage in sexual health conversations with their teens. This mixed-method study investigated current parent-teen experiences discussing sex and the acceptability of a family-based intervention to improve communication around sex. Questionnaires, interviews, and focus groups were conducted with 20 parent-teen dyads/triads. Results supported the parent expansion of the theory of planned behavior with parents' beliefs and intentions predicting their engagement in parent-teen sex conversations ($p = .001$). However, parents and teens did not agree on the content or frequency of sex communication. Nonetheless, most parents and teens found the proposed program acceptable. Qualitative findings highlight the potential barriers to parent-teen sex conversations and reservations shared by teens about the proposed program.</p> <p>227-04: Current literature on parent-adolescent communication focuses on sexual risk-prevention or sexual delay/avoidance, but offers little on parents' experiences in conversations beyond sexual topics or their needs from an educational perspective. Given the lack of understanding about parents' experiences with general dating-related discussions with their adolescents, practitioners and educators may be less informed in supporting parents as they navigate this topic. We designed a phenomenological, qualitative study to gain an understanding of parents' experiences in discussing dating relationships with their teens. Analysis of a series of individual interviews revealed themes of reluctance, negotiation of jurisdiction, and desire for more information. A follow-up needs assessment indicated high community receptivity to professionally led workshops on the topic of teens and dating. Family life educators would be prudent in facilitating parenting groups that focus specifically on the issues of current dating norms and parent-teen communication strategies around sensitive topics such as dating.</p> <p>227-05: Young people develop their understandings of sexuality via socialization from multiple systems. In order to determine the most salient lessons about sexuality that emerging adults report learning from mothers, fathers, peers/friends, and Internet/social media, we collected qualitative data from 212 18-25-year-old college students. Preliminary results show that parents are the source of more messages focused on protecting children from STIs, unplanned pregnancy, and sexual violence; however, these messages were often seen as negative or devaluing of their sexuality. On the other hand, friends/peers are the source of sex-positive messages regarding normalization of sexuality, practical advice on sex, and pleasure. Internet/social media is the source of mixed messages. Educators and program developers should intervene to maximize the support that adolescents can receive from these multiple sources.</p>
228	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Transgender and Nonbinary Youth and Families: A Systemic Conversation and Call to Action	Transgender and nonbinary youth need family and whole systems who support them. This workshop will demonstrate a systemic conversation between researchers, family therapists, advocates, and families of trans and nonbinary youth. The goal is to push the field of family therapy towards increased therapeutic support, advocacy, and practical research that supports the needs of these families.
229-01-04	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Globalization, Love and Intimate Relationships: Perspectives From China, MENA, and Kenya	In this symposium we will present empirical evidence that specifically Western notions of sexualized "love" and intimate relationships are spreading around the world. However, they are being adapted to local contexts leading to a hybridization of local and global concepts of love and intimate relationships, sometimes referred to as "glocalization". These hybridized notions are changing family formation and family relationships. New notions of "appropriate partners," are becoming more common, at times drawing on Western concepts of sexual attraction and the primacy of the couple bond, and at other times reverting to more traditional obligations to natal family relationships and/ or economics. Renowned Family Science scholars will be presenting their recent empirical work from China, Kenya and the Middle East region to highlight this phenomenon.
230-01-04	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Discrimination	<p>230-01: Immigrants and their children have driven nearly all of the overall population growth in the United States since 2000 (Nunn, O'Donnell, and Shambaugh, 2018). Limited research has examined the cumulative effects of discrimination across immigrant generations (National Research Council, 2004). We use data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (Portes and Rumbaut, 2012) to examine the effects of cumulative discrimination on mental health and the transition to adulthood (educational completion, employment, marriage) among the children of immigrants. To consider the dynamic process of cumulative discrimination we measure adult parent (first-generation) and adolescent child (second-generation) perceived discrimination, and assess patterns of cross-generational perceptions of discrimination. In addition, we examine the cumulative effects of discrimination on mental health in adolescence and on the transition to adulthood.</p> <p>230-02: Between 87 and 94% of African American youth have reported experiencing a discriminatory event. Racial discrimination has become so intricately woven into today's American society, such that some incidences may occur without the explicit mention or reference to an individual's race. Because of this, some researchers have focused on participants' everyday experiences, in their examination of racial discrimination. Others however, explore participants' experiences, by explicitly identifying race. The current study investigated whether there are differential effects between everyday discrimination and discrimination specific to race. Social support was also investigated as a mediator. Results suggested that discrimination based on everyday experiences was negatively associated with academic expectations. Interestingly, an opposite effect was found for discrimination specific to race. Implications of findings are discussed.</p> <p>230-03: This study explores the maltreatment of American Indian children in foster care and adoption. When studies report on the race of children maltreated in foster care or after adopted, American Indian children are not typically part of the racial classification. Grounded in Family Adjustment and Adaptation Response Theory, this study utilized data from the Experiences of Adopted and Fostered Individuals Project (n= 230) which were analyzed using chi square analyses and a t test. American Indian children were more likely to experience physical, sexual, and spiritual maltreatment in foster care or adoption. American Indian children were also more likely to experience poly-victimization in comparison to their White peers. This study expands upon previous literature by utilizing a retrospective self-report of maltreatment and specifically examining American Indian children in comparison to their White counterparts.</p> <p>230-04: Healthy People 2020 set the resolution to eliminate health disparities as a goal yet there is little progress to date. Compared to whites, African Americans and Latinx continue to be at greater risk for deleterious health outcomes. Racial discrimination is one stressor found to contribute to elevated health risks. Less, however, is known about the effects of colorism/skin tone experiences on health. Consistent with this year's theme, Family Expansions, Expanding Families, this research expands family science knowledge on the health consequences of discrimination by focuses on how racial discrimination and cortisol mediate the link between skin tone and compromised health. Identifying the salient role of both race and skin tone experiences on health may help intervention efforts to eliminate health disparities among African Americans and Latinx.</p>
231-01-04	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Science Is Only as Good as Its Measures: Testing the Psychometric Properties of Four Scales For Use With Latino Youth	Because cultural groups differ in their personal values and the meaning they ascribe to different behaviors; the validity and reliability of a measure may not hold across cultures. Increasing the number of measures whose psychometric properties have been tested for use with Latino immigrant populations is of growing importance. This symposium is the presentation of the psychometric properties of four measures. These are 1) Snyder's Children's Hope Scale, 2) NIH Pediatric Psychological Stress Scale, 3) the Caring scale from Positive Youth Development, and 4) a Fear of Deportation scale. In each case, the samples for these studies consist of 1st and 2nd generation Latino early adolescents residing in a Midwestern State in the U.S. All four papers assess for factor structure, internal consistency, response option functioning, gender and time invariance, and predictive validity to determine their utility with the target population.

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232-01-05	11/12/2020	Thursday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	The Underestimated Importance of Sibling Relationships	<p>232-01: Guided by concepts from symbolic interaction theory, in this grounded theory study we examined the processes through which stepchildren develop, define, and interpret relationships with stepsiblings, and the interpersonal and familial contexts within which stepsibling relationships are formed. We are analyzing data from 25 stepsiblings; data collection is ongoing. Preliminary findings include: (1) first impressions of stepsiblings are not irrevocable; (2) affinity-building with stepsiblings is person-specific (one stepsibling relationship may be close, and others distant or hostile); (3) relevant contextual factors include mutual motivation to become closer, ages, age differences, similarity of interests and personalities, and opportunities to interact; (4) (step)parents' efforts to have their children bond are less influential than children's relationship quality with (step)parents. We draw clinical and research implications from these findings.</p> <p>232-02: "Family obligation buffers the association between parental differential treatment and adolescent hostility towards older siblings. Because sibling relationships are under-researched, and in this study we attempt to counteract this. Poor sibling relationships and parental differential treatment (PDT) between siblings have both been shown to have long-term negative effects on mental health, and adolescent adjustment. Conversely, family obligation, which reflects an adolescent's of familial respect and responsibility, has been associated with more positive family dynamics. In this multi-method study, we investigate the impact that parental differential treatment has on between-sibling hostility, and the moderating effect of family obligation in this relationship, using both observational and questionnaire data. We find that parental differential treatment favoring adolescents positively correlates with their hostility towards their older siblings, while a high sense of family obligation ameliorates this effect."</p> <p>232-03: The present study examined the methods that emerging adult siblings use to communicate and the influence of meaning making on the relationship between communication frequency and sibling relationship closeness. Hypotheses were tested using a sample of 330 participants between the ages of 18-29. Results suggested that the meaning that siblings ascribe to communication patterns was important, beyond communication frequency alone. Specifically, when participants believed that: (1) technology was beneficial, (2) they and their sibling generally initiated communication, and (3) their parents were generally not involved their communication, higher levels of closeness were reported. Differences were found when deconstructing closeness into dimensions of affect, behavior, and cognition. Taken together, the findings suggest that the belief of continued contact, separate from parents, is important for relational closeness.</p> <p>232-04: Using a Latent Congruence Model to test the deviance training hypothesis that an older sibling's earlier drinking would influence a younger sibling's drinking one year later, the hypothesis was supported for oldest-middle sibling dyads in a sample of 102 three-sibling Add Health families. No support was found among the youngest sibling dyads whose drinking did not change over time. Predictors of the Wave 1 oldest-Wave 2 middle sibling drinking levels were: the earlier drinking level and the number of middle sibling's friends who drank at Wave 1. Greater similarity was found between Wave 1 oldest sibling and Wave 2 middle sibling drinking when biological parents were unmarried. Including multiple sibling dyads per family highlights generalizability and limits to generalizability of theories and findings.</p> <p>232-05: Grounded in family communication patterns theory, this retrospective study examined the relationships among family communication, sibling relations(i.e., rivalry and affect), and psychological well-being (i.e., loneliness and positive relations with others) for 325 young adults (ages 18-25). Participants reported on past and current perceptions of family communication and sibling relations and current perceptions of psychological well-being. Results indicated significant changes from adolescence to young adulthood; there were increases in sibling affect, decreases in sibling rivalry, and changes in family communication. Tests of indirect effects indicated that the relationships between family communication and young adult psychological well-being outcomes could be explained in part through adolescent positive affect and rivalry. This study underscores the importance of creating a positive communication climate when children are young.</p>
240	11/12/2020	Thursday	4:00 pm	5:00 pm	0	1	The Marriage Strengthening Research and Dissemination Center ("MAST Center"): Networking for Emerging Scholars: A Conversation With HMRE Researchers and Practitioners	No Abstract
300-01-03	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Still Here, Still Queer: Qualitative Research on LGBTQ Aging	LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer) families are gaining recognition in society as well as research. However, most research focuses on LGBTQ youth, young adults, and middle adults, predominantly around families of procreation. This symposium presents three qualitative studies on later-life LGBTQ individuals and their families. The first presentation focuses on LGBTQ adults' experiences with housing, what contributes to housing needs being accommodating, and what housing needs and policies could be improved for older LGBTQ adults. The second presentation discusses relationship histories and expectations of single lesbian, bisexual, queer women of the baby boom cohort. The third presentation focuses on LGBTQ older adults' perceptions regarding marriage in the context of historical lived experiences and growing sociopolitical uncertainty.
301	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	SPECIAL SESSION: <i>Burgess Award Address</i>	No Abstract
302 Cancelled	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	0	0	INVITED PRESENTER WORKSHOP: Soothing Student Anxiety: Tips and Resources For Helping Your Students Cope With Anxiety, Uncertainty, and Frustration	<p>College is a transitional period that is stressful for many students and can be associated with impediments to mental health. Psychological distress can interfere with the ability to teach and to learn for instructors and students. Licensed marriage and family therapists will provide resources for responding to crises, handling difficult conversations, and provide advice for helping students self-soothe in the midst of stress and making appropriate referrals to mental health services.</p> <p>Cancelled</p>
303-01-06	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Expanding High Impact Teaching Practices in Family Theories	Family theories offer family professionals critical lenses necessary for research and practice, yet teaching family theories to students has the potential to be dry and boring. Consequently, family science instructors need to be creative in designing class content and activities that engage students and help them to see the relevance of theory in examining relationship and family dynamics, and the contexts in which families find themselves. This presentation will expand on six high impact teaching practices that engage students in deeper, yet practical thinking about family theories and their application. Papers include: Illustrating Family Systems Theory with a Family Sculpting Activity; Personal Application of the Circumplex Model; Using a Documentary to Teach Family Theory: "Three Identical Strangers"; Folding Towels to Introduce Bioecological Model of Development; Integrating Dysconscious Racism with Family Theory: Significant Learning Experiences in Family Science; and Can White, Heterosexual, Cisgender Males Teach Feminism and Intersectionality? Yes, But. . .
304-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Communication Regarding Divorce: Implications For Community-Based Programs	Although rates of parental divorce have declined over the past several decades (Allred & Schweizer, 2020), because it can undermine child and parent well-being (e.g., Lansford, 2009) it remains an important topic of study among scholars (Raley & Sweeney, 2020) and family life educators (Markham, 2017). This has led to a proliferation of divorce education resources and programs aimed at promoting resiliency among divorced families (Mulroy et al., 2013). The proposed symposium brings together four high quality, theoretically grounded studies with important implications for divorce education resources and programs. Specifically, each study focuses on the topic of communication in the context of parental divorce and authors explicitly tie their findings to divorce education.

Session #	Session Date	Day	Start Time	End Time	NBCC credit hours	NCFR credit hours	Session Title	Short Abstract
305-01-06	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Ongoing Lessons Learned From Evaluation Research on the Federal Healthy Relationship and Responsible Fatherhood Education Initiative, 2005-2020	For the past 15 years, the Administration for Children and Families has funded community-based, healthy families educational programming for disadvantaged families, including healthy marriage and relationship, coparenting, and responsible fatherhood education. And from the beginning of the policy initiative, ACF has funded rigorous evaluation studies of the impact of these programs. The goal of this symposium is to provide a state-of-the-art, lighting-round update on what we are learning from research about this new family policy initiative that has reached about 2.5 million participants. The symposium will feature 5 research teams showing a range of rigorous evaluation studies of ACF-funded healthy families educational programs, as well as a summary of a handful of rigorous evaluation studies conducted by ACF's Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation.
306-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Relationships and Health	<p>306-01: Although previous studies have documented spousal resemblance in health attributes, questions remain regarding the longitudinal resemblance of spouses' BMI and the possible formation of couple-level BMI trajectory patterns. The present study using prospective data from a sample of 255 couples in enduring marriages over a period of 26 years (from 1991 to 2017) examined (a) the existence of couple-level BMI trajectory patterns in mid-later years, (b) their social stratification into heterogeneous groups of couples associated with family economic hardship (FEH), and (c) differential later-life health outcomes of these groups. The results provided evidence for groups of couples with distinct BMI trajectory patterns. Couple BMI trajectory patterns were associated with latent groups of FEH trajectories and were consequential for physical health consequences in later years.</p> <p>306-02: Utilizing latent class growth analysis (LCGA) and prospective data of 370 couples who remained married, this study identified latent classes of family conflictual behaviors (FCC) trajectory patterns over midlife (1990-1994) and the differential later health outcomes and marital satisfaction (2001). The results supported the notion that marital and parental conflictual behaviors were intertwined and co-developed creating family conflictual environment. Couples with higher levels of family conflictual environment over time may have a higher risk of poor physical health and lower marital satisfaction in later years.</p> <p>306-03: Although the formation of romantic relationships after divorce is helpful for maternal adjustment, dating experiences of mothers who have divorced two or more times may have varied effects for maternal wellbeing. The goal of this study is to examine changes in maternal wellbeing when mothers form, maintain, and end dating relationships after going through multiple divorces (i.e., at least two divorces). These mothers will be compared to mothers who only divorced once, to see if dating impacts their wellbeing differently depending on the frequency of maternal divorces. Hierarchical linear modeling techniques using longitudinal data are used to address these goals.</p> <p>306-04: This study investigated linkages between marital quality and anxiety using meta-analytic techniques. A total of $k = 256$ effects published between the years 2000 - 2020 were analyzed. Overall marital quality, which subsumes several underlying concepts, including marital behaviors, adjustment, distress, and satisfaction, was assessed. Additional post hoc analyses examined the association between each underlying marital quality indicator and anxiety separately. As expected, higher overall marital quality was associated with lower anxiety. Post hoc analyses revealed that higher positive marital quality indicators (e.g., communication, adjustment, satisfaction) were associated with lower anxiety. Similarly, lower negative marital quality indicators (e.g., criticism, distress) were associated with lower anxiety. Several moderating variables, such as gender and study design, were examined. Implications for treatment and research were discussed.</p>
307-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	Parenting and Adolescent Health	<p>307-01: Life satisfaction is a key index of well-being and overall functioning of adolescents. Guided by the too-much-of-a-good-thing effect and self-determination theory, this study examined (1) the curvilinear relationship between parental involvement and adolescent life satisfaction and (2) the moderating role of adolescent perceived autonomy. With a sample of 129 parent-adolescent dyads, results from path analysis suggested (1) there was a quadratic, inverted U-shape association between parental involvement and adolescent life satisfaction; (2) the quadratic association was moderated by adolescent perceived autonomy, such that the inverted U-shape was more salient for adolescents with lower levels of perceived autonomy. Compared to adolescents with higher autonomy, adolescents with lower autonomy tended to experience significantly lower life satisfaction when parental involvement at the low or the high ends.</p> <p>307-02: Although most adolescent-parent conflict stems from everyday topics, discrepant patterns of conflict about everyday topics, problem behaviors and illegal activities may forecast poorer adolescent adjustment and family functioning. Latent profile analysis was used to examine patterns of adolescent and parent report of conflict about everyday topics, problem behaviors, and illegal activities in an early adolescent sample (N= 509; 53% girls). Profiles emerged characterized by 1) Average Conflict-Adolescent Higher, 2) Low Conflict- Parent Higher, 3) Average Conflict- Parent Higher, and 4) High Conflict- Adolescent Higher. Further analyses revealed that profiles predicted later recurring conflict and adolescent externalizing problems, suggesting that patterns of discordant adolescent-parent report of conflict about everyday topics, problem behaviors, and illegal activities signal relational and adjustment problems for youth and families.</p> <p>307-03: Suicide is the second leading cause of death for people between the ages of 10-19. This study aims to understand protective factors, such as belongingness and future expectations. Using a sample of Midwest teenagers, we measured connectedness to family, friends, and school, future life expectations, and suicide. A mediated pathway model was used to examine the effects of connectedness on suicidality directly and indirectly through future expectations, with moderation by dichotomous biological sex. Results indicated that some forms of connectedness are highly associated with future expectations, while school and family connectedness is negatively associated with suicide. Overall, our results express the need for further school and family interventions, to build stronger connections between family members and students in hopes to decrease suicide.</p> <p>307-04: Drawing from social ecological theory and attachment theory, the current study examined the associations between military stressors (e.g., parental rank, combat deployments) and adolescent psychosocial health (e.g., depressive symptoms, self-efficacy) along with examining parent-adolescent relationship quality with both the active duty and civilian parents as a linking mechanism. Data from Army families (n=265) were examined using path analysis. Results showed that most military stressors were not related to parent-child relationship quality of either parent or indicators of adolescent psychosocial health. Parent-adolescent relationship quality with each parent was uniquely related to indicators of adolescent psychosocial health. Discussion will be provided regarding how military stressors and familial factors are conceptualized within the context of military families along with suggestions for future research, family therapy, and policies.</p>
308-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	The Fight at Home: Understanding the Contexts of Stressful Experiences For Military Families	This symposium centers military family well-being, with particular interest in understanding risk and resilience factors across multiple populations (military youth, service members in training, military couples experiencing deployment, older adult veterans). All studies presented herein explore individual factors (e.g., sleep problems, stress tolerance, perceptions towards drug use, psychological health) as well as social resources (e.g., school opportunities, religious services, interactions with peers and/or significant others, social roles) in relation to well-being outcomes (e.g., depression, suicidality, engagement in formal treatment seeking, family functioning during reintegration). In combination, the symposium will advance understanding of military populations and their families, across diverse contexts, with an eye toward better health and functioning, not only for the individual service members/veterans but also other members of the military family as well. This will be accomplished by presenting research on service members and veterans and also on children of military parents and spouses of military members.

Session #	Session Date	Day	Start Time	End Time	NBCC credit hours	NCFR credit hours	Session Title	Short Abstract
309-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	10:00 am	11:15 am	1	1	College Students	<p>309-01: African American and Latino college students that attend PWIs are at an increased risk for race-based stigmatization which can negatively impact academic outcomes. Utilizing an intersectional framework, this study examined whether parental ethnic-racial socialization (ERS) moderated the relation between student perceptions of stigmatization and their academic and intellectual development (AID). This study also examined whether the moderation would vary according to skin tone (three-way interaction). The sample consisted of 145 African American and Latino students at a PWI. Findings showed that the relation between stigmatization and AID was moderated by low levels of ERS, and this moderation varied according to skin tone. Significant findings and implications for further studies on ERS among college students are discussed.</p> <p>309-02: Although the research on fatherhood is extensive little attention has been given to men who are fathering young children while attending college. Given the retention issues among African American and Latino men on college campuses, these men who are fathers face additional challenges to staying in college. We examined these challenges and factors that impacted retention among seventeen African American and Latino fathers attending a Historically Black College and a Hispanic Serving Institution. Our interview and focus group data revealed five key themes: support systems, uncertainty in parenting practices, co-parenting relationships, role responsibility as a father, fatherhood role as motivation. All the fathers in our study share that their children and their role as fathers were their greatest motivation to finish their education. Our findings have implications for both college administrators and community-based programs seeking to serve fathers and their families.</p> <p>309-03: Gentrification trends have increased nationally, and in the Bay Area, California 66% and 55% of low-income, Black and Latinx households respectively are either experiencing or facing risk of gentrification. For youth, education is often disrupted as they are forced to relocate to more affordable cities and reestablish social networks. As social justice educators, pedagogical approaches must seek to identify, resist, and transform the various forms of oppression in education and society. This study fills that gap in the research by considering how first-generation college students of color see the challenges of their communities, as well as how they see these same communities resisting and embodying resilience. In addition, this study provides an example of social justice pedagogy that can be implemented in the college classroom.</p> <p>309-04: Using a tenets of phenomenology and ambiguous loss theory, this study examined how the phenomenon of family achievement guilt is experienced in the lives of post graduate, first generation college students. This exploratory study included four African American, first-generation college students who have completed a Master's degree or higher. Participants' age ranged from 33 to 44 years of age. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants, followed by transcription, coding, and analysis. Participants indicate that "straddling both worlds resulted in varied feelings. Two themes emerged based on analysis: 1) a lack of support before and during college, and 2) beyond college: new identity and a disconnection from family.</p>
310	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	0	1	2020 INCLUSION AND DIVERSITY COMMITTEE ACTIVE CONVERSATION AND LISTENING SESSION	No Abstract
311-01-03	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	INVITED PRESENTER SYMPOSIUM: Well-Being and Mental Health in Grandfamilies: Development, Diversity, and Intersectionality	Grandparents raising grandchildren are the 'backbone' of the care system in the United States (Administration for Community Living, 2019). Due to heterogeneity in these families' circumstances and needs, the study of their mental health and well-being necessitates an understanding of multiple and intersecting influences. Speakers will discuss dynamic influences on the mental health of grandparent-headed families from their programs of research, each with a focus on grandchildren of a specific developmental age. The first paper will discuss how caregiving and support from highly involved non-custodial grandparents (i.e., coparenting grandparents) may be particularly critical for family wellbeing during early childhood, especially among economically disadvantaged and ethnic minority families (Barnett, Yancura, Wilmoth, & Sano, 2016; Yancura, Barnett, Sano, & Mammen, 2019). This presentation includes a focus on how the quality of the relationship between the grandparent and parent generations is linked to multigenerational wellbeing. The second paper will discuss a 6-week intervention to improve self-care practices among both grandparents and their school age grandchildren from a dyadic standpoint. Grandparent and grandchild interactions and relationships are important to sustaining results across time. The third paper will address how the public policy environment influences how grandparents with older grandchildren make decisions and allocate resources to maximize health and well-being (Dolbin-MacNab & Few-Demo, 2018; Smith, Infurna, Webster, Dolbin-MacNab, Crowley & Musil, 2019). The complementary presentations in this symposium will bring participants up to date on the dynamic, interdisciplinary, area of grandfamily research.
312	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	INVITED PRESENTER SYMPOSIUM	No Abstract
314	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Dissemination Bootcamp: Turn Your Scholarship Into Public Engagement	Public scholarship has many potential benefits including making an influence on the community, broadening impacts of scholarship, and reaching diverse audiences; however, this may be a daunting endeavor due to time constraints, competing priorities, and lack of knowledge or comfort. To help decrease some of these obstacles, Relevate (a transdisciplinary team aiming to increase public access to trustworthy relationship research and theory) will lead an interactive workshop where scholars and educators can turn their NCFR presentations (or any scientific knowledge) into immediately shareable public scholarship content via their choice of multiple formats (e.g., blog posts, infographics, videos, podcasts, and social media strategies). Relevate experts will lead attendees through every step of the process from conference presentation to public scholarship to dissemination for public impact.
315-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Adverse Childhood Experiences and Health	<p>315-01: Using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health data, the main purpose of the study is (a) to examine the trajectories of health risk lifestyle from adolescence and young adulthood (ages 15 to 30) and (b) the long-term effects of adverse childhood/adolescence experiences on health risk lifestyle. The results indicated developmental discontinuity in health risk lifestyle overtime. More specifically, there were trends of increasing health risk in adolescence (ages 15 to 18) followed by declining health risk during emerging adulthood (ages 18 to 25) and increasing health risk again in young adulthood (ages 25 to 30). Also, distinct patterns of early adversity experiences uniquely influenced trajectories of health risk lifestyle from adolescence to young adulthood. Policy and clinical implications are presented.</p> <p>315-02: The original ACEs study (Felitti et al., 1998) revealed an irrefutable link between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and some of the most prevalent adult risk behaviors and health problems. One of the largest identifiable groups of children at risk for ACEs are those who are or have been in the United States' foster care system. With ample research evidence pointing to the physical, mental and emotional health outcomes of ACEs, along with evidence of high degrees of complex developmental trauma among children in foster care, the purpose of this paper is to systematically review the literature on ACEs as they relate to children in foster care.</p> <p>315-03: Adverse and advantageous childhood experiences (ACEs and counter-ACEs) predict adult substance use, but few studies have examined their role in adolescents. We investigated the concurrent effects of ACEs and counter-ACEs on adolescent alcohol and tobacco use. The sample included five years of survey data from 489 adolescents from a large, northwestern city. A structural equation model cross-lagged model was analyzed in Mplus Version 7. ACEs were predictive of early substance use only. Counter-ACEs were negatively correlated with alcohol use in waves 2, 4, and 5 and tobacco use in waves 4 and 5. Counter-ACEs were a more salient factor than ACEs in late, persistent alcohol and tobacco use. Shifting the focus from preventing ACEs to increasing counter-ACEs in the family setting may improve adolescent health.</p> <p>315-04: Alcohol misuse and child maltreatment constitute two mutually-reinforcing, intergenerational family problems. While substance use has been a focus of child maltreatment research and, to a lesser extent, childhood maltreatment experiences have been considered in alcohol misuse research, the current consensus is unclear regarding synergistic associations between alcohol misuse specifically and various specific types of child maltreatment. In this study, we undertake a systematic review of published research on these more specific associations over the past 20 years to scrutinize the state of our understanding about these mutually-reinforcing family problems. The study includes foci on the degree of replicated findings and methodological factors that potentially contribute to mixed findings across studies. Recommendations for optimal research approaches with the goal of consolidating evidence will be included.</p>

Session #	Session Date	Day	Start Time	End Time	NBCC credit hours	NCFR credit hours	Session Title	Short Abstract
316-01-03	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Understanding Family Processes in the Context of Policy	<p>316-01: Grounded in narrative theorizing, we investigated South African parent-child storytelling and socialization about apartheid. The legacy of apartheid affects the identity, worldview, and behaviors of the post-apartheid generation (i.e., born after 1994). Narrative theorizing posits that sense-making about individual and cultural trauma, such as apartheid, occurs through parents and children co-creating stories about those experiences. We interviewed 22 South African parents from the four apartheid racial groups – Black, “Coloured,” Indian, and White – about their intergenerational family stories about apartheid. Two supra-themes emerged: approaches(protective buffering, selective delegation, progressive disclosure, and candid openness) and lessons (understand your roots, be grateful, know you can succeed, and believe the truth.) Findings advance narrative theorizing and family relationship research by exploring the rich texture of South African parent-child relationships.</p> <p>316-02: China’s Two-Child policy was enacted in 2016 given low birth rates and imbalanced sex ratios resulting from the almost 40-year Only Child policy implemented in 1978. This major policy change has created a new sociopolitical context within which parents make decisions about childbearing. Guided by family development theory (Mattessich & Hill, 1987), the current investigation explores mothers’ childbearing decision making as they transition from establishment stage to first parenthood to their firstborn’s transition to siblinghood. Qualitative responses were collected from 131 mothers in northeast China about the factors their guided their childbearing decision-making processes for the first child and for the second child in the context of Two-Child policy. Implications are discussed for policy makers and family life educators when working with Chinese families who go through the new normative transition with the arrival of a second child.</p> <p>316-03: The human trafficking literature readily identifies common factors which heighten "risk" for family-based sex trafficking victimization. Noteworthy too is that policy and practice (i.e., services) are often based on conceptualizations of "victims" and "perpetrators" who dominate the human trafficking discourse. Yet, it is unknown the extent to which unique cultural groups, such as the Bedia, are reflected in that literature. The Bedia of India practice family-sanctioned, intergenerational and caste-based prostituion—and are largely absent in the empriical literature.This investigationwas intended to examine the unique experiences of sex trafficked Bedia women and girls in relation to what is currently understood about sex trafficking via the human trafficking literature. Results suggest, first, with the exception of poverty, no other CSI-entry "risk factors" prevalent in the HT literature apply to the Bedia. Further, the Bedia defy much of the dominant HT discourse– particularly its characterization and delimitation of "victim" and "perpetrator".</p>
317-01-02; 04-06 <i>03-Cancelled</i>	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Latinx Families	<p>317-01: Consistent with the risk and resilience perspective, the current study examined how protective factors at the family level (i.e., academic support from mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers) minimized the relations between discrimination and college motivations. Discrimination was positively related to Latina (N = 249) college students’ motivation based on their desire to prove their self-worth. Academic support partially moderated the relation between discrimination and college motivation. When students reported higher levels of mothers’ academic support, experiences with discrimination were negatively related to college motivation based on a desire to meet others’ expectations. Conversely, high levels of mothers’ and sisters’ academic support increased the likelihood that experiences with discrimination would be positively related to college motivation based on a desire to prove self-worth.</p> <p>317-02: Siblings are important sources of support for one another and they may engage in dyadic coping (i.e., helping one another cope) when they experience stressors external to their relationships. Using a sample of 190 Latina young adults who have sisters, we found initial evidence that our adapted version of the Dyadic Coping Inventory for use with siblings (DCI-S) was a reliable and valid measure. Specifically, we found that aspects of dyadic coping (positive, negative, and common) were correlated with related constructs, including family cohesion, familism values, sibling intimacy, and sibling negativity. Our results revealed that Latina young adults who communicate about stress with their sisters and engage in common dyadic coping, have lower depressive symptoms than those who do not engage in common dyadic coping.</p> <p>317-03: Cancelled</p> <p>317-04: Drawing upon Paulo Friere’s critical work on oppression and emancipation, the purpose of this proposed paper is to describe the critical consciousness and meaning-making of Central American immigrant mothers living under deportation threat in mixed status families. This paper details our work to establish a community-based, participatory action research project co-led by Latina immigrant mothers and Latina community organizers. We present our phenomenological analysis of two waves of in-depth interview data (N =26) conducted in Spanish and analyzed using a community coding strategy. Findings reveal complex narratives of sacrifice, suffering, and hope, of ambivalence and purpose, and of persistence, resignation, resilience, and agency. Within the context of deportation threat and anti-immigrant hostilities, implications for future community-based research and action are discussed.</p> <p>317-05: The behavioral process model of familism (BPMF) was developed to guide research on familism, family processes, and youth development in the context of parent-child relationships, although this model has yet to be tested. With data from Latinx adolescents (N= 119, Mage = 11.54 years old), we tested pathways hypothesized by the BPMF. Consistent with the BPMF and the previous work that informed it, mothers’ familism was concurrently associated with youth familism, parenting behaviors were positively associated with youth familism, youth familism was positively associated with peer competence, and peer competence was associated with youth depressive symptoms. These findings add to the growing body of literature on familism and underscore the role of parenting and youth behaviors on familism processes.</p> <p>317-06: Using an adapted cultural transmission model, we examined associations between familism values, sibling caregiving and success during young adulthood, specifically personal accountability and behavioral and emotional control, among 350 Latina/o/x young adults. Wefound thatfamilism values were positively associated with sibling caregiving, personal accountability, and behavioral and emotional control. Sibling caregiving was positively associated with personal accountability. Familism values were positively associated with sibling caregiving, which, in turn, was positively associated with personal accountability.We conducted multigroup path analysis based on gender and found no gender differences.Findings highlight howsibling caregiving can be linked to responsibility during</p>

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318-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Religion and Spirituality in Couples Context	<p>318-01: Multiple studies and reviews of the literature have found an inverse relationship between high levels of religiosity and the prevalence of depression disorders and symptoms (see review by Bonelli, Dew, Koenig, Rosmarin, & Vasegh, 2012). Yet, little is known about the connections between religion and depression within couple relationships. Communal coping is one mechanism whereby this relationship may transpire. Dyadic data for 299 married and 242 cohabiting African American couples was used to explore the role of communal coping as a potential mediator between couple religiosity and depression. In both analyses men's couple religiosity had a significant impact on depression through communal coping. However, it was only in the married sample that men's couple religiosity impacted women's depressive symptoms. Also, only in the married sample did religion have a significant direct impact on depression.</p> <p>318-02: Religious leaders' spouses often fill a vital role within a congregation. Prior research has demonstrated the positive effect of humility and differentiation of self in marriages, and the deleterious effects of narcissistic tendencies. Religious leaders regularly encounter situations that challenge their humility and differentiation and encourage narcissistic tendencies. In this study of U.S., married, religious leaders (N = 200), we identified three latent profiles based on humility, differentiation, and narcissistic tendencies. We labeled these profiles low, moderate, and high relational maturity. Low and moderate relational maturity profiles did not significantly differ based on relationship satisfaction or age, however; high relational maturity differed from both low and moderate relational maturity on each. We address the implications of these findings to religious training programs, and therapeutic services.</p> <p>318-03: Religion has a central role in the lives of African Americans because it traditionally has been a place of refuge against slavery, racial discrimination, chronic unemployment, extraordinary high rates of incarceration, and chronic poverty (Chaney, 2011; Patterson, 1998; Wilson, 1996). However, little is known about how African American couples utilize relational religiosity as a strength. Prior research has demonstrated the complex relationship between religiosity and relational forgiveness (Rose et al., 2018) but more work in diverse contexts are needed. Using relational measures of religiosity and forgiveness direct actor effects were found between sanctification of couple relationships and individual as well as perceived couple forgiveness. Future work should use longitudinal designs to test this relationship in a more robust way.</p> <p>318-04: Throughout American history, African Americans have endured much, one place that members of this group have found acceptance and solace is in black churches. Thus, religion have a unique and central role in the lives of African Americans even when compared to other racial groups (Skipper, Marks, & Chaney, 2017). Prior research has demonstrated that higher levels of religiosity can be predictive of increases in hope (Ciarrochi & Heaven, 2012). However, little is known about the relations between religion and hope in African American married and cohabiting couples. The more couples felt that God was manifest within their relationships the more hope they individually had. The significant actor effects were larger for males in both married and cohabiting couples when compared to females.</p>
319-01	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Introduction to Machine Learning For Family Research: Basic Concepts, Common Algorithms, and Application Examples	This workshop aims to introduce the basic concepts and algorithms of ML to family researchers who attend NCFR 2020, such that more researchers in our field will be able to apply ML to answer questions that were previously challenging with traditional statistical methods. A research study will be used as an ML application example to demonstrate what new questions can be answered by this innovative approach. The final 20 minutes will be a discussion among the attendees, led by the chair, to brainstorm how ML can be useful in attendees' own research. This workshop anticipates that all the attendees will walk out with ideas about how to innovatively apply ML in their own family-related research and facilitate new discoveries with their data.
320-01	11/13/2020	Friday	11:30 am	12:45 pm	1	1	Families in Business: Discovering How the Context Can Help Our Understanding of Family Flourishing	The purpose of this session is to build connections across negative spaces that exists within the unique context of family business between two distinct schools of scholarship: business and family science. We seek to build these connections between these two schools and their associated professionals by facilitating an open discussion about the opportunities to discover and visualize knowledge about everyday experiences of families in this unique context. Join us in exploring with the panel, comprised of members of business families, and respected family science and family business scholars, how owning a business impacts family forms, structures, and functions. Together, in collaboration with participants, learn how scientific knowledge and education about family can help families to succeed and flourish in the context of families being entrepreneurs.
321	11/13/2020	Friday	1:00 pm	2:15 pm	1	1	Closing Plenary Session	No Abstract
322-01-05	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	0	1	Affiliate Councils Workshop Part 2	No Abstract
323A-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	0	1	Expanding the Boundaries of Teaching and Learning in Family Science: Student Engagement and Learning	As the scholarship of teaching and learning continues to progress, family science educators grow in knowledge about "best practices" and evidence-based/evidence-informed andragogy. When technological advances and other factors (e.g., low enrollment) impact learning and learning environments, educators often are challenged to push the margins of what has been established as evidence-based learning practices to what is possible, new or promising, given the current and/or future circumstances. This symposium provides an opportunity for educators to focus on emergent teaching and learning issues that expand the boundaries, including exploring different modalities (e.g., online, face to face or combinations thereof), settings (in class, outside of class), and ways of learning, with the intent of "threading the needle" by utilizing emergent trends while simultaneously meeting student needs using solid andragogical principles. Participants will leave with new understandings of emergent "best practices."

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324-01-06	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Relationship Education	<p>324-01: Previous research supporting the “spillover hypothesis” has found that improvements in couples’ romantic relationships predict improvements in their coparenting relationship following couple/relationship education (CRE; Adler-Baeder et al., 2013). Although research on stepcouples’ coparenting relationships overall remains sparse, one prior study found improvements in their coparenting following CRE completion (Garmeau & Adler-Baeder, 2015). We build on previous findings by examining whether the process of spillover from relationship satisfaction improvement to coparenting quality improvement following CRE exists and varies based on stepcouple status. Findings suggest that improvements in relationship satisfaction predict improvements in coparenting relationship quality, and this positive association does not differ by stepcouple status. This provides additional evidence for the spillover hypothesis and for the benefits of general CRE programs for stepcouples.</p> <p>324-02: Healthy romantic relationships are associated with improved outcomes for justice-involved individuals (J-Is) post-incarceration. Many J-I women have a history of poor relationships which contribute to criminal behavior, incarceration, and recidivism. Relationship education (RE) for singles can help individuals develop skills to form and maintain healthy relationships, empowering J-I women to make better relationship decisions and decrease recidivism. No prior studies have examined RE specifically among single, incarcerated women. This pilot study examines the delivery of a 10-hour RE program and pre/post evaluation for 70 incarcerated women pre-release. Results indicate gains in confidence about key future relationship skills, personal well-being, and indicated high program satisfaction. Constraining beliefs about relationships remain unchanged. Implications for reentry programming and policies relevant to researchers and practitioners will be discussed.</p> <p>324-03: Relationship education (RE) programs aim to equip couples with communication strategies to navigate difficult conversations and strengthen intimate relationships. Couples who participate in RE may feel more confident discussing difficult relational issues, which could be beneficial to their relationship-if the couple demonstrates more adaptive behaviors during these difficult conversations. Conversely, couples may feel overconfident in their communication abilities, and discussing more difficult topics may have unintended long-term consequences. Using the Supporting Healthy Marriage project, a randomized control study, the current study investigated how RE (compared to a control condition) influenced low-income couples’ ability to approach difficult topics, the observable behaviors enacted during these conversations, and the long-term impact of behaviors enacted during difficult conversations. We conclude with theoretical and practical implications for strengthening low-income relationships.</p> <p>324-04: When the demands of parenting exceed available resources, parents can feel overwhelmed which can lead to many negative outcomes for both parents and their children (Cooper et al., 2009; Durtschi et al., 2017). Parents engaged in child welfare services are at elevated risk for being overwhelmed by parenting stress (Bronte-Tinkew et al., 2007; Deater-Deckard, 1998). According to transactional theory of stress and coping (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984) and self-regulation theory (Baumeister et al., 1994), perceived efficacy as well as regularly engaging in mindfulness and positive self-care practices can help reduce stress. The current study examines growth curve models to better understand what factors influence change in parenting stress among at-risk, single-parent mothers following a couples and relationship education program aimed to enhance coparenting relationship quality.</p> <p>324-05: This paper explores pedagogical approaches of “lay” Indigenous program facilitators/mentors in a trauma-informed, community-based health education program in a tribal community. Researchers used Indigenous Research Methods (IRM), the Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) model and qualitative analysis of mentor’s (n=10) pedagogical approaches to identify best practices in an educational intervention. Thematic analysis indicate strategies grounded in principles of relationality, respect, relevance, reciprocity and responsibility to be most effective. These evidence-based and trauma-informed instructional strategies have important implications for future family life educational initiatives with tribal communities relating to mental health and healthy relationships program design and development. Recognizing and regenerating Indigenous ways of knowing, teaching and learning are important considerations for future family life educators.</p> <p>324-06: Despite a growing body of literature describing refugees’ resilience, little is known about how older adult refugees overcome adversity to foster wellbeing in postmigration settings. We conducted eight photovoice sessions with older adult ethnoreligious Yazidi refugee women (N=4) resettled in the Midwest U.S. to glean insight into perceptions of health and wellbeing, stressors and coping strategies, and preferred supportive resources. Primary stressors included trauma exposure, family separation, loss of familial and social roles, and threats to ethnoreligious and cultural identities. Yazidi women’s resilience-promoting strategies included reimagining community, fostering local and transnational social support, and maintaining and sharing cultural and religious traditions. Implications include identifying community strengths and resources and creating opportunities for older adult refugees to share cultural practices with younger generations and host communities.</p>
325-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Cognitive, Physical, and Relationship Transitions: Exploring Common Experiences in Later Life That Influence Changes in Sexual Intimacy	<p>Sexual intimacy is an important aspect of couple relationships for both men and women in later life. Although sexual functioning and frequency have been the focus of research with older adults, fewer studies have explored relationship aspects of sexual intimacy in later life. For example, many older adults become caregivers for a spouse or aging parent. Caregiving often brings a certain level of stress and can lead to shifts in relationships. This is particularly the case when a spouse develops dementia. Also, older adults often experience health challenges that can affect sexual intimacy, yet little is known about how couples manage. Last, not all older adults have a partner with whom to share sexual intimacy, such as with those that experience divorce in later life. In this symposium four papers have been brought together that address important later life contexts that can influence the sexual experiences of older adults.</p>
326-01-05	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	College Students’ Health and Well-Being	<p>326-01: We examined whether maternal and paternal autonomy support are positively related to college students’ well-being. In addition, we tested whether college students’ self-efficacy and perceived academic control mediate the above associations. We surveyed 488 undergraduate students at a private university in New York State. Using structural equation modeling analysis, we found that college students’ perceived maternal autonomy was positively and indirectly related to college students’ well-being through increasing their self-efficacy and academic control. Although college students’ perceived paternal autonomy support was not associated with self-efficacy or perceived academic control, it was positively and directly related to college students’ well-being. Our findings support appeals for prevention and intervention programs that are designed to enhance parenting practices that support autonomy as a means of enhancing college students’ well-being.</p> <p>326-02: Broad demographic trends in divorce, repartnering, and stepfamily living mean today’s college students have come of age in a context of immensely diverse and evolving family structures. It is not clear, however, whether other social institutions (e.g., schools, government programs and policies) have adapted to this changed social reality. Through the use of a multigroup analysis in a structural equation modeling framework, this investigation evaluated whether the maintenance of functional family relationships, access to mentors, and family financial resources are beneficial to health, well-being and academic performance (a) in general among the college student population, and (b) particularly for students reared in structurally diverse families. Findings from this study can provide important information to assist those seeking to support students living in contemporary families.</p> <p>326-03: A growing number of institutions are establishing Collegiate Recovery Communities (CRCs) to support students’ recovery from substance use disorders by helping build networks of supportive relationships and other forms of social capital. The current study utilized daily reports from members of a CRC to understand how students draw upon support from family, romantic partners, sponsors, and peers on days when recovery maintenance is more challenging. Results indicated that on more challenging days, students had more contact with family and were more likely to contact sponsors and have recovery-focused conversations with those sponsors. Further, more daily contact with family was specific to recovery maintenance challenges, above and beyond days with high negative affect and school stress. Thus, the family appears to be an important source of social capital on days when students are struggling more with their recoveries.</p> <p>326-04: A Collegiate Recovery Program (CRP) can provide persons in recovery from alcohol or other drugs an opportunity to attend college. While there is evidence that CRPs are valuable to higher education, less is known about the role of families in connection to a CRP. Using a multi-case study approach five college students and their family members were interviewed about the recovery process. Findings from this qualitative study regarding what role the family played in the recovery process for a college student in recovery will be addressed. While the family recovered with the individual, outside support was crucial in the recovery process.</p> <p>326-05: In a large, ethnically diverse sample of emerging adults (N=667; Age Range:18-25), the current study examines how perceived stress relates to psychosocial well-being (depressive symptoms and loneliness), directly and indirectly through two coping resources (self-esteem and self-efficacy). Moderated mediation by gender and social support was also explored. Using PROCESS (Hayes, 2017), results show that stress was directly associated with well-being, that both self-esteem and self-efficacy mediated the association of stress with depressive symptoms, and that self-esteem mediated the relationship between stress and loneliness. Gender moderated the direct relationship of stress to depressive symptoms; the relationship was greater in women. Gender and social support moderated the relationship of self-esteem and depressive symptoms; social support moderated the relationships between stress and loneliness, and between self-esteem and loneliness.</p>

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327-01-03	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Linking Healthy Relationships Research and Practice – Findings From the Marriage Strengthening Research and Dissemination Center	The Marriage Strengthening Research and Dissemination Center aims to forge a nexus between research on marriage and families in the U.S. and programmatic approaches designed to support healthy relationships and marriage, particularly for those most in need. Drawing from a comprehensive review of existing demographic and evaluation data combined with program evaluation findings, strengths and gaps in research on healthy relationships and marriage, and Healthy Marriage and Relationship Education (HMRE) program implementation and evaluation will be discussed. Opportunities to strengthen HMRE programs through research and evaluation will be addressed.
328-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Diverse Challenges and Protective Factors in Immigrant Families	328-01: Language brokering (LB) is the work that immigrant youth do to help their families navigate the U.S. society. The public nature of LB (e.g., brokering at schools) can lead to experiences of discrimination, which can have numerous negative effects on individuals. We also know that ethnic-racial identity and family dynamics can serve as protective factors against discrimination. Putting all of this together, this study examined the ways in which discrimination relates to LB, and if ethnic-racial identity and family dynamics serve as moderators in this relationship. Data from 508 young adults indicated that discrimination impacts LB in a negative way, and that ethnic identity, but not family dynamics, can serve as a protective factor against discrimination on LB. Findings have implications for researchers and practitioners working with immigrant youth. 328-02: The purpose of this study is to examine the mediating role of multicultural personality on the relationship between social support and work-to-family enrichment among Asian-Indian immigrants in the U. S. Research participants were recruited from local Asian-Indian organizations and religious places (temple) using a flyer. Snowball technique was used for recruiting participants. Adults aged 18 and older who self-identified as an immigrant from the Indian sub-continent were included in the study (N = 150). Standardized measures were used to collect data which was done using an online survey. AMOS software was used to test and revise the proposed conceptual model using structure equation model (SEM) method. Results indicate support for the hypothesis - multiculturalism mediates the relationship between supervisor support and work-to-family enrichment in this sample of Asian-Indian immigrants. The results have implication for designing workplace policies and interventions. 328-03: Using information on stated motives for migrating among Swedish working-age individuals (N = 1,852), we use multinomial logistic regression to examine whether and how moves for family are linked to labour market outcomes in ways that differ from migration led by more overtly labour-related factors. The results indicate that family-based migration is associated with worse labour market outcomes than migrations for employment. Additionally, family-motivated migrants with coresident children are more likely to experience labour market deterioration than those without children. Among those who were unemployed prior to moving, family-motivated movers were significantly more likely to be employed after the move. These results help us better understand how families and social networks impact economic outcomes—negatively in some circumstances and positively in others. 328-04: In the context of global migration, transnational families face the challenge of dealing with life-cycle changes and transitions across borders and large geographic distances. Major life events, including deaths in the countries of origin, may be particularly difficult for immigrants to cope with. This research examines how U.S. immigrants deal with death and bereavement of family members in the home countries. Based on the narratives from in-depth personal interviews with immigrants from diverse backgrounds, this study analyses the factors that create additional challenges or mitigate the experience of bereavement over large distances. We examine the roles of physical presence/ absence at funerals, technology, remittances, acculturation, and the transnational commitments. Recommendations for practitioners working with this population will be offered.
329-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Black Intimacies Matter: Black Americans' Romantic Relationships Across Societal Levels	Researchers have increasingly focused on social stress as an important contributor to relational wellbeing. For African Americans, social stress is often grounded in their social history and current social positions in the US. This interactive symposium presents four studies on African Americans' intimate relationships across societal levels. The first presentation employs qualitative methods and focuses on the historical context that births stereotypes of Black Americans' relationship functioning. The second presentation examines associations between macro- and microaggressions, self-concept, and marital functioning. The third presentation focuses on love and trust as mediators in the links between economic hardship, racial discrimination, and relationship quality. Finally, the fourth presentation examines links between neighborhood quality and relationship quality over 10 years in the MIDUS study.
330-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Looking for Love? Meanings, Benefits, and Costs of Singlehood in Young Adulthood	Although romantic involvement is a salient developmental task for young adults, exploration and instability remain normative romantic experiences during the transition to adulthood. This is evidenced by the diversity of romantic involvement during young adulthood and the variability in emerging adults' desire to engage in romantic relationships. A consequence of romantic exploration and instability is that singlehood remains a common experience during young adulthood. In this symposium we will present the results of four studies, all drawing on a strengths-based approach, focused on elucidating the meanings, benefits, and costs of being single during young adulthood. In particular, these studies challenge the assumptions that single young adults are always seeking romantic commitments and that being single primarily conveys costs to their well-being.
331-01-04	11/13/2020	Friday	2:30 pm	3:45 pm	1	1	Family Relationships in the Context of Migration: Parenting and Mental Health in Latino Immigrant Families	This symposium draws on four papers to examine the impact of migration-related trauma on mental health of children and parents over time, from the Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala), Mexico, and Chile. We focus on the parenting processes and meanings systems that create resilience in the wake of pre-migratory poverty and marginalization; trauma brought on by abuse and isolation throughout migration itself; and the fear of deportation and struggles of family reunification after arrival in the United States. The papers collectively draw from a range of methodological approaches, including life history interviews, focus group data, parenting survey data, and newly-developed ACEs measures, to offer new approaches to basic research and innovative frameworks for applied research with immigrant parents and youth from Central America.