

Statement	Rational/Explanation	True or False
By the age of sixteen 42% of children do not live with both their biological parents	Understanding Society 2016	True
18% of people are in relationships which would be characterised as “distressed”	Understanding Society 2016	True
40% – 70% of couples experience a decline in relationship quality in their first year of parenthood	Understanding Society	True
Parents in hostile and distressed relationship, are more likely to be hostile and aggressive towards their children and are less emotionally responsive to their children’s needs	Erel, O., & Burman, B. (1995). Interrelatedness of marital relations and parent-child relations: a meta-analytic review. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i> , 118(1), 108. Harold, G. T., Elam, K. K., Lewis, G., Rice, F., & Thapar, A. (2012). Interparental conflict, parent psychopathology, hostile parenting, and child antisocial behaviour: Examining the role of maternal versus paternal influences using a novel genetically sensitive research design. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 24(04), 1283-1295.	True
Children as young as six-months show distress such as increased heart rate in response to hostile parental exchanges	What role does the inter-parental relationship play in supporting positive child development in the early years and enhancing outcomes in later life? Dr. Ruth Sellers, ESRC Future Research Leader Fellow, Andrew and Virginia Rudd Centre for Adoption Research and Practice, School of Psychology, University of Sussex	True
More than 1 in 10 children live in households where one of the main carers reports relationship distress	Understanding Society 2016	True

52% of children in separated families see their non-resident parent at least once a fortnight	Understanding Society 2016	True
23% of children will experience relationship distress when the youngest parent is under 25	Understanding Society 2016– Although this figure is likely to be far higher in communities that experience multiple stressors – like those accessing support from early help services or social care	True
Children living in families where both parents have long-term ill health, or disability are at greater risk of experiencing Parental Conflict		True
Children living in workless families are three times more likely to experience parental conflict than families where both parents	Understanding Society 2016 Where both parents are out of work	True
The effects of inter-parental conflict is thought to be more likely to ‘spillover’ into the father-child relationship than the mother-child relationship	<p>However, mothers may be more likely than fathers to compensate for difficulties in the couple relationship by over-investing in the parent-child relationship.</p> <p>What role does the inter-parental relationship play in supporting positive child development in the early years and enhancing outcomes in later life? Dr. Ruth Sellers, ESRC Future Research Leader Fellow, Andrew and Virginia Rudd Centre for Adoption Research and Practice, School of Psychology, University of Sussex</p> <p>Lindahl, K. M., Clements, M., &amp; Markman, H. (1997). Predicting marital and parent functioning in dyads and triads: a longitudinal investigation of marital processes. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 11(2), 139-41. Cummings, E. M., &amp; O’Reilly, A. (1997). Fathers in family context: effects of marital quality on child adjustment, in <i>The Role of the Father in Child Development</i>, M.E. Lamb, Editor. New York: Wiley. p. 49 – 65.</p>	True

<p>The quality of the parental relationship plays a significant role in affecting children's long-term emotional, behavioural and academic outcomes</p>	<p>Whether parents are living together or not (and whether they are genetically related to their child or not),          What role does the inter-parental relationship play in supporting positive child development in the early years and enhancing outcomes in later life? Dr. Ruth Sellers, ESRC Future Research Leader Fellow, Andrew and Virginia Rudd Centre for Adoption Research and Practice, School of Psychology, University of Sussex</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>Medical research shows that child brain development can be affected by Parental Conflict</p>	<p>What role does the inter-parental relationship play in supporting positive child development in the early years and enhancing outcomes in later life? Dr. Ruth Sellers, ESRC Future Research Leader Fellow, Andrew and Virginia Rudd Centre for Adoption Research and Practice, School of Psychology, University of Sussex</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>All forms of conflict have a lasting negative effect on children</p>		<p>False</p>
<p>Arguing between couples would indicate a relationship in distress</p>		<p>False</p>
<p>Divorce or separation is always detrimental to the well-being of the child</p>		<p>False</p>
<p>Children are unaware of relationship distress when they don't experience the conflict directly.</p>		<p>False</p>
<p>Every child experiencing conflict between parents shows signs of distress</p>		<p>False</p>
<p>All children exposed to conflict are damaged as a result of their experiences.</p>		<p>False</p>

<p>As long as children experienced positive parenting, outcomes will improve, regardless of wider family problems.</p>		<p>False</p>
<p>Boys and girls generally interpret parental conflict in the same way</p>	<p>Boys and girls are both likely to see inter-parental conflict as a threat. However, boys are more likely to interpret interparental conflict as a threat to themselves, whereas girls are more likely to perceive inter-parental conflict as a threat to the harmony of the family,</p> <p>What role does the inter-parental relationship play in supporting positive child development in the early years and enhancing outcomes in later life? Dr. Ruth Sellers, ESRC Future Research Leader Fellow, Andrew and Virginia Rudd Centre for Adoption Research and Practice, School of Psychology, University of Sussex</p>	<p>False</p>