

True

By the age of sixteen
42% of children do not
live with both their
biological parents

18% of people are in
relationships which
would be characterised
as “distressed”

40% – 70% of couples
experience a decline in
relationship quality in
their first year of
parenthood

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

Children as young as six-
months show distress
such as increased heart
rate in response to hostile
parental exchanges

More than 1 in 10
children live in
households where
one of the main carers
reports relationship
distress

52% of children in
separated families
see their non-
resident parent at
least once a fortnight

23% of children will
experience
relationship distress
when the youngest
parent is under 25

Children living in families
where both parents have
long-term ill health or a
disability are at greater
risk of experiencing
Parental Conflict

Children living in workless families are three times more likely to experience parental conflict than families where both parents work

The effects of inter-parental conflict is thought to be more likely to 'spill over' into the father-child relationship than the mother-child relationship

The quality of the parental relationship, plays a significant role in affecting children's long-term emotional, behavioural and academic outcomes

Medical research
shows that a child's
brain development
can be affected by
Parental Conflict

False

All forms of conflict
have a lasting
negative effect on
children

Arguing between
couples would
indicate a relationship
in distress

Divorce or
separation is
always detrimental
to the well-being
of the child

Children are unaware
of relationship
distress when they
don't experience the
conflict directly.

Every child
experiencing
conflict between
parents shows
signs of distress.

All children
exposed to conflict
are damaged as a
result of their
experiences.

As long as children
experienced positive
parenting, outcomes
will improve,
regardless of wider
family problems.

Boys and girls
generally interpret
parental conflict in
the same way