Impact On Adults Who Have Experienced Domestic Abuse In Childhood

#WHATICANDO

Data by Opinium, Commissioned by Hestia (2019)
About Hestia

At Hestia, we support adults and children across London in times of crisis. Last year we worked with more than 9,000 people including women and children who have experienced domestic abuse, victims of modern slavery, young care leavers and older people. From giving someone a home to helping them to get the right mental health support, we support and enable people at the moment of crisis. Hestia is one of the largest provider of domestic abuse refuges in London and last year we supported over 1900 adults and children to recover from the trauma of domestic abuse. We provide families refuge accommodation, dedicated children and family support, IDVA (Independent Domestic Abuse Advocates) and MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Centre) support and community group support. Hestia is also the home of UK SAYS NO MORE, a national campaign to raise awareness of domestic abuse and sexual violence across the UK.

Hestia.org  @Hestia190

About UK SAYS NO MORE

UK SAYS NO MORE is a national campaign focused on raising awareness of and preventing domestic abuse and sexual violence. The campaign is facilitated by London charity Hestia and delivered in partnership with 330 organisations, charities, community groups and Parliamentarian Champions across the UK, who are all working together to bring an end to domestic abuse and sexual violence. UK SAYS NO MORE unites and strengthen a diverse community of members of the public and organisations nationwide to actively take a stand against domestic violence and sexual assault under one powerful, visual symbol. The campaign provides open-source tools and resources for individuals and organisations to take action and get involved in ending domestic violence and sexual assault. Together we are challenging the myths and misconceptions around these issues, sharing resources and information, and ultimately working together to make real positive change.

UKSAYSNOMORE.org  @UKSAYSNOMORE

Methodology

Hestia commissioned leading market research company Opinium to undertake a survey of 2,003 nationally representative UK adults (aged 18+). This report is based on the results of an online survey. Our results have been weighted to nationally representative criteria.
Key Findings

Two in seven UK adults say their parent(s) experienced domestic abuse

When you were a child, did either of your parents experience any kind of domestic abuse?

Almost half of 18-34 year-olds report childhood exposure to domestic abuse

Age of people who stated that they were a child when their parent(s) experienced domestic abuse
The types of abuse experienced by parents

When you were a child, did either of your parents experience any of the following types of abuse?

- Verbal (e.g. name calling): 16%
- Physical (e.g. hitting): 16%
- Emotional (e.g. shaming): 13%
- Controlling behaviour (e.g. isolation): 11%
- Psychological (e.g. manipulation): 11%
- Financial (e.g. withholding money): 9%

The negative impacts of childhood exposure to domestic abuse

You said that a parent or parents experienced some form of domestic abuse when you were between the ages of 0-18, did this negatively impact any of the following areas of your life?

- Relationships (e.g. trust issues): 58%
- Mental health (e.g. depression): 54%
- Education (e.g. exclusion): 46%
- Alcohol/substance use (e.g. self medication): 30%
- Work (e.g. low attainment): 28%
Gender breakdown of the negative impacts of childhood exposure to domestic abuse

You said that a parent or parents experienced some form of domestic abuse when you were between the ages of 0-18, did this negatively impact any of the following areas of your life?

(Females)

- Relationships (e.g. trust issues): 68%
- Mental health (e.g. depression): 59%
- Education (e.g. exclusion): 44%
- Alcohol or substance use (e.g. self medication): 28%
- Work (e.g. low attainment): 25%

(Males)

- Relationships (e.g. trust issues): 48%
- Mental health (e.g. depression): 48%
- Education (e.g. exclusion): 48%
- Alcohol or substance use (e.g. self medication): 33%
- Work (e.g. low attainment): 30%